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HISTORY
OF THE
HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL
IN
GLASGOW

FOUNDED BY
GEORGE AND THOMAS HUTCHESON

OF LAMBHILL, A.D. 1639-41

WITH NOTICES OF THE FOUNDERS
AND OF THEIR FAMILY, PROPERTIES AND AFFAIRS
BY WILLIAM H. HILL.

PUBLISHED BY INSTRUCTION OF THE PRECEPTOR AND PATRONS OF
THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL
IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW.



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History
of the
Hospital and School


Founded in Glasgow, A.D. 1639-41, by

George and Thomas Hutcheson
of Lambhill.



With Notices of the Founders and of their Family
Properties and Affairs.

1881



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PREFATORY NOTE.

THOMAS A. MATHIESON, ESQUIRE,

PRECEPTOR OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL, GLASGOW.

SIR,

IN the year 1800 there was printed, for the information of the then Preceptor and Patrons, an "Abstract of the Rules and Regulations by which Hutchesons' Hospital is governed, in conformity to the original Mortifications, or to the Bye-laws or established usage of the Patrons," to which was added a short and interesting account of the Hospital, with an Appendix containing the principal papers relative thereto.

This publication having for many years been out of print, a new edition was, by instruction of the Patrons, issued in 1850. In this later edition the narrative of the Hospital's affairs was continued to date, and there were added prints of the Crown Charter of 1821, by which the Hospital was erected into a Royal Incorporation, with the usual rights and privileges, and of such Deeds of Bequest as had been made to the Institution.

By the fire, in 1857, which destroyed the premises, in Union Street, of Messrs. Francis Orr & Sons, who were the printers and publishers of this edition, the whole unissued copies of it were lost.

Since then the wealth and importance of Hutchesons' Hospital have greatly increased; the Act of 1872, for regulating its affairs and enlarging the Patrons' powers, has been obtained; and, while much still remains to be done, much well worthy of being recorded has been attempted and accomplished in the management of the property, and in the administration of the powers with which the Patrons are vested.

The desire has accordingly been expressed that a new and amplified edition of the History should be prepared; and, seeing that authentic information existed respecting the lives of the Founders of the Hospital, their family, and business connections, properties, and affairs, which possibly was not available when the History of 1800 was compiled, the present opportunity was deemed fitting to issue the more full and comprehensive Memoir which is given in the following pages.

In what is there narrated strict accuracy of fact is adhered to, reference to the original sources of information being invariably given, and often quotations, even at the risk of prolixity. With respect to these quotations, it has to be explained that in the old Records of the Hospital, while the caligraphy as a rule is of the most beautiful description, it abounds with contractions, and the phraseology is frequently quaint, and sometimes difficult to be understood; latitude, therefore, has been taken to some slight extent in modernizing the phraseology, where this was thought necessary to make the meaning more apparent.

I desire to acknowledge with thanks the assistance afforded in preparing this History for publication, and, in conclusion, trust I may be permitted to express the hope, that from the narrative of the actings and experiences of their predecessors, the present and

future Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital may derive interesting information, and some useful precedents for the wise and successful administration of this, the oldest and the noblest Institution of its kind in the West of Scotland.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM H. HILL.

BARLANARK,
SHETTLESTON, AUGUST 1881.



CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

- Page 31—For “*aftermonies*” *read* “*afternoones.*”
- Page 106—For “*Murray*” *read* “*Moray.*”
- Page 123—For “*Readie*” *read* “*Peadie.*”
- Page 131—A revised and somewhat different statement of the progress of the population of Glasgow is given at page 64 of Mr. West Watson’s Vital Statistics for 1880.
- Page 152—After “*Stock value*” *add* “*of the heritable property.*”
- Page 152—For “*£21,785 5s. 7d.*” *read* “*£21,885 5s. 7d.*”
- Page 152—For “*£25,162 5s. 7d.*” *read* “*£25,262 5s. 7d.*”
- Page 185—After “*numbering one hundred and seventy*” *add* “*five.*”
- Page 186—For “*1780*” *read* “*1800.*”
- Page 187—For “*1768*” *read* “*1808.*”
- Page 187—After “*and £10 for men,*” *add* “*A Visitation of the Pensioners on the Roll was also reported to have been made on 4th May 1860.*”
- Page 280—After George Thomson’s Bequest *add* “*1880.—John Burnside and Sister, Donation in gratitude for aid afforded by the Hospital to their mother and family, £400.*”

HUTCHESONS HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER I.

THE HUTCHESON FAMILY.

AMONG the archives of the College of Glasgow there is recorded, of date 7th September 1471,¹ the gift, by a pious and worthy man, George Huchesone, Merchant, Burgess of Glasgow, of twenty shillings Scots money, to be paid furth of his tenement in the High Street of Glasgow to the Vicars of the Choir, in consideration of their up-putting prayers, with the Mass, annually, on St. Constantine's day, for the repose, in all time coming, of the souls of himself and his family.

Cosmo Innes, in his Preface to the *Munimenta of the University*, also states that in 1494 "Master John Hutchison, having been active "in building the new kitchen, and probably also in repairing the "New Hall of the Pedagogy, and having already held the honourable "office, was re-elected Dean of the Faculty, in consideration of the "great benefits he had conferred in building and repairing the College "of the Faculty of Arts."²

In 1537,³ Thomas Huchisoune, major and minor, and again, in 1555,⁴ another Thomas Huchisone, are to be found enrolled as students at the University of Glasgow.

The above may be classed as the traditionary members of the Hutcheson Family.

Among the family papers of the Hutchesons still extant is a

¹ Blackhouse's Inventory, No. 111. ² See Preface to *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, p. 39, also *Early Scotch History*, p. 247. ³ *Munimenta II.*, p. 163. ⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 175.

Charter of Confirmation by King James VI., dated at Holyrood House the 19th November 1582,¹ in favour of "Johannis Huchesone in Gairbraid, filii quondam Johannis Huchesone in Gairbraid," of the 40/20^d land of Gairbraid, as then possessed "per dictum "Johannem et Mariotam Wilson, aliter Jarden, ejus matrem." A subsequent Instrument of Sasine in favour of John Huchesone, the son, or second in Gairbraid, dated 2nd October 1588,² discloses that he was married to an Agnes Anderson, who, from the titles, appears to have been a daughter of William Anderson of Stobcross, and Janet Maxwell, his spouse.

The family papers further evidence that John Huchesone and Marion Wilson or Jarden had another son, Thomas, who, as will immediately be seen, was the father of the Founders of the Hospital. These papers also show that this Thomas Huchesone, the father, was infeft, on 9th January 1550, in an annual rent payable from a tenement in Glasgow, and again, in 1563, that he was infeft in a house on the north side of the Trongate, apparently adjoining the Tolbooth, which was subsequently the dwelling-house, and also the place of business, of his son George, and was afterwards possessed by Thomas Hutcheson, the younger, and liferented by his widow, Marion Stewart of Blackhall.

About the year 1579, or previously, Thomas Huchesone, the elder, acquired the estate of Lambhill, as appears from an Abstract of Title Deeds, or "Inventar of ye wrytes of Lambhill," still extant, in which the following entries occur: "Imprimis, ane Chartour granted "by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, with consent of the Dean and "Chapter of the Metropolitan Kirk of Glasgow,—of the twa merkland "of Lambhill, in favor of Thomas Huchesone and Helein Herbertsone, "his spouse, duly subscriyved and sealed with twa seals, the Arch- "bishop's and Dean's of Glasgow, the 15th of April 1579." "Item, "ane Chartour of Confirmation granted be King James of ye twa merk- "land of Lambhill in favor of the s^d umq^{le} Thomas and Helein, his "spouse, of ye daitt at Holyrud House ye 11th May 1583." "Item, "ane Chartour granted be Walter, Lord Feu-fermurar of ye twa "merkland of Lambhill, and ane merkland of Nether Carmyle, called

¹ See original—No. 5—in Thomas Hill's Collection of Genealogical Papers.

² See No. 3 of "ane Inventar of the Wryts of Nether Gairbraid."

“ Huchesontoune,¹ in favour of umq^{lls} Thomas Huchesone and Helein “ Herbertsone, in liferent, and George Huchesone, their eldest son, “ heretable, containing Precept of Sasing, of the date, at Ed^r, the 6th “ of January 1587.” In virtue of this proprietorship of Huchesontoune, Thomas, the Founder’s father, might fairly claim to be regarded as Huchesone of that ilk.

Besides the above-mentioned properties, Thomas Huchesone, of Huchesontoune, would further seem to have possessed “an acre of land, “ with the pertinents, lying in Provanside, between John Calmerons “ lands on the east, those of Archibald Mure, worker in iron, upon “ the west, the Cowcaddens on the north, and the Common Lone on “ the south,” which he made over to his son George, in whose favour a Charter of Confirmation, dated 2nd July 1587,² was granted by James King, Chaplain of the Chaplainry of St. Kentigern, founded in the Laigh Kirk of Glasgow, by Patrick Blackadder, of Tulliallan.

From entries also in the “ Rental of the College Living,” about the year 1605, given in the Munimenta,³ it is evident that there were other properties in the Gallowgate, Drygate, and elsewhere in Glasgow, paying feu-duties and ground-annuals, originally to different Chaplainries of the Romish Church, but afterwards to the College, which George Hutcheson, the Founder of the Hospital, inherited from his father, Thomas Huchesone, of Huchesontoune, and which also conclusively establish this link in the genealogy of the family.

During the early period to which the before-mentioned Records relate, the name “ Huchesone,” given in Latin, is generally, but not always, spelt “ Hugon ” or “ Hugonis.” Latterly this rendering disappears, and the name, varying in the substitution of an i for the intermediate e, or in the use or omission of the letters t and penult e, appears in the way it is now commonly written.

¹ Respecting these lands of Huchesontoune, it may be mentioned that by the year 1659 they had passed out of the Hutcheson family, for at that time, in the Rental of the University, George Bogle is entered as “ heritor of the two merkland of Huchesone ” (Munimenta I., p. 368). In the Cess Books of the County of Lanark for 1738, the lands, however, still appear described as “ Hutcheson,” and are valued with other parts of the Carmyle Estate at £122 Scots; and so late as 1824, in the same Rolls, although some divisions had then taken place, the lands might still be identified by the same name. At present they belong to Mr. Sligo, of Carmyle, and, so far as they can now be identified, are situated immediately to the east of Messrs. Dunlop & Co.’s Clyde Iron Works.

² See Inventory of Titles of subjects now belonging to the North British Railway Company.

³ Munimenta I., pp. 163, 170, 183.

Although by no means conclusive proof of a separate family connection, the different modes adopted in spelling their patronymic by cotemporaries affords some evidence of a genealogical distinction. It becomes, therefore, of consequence to observe the precise manner in which the Founders of the Hospital spelt their name, in order, as far as possible, to distinguish their pedigree and immediate relatives from others bearing an apparently similar cognomen.

Ample evidence exists that George, as well as Thomas "Huchesone," of Lambhill, invariably so spelt their surname, distinguishing themselves from the "Hutchisons" of Scotstoun, who, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, also held a noteworthy position; and as these two families appear to be the only ones bearing the name, of good standing in Glasgow at this time, it is not unreasonable to conclude that John, the Dean of the Faculty in 1494, may have been a progenitor of the Scotstoun family, while George, the Merchant, Burgess in 1471, and one of the two Thomas Huchesones studying at the University in 1537, were progenitors of John Huchesone, in Gairbraid; thus enabling the pedigree of the Founders of the Hospital to be traced back, upon reasonable grounds, to a period of most respectable antiquity.

While it would obviously seem that George and Thomas Huchesone persisted in the older and original spelling, apparently because they regarded their family as the older and original stock, it curiously happens that in the very earliest, and in almost all the subsequent records of Hutchesons' Hospital, till the present day, a different spelling from theirs has been perpetuated.¹

¹ This probably arose from the circumstance that John "Hutchison" of Scotstoun was Town-Clerk of Glasgow at the time when the Hospital of the Lambhill "Huchesones" was founded, and was the first Secretary to the Patrons, and his clerk, when engrossing the Deeds of Mortification into the Minute Book, naturally spelt the name of the Founders similarly to that of his employer, to which he doubtless was most accustomed. He so far, however, compensated for this error by the extreme beauty of his penmanship, and the illumination or embellishment of his capital letters; so much so, indeed, that the celebrated Dr. Dibdin—author of the *Bibliographical Decameron*—in his *Northern Tour*, publishes facsimiles of portions of these Records as among the choicest specimens of writing he had ever seen. As these ancient Records are but rarely referred to, and Dibdin's work seldom to be met with, it may be acceptable, and is certainly appropriate, to repeat the facsimiles in this volume. They will accordingly be found as an illustration to an after chapter. The amanuensis, it may be observed, was Mr. James Clark, teacher of "Ane Wrytting Scol," patronised by the Council, and for his work, being the engrossment merely of the Deeds of Mortification and relative Statement of Assets, extending to rather less than six folios of the Minute Book, he received payment of £13, 6s. 8d. Scots—a fee, the amount of which sufficiently indicates the high opinion the Patrons had of his style, and is conclusive that good penmanship

It is no doubt stated by M'Ure, in his History of Glasgow, that the father of the Founders of the Hospital was "John Hutchisone, "an old Rentaler under the Bishops of Glasgow, in the lands of "Gairbreed; their mother was Janet Anderson."¹ This, unquestionably, is a mistake,—their father, as the Charter in 1587, before referred to, conclusively proves, being Thomas Huchesone, of Huchesone and Lambhill, and their mother, not Janet Anderson, but Helen Herbertson, who, from certain other manuscripts, appears to have been, probably the sister, of a William Herbertson, whose profession and rank as a beneficed clergyman of the Romish Church may be inferred from the prefix "Syr"² attached to his name, and who, there is also reason to suppose, was a cousin or near relative of the Huchesons.

This mistake as to their mother's name is the more apparent, and in fact might almost have been observed and pointed out, instead of being so implicitly adopted by other writers subsequent to M'Ure, from the circumstance that in the Deeds of Mortification of the Founders, relative to the hospital and school, the names of Hucheson and Herbertson are expressly and solely made preferable among the candidates for their bounty.

M'Ure was probably misled by the circumstance of there being, as already mentioned, a John Huchesone, an old Rentaller in Gairbraid, the grandfather of the Founders, whose son, John Huchesone, also in Gairbraid, married an Agnes Anderson, and by the further fact that the lands of Gairbraid ultimately came into the possession of George Hutcheson, the Founder of the Hospital,³ and from him descended to the representatives of the Lambhill family.

Although the dates of investiture in heritable properties of Thomas Huchesone, the father of the Hospital Founders, is considerably

was then both practised and appreciated in Glasgow. At the same time, it must be mentioned that the caligraphy of the immediately succeeding copyists is of a very different description, the remaining part of the volume, containing the Minutes of the Patrons and the yearly Accounts of the Preceptors from 1641 to 1764, being written in the peculiar, and, from its numerous contractions, not very legible style of the period.

¹ Edition of 1830, p. 67.

² See Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, *sub voce*, "Pope's Knights;" also, Thomas Brydson's "View of Heraldry," 1795, p. 174, *et seq.*

³ Disposition by Johne Huchesone to George Huchesone, of the reversion of the 40/20d. land of Gairbraid, for 2200 merks; dated 5th August 1600. No. 9 of Inventory of Lambhill Writs.

anterior to that of his brother, John Huchesone, in the lands of Gairbraid, yet, as no trace of this Thomas Huchesone being served as heir, or succeeding to his father in any property, is to be found, while John, bearing his father's Christian name, acquires from him what may be regarded as the family estate of Gairbraid, the presumption is strongly in favour of John being the representative of the family, and of Thomas being the second or a younger son, and, as the sequel shows, the head of the most prosperous and permanent branch of the Hutcheson family.

It may be well at this part of the narrative, therefore, to exhaust the notices extant respecting the apparently eldest son of John Huchesone, of Gairbraid, by stating that there is among the family papers an Instrument of Sasine in favour of George Hutcheson, designed as "of Lambhill,"[†] proceeding on a Crown Charter of date 2nd January 1595, by which he was infeft in a 30/4^d land in Nether Carmyle, and the right of fishing in the river Clyde, acquired under reservation of the liferent of the former proprietors, John Huchesone and Janet Johnstone, spouses.

This John Huchesone was probably a son of the before-mentioned John Huchesone and Agnes Anderson, although it has to be admitted there is no evidence in support of this, further than what may be drawn from the fact that in the Records of the Hospital, shortly after its foundation, mention is not unfrequently to be found of persons of the name of Hutcheson to whom pensions are awarded on the express ground of their relationship, and, as will afterwards be seen, the Founders, who had only sisters, left no descendants bearing the family name. If not a son of John of Gairbraid, the John Huchesone, spouse of Janet Johnstone, was certainly some relative of the family, who had not the means to comply with the demands of the "Feu Farmer" of the Archbishopric, who, in those days, under the threat of forfeiture of their lands, extracted fines or payments of considerable amount, for the conversion of their "Rental Rights" into feus, from that still, in their own belief, over-taxed and oppressed community, the "Barony Heritors," as this portion of Carmyle also subsequently came into the possession of George Hutcheson, the Founder of the Hospital.

[†] No. I. of Inventory of "Papers of the Hutchesons."

That Thomas Huchesone, of Huchesone and Lambhill—he of the same name in 1537—and George, the Merchant Burgess, in 1471, were educated men, is to be inferred from the appearance of their names in the Books of the University. The father of the Hospital Founders had certainly knowledge of land, as may be inferred from his various purchases, and naturally he impressed on his sons those ideas of its prospective value on which George Hutcheson steadily acted in acquiring the numerous and large estates in the Barony, Govan, and Monkland Parishes, in Lanarkshire, and also in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, of which he died possessed, and which Thomas Hutcheson, the Founder of the School, aptly expresses in his repeated injunction to the Patrons, “to wair and bestow the samyn (*i.e.*, the mortified funds) upon the cheapest and best halden arabill lands they “can gett to buy thairwith, neir to the said burgh of Glasgow.”¹

That Thomas Huchesone, the Founder's father, was also a man of repute among his cotemporaries may be inferred from his being chosen by his neighbours in 1574 to witness and attest what was technically termed the “Coutching”² or Division of that part of the lands of Meikle Govan called “Dumbreck Quarter,” previously held in common, and respecting which it may be interesting to notice that out of the whole heritors interested, being eight in number, no less than seven subscribe the deed “be their hands at ye pen led be ye “nottar,” the single exception being “James Hill, Laird of Ibrox,” whose ability is explained by his being “Parson of Erskine,” and, like Thomas Huchesone, having had the benefit of a College education.

Thomas Huchesone, of Huchesone and Lambhill, would appear to have been born about the year 1520, and to have died about the year 1594, although at what precise date is not known. His death shortly previous to 1595 may be inferred from a Deed of Confirmation and Novodamus by King James VI.,³ dated 2nd January of that year, in favour of George Hutcheson, his eldest son, of, *inter alia*—the merkland of Nether Carmyle, and two merk land of Lambhill, on which Sasine passed in George Hutcheson's favour, of date 13th April 1596,⁴ and in both of which he is designed as “of

¹ See Mortifications of dates 3rd and 14th July 1641.

² See Division of Commonty, dated 10th November 1574.

³ No. 10 of the Inventory of Lambhill Writs.

⁴ No. 11 of Inventory of Lambhill Writs.

“Lambhill”—a distinction which would scarcely have been given him had his father been then alive.

As subsequent and separate chapters will be devoted to George and Thomas Hutcheson, the Founders of the Hospital, who were respectively the oldest and the youngest members of their family, this chapter may be concluded by mentioning what has been gathered respecting their only¹ sisters-german, Janet, Elizabeth, and Helen, and their descendants, of whom the accompanying is an abstract genealogical tree, and also with notices of others of the name of Hutcheson, cotemporaries, if not connections of the Founders.

JANET HUTCHESON, the eldest of the three sisters, married David Duncan,² and left apparently an only son, George Duncan, who is mentioned in the Will of his uncle, George Hutcheson, and who succeeded to the estate of Barrowfield.³

Mention is made of this George Duncan in the Records of the Town Council of Glasgow, a vote of thanks being accorded him, of date 25th August 1643, for “the good will, love, and affection he hes to this burgh in gevin unto them sex hundrethe merks money (£33 6s. 8d. sterling) to be warit and bestowed upon ane bell to be hung in the steple of the Blackfrier Kirk,” and to be rung daily, at certain specified hours. George Duncan died without issue about 1657, as in that year James Duncan, designed as “his father’s brother’s son,”⁴ is served heir to him in the lands of Barrowfield.

The descendants of the other sisters were more numerous.

M’Ure, in his History of Glasgow, states⁵ that, although the Hutchesons left considerable properties to their three sisters or their children, “yet they quickly mouldered away,” and some of their descendants died poor in the Hospital.

¹ See Deed of Ratification by them in 1641; also, Retours of their Services as Heirs-portioners.

² Duncan’s Christian name is left blank, where mention is made of him, in the Contract of Division among the Heirs-portioners of the Founders, which states that Janet, “Relict of — Duncan,” was the eldest, and Helen Hutcheson, “Relict of umqll. Ninian Hill, Merchant, Burgess of Glasgow,” was “the third of the sds. three sisters;” but from other sources it would appear that his name was David. (See, *inter alia*, a Precept of Clare Constat by the Duke of Lennox of the lands of Gairbraid, dated 15th June 1642, in favour of the three sisters Hutcheson, who are all designed as “Relicts” of their husbands, Janet’s husband being there named “David Duncan.”)

³ See Testament Testamentar umqll. George Hutcheson, 1639.

⁴ See Thomson’s Retours, Lanark, No. 264.

⁵ Edition of 1830, p. 67.

ESON FAMILY.

HELEN HUTCHESON
married, in 1609,
NINIAN HILL of Garioch,
Merchant Burgess in
Glasgow. (See History,
Chapter I., p. 13).
Besides children who died
young, they left issue, viz.:-

THOMAS HUTCHESON,
Founder of the School, and partly also
of the Hospital.
Born about 1590; died 1st Sept. 1641.
Married MARION, daughter of
— Stewart of Blackhall.
She died November 1670,
without issue.
(See History, Chap. III).

ELIZABETH, or ELSPETH,
HILL,
married THOMAS POLLOCK
of Balgray, Merchant
Burgess of Glasgow.
(See History, Chapter I.,
p. 16).

HELEN HILL
married
JOHN MAXWELL,
Merchant in Glasgow.
(See History, Chapter I.,
p. 16).

MARION HILL
married
WILLIAM GRAY
of Carntyne.
(See History, Chapter I.,
p. 16).

They left issue, James,
George, and Thomas
Pollock, and a daughter,
Helen, who married David
Robb, Parson of Erskine.
(See History, Chapter I.,
p. 16).

They left issue, Ninian,
Bessie, and Janet Maxwell.
(See History, Chapter I.,
p. 16).

Their representatives are
now the Anstruther-
Thomsons of Charleton,
Fifeshire.
(See History, Chapter I.,
p. 16).

This is true respecting descendants of Elizabeth, or "Bessie" Hutcheson, as she is affectionately called in his Will by her brother George.

ELIZABETH HUTCHESON married James Pollok, "Cooper, Burgess in Glasgow,"¹ a grandson of "Pollok of that Ilk."²

Who her children, as well as those of her sisters, were, appears from the Testament Testamentar of George Hutcheson himself, confirmed in the Commissary Court of Glasgow in 1639, wherein legacies are stated of 100 merks (£5 11s. 1½d. sterling), "to ilk "ane of his sisteris bairnis and to his sisters oyes, being of ye "haill number aughtene persons, viz., to the said *Jonet*, hir bairne "George Duncane,—the said *Bessie* hir bairnis Johnne, Robert, "George, Margaret, Jonet, and Christian Pollokeis—the said *Helein* "hir bairnis Niniane, Margaret, Elspeth, and Helein Hillis; the "sisters oyes Thomas, Mareoun, Jonet Polloke,—Johnne, Walter "and Thomas Brysounis and Jonet Pollok."

Bessie Hutcheson's eldest son, John Pollok, who, like his father, was a cooper burghess of Glasgow,³ succeeded to a portion of the lands of Yoker and Blawarthill, in Govan Parish,⁴ and died apparently prior to 1642.⁵ He married Margaret Allan, daughter of George Allan of Dalmarnock,⁶ and had issue the above-mentioned Thomas, who died apparently unmarried; Marion, who married John Anderson, baker (*polentarius*) in Glasgow; and Janet, who predeceased her brother and sister, without leaving issue.

Bessie Hutcheson's second son, Robert Pollok, who assumed the name of Hutcheson on succeeding to the lands of Auchengray and Caldercruicks in Old Monkland, which had been left him by his

¹ See Thomson's Retours, Lanark, No. 205.

² See paper titled "Offspring of John (*sic*) Hutcheson of Lambhill," in the handwriting of Crawford, the historian of Renfrewshire.

³ See Charter by Trustees of the Duke of Lennox to Ninian Hill, 15th and 20th August 1642.

⁴ See Service of Marion Pollok or Anderson, in 1684, to Thomas Pollok, in the third part of the lands of Yoker and Blawarthill, formerly Bessie Hutcheson's, which further evidences that Marion Pollok's sister Janet died without issue (Thomson's Retours, Renfrew, No. 185). Also Chapter respecting George Hutcheson, *infra*.

⁵ While his younger brother, Robert, is a party to the before-mentioned Contract of Division in 1642, John Pollok is not referred to in it.

⁶ See paper titled "Descendants of Hutcheson of Lambhill," partly in the handwriting of Rev. Laurence Hill, Minister of the Barony Parish.

uncle Thomas Hutcheson,¹ in addition apparently to a share of the lands of Yoker and Blawarthill, married Grizell Maxwell,² sister to George Maxwell of Auldhouse, afterwards Sir George Maxwell, Baronet of Nether Pollok,³ with whom he appears to have got the lands of Auldhouse, in Eastwood Parish. By her he left a son, John, who, on his father's death in or prior to 1667,⁴ succeeded to Auchengray and Auldhouse. Robert Pollok or Hutcheson had also a daughter, Margaret, who married Alexander Porterfield, of the family of Duchal,⁵ and left one son and five daughters, who all married, and some of whose descendants can be traced to the present time.

John Hutcheson, who succeeded his father in Auchengray, would seem to have been thriftless or unfortunate, as before 1677 he had sold Auchengray and Caldercruicks to the Trades' House of Glasgow,⁶ who held the lands till 1797, when they in their turn disposed of the property.⁷ Designed as "lait of Auchengray," we find this John Hutcheson in 1681 admitted "ane of ye old men in ye Hous,"⁸ and on 13th May 1684, the Hospital Records bear that there was "debursit to bury Mr. John Hutchesone ane quarters pension," which, it curiously happens, is the first instance of a specific quarter's pension being paid for the funeral charges of a pensioner in the Hospital.

George Pollok, Bessie Hutcheson's third son,⁹ married Helen, daughter of John Orr, a "Sea Merchant" in Glasgow,¹⁰ by whom he had four children—George, John, David, and Bessie.

The eldest son, George, appears among the "Laureati" of the University, anno 1664.¹¹ He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Douglas of Barloch, and died leaving issue in Virginia.¹²

¹ See Contract of Division, in 1642, where these lands are expressly reserved to him.

² See Bond granted to Robert Pollok, *alias* Hutcheson, by Marion Stewart.

³ See "Offspring," "Descendants," and Douglas' Baronage, p. 55.

⁴ See his Service (Thomson's Retours, Lanark, No. 304); also, Sasine dated 2nd Decr. 1668, on P. of C. C., by Sir George Maxwell.

⁵ See "Offspring." ⁶ Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, vol. II., p. 322.

⁷ Crawford's History of the Trades' House, p. 158. ⁸ See Hospital Records, 2nd May 1681.

⁹ From the Contract of Division, he appears to have got a conveyance from Thomas Hutcheson of the liferent of 10 roods of land in 'Ridclothfauld,' lying discontinuous on the east side of the 'Brumelands,' with another piece of land called the 'Lint Butts,' with 5 roods, part of Barrowfield lying 'in that fauld callit 'Rid Cloathe,' and that portion of land 'callit Claythorne' in the Gallow-muir.

¹⁰ See "Offspring."

¹¹ Munimenta, vol. III., p. 25.

¹² See "Offspring."

In the Hospital Minutes of 12th June 1691 it is recorded that " — Pollok (whose name, from the Accounts of the Preceptor, " entered of date 15th July 1692, is shown to be Thomas), sone to " Mr. George Pollok, grand-nevoy to the ffundatores George and " Thomas Hutchesone, is admitted ane of the poor boys in the " house, and to have ffyftie punds payed him yearlie." On 22nd April 1697 it is minuted that this Thomas had then "left the " Kingdom." The name and precise relationship to the Founders, as well as the circumstance above-mentioned of George Pollok leaving issue in Virginia, lead strongly to the inference that the Thomas Pollok educated in the Hospital School was the son of George Pollok and Elizabeth Douglas. It happens, however, that among the Hutcheson's "grand-nevoys" there are other two George Polloks, after-noticed, one of whom was himself educated in the Hospital, whose near relative emigrated to New England, and whose son the Thomas Pollok under notice might possibly have been.

George Pollok's second son, John, married Margaret, daughter of Bryce Blair, merchant in Glasgow, leaving issue Mr. John Pollok, minister at Roxburgh.¹

David, the third son of George Pollok, married Margaret, daughter of George Kilpatrick, merchant in Glasgow, and had issue Charles, and Helen Pollok.

Bessie, George Pollok's daughter by Helen Orr, married Hugh Miller, maltman in Glasgow, and had issue Charles, merchant and Lord Provost of the City, annis 1723-24.

It is worthy of note, as an honour in the family of the Hutchesons, and to the School which they founded, that Charles Miller, Lord Provost of Glasgow, received his early education in the Hospital School. A Minute of the Patrons on 13th April 1677 contains the recommendation, to which effect was afterwards given,² that " Hugh Miller, maltman, his sone, being a oy of umqle. George " Hutchesoune, ane of ye foundators, his sister, be preferred to ye " first vacant place of ane of ye boys in the hous, and to be preferred " thereto before any uyr."³

¹ "Offspring." ² See Hospital Records, 3rd May 1678.

³ That Charles Miller was admitted into the School, attended for the full period, and was afterwards apprenticed to trade under the auspices of the Patrons, appears from the following Minutes, which show

The connection of Margaret Pollok, Bessie Hutcheson's eldest daughter, with the Institution is also interesting, in respect that she is the first instance of the admission of a woman as a Pensioner into the Hospital. The Minutes of the Patrons on this subject show that some degree of finesse was necessary to accomplish so unprecedented an act. On 10th June 1659 it is recorded that "ane letter being direct from Marione Stewart, relict of umq^{le} Mr. Thomas Hutchesoune, ane of the fundatores of this Hospitall, showing that there was ane near friend of the said fundatores, who desyred to be placed in the Hospitall. After reading of the qlk letter, the name being concealled, the samyne recomendit to James Barnes, Mr. of the house, ffor the better understanding of the gentlewomanes mynd thereintill." Accordingly, in the next recorded Minute,¹ Mr. Barnes reports "that conforme to ane former act grantit in favours of Margaret Pollok, at the requeist of Marion Stewart, relict of Mr. Thomas Hutchesone, her uncle, he had placit her in ane of the Chalmours of the said Hospitall. Quhilk was approvin."

This Margaret Pollok married James Pollok, cordiner, burgess of Glasgow, who died before 1660, leaving a son, George, as in the Records of the Hospital, of date 27th November 1660, "George Pollok, sone law^{ll} to umq^{ll} James Pollok, Cordiner, procreat betwixt him and Margaret Pollok, who is law^{ll} sister daughter to the ffundatores," is placed as one of the boys in the Institution; and on 20th October 1665 it is minuted that on leaving the School he elected to be apprenticed to his father's trade of a cordiner.

Further than the mention of their relationship, nothing is recorded of Janet and Christian Pollok, the other daughters of Bessie Hutcheson noticed in the Testament Testamentar of George Hutcheson, their uncle; and it may be inferred from their elder sister being placed in the Hospital that they died unmarried, and probably before her admission in 1659.

This exhausts the family of Bessie Hutcheson.

how carefully they looked to all matters under their charge—viz.: On 31st July 1685, "The said day appoints John M'Cuir, lait Preceptor, aither to instruct that he payed Charles Millcr's prenteiss fee, "or then (*i.e.*, otherwise) to pay the samen to the said boy, or pay back the samen to the Hospitall, in respect the samen is allowed to him in his former accompt;" and again, on 12th June 1691, in the Accounts of the Preceptor engrossed in the Minutes of that date, credit is taken for a payment of £50 Scots "to Charles Miller, sone to Hugh Miller, to be ane stock to him, by ordour of the hous."

¹ See Hospital Records, 13th September 1659.

HELEN HUTCHESON, the third and youngest sister of the Founders, married, in 1609, Ninian Hill of Garioch, merchant, burgess in Glasgow. By him, who died in 1623,¹ she had Ninian, Margaret, Elspeth, otherwise Elizabeth, and Helen Hill, the "bairnis" mentioned in George Hutcheson's Testament Testamentar, and in addition, as appears from the Register of Baptisms for Glasgow, she had other four sons and two daughters, most of whom died in infancy. Helen Hutcheson or Hill died shortly before 1654.

Ninian, her eldest surviving son, born in 1623, succeeded, *inter alia*, to the lands of Lambhill and Gairbraid, and married—firstly, in 1654, Margaret, daughter of Hew Crawford of Clobarhill,² by whom he had no issue, and, secondly, Jean, daughter of John Caldwell of that Ilk.³ We find this Ninian a staunch supporter of the Covenanting cause, and in 1676⁴ heavily fined, along with Hamilton of Aikenhead and other west country gentlemen, and imprisoned in Edinburgh for contumacy in attending conventicles. He matriculated the family arms, of date 19th July 1676, and died about 1682, leaving by Jean Caldwell a son, also named Ninian, and four daughters.

This Ninian Hill of Lambhill sold the Ramshorn and Meadow-flat portion of his property to the Hospital. He married⁵ Mary Crawford, daughter of Hew Crawford of Jordanhill,⁶ and left by her three sons and four daughters.

¹ See Register of Baptisms for Glasgow, 8th December, 1623, where the following entry occurs:—*"Umquill* Ninian Hill and Helen Hutcheson, A. L. S. (*i.e.* a lawful son) George, Godfathers George "and Mr. Johne" (probably a mistake for Mr. Thomas) "Hutchesoun."

² See Charter in implement of his Contract of Marriage, dated 31st March, 1654, in the lands of Grainges, in the parish of Dunlop, Ayrshire, and also in the "twa merkland of Lambhill, under burden of the liferent of Marion Stewart, relict of Thomas Hutcheson."

³ See "Offspring," also "Descendants."

⁴ See Wodrow's Church History, vol. II., p. 321, also Burnet's History and Cruickshank's History, vol. I., p. 389.

⁵ See Contract of Marriage between Ninian Hill and Mary Crawford, dated 31st July 1685.

⁶ Mary Crawford was a great-granddaughter of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, whose celebrated capture of Dumbarton Castle in the interest of King James VI., anno 1571, is matter of history. Thomas Crawford, who subsequently became Provost of Glasgow in 1577, left two sons and two daughters. The male issue of the eldest son became extinct. The second son, Hew Crawford, married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Stirling of Law. Their Contract of Marriage, dated 5th December 1596, is still extant, and is sufficiently interesting to be noticed. By it the father and mother of the lady, and of an older sister named Janet, advanced the sum of 1650 merks to Captain Thomas Crawford, and became bound to pay 850 merks more to his son, Hew Crawford, on his "God-willing marrying, and to his lawfull wyff have and taking the "said Janet or Elizabeth, as the said William and Margaret, spouses, sall think maist expedient; solem-

The eldest son, Ninian, died unmarried, and the second son, Hew, succeeded to Lambhill and Gairbraid. This property he left to his daughter, Mary Hill, and from her it passed into the family of the Dunlops of Keppoch.

The third son, Laurence Hill, was minister of Kilmarnock in 1724, and of the Barony Parish of Glasgow from 1750 to 1774. His only surviving son, James Hill of Cartside, writer in Glasgow, was elected by the Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital in 1758,¹ factor on their Gorbals lands; and in 1789,² on the resignation of office by the Town-Clerks, who had hitherto acted as clerks of the Hospital, the Patrons elected him clerk and factor of the Institution, offices which have since been continuously held by his lineal descendants.

Margaret Hill, Helen Hutcheson's daughter, married first John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, by whom she had the "oyes" mentioned in George Hutcheson's Testament, viz., John, Walter, and Thomas Bryson, the two last apparently dying unmarried; and, secondly, she married Bailie James Pollock, by whom she had also three children, Janet—another of the "oyes"—George, and Elizabeth Pollock.³

John Bryson, the eldest of the above "oyes," and designed as "elder, Merchant, late Baillie of Glasgow,"⁴ "for the charity I have, "carry and bear towards the poor of Hutchesons' Hospitall, in Glasgow, "and in remuneration of the kindnesses done to me by Mr. Thomas "Hutchesone, my grand-uncle, one of the founders of the said "Hospitall," mortified to the Patrons in the year 1705 three acres of land in Garngadhill.⁵

He married Jean, daughter of Edward Robertson, merchant in Glasgow, a cadet of the family of Robertson of Struan, and by her "nyzeing the bonds of matrimonye with ayr (*i.e.*, either) of them, as the said Williame and his spous sall "pleis, in face of haly Kirk and Goddis congregatioune, with all dew honoris as efferis, betwixt and "Mertinmes, in the year of God 1600 or sooner, as both the said parties shall think expedient." The father and mother of the bridegroom-elect, with certain cautioners on their side, became bound that the marriage should take place, and the young couple be duly provided with certain bolls of meal, payable annually from the lands of Jordanhill, and with a dwelling house, with the stipulation, however, that if neither of the young ladies would accept Hew Crawford the monies paid should belong to his parents, but if the objection came from his side the money advanced should be duly repaid by the principals or their cautioners.

¹ See Records of 27th September 1758. ² See Records, 30th November 1789. ³ See "Offspring."

⁴ John Bryson was a Bailie in 1685.—See Cleland's *Annals of Glasgow*, vol. I., p. 167.

⁵ See Records of 13th August 1706. In recognition of this donation, a Committee of the Hospital Patrons was, on 11th August 1706, appointed to call on Bailie Bryson "and give him the hearty thanks of

left a son, John, and two daughters, Margaret and Jean. Bailie Bryson died in 1708—fifteen shillings Scots being entered in the Preceptor's accounts² as having been paid on 17th October 1708 "for the ringing Hutcheson's Bell at the interring of Bailie Bryson."

His son, John Bryson, best known as Bryson of Craigallian, married, about 1714, Elizabeth, daughter of Zachary Maxwell of Blawarthill, and sister of Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, and their three children were respectively—Isabella, wife of Allan Dreghorn of Ruchill; Marion, wife of John Hamilton of Barns and Cochna; and Jean, wife of Andrew Leitch of Kilmardinny, through whose daughter Margaret, married to George Murdoch, Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1766-68, the Yuelles of Darleith and others are connected with the Founders.

Bailie Bryson's daughter Margaret married Claud Henderson, merchant in Glasgow, by whom she had a son, David; a daughter, Marion, who married Hugh Campbell of Balquharry; another daughter, Margaret, who married John Boswell of Balmuto; and a third daughter, Isabell, who married John Bogle, W.S., from whom the Campbells of Saddel and the now extinct families of Peter of Crossbasket, Muirhead of Linhouse, and some others are descended. The children of Bailie Bryson's daughter Jean, who married her cousin John Robertson, were Elizabeth and Jean, who married respectively—James Hill of Cartside, in 1752, and Thomas Grahame, in 1758, who was the father of Robert Grahame of Whitehill, Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1833.

Of the issue of Helen Hutcheson's daughter Margaret, by her second husband, Bailie James Pollock, Janet and George apparently died unmarried. The third, Elizabeth Pollock, married Robert Chapman, merchant in Glasgow, and through her the Grays of Carntyne, Wodrops of Dalmarnock, Dennistouns of Colgrain, Alstons of Westertoun, and others, are entitled to claim kin with the Founders of the Hospital.

"this House for the foresaid good and charitable mortification, and to show him that he having recommended a young boy, John Anderson, son to Robert Anderson, Merchant, to be admitted as one of the young boys in this Hospital, the House had a great inclination thereunto, upon his recommendation; but divers of the members did scruple to do the samen, in regard the said boy was not come to the years appointed by the Mortification, and albeit the said boy was not admitted this day upon that account, yet to assure the said John Bryson that the House would place the sd. boy to the first vacancy."

¹ See Records, 23rd August 1709.

Elsbeth, or Elizabeth Hill, Helen Hutcheson's second daughter, mentioned in George Hutcheson's testament, married Thomas Pollock of Balgray, merchant, burghess of Glasgow.¹ By him she had issue James and George, of whom nothing is recorded; Thomas, a son who emigrated to New England;² and a daughter, Helen, who married David Robb, parson of Erskine, and whose daughter married back again into the name of Pollock.

All that is known definitely of Helen Hill, the remaining daughter of Helen Hutcheson mentioned in George Hutcheson's testament, is that she married "one Maxwell, merchant in Glasgow."³ The genealogical notices respecting her vary. By that last referred to it is stated that by Mr. Maxwell she had no issue, but that she was afterwards married. From other notices it would seem that her husband was John Maxwell, a son of Maxwell of Auldhouse, by whom she had issue, Ninian, Bessie, and Janet Maxwell.⁴

Marion Hill, the youngest daughter of Helen Hutcheson, married William Gray of Carntyne, as his second wife, and through her son, John Gray of Carntyne, and also of Dalmarnock, an estate which subsequently passed out of the family, there was descended the late Rev. John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne, Vicar of Bolsover, whose only surviving daughter is married to John Anstruther Thomson of Charleton, Fifeshire.

To conclude these observations respecting the sept or clan to which the Founders of the Hospital belonged, it may be mentioned that, besides the Hutchisons of Scotstoun, and others already referred to contemporaneously with them, notices are to be found of a John Huchesone of Kenmure, who acts as bailie in passing the infestment; another John Huchesone, designed as of Gairbraid, and Michael Huchesone, his brother, who are both witnesses to George Hutcheson the Founder of the Hospital's sasine, in 1600, in the lands of Gairbraid;⁵ a Mr. James Huchesoune, minister at Carmunnock, afterwards at Houston, who in 1632⁶ subscribed twenty merks to the building of the College, and whose son, also named James, was in 1646 presented by the magistrates of the City⁷ to the bursary or library keepership founded by Thomas

¹ See "Descendants," also Contract of Division. ² See "Descendants." ³ See "Descendants."

⁴ See Hamilton of Wishaw's History of Lanarkshire, p. 116.

⁵ See No. 5 of Inventory of Gairbraid Titles. ⁶ Munimenta III., p. 260. ⁷ Council Records, Sept. 1646.

Hutcheson at the University, and a "George Hutchisoun, Bursour," from whom, on "the sexteine of March 1649 John Grahame," probably the College Œconomus or Factor, grants him "to have received "Aristotles Workis in Greik, in tuo volumis, quhilk I have delyverit "to the Colledge Librarie," being "in compensatioune of ane spin."¹

There are, besides those already referred to, certain other persons, designated in the Minutes of the Hospital as relatives of the Founders, who derived benefit from the Institution, but of whom there is no necessity to make special mention.²

Notices are also to be found, during the sixteenth century, in the Records of the "Coble Court of Glasgow, halden at the Brumelaw "thairof,"³ of a Niniane Hutchesoun, who is "decernit in ane wrang and "amerciament of Court, for the wrangus maisterful away-taking fra "Johne Clerk of twa salmond fische, as also for the forgeing of ane "wrangus complent againis the said Johne, alleging him to haif tane "schot of fische quhilk suld haif pertentit to the said Niniane;" and in the same year of a Janet and Katherine Hutcheson, daughters of Janet Craig, being arraigned before an "Inqueist" held for "tryall of a troublance," and "convictit for streking and skarting of Walter Locheid "on the face, to the grite effusion of his bluid."⁴

Other instances of delinquencies, involving breaches of the moral law, and falling under cognizance of the Kirk-Session, it must be confessed, are not unfrequently to be found recorded against persons of the name of Hutcheson.⁵ These would certainly satisfy the curious in such matters, that the sins of our offending ancestors were neither lightly dealt with by the fathers of the Presbytery, nor disguised in ambiguous language; but respect for the Founders leads us to suppose that with these peccadilloes members of their family were in no way concerned.

¹ The "spin" or spoon here referred to was a payment or contribution to the University revenue made by the students at their matriculation.

² See Council Records of 13th July and 17th October 1646, and 29th April 1648. Hospital Records, 29th December 1646, 26th February 1663, 16th April 1680, 31st July 1685, and 24th May 1688.

³ 21st April 1583.

⁴ 10th May 1587.

⁵ See Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, of dates 30th April 1593, 1st February 1596, 17th January and 11th October 1597, 24th April 1599, 7th January 1601, and 8th March 1620.

CHAPTER II.

GEORGE HUTCHESON.



GEORGE HUTCHESON, the Founder of the Hospital, as distinguished from the School, was the eldest of the family of Thomas Huchesone of Lambhill, and Helen Herbertsone, his wife.

There is no precise evidence of the date of George Hutcheson's birth, but such information as is extant indicates that he was born between 1550 and 1560. This may be inferred from the following circumstances. His father, Thomas Huchesone, evidently died in the year 1594.¹ From the tone in which George Hutcheson, in his Settlement, speaks of his brother Thomas, and the almost filial expressions in the Mortification by the latter towards him, it may be assumed that George was considerably the senior of his brother Thomas, who, as is afterwards shown, was born about the year 1590. Further, we find George Hutcheson acting as a notary in infesting Walter, subsequently first Lord Blantyre, as Commendator, on a Crown Charter of the Barony of Glasgow, of date 3rd November 1587, when it may be assumed he would be at least twenty-one years of age. This is also corroborated by the Letter of Deputation in George Hutcheson's favour, by John Boyle of Kelburne, to which allusion will afterwards be made, of the Commissariat of Glasgow, of date 1630, in which it is stated that George Hutcheson "has haid his residens, as ane pror, in ye sd Commissariat thir fourtie yeirs by-past or yereby." Lastly, he was married in 1588; and in the draft of a Contract for founding the School,² written out by himself, apparently not long before his death in 1639, which, however, he did not execute, he speaks of his "long life."

¹ See the before-mentioned Confirmation by King James VI. in favour of George Hutcheson, therein designed "of Lambhill," which, while in life, was his father's designation, dated 2nd January 1595.

² See Appendix.



GEORGE HUTCHESON

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George Hutcheson's profession was that of a Writer, or Procurator, and Notary. He evidently was in considerable practice, as indeed he himself states in the official docquet to a Sasine in favour of Mrs. Marion Luke, of Claythorn, dated 19th February 1589, where he gives as the reason for not writing the whole docquet himself, as was usual, if not essential, that he was much engaged with other business. That this business was with a highly respectable clientele will appear from the following notices :—

As before-mentioned, we find him, in 1587, acting as a Notary in the investiture of the Commendator of Blantyre, in the Barony and Regality of Glasgow, the feuing out of which, according to Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie,¹ "he performed to good purpose;" and again, in 1601, as Procurator for the Commendator in the presentation of Mr. David Weems to the Parsonage of Glasgow.² George Hutcheson was also a competitor, although an unsuccessful one, being second on a leet of four, for the Clerkship of the Dean of Guild Court of Glasgow, in the year 1605,³ the appointment being conferred on Archibald Heygait, the then Town-Clerk and Clerk of the Burgh Court. In the Munimenta of Glasgow University,⁴ it appears that the Charter, dated, at the Castle of Glasgow, 28th June 1604, granted by Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, for endowing a Bursary at the College with certain bolls of meal, out of the mill at Partick, was "ex chyrographo Georgii Hutchesone, Notarii in Glasgw," and to this Deed he is also a witness. He is also a witness in 1607⁵ to another Charter to the College by John, Archbishop of Glasgow, of additional bolls of meal payable from Partick Mill. Other circumstances, appearing from his private papers, lead to the inference that in many matters he acted as the agent, in Glasgow, for both of these Temporal and Spiritual peers.

In the same year (1607) the Records of the Town Council show that he aided that body "quhan they held Court in Dumbarton against "the Dutcheman," a warrant being given to the town's treasurer to pay £20 12s. 2d. Scots "for horse hyris for the baillies, counsall, and "George Hutcheson quhan they raid and cam to and frae Dumbarton." The suit is shown to have been a joint one by the Bailies of Glasgow and Dumbarton against "ane Duchman callit John Lubbart, maister

¹ Douglas' Peerage, vol. I., p. 23.

² See Presbytery Records, 19th August 1601.

³ See History of Merchants' House, p. 88.

⁴ Vol. I., p. 186.

⁵ Munimenta, vol. I., p. 188.

“and ownir of the schipe callet the Salmone of Reipe in Amsterdame,” who having arrived in the Clyde with his “ventour schip of deilis,” disposed of his cargo to certain burgesses, who, it is minuted, were found to have “done wrang in making bargane and blok thairfoir “privatlie, within the said brugh of Glasgow, befor any offir was “maid to the saidis twa townis by (*i.e.*, without) thair consent and “knewelege,” and who accordingly were amerced in “ane unlaw (*i.e.*, “fine) of ane hundrethe pundis for making blok and bargane, and in “forty pundis each, for forstalling the peir or market place.”¹

That George Hutcheson acted as the agent of the University would seem to be indicated by the following entries taken from the Munimenta. In 1606 “sent to Edinburgh with George Huchesoun “for advysing of the process betwixt the College and John Stewart, “III L,” and “for ane pynt of wyne quhen the proces was resavit “fra Mr. John Hamiltoun, XI s.”² In 1608, “Item to George “Huchesoun for his travellis tane in pürsute of Jhon Stewart “befoir the Commissar of Hamiltoun, VI L.”³ And, in 1618, “To George Huchesoun for the Seising of the Kirkis of Kilbryde “and Ranfrew, XIII L. VI s. VIII d. To his men in drink money, “III L. VI s. VIII d.”⁴

Designated as “Georgius Hutchesone de Lambhill, Notarius “Publicus,” he appears to have been the law agent for both parties in the matter of the Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus, dated 30th October 1628,⁵ and signed “apud Castrum nostrum de “Glasgow” by James, Archbishop of Glasgow, in favour of the College, of certain previous grants of the teinds of different parishes. To this Charter the celebrated “Magister Zacharia Boyd, minister verbi Dei “apud Ecclesiam baronie de Glasgow” was one of the witnesses, and to the Sasine following on which, on 5th December 1629, Thomas Hutcheson, designated as Notary in Glasgow, is a witness.⁶ In the same year he acts in a similar capacity as regards the Ratification by Archbishop Law “of ye Gift of Immunities grantit be Wm. Turnbull “Archbishope of Glasgow in favor of ye College theroff, with new “Donationis,” dated 30th October 1628;⁷ and from the List of subscribers to the then new buildings of the University, in 1632, a

¹ Council Records, 2nd June 1607. ² Munimenta, vol. III., p. 556. ³ *Ibid.*, vol. III., p. 560.
⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. III., p. 568. ⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 220. ⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 226. ⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 227.

contribution appears of 100 merks by "George Huchesone, Noter
" in Glasgow."¹

He held also the commission of Judge-Depute in the Commissary
Courts of Glasgow and of Hamilton.²

The commission, dated 24th June 1630, which was granted to
George Hutcheson, by Mr. John Boyle of Kelburne, as principal
Commissary, with consent of the Right Reverend Father in God, James
Law, Archbishop of Glasgow, has been referred to as bearing upon
George Hutcheson's age, and, as it is in other respects interesting, the
following extracts from it may be given. Its preamble is—"For as
" meikle as I, being distractit, pairtly in attending to his Majestie's
" service, and pairtly in my owne particular adois, that I cannot guidly, att
" all times, attend on ye sd Commissariat, and I being willing and cairful
" that his hieness leigis be not disapointit or delayit in justice be my
" absens, and haifing guid preuffe and experiens of the habilitie of
" George Huchesone of Lambhill, to supplie the sd plaice and service
" yreoff, in my absens, quha hes haid his residens, as ane pror, in ye sd
" Commissariat thir fourtie yeirs by-past or yereby;" therefore he grants
" full power to the sd George to sitt, proceed, and minister justice
" to all his Matie's leigis in my absens; as also to be present and
" sitt wt me qn. (*i.e.*, when) I am present myself, concur and assist me
" yrintill at his uttermost, in expeding and furtherance of justice to
" his Matie's leigis, and floorischinge of ye suitt of ye sd Commissariat;
" and wt power to him to pronounce and issue decreets, sentences and
" interloquitors, confirm testaments, and examine witnesses, quhairto I
" obleiss myself to abyd, bot (*i.e.*, without) onie revocatione or again-
" saying quhatsomevir." In addition to this simple, but effectual,
provision for preventing contradictory judgments in appeals from his
Depute's decisions, the commission by Kelburne contains a warranty,
that he neither had "nor sall doe ony act or deed, in hurt or prejudice
" heiroff, in onie sort, and sall mak furthcumand to the sd George,
" gif need beis, my awne right to ye sd Commissariat be ye sd
" reverend fader."

So far all may be regarded as right and proper, but it is significant
of the laxity, to call it by no other name, in the public ideas, and judicial
practice of the time, to find men, in the undoubtedly respected and high

¹ Munimenta, vol. III., p. 473.

² See M'Ure's History, Edn. of 1830, foot-note to page 67.

position of the progenitor of the Earls of Glasgow, of whom it is recorded that he was "a gentleman of so great legal knowledge and integrity as to have had the honour of being appointed to revise and improve the laws of Scotland," and George Hutcheson, whose professional standing is distinctly stated in the deputation in his favour, and whose social position was also undoubted, at the same time with the execution of the above-mentioned commission, entering into an agreement, whether with or without advice of their Right Reverend Father in God does not appear, not for fixing, as might have been expected, an adequate salary and remuneration to George Hutcheson for abandoning his practice before the Court, and for the labour and anxiety of administering justice in it, but binding and obliging him to pay to Kelburne £900 Scots per annum, half yearly per advance, during their joint lives, as the fixed rent or tack-duty for the judgeship. Some of the formal receipts and discharges granted by Kelburne are still extant among the family papers of the Hutchesons. One dated 10th June 1631, acknowledges the receipt of "ane years silver duty," and provides "that gif it sall happen ayr (*i.e.*, either) me or ye said George "to depart this lyff befor ye xxiiii day of Jan^y j^m vj^c (*i.e.*, 1600) and "thretty twa yeiris, in that caiss I obleiss me, my aires and executors, "to pay bak sik part of ye s^d yeires foiradvancit tak-mail and dewtie, "as sall be correspondent with the monethes, owks (*i.e.*, weeks), or "dayis, quhilk sall be to rin of ye s^d yeir, at ayr of our deceisses, "accordin to ye proportion yroff, be just compt and computation of ye "samyn." Another receipt discharges George Hutcheson for "the "silver dewtie obleist be him to me for the deputrie of ye s^d Com- "missariat and all commodities belanging thereunto."

A few years afterwards, however, George Hutcheson, probably finding his own "particular adois" had stronger claims on his attention than the duties of the Commissariat, or Kelburne and he having possibly discerned indications of a coming storm, in the famous General Assembly at Glasgow, which not long afterwards overthrew Episcopacy in Scotland, "on the penult day of December j^m vj^c and "thretty sax," considered it expedient to "rive" the lease of the "suitt" of justice, the "floorischinge" of which they previously had so much at heart. Accordingly, by a deed in George Hutcheson's own handwriting, without assigning any reason or consideration, they

simply dissolve their contract concerning the Commissariat, "and all obligation and by-past rents under the said Contract, qlk is of ye dait ye twentie fourt day Junii j^m vj^c and threttie yeires."

Besides his practice as a Notary and Procurator, George Hutcheson carried on the lucrative business of banking or money-lending. It is well known that, in England and on the Continent, the goldsmiths and jewellers were among the wealthiest members of the community, and, by means of their incorporations or guilds, transacted much of the business now conducted by bankers, whose profession, indeed, arose out of this branch of trade.

In his "Annals of Commerce,"¹ Macpherson states, on the authority of a pamphlet, published in 1676, entitled "The Mystery of the new fashioned Goldsmiths or Bankers discovered," that the whole trade of the goldsmiths of London, prior to 1640, was in the buying and selling of plate, and that it was only in 1645 they first began to receive money on deposit, allowing interest therefor, and to honour cheques, on short notices, from their customers. In this respect, as well as in the facilities afforded by the invention of bank notes as a means of currency, Scotland can lay claim to the credit of priority over her sister kingdom. As an instance of this, George Heriot, goldsmith to King James VI., and founder of the splendid institution bearing his name in Edinburgh, who was George Hutcheson's cotemporary, and his prototype in many respects, carried on business as a money-lender in his "krame," or "buith," at the "Ladys Steps," on the north-east corner of St. Giles or the High Church of Edinburgh, prior to the year 1600. In the Charter Room of Heriot's Hospital, besides many other documents illustrative of this, there is preserved the acknowledgment by King James himself, that his "dearest bed-fellowis the Quenis Jowallis wer ingadged"² for money lent her by Heriot in 1599. Under date 1601 there is also a receipt, by Queen Anne herself, for "ane Imarod, set about with dymontis and rubeis, in forme of ane fedder, quhilk was ingaget"³ by her to Heriot, upon some previous necessitous occasion.

Injurious as the consequences of the Scottish King's removal to London in 1603 may have been to Edinburgh, yet from his immediate declaration of "peace with all the world," and his love of colonizing, the

¹ Vol. II., p. 427.

² Memoir of George Heriot, by Dr. Wm. Steven, p. 6.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

effect on Glasgow seems to have been very different. The simple fact that in the commencement of that century a new toll-booth for collecting the customs was built in Glasgow; that questions of their relative importance, and of precedency, began to be discussed between the Merchants and Crafts Ranks in the city, resulting in the Letter of Guildry of 1605; and that prior even to this a Royal Charter, granting powers in Medical matters over Glasgow, Clydesdale, Renfrew, and great part of the West of Scotland, was issued to the ancient and respected Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, all sufficiently indicate that the industry and enterprise of Glasgow, and the surrounding districts, had received a beneficial impetus and expansion. About this time also many of the landowners in and around Glasgow, desirous of employing their means more profitably in trade, or to enable them to seek lucrative appointments at the Court in England, disposed of or pledged their estates, and hence the commerce in land began to be developed in the west country.

Merchants and landowners were thus at the same time requiring the aid which the richer goldsmiths only had hitherto been able to afford, and while "wadsetts," or impignurations of heritable property for securing lenders, were then doubtless sufficiently known, they were cumbrous and expensive. In these circumstances, and rightly discerning the wants of the community, George Hutcheson applied his professional knowledge to the financial department of that business by which his cotemporary, Heriot, had amassed so large a fortune. Though a notary, Hutcheson had not a notary's love of long heritable securities, and the mode, which in practice he adopted, was to make advances on simple bonds by the borrower, with the security of two or more persons, known by him to be responsible; and the short form he used, containing a clause authorising registration for execution, distinctly foreshadowed the modern promissory note, with its right of protest.

George Hutcheson unquestionably carried on business as a money-lender, to a very considerable extent for those days, and in fact he may be regarded as the first or earliest banker in Glasgow.¹

¹ The first BANKING ESTABLISHMENT in Glasgow was a branch opened in the second year of its institution—viz., 1696—by the *Bank of Scotland*. This branch, not succeeding, was withdrawn the following year, but was again established in 1731, when, after a further trial of two years, it a second time proved a failure.

It was thus stated, not without authority, in an early account of the Hospital, that George Hutcheson never took more than "sixteen pennies for an ordinary bond, be the sum ever so large." This sum of sixteen pennies, or "one and a plack Scots" (about three halfpence sterling) was obviously what he allowed his clerk to charge, for time and trouble in engrossing and seeing duly executed by the principals and sureties, the few lines of the bond, on which he himself drew the greater, but equally legitimate profit, of a different nature, as granter of the accommodation. In these bonds George Hutcheson did not always confine himself to the mere "ordinar annual rent," or interest, but, as he was perfectly and legitimately entitled to do, he frequently charged the then not unusual rate of eight per cent. interest, or even such higher rate as was proportionate to the period at which repayment was stipulated—which seems to have been considered the greatest element of risk—or otherwise as the circumstances of the accommodation might call for.

The following extract from the Town Council Records, of 5th

In 1787 the Bank of Scotland appointed an accredited Correspondent in Glasgow, but its continuous existence by an Agency, and more recently by a Branch Establishment, dates only from the year 1802.

Practically it was only in the year 1750 that a regular system of Banking in Glasgow was established, and the series of Banks having head-offices or branches in the City have since then been—

The Ship Bank, established in 1750, ultimately, after joining the Glasgow Bank in 1836 as the "Glasgow and Ship Bank," absorbed into the Union Bank in 1843.

The Glasgow Arms Bank, in 1750, which failed in 1793.

The Thistle Bank, established in 1761, and amalgamated with the Union Bank in 1836.

The Merchants' Bank, in 1769, which failed in 1793.

The Royal Bank established a branch in 1783.

The Paisley Bank also established a branch in 1784, which was merged in the British Linen Company in 1837.

Messrs. Andrew, George, & Andrew Thomson's Bank, established in 1785, failed in 1793.

The Greenock Bank established a branch in 1785, and amalgamated with the Western Bank in 1843.

The Paisley Union Bank established a branch in Glasgow in 1789, and itself became amalgamated with the Union Bank in 1838.

The British Linen Bank established a branch in 1797.

The Renfrewshire Bank opened a branch in 1803, and failed in 1842.

The Glasgow Bank, established in 1809, after joining the Ship Bank, as before-mentioned, was ultimately absorbed in the Union Bank in 1843.

The Commercial Bank of Scotland established a branch in 1810.

The National Bank established a branch in Glasgow in 1825.

The Glasgow Union, now *The Union Bank of Scotland*, established in 1830, and in it there has, as already partly mentioned, been absorbed, from time to time, *The Thistle*; *The Paisley Union*; *Sir William Forbes & Co.*, of Edinburgh; *Messrs. Hunters & Co.*, of Ayr; *The Ship Bank*; *The Glasgow Bank*; *The Banking Company in Aberdeen*; *The Perth Bank*,

June 1637, relative to their banking transactions with George Hutcheson, is peculiar as well as interesting :—

“ The said day it is ordainit to be remembrit that the Town lent
 “ to my Lord of Lorne, at Mertimes last, ffyfteen thousand merks,
 “ quhillk was payit in this maner, viz. :—My Lord himself was awand
 “ to the Town ffyve thousand merks thairof, and their was borrowit
 “ fra George Hutcheson ffyve thousand merkis.” It is curious,
 however, to notice in the same Record, on the 14th January
 of the same year, a Minute to the effect, that the “ Proveist,
 “ Baillies and Counsall, for divers respectis and consideratiouns
 “ moving them, haive condescendit and agreit to accept fra George
 “ Hutcheson ane hundrethe and twentie pundis, for his stent, qlk sould
 “ have been payit at Mertimes last, and ordaines the treasurer to
 “ deburse ffortie pundis money, to mak up the aucht score pundis money,
 “ whairwith the said George was stentit, conforme to the last years
 “ stent Roll.” Accordingly, in the Treasurer’s Accounts, recorded
 in the Minutes of 31st January 1639, this is entered as “ Item to

The Western Bank, established in 1832, and failed in 1857.

The National Security Savings Bank, established in 1836.

The Clydesdale Bank, established in 1838.

The City of Glasgow Bank, established in 1839, and failed in 1878.

The Glasgow Joint Stock Bank, established in 1840, conjoined with the Edinburgh and Leith Bank in 1844, under the designation of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, and thereafter, in 1858, amalgamated with the Clydesdale Bank.

The North British Bank, originated in 1846.

The following other Banks have also, at one time or another, had Agencies in Glasgow, viz. :—

The Stirling Bank established an agency about 1777, and failed in 1826.

The Falkirk Bank had an agency established about 1787. The affairs of this Bank were wound up in 1825.

The Leith Bank had an agency in Glasgow, established about 1793. This agency was made over to the Western Bank in 1832. The Leith Bank itself failed shortly after.

The Kilmarnock Bank established an agency about 1802, and in 1821 it was merged in Hunter & Co.’s Bank of Ayr, which again, as already mentioned, was absorbed in the Union Bank.

The Dundee New Bank established an agency about 1802.

The Falkirk Union Bank established an agency in Glasgow about 1805, and failed in 1816.

The Fife Bank established an agency in 1807, and failed in 1825.

The Dundee Union Bank established an agency about 1809, and amalgamated with the Western Bank in 1844.

The East Lothian Bank established an agency about 1810, and failed about 1822.

The Exchange and Deposit Bank (English) established an agency in 1819. It failed about 1849.

See “Cleland’s Annals,” vol. II., p. 480; “Glasgow Past and Present,” vol. II., p. 177; “Rate of Discount and the late Bank Acts,” by Charles Gairdner, p. 42; “Banking in Glasgow during the Olden Time,” by Glasguensis (J. B.), 1862; “A Century of Banking in Dundee,” and “Memoirs of a Banking House,” by the late Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart., 1859.

“George Hutcheson to help to pay his stent xl lib.” If, as seems most probable, the George Hutcheson, here mentioned, was the same as is referred to in the previously quoted Minute, it would almost appear that the Civic Council, of those days, adopted somewhat indirect, if not questionable, modes in repaying interest to their creditors.

As illustrative of the extent to which, and of the parties to whom, George Hutcheson lent money, it may be mentioned that at the division of his fortune among his three sisters, after his brother Thomas' death, in addition to what were made over to the Hospital, there still remained so many of these personal bonds, which were viewed evidently as so many large bank-notes or bills, that they were handed over in separate lists or inventories to each of his sisters' families.¹

As may naturally be expected from the nature and extent of his business transactions, George Hutcheson became possessed

¹ The following is a list, still extant, of bonds of this description delivered to his sister Helen, corresponding quantities being at the same time handed over to the other two sisters, and to Thomas Hutcheson's widow, viz.:—“Inventar of the Bonds, which by the Contract of Division betwixt the three “sisters, heirs-portioners to George and Mr. Thomas Hutchesone, did fall and belong to Helen Hutchesoune, “mother to Mr. Ninian Hill:—

	Merks.
“ Mr. Johne Hamilton,	300 00 00
“ Lodovic Cleland,	200 00 00
“ Sr. James Hamilton of Fingalton,	500 00 00
“ George Anderson,	300 00 00
“ Item George Anderson,	600 00 00
“ Johne Porterfield,	400 00 00
“ Noble of Ardardan,	600 00 00
“ Robert Hamilton in Bogtoun,	1500 00 00
“ Androw Dennistoun,	100 00 00
“ Mr. Johne Crawford,	400 00 00
“ Johne Fleming,	1000 00 00
“ Mr. William Cuninghame,	2000 00 00
“ Mr. Johne Hutchesoun,	500 00 00
“ Cuninghame of Carlung,	500 00 00
“ Cuninghame of Waterstoune,	3000 00 00
“ Gadgirth,	2000 00 00
“ Achinemes,	1000 00 00
“ Sr. Rob. Montgomerie,	200 00 00
“ Lord Montgomerie,	1500 00 00
“ Item L. Montgomerie,	1500 00 00
“ Johnne Gilheagie,	600 00 00
“ William Lawson,	750 00 00
“ Johne Rowand,	200 00 00

“ Summa, 19350 merks (*sic*).

“ Corsehill Elder and Yor, 2300 00 00

“ *Nota*.—Helen at the receipt of this Band is to give ane oyr band for ane thousand merkes
“ to Elizabeth Hutchesoune, her sister.”

of numerous and extensive landed estates. In addition to the two merkland of Lambhill, and one merkland of Nether Carmyle, called Hutchesontoune, which he made over, along with his Partick property and a house in Drygate, to his brother Thomas, by a Charter in 1609, and the subjects in Provanside, which, as before-mentioned, he inherited from his father, George Hutcheson ultimately came to be possessed of the following properties, viz. :—

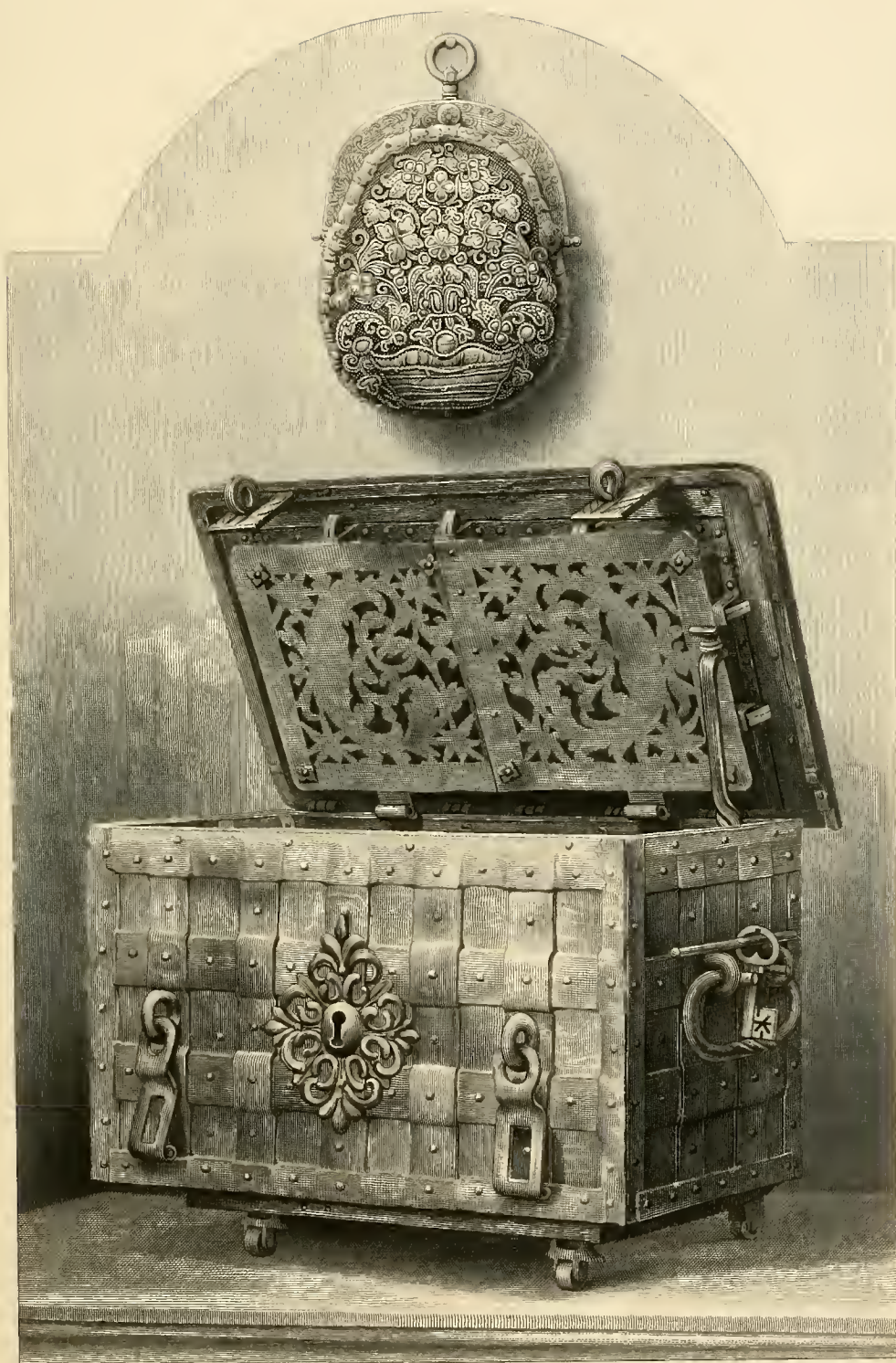
His *Dwelling-house* in Glasgow, where he also carried on his business, which was situated *on the north side of the Trongate*, apparently on the site of the late Tontine Exchange and Coffee Rooms. The house is described in an old infestment as “magnum “tenementum ex boreali latere vici, vocat Trongate, bondan inter “pretorium dicti burgi ad orien.” In the subsequent liferent infestment of Marion Stewart, Thomas Hutcheson’s wife, the house is called “that large heich tenement, bak and foir, at the “corse.” From the Town Council Records¹ it appears that George Hutcheson paid the Corporation 200 merks, for the right of “training the vents of his house, adjoining the Tolbooth, “up the gable thereof.” Here George Hutcheson had the accommodation of a stable, as appears from the conveyance to him, in 1600, by “Norman Mackynie, Burgess of Glasgow, and Marion “Turnbull, his spouse,” of a piece of “waiste grund lying between “our staibills, and containing sax elves in length, and the breid “of the said Norman’s aune tenement, as presently bigget,” for the price of £24 Scots. The description is unfortunately insufficient for calculating the price, per square yard, paid to Mackenzie for this small piece of vacant ground, but it may suffice to indicate that the value of ground in that neighbourhood, nearly three centuries ago, was understood and appreciated.

George Hutcheson’s counting-house or chambers were apparently on the first or ground floor of the “heich tenement.” The numerous “Bandis, reddie monie and chartours,” which are referred to in the executry papers, after his death, as well as other valuable documents of a private nature, were, however, kept in his bedroom or “chalmour” above, in a Dutch-built, spring-locked, “kist,” still in existence, and “woven of stripes of iron, in comelie forme.” Above

¹ See 8th August 1626.







PURSE WORN BY M^{RS} THOMAS HUTCHESON
GEORGE HUTCHESON'S 'KIST WOVEN OF STRIPES OF IRON IN COMELIE FORME.'

the bed-chamber again, in the upper floor, was a room which, during the occupation of the house by his sister-in-law, Marion Stewart, formed the "Chamber of Dais."

Family tradition has it, that in George Hutcheson's business-room there stood a long, fixed oak table, with his papers at one end, and at the other a large silver drinking tankard, replenished with wine or ale, for the refreshment, without ceremony or invitation, of his clients whenever they happened to call.

Although not adjoining his house in the Trongate, George Hutcheson had the advantage of a *garden* within the city, independently of the site of the original Hospital and its Courts. This appears from a burgage infestment, in 1640,¹ in favour of Marion Stewart, Thomas Hutcheson's widow.

George Hutcheson had also another *house on the south side of the Trongate*, opposite those which he mortgaged for the erection of the Hospital, *and an adjacent tenement*, also on the south side, which Thomas Hutcheson seems occasionally to have occupied, and from which the Hospital—the subjects having apparently been sold upon Thomas' death, or before 1648²—draws to this day small feu-duties or ground-annuals.

In 1611, George Hutcheson built for himself a *Country-house at Partick*, on lands at one time belonging to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, from which circumstance it probably happened that the house was, in later days, best known as the "Bishop's Castle." Chalmers, in his celebrated work, "Caledonia" (vol. iii., p. 629), while giving accurately the date of the erection of this house or castle, which was situated at the confluence of the Kelvin with the Clyde, states that it was built by Archbishop Spottiswoode, "to serve as a country seat for the Archbishopric," adding that its ruins are still called "the Bishop's Castle." That this was a mistake, and that the house, although built in the year mentioned by Chalmers, was the work, not of Bishop Spottiswoode, but of George Hutcheson, as a dwelling-house for himself, has in more recent times been pointed out. The original Contract, which is

¹ See Inventory of Hutcheson Papers.

² See Minutes of Hospital of 7th January 1648. These subjects, from which two sums of 11/1½ sterling are paid, are those on part of which was situated the old Tavern, once known as "Prince Charlie's Stables;" for the tradition respecting which see Stuart's Views, p. 113.

dated 9th and 14th January 1611, is still extant, and endorsed in George Hutcheson's own handwriting, "Contract betwixt me and ye "masoun in Kylwynning, anent the bigeing of the hous of Partick."

The description of architectural features and the specification of dimensions contained in this Contract are so distinct and precise, excepting only the standard of measurement, that in the beginning of



PARTICK CASTLE.

the present century, and while the ruins—as depicted in the above sketch by Mr. Andrew MacGeorge—were still in fair preservation, the late Mr. Smith, of Jordanhill, whose archæological and architectural accuracy and judgment were undoubted, wrote that he had no difficulty in verifying every part of the remains.

If further identification, however, of the building should be required, it may be found in Hamilton of Wishaw's "Description of Lanarkshire, &c.," written about the year 1710,¹ where it is stated:—"Above "this (*i.e.*, Balshagray), where Kelvin falls into Clyde, is the house of "Pertique, a well built and convenient house, well planted with barren "timber, large gardens, inclosed with stone walls, which formerly "belonged to George Hutcheson, founder of the Hospital Hutcheson's

¹ Published by the Maitland Club in 1831, p. 29. See also a pleasant description of the old building, in Hugh Macdonald's "Rambles Round Glasgow," Monumental Edition, p. 275, *et seq.*

“ in Glasgow, and now to John Crawford of Mylntoun.” It is certain, however, that the Bishops of Glasgow had in ancient times a residence in the vicinity of Partick, and possibly, although from the want of the prior titles of the property the fact has not been ascertained, it may have been situated on the very spot where George Hutcheson subsequently erected his house.

The Contract with the mason of Kilwinning shows, either that probably the original “ Bishop’s Castle ” or Mansion stood on the site, or that George Hutcheson, like most others who indulge in this kind of luxury, had no sooner commenced building operations than he resolved on alterations and additions. If the latter, instead of proceeding with them himself, he contracted with William Wilson, “ the mason in Kilwinning,” the Contract with whom bears that the house had already been “ foundit,” and “ ane part of ye wallis and grund yrof alreddie layed,” all which were to be removed, and the new building to be re-erected “ three futtis and ane half of the said Georges awin fute, betwix cuinzie and cuinzie, langer nor the gavils yairof ar presentlie layed.”

The Contract further bears that the price payable to the Contractor, exclusive of the stone and other materials, which were to be provided by George Hutcheson, was “ ffyve hundrethe threttie merkis, gude and usual money of Scotland; to wit ffoure hundrethe threttie merkis yrof for ye work, and ane hundrethe merkis in satisfaction of all morning and eftermonies drinks, disjoynes, Sondays meitt, drink at onlaying of lyntalls, or ony uther thing can be cravit fra ye said George, in ony sorte.”

The lands attached, or pertaining to the Partick House, as appears from a Charter granted by George to his brother Thomas Hutcheson in 1609, were designated as “ the 20/ land on the west side of Partick, and the orchard of Partick, with 3 acres in Kelvinhaugh, called *Myllarland*, and a half merkland on the west side of Partick yard, called *Ronaldsyard*.”

To proceed with the enumeration of his other properties, George Hutcheson had also belonging to him the lands of *Barrowfield*, including *Nicolhouse* and *Broomward* in what is now the parish of Calton, to which, as mentioned in the previous chapter, his nephew, George Duncan, succeeded, and relative to which the only incident

worth noticing is that on the lands—under a somewhat formal “mutual agreement betwix George Hutcheson and Andro Scott, Maisoune “in Rutherglen,” dated 17th January 1630—there was erected a “Dukatt” or Dovecot, “with lyme and staines in sufficient forme, “being fourteen futtis, of the said Georges own futt, of lenth within “the gavillis yrof, and of the lyk quantitie in breid,” for which 105 merks were to be paid to the Contractor. The erection of this building, at the time, indicated the very considerable extent of the Barrowfield property, as by Act of James VI., 1617, cap. 19, “anent “Dovecottis,” enacted to protect landowners from the devastation of their crops by pigeons, when kept by unscrupulous neighbours who had little or no land or crops of their own to be destroyed, no one was permitted to build a dovecot “except that person have landes “and teyndes pertaining to him, extending in yeirly rent to ten “chalders victual, next adjacent to the said doucat, at ye least, lying “within twa myillis to the same.”

George Hutcheson further possessed the lands of *Auchengray* and *Caldercruix*, in the Monklands, which Thomas Hutcheson destined to Robert Pollock, the second son of his sister Bessie, and of which mention has already been made.

The lands of *Yoker*, with *Phillipsland* and *Rywray*, more commonly called *Blawarthill*, with the *mill*, lying in the Sheriffdom of Renfrew, also belonged to George Hutcheson, having been acquired by him from Matthew Stuart of Blawarthill, by Contract dated 25th October 1625, at the price of 13,000 merks. A Bond was at the same time granted to Hutcheson by Sir Walter Stuart of Mynto, the brother, or a near relative of Blawarthill, that he would neither quarrel or impugn the sale, but, at the same time, containing a proviso, that his acting in the matter “sall not infer me to be air to the “said umq^{ll} Sir Matthew, my father, in onie sort.” This Sir Matthew, it may be mentioned, was the Provost Stuart who, in 1652, had the celebrated fracas in the Cathedral, with the Rev. John Howieson of Cambuslang, then Moderator of Presbytery and Founder of the Howieson Bursary at the University, who uttered against him the well-known stern and prophetic anathema, for intruding Mr. Robert Montgomery into the Archbishopric of Glasgow.¹

¹ See M'Ure's History, Edn. of 1830, p. 63, *et seqr.* Also Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. VIII., p. 208.

The lands of *Deanfield*, in Renfrew, in that part called Westsheill, were acquired by George Hutcheson in the year 1607. From him they passed to his brother Thomas, after whom they were held jointly by the three sisters, Janet, Elizabeth, and Helen Hutcheson, until 1642, when their several shares were acquired by George Duncan of Barrowfield, Janet Hutcheson's son, who, in his turn, sold the property, in 1657, to John Spreull, town-clerk of Glasgow.

The five merk land of *Grainges*, in the parish of Dunlop and county of Ayr, also belonged to George Hutcheson,¹ and passed to his brother Thomas, and from him to his nephew Ninian Hill.

George Hutcheson also acquired, as has already been mentioned, the lands of *Over and Nether Gairbraid*, and, in 1600, a portion of the adjoining lands of *Garioch*, both in the Barony Parish. He further acquired from Sir Frederick Cuninghame of Robertland in 1609, the $3\frac{3}{4}$ ^d land of *Ramshorn and Meadowflat*. These last, including Grainges, with the estate of *Lambhill*, passed, on the death of Thomas Hutcheson, into the possession of Helen, the youngest of the three sisters, by whose grandson, Ninian Hill, the Ramshorn and Meadowflat lands were sold to the Hospital in 1694, and by the Hospital feued to the City Corporation in 1772, as is after narrated.

Besides the above it appears, from the Inventory given up for confirmation on George Hutcheson's death, that he had no less than 87 tenants paying rent to him in bolls, firlots, and pecks of meal, beir and malt, "thieves of stray, hennis, and caponnis," (*i.e.*, hens and capons), as well as "herrings and booth maills," all which indicate, very clearly, the large extent of his rural as well as urban possessions.

The confirmed Inventory also shows the money interest and annual rents due to George Hutcheson, and the persons by whom they were payable. Among these were the Bishop of Glasgow, Lord Blantyre, the Earls of Wigton and Abercorn, and numerous others of local importance, such as Stewart of Castlemilk, Muirhead of Lauchope, the lairds of Houston, Auchinanes, "Craigence" (*i.e.*, "Craigends"), Crawfordland, Woodhead, Lamont, Elderslie, Torrance, Aikenhead, Raploch, Prestoune, and Caprington, Colquhoun of Luss, Claud Hamilton of Strathband, John Hamilton of Orbiston, Stirling of

¹ See his "Test. Testar."

Law, the Wallaces of Carrick, Johnstone, and Ferguslie, "Mary Stark, guidwyff of Park," and Sir William Hamilton of Brownhill.

George Hutcheson was either in possession under "wadset" rights or the actual proprietor of the lands of *Gartsherrie* and *Gartverrie* in New Monkland parish, and of certain other pertinents of these latterly most valuable and well-known estates.

While in the prime of life George Hutcheson not unfrequently displayed the rough and ready energies of a man fitted to hold his own in the troubled times in which he lived. Several instances illustrative of this appear in the Records of the Presbytery, but the following, of dates 25th November and 2nd December 1601, may suffice:—"Compeirit psonallie Ard Eglinton and grantis he drew "ane quhinger, in his awin defens, being persewit be George Hutchesone." "Quhilk daye George Huchesone callit copeirit not; being "excusit be Mr. Alex^r Rowat quha reportis, in ye said George name, "yat he was to pas to Cardonald to ye Prior of Blantyre, is ordenit "to be warnit to ye nixt Wednisdaye," when "the presbiterie "ordenis Ard Eglinton to be sudit to ye nixt Wednisdaye to "pruive the sclander done betwix him and George Huchesone, be "ye drawing of quhingers in ye Hie Kirk, ye 23rd day of November "last bypast." The matter, however, would seem not to have been further proceeded with. Finally, at so late a period of his life as 5th September 1633, lawburrows were taken out against George Hutcheson, under a penalty of 400 merks, in which his brother Thomas and others became cautioners, that "Mr. John Ross of "Stobcross, his wife, bairns, men, tenants, and servants shall be "harmless and skaithless" from his interference with them or their affairs; but it is right to mention that this did not necessarily imply that personal violence on George Hutcheson's part had been suffered, or was feared, by Mr. Ross, or by members of his family.

In the early notices of the Hospital Founders, by Glasgow historians, it is stated that George Hutcheson was never married. In more recent times this was corrected, and the name of his wife, Elizabeth or Elspeth Craig, given on indisputable authority, yet the date of his marriage remained unascertained and uncertain. Information on this point, however, has been supplied from a somewhat unlooked-for source, along with evidence of the further

fact that a female child was born of the connection, who probably died in infancy, but at any rate predeceased both her parents.

In the Records of the Kirk Session of Glasgow the following entry occurs, under date 28th August 1588:—"The said daye, George Huchesone grantis y^t he is willing and myndit to marie Elizabeth Craig, w^t quhome he is contractit, and w^t quhome he has begotten ane demesell (*i.e.*, demoselle, female) bairn. The Kirk ordenis him to mak his repentance on Sondaye nixtocum, befoir none, seeing he hes lyin w^t ye said Elizabet, afore he did marie her; as lykewyse ordenis him to marie hir w^t in ane monethe nixt heireftir, and to bring w^t him ane testimoniall from Edinburt, q^r he resorts, of ye proclamaoun of his bandes w^t ye said Elizabet; yaireft to find sec^y for observing of ye premises, under the pane of fourtie lib money—quha fund Thomas Hucheson of Lambhill, his fayer, Cautioner and souertie for him, under the said pane. The said George bund to releiff his Cautioner anent the premises."

The infestments already referred to show the investiture of Elizabeth or Elspeth Craig in the liferent of lands belonging to George Hutcheson, and conclusively establish the fact of their marriage.

Although living in Edinburgh, at or shortly before the date of her marriage, what information exists points to the supposition that Elspeth Craig was a sister or daughter of John Craig, Writer and Notary Public in Glasgow.¹ Excepting the "demesell bairn" above referred to, there is no evidence of Elspeth Craig having borne any children to George Hutcheson, though their marriage was only dissolved by her death, on 29th October 1632, not many years before his own.

Her Last Will and Testament, and Codicil, dated respectively 10th September and 25th October 1632—confirmation of which appears in the Books of the Commissariat of Glasgow—gives some insight into the heritable as well as personal estate of the spouses. The Inventory shows that they had belonging to them "Three kye, ane stirk, and ane calf, estimate to £44" Scots (£3 16s. 4d. stg.).

"Item standing in the barne of Partick, 39 threaves of beir, whilk grew upon the orchard, estimate to contain 14 bolls; price of ilk boll with the fodder, £6 13s. 4d.

¹ See Gairbraid Titles.

“Item,” certain other “threaves mashlock oats, qlk grew there
“the said year,” and numerous bolls of “stebbill aits” from Lambhill.

“Item of insight plenishing and utensils in the houses of Partick
“and Glasgow, with the abuilziements of the defunct’s bodie, estimate,
“be the airship, to £330.

“Item of reddie money lyand beside them, five thousand pounds
“£5000.”

There are also given up various sums and rents, owing by the
numerous tenants on the estates of Gairbraid, Carmyle, Yoker, and
Barrowfield.

The expression “be the airship” in the estimate of “insight
“plenishing,” as furniture, utensils, and other such moveables were
called, indicated George Hutcheson’s position as a landed proprietor
of repute. In the Executories, at this time, of persons of standing, their
moveables were estimated “be,” (*i.e.*, “bye,” beside, or exclusive of)
such articles as could be comprehended under the description of “the
“best of ilka thing,” which, by the Act 1474, cap. 8, belonged
to the heirs, and not to the executors, of those only who could take
rank as “barons, gentlemen, and freeholders.”

Mrs. Hutcheson’s Testament further gives some interesting infor-
mation respecting the details of her wardrobe, or, as they are termed,
“abuilziements of hir bodie.” Thus:—“Imprimis scho leives to
“Marion Stewart, spouse of Thomas Huchesone, her best gowne,
“doublatt and skirt, in token of her guid will.”

“Item scho leives to Christian Herbertsone her gowne, doublatt,
“and skirt, quilk scho weirs on ye awlk dayes (*i.e.*, which she wears
“on the week days), and £20 siller.”¹

Mrs. Hutchesone’s next legacy is handsomer than the last, for
“Item scho leives her claith cloak to Elizabeth Pettigrew, her
“sisters dochter, and 50 merks money, and her gowne of gowfre
“and silk, and doublett with skarlott velvetours.”

“Item scho levis to Margaret Hill, spouse to John Bryssoun
“her next best gowne and forrit² of silk, with doublet and skirt.”

¹ Respecting the relationship of Christian Herbertson to the Founders, see Chapters I. and IX.
She appears further to have received a Pension from the Merchants’ House (see Minutes of that Institution
of 31st October 1648).

² The “forrit” was a sort of ornamented apron, seen when the gown or robe was thrown back or
drawn through side loops.

She then leaves £40 to the Trades' House, the same sum to the Merchants' House, and to "George Huchesone her servand 50 "merks, provydand he be ane guid servand," which he seems to have been, as her husband at his death left him £100 additional, in recompense of his long and faithful services. Finally she leaves all her "free geir" to her husband.

Unfortunately for Mrs. Thomas Hutcheson and their niece Mrs. Bryson—who was the mother of Bailie John Bryson, by whom lands in Garnagadhill were mortified to the Hospital—Mrs. George Hutcheson executed a Codicil, revoking the legacies of her best and next best gowns and doublets, "quilks scho now levis to the "s^d George, her husband to be usit by him, as scho has appointed "him, and requests him to give her sisters dochter ane laid of "meal yearlie."

To return to the narrative respecting George Hutcheson. He died a widower, without lawful issue, within the Burgh of Glasgow, on the 26th December 1639,¹ and was buried in the family sepulchre on the east side of the Cathedral, where his brother Thomas was also subsequently interred.

Like his celebrated cotemporary, George Heriot,² George Hutcheson left a natural daughter; and in the lives of these hapless descendants of men who did so much to relieve the unfortunate, there is a further coincidence, that Hutcheson's, and one at least of Heriot's daughters, became dependent on the bounty of those among whom the twin institutions of their fathers were dispensing many a blessing. Of the history of George Hutcheson's daughter we know little further than what may be gathered from the following notices. In the Records of the Burgh Council an Order is minuted on 18th January 1679, to the Treasurer, "to pay to John Craig ten duka-dounes, quhilk he is to send to Holland to Janet Hutcheson, "naturall daughter to umq^{le} George Hutchesone, for her supply, "and it is concludit that als much be sent her yearlie, during her "lifetime." On 18th September 1683, a sum of £60 is entered in the same Accounts, as having been paid "to John Bryssone, in "name of umq^{ll} George Hutchesounes naturall Daughter, for her "yeirs pensioune, allowed to her yearly." In the Records of the

¹ See "Test. Testar. umq^l George Hutcheson."

² Memoir of George Heriot, p. 16.

following year, 17th July 1684, it is minuted:—"The said day ordains John Flemying Dean of Gild to pay to Jean Main¹ thretty " pounds Scots, for helpin to pay the funerall of Janet Hutchesoune, " ane pensioner of the toun, who deceist in Holland."

The law of Scotland, which legitimizes children, *subsequente matrimonio*, as well as the silence of Elizabeth Craig, George Hutcheson's wife, in her Settlement, who would certainly not have overlooked her own child, and the great age—96—in that case involved, are almost conclusive evidence that the natural daughter pensioned by the City was not the "demesell bairn" referred to in the Session Records of 1588.

The servants in George Hutcheson's employment at the time of his death appear from his Testament Testamentar to have been the George Huchesone to whom his wife had left a legacy, provided he remained a faithful servant, and to whom, as already mentioned, he bequeathed "ane hundrethe pounds money, beside his ordinar pay," which was £16 per annum; and Agnes Main and Janet Calderwood, whose wages were respectively £5 and £4 Scots.

George Hutcheson's Last Will and Testament, dated 18th April 1639, has already been referred to, in the mention made of the collateral branches of his family. In it, which bears to be written by his own hand, after setting forth that he was "somquhat seik in bodie, bot " of perfyte mind and memorie," he ordains his "bodie to be buried " in my predecessors sepulchre, on the eist side of the hie Kirk " yard, to remain q^{ll} (*i.e.*, until) the blessed day of the resurrection " yrof, that saull and bodie may enter in everlasting joy, to the " prais of the eternal God, forever hoping to be saved only be " the merits of my Lord Jesus Chryst and his mercies, and na other " character q^tsumevir." He then proceeds:—"And, as concerning my " worldlie affaires, I nominat Mr. Thomas Hutchesoun, my brother, " my Exor," whom he urges "to follow sage advyce of counsell " of friends in his adoes, because it hes not pleased God to give him " sic knowledge as his place and affers now requires; and always " Gods will and pleassur be done."

¹ Jean Main was probably the wife or sister of "George Maine oy to umql George Hutchesone"—although through which of the sisters' families this connection proceeds does not appear—who, by Minute of the Patrons, on 31st July 1685, is himself "admitted and received to be ane of the old men in the House."

From the Confirmation it appears that, in addition to the legacies there mentioned to his sisters and their children, which, with characteristic prudence, he directs his executors to "put furthe upone guid securitie to thair behove and proffeit, and the anuell to ressaive on the principall, qll yr perfyte aigeis, and not to be putt to other uses be yr parents," and a legacy of £100 to his namesake and servant, he leaves "to Cristiane Herbertsounne £33. 6. 8. and to hir dochter Elspeth Moresounne £66 13. 4. money, to be ane help to hir marriage," and to "Smeatoun Rankein Mess^r £40 in recompence of his bypast service, and for his favour and guid will qlk he had ever borne to him in tyme bygane."

George Hutcheson also states that he had fulfilled the desire of his wife that he should "give to Elspeth Pettigrew hir sister's dochter 50 merks" yearly, which annuity he directs shall be continued during her lifetime. Finally he leaves "the haille rest of my guids, geir and debtis to the said Mr. Thomas, my Executor, craveing the Almichtie God that he may trewlie governe and gyd himself and thame, to Gods glorie and his awin evirlastin hapiness." And he concludes his Testament by stating that he had "kythit (*i.e.*, made known or manifest) my good will to ye Kirk of Govane, for suppleand mentenance to ane Maister of ane schole, and outbigging of ane schoolhouse, conforme to ane Contract maid betwix the Minister and Elders and me, on the ane and other parts yranent."¹

Besides this aid for a school at Govan, there is evidence that George Hutcheson at one time contemplated founding a school in Glasgow, connected with, or possibly instead of, the Hospital,

¹ The historical accounts of the Parish of Govan do not afford information respecting this Mortification or Bequest, but in the Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow the following entry occurs, under date 24th August 1614:—"Qlk day the Visitors of ye Kirk of Govane declairit, that it was _____ and regratit "be ye elders and parochiners of Govane, that yai had not ane schoole to instruct and bring up thair youthe, and yrfoir requested yt moyand (*i.e.*, a subscription of money) micht be made, for the planting of ane schoole, as also that Georg Huchesounne offerit to _____ the profeit of ane hundrethe lib to ane school for his pt."

Many years afterwards, but following the good example thus set him, Abraham Hill, who was possibly a connection of George Hutcheson's, through the relatives of his sister Helen's husband, also mortified land in Govan, in 1757, for the support of the Parochial schoolmaster—the return from which, from the enormous increase in value of heritable property in and around Glasgow, has produced an income sufficiently large to warrant the obtaining a special Act of Parliament (35 and 36 Vict., cap. 37), for directing its beneficial application.

the tenement of land proposed to be conveyed for the school being the same as he subsequently mortified for the Hospital itself.

The Draft of a Contract for this purpose, in his own handwriting, apparently in the year when he died, is still extant. As Thomas Hutcheson was evidently cognisant of this document, and as it indicates George Hutcheson's own views in matters of educational endowment, as well as affords further information as to his monetary affairs, a copy of it is given in the Appendix, along with the deeds which were actually executed by the brothers Hutcheson.

The Deed of Mortification which George Hutcheson executed in favour of the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and the "ordinar" Ministers of Glasgow, as Patrons, for founding the Hospital, of which more particular mention will be made in a subsequent Chapter, is also given in the Appendix. It may suffice, therefore, to mention here, that it is dated 16th December 1639, or ten days before his death, and bears to be written, as well as subscribed, by him. It conveyed a tenement on the north side of the Trongate, then termed the "Hie Streit," "bewest ye auld west Port of this burgh," "to be edyfyed, and maid ane perfyte hospital, for intertenment of the poor, aiget, decrippit men to be placed thairinto." George Hutcheson considered that this tenement, with one or two years' interest of the principal sum after-mentioned, "to outred and decoir it," would suffice for the abode of such number of pensioners—estimated by him afterwards at eleven—as the annual rent of 20,000 merks, assigned to the Patrons, could support; "ilk ane of the said aiget, decrippit men having for thar intertenment four shillings Scottis money, ilk day, and ilk yeir ane gowne of convenient collar, with elding sufficient, in the said Hospital, somer and wonter, for y^r convenient residence thairintill."

The only direction which he gives for the regulation of the Hospital is, that "it is necessary that ane of the number (*i.e.*, of "the old men), having knowledge to reid, sall reid the prayeris, morning and evyning, besyde ther resort to the Common prayeris and preiching, in the Laigh Trongait Kirk."

The Records of the Hospital show that shortly after the death of the two brothers,¹ two blocks of stone, said in the Treasurer's

¹ See Records, 13th November, 1643.

Accounts to be "marble," were brought from "Londoune" at an expense of £99. A Commission was given by the Patrons to James Colquhoun, and a payment of £66 13s. 4d. to account was, on 14th April 1649, ordered to be made "in part payment " of cutting of umq¹ George and Mr. Thomas Hutcheson's yair " portraitors," further payments being ordered, although the exact cost of the sculpturing does not precisely appear. These statues, it may be mentioned, were originally placed on the inside or north face of the steeple to the old Hospital building in the Trongate. On its being taken down, the statues were carefully removed, and they now adorn, in appropriate niches, the front of the present Hospital buildings, at the corner of Ingram and John Streets.

It is presumable that in sculpturing these statues of the two brothers, James Colquhoun had the benefit of portraits taken during their lifetime. Tradition has it that the portrait of Thomas Hutcheson was painted by the celebrated Anthony Vandyck, whose visit to Scotland in the beginning of the seventeenth century lends some probability to this belief; and in the family of his lineal representatives a portrait, in which a strong resemblance to the statue of Thomas Hutcheson can be traced, having all the delicacy of touch and expression for which this great master of portraiture was so eminently distinguished, is carefully preserved.

The original portrait of George Hutcheson, if such existed, has disappeared, but in 1717 (12th September) the Hospital Records show that £38 14s. Scots was paid "to George Scougall for paynting " the pictures of Mr. George and Thomas Hutcheson, and their frames."¹

These pictures of the Hutchesons were not so carefully preserved as their statues, at the time of the Hospital removal, in the end

¹ It is an interesting coincidence to note that by Mr. George Scougall was also painted the portrait of George Heriot, in the Council Room of that Hospital (Memoir of George Heriot, p. 37). Scougall seems to have been an artist of repute, for even before this time we find him making a fixed charge, below which his dignity did not allow him to stoop for employment, as notice (see Records, 7th September 1714):—"To Mr. Scougall, Limner, for drawing James Blairs picture, and the gilded frem, after deduction of half a crown, " qlk he gave down of his ordinary price, for the use of the poor in the Hospital, £22 10s." This charge for Mr. Blair's picture, in 1714, of £23 Scots, or less than £2 sterling, with its generous abatement, may not have been without its effect in securing him the patronage of the Governors, in the matter of painting George and Thomas Hutcheson's portraits, and when taken in conjunction with his charge for

of last century, and both of the pictures went amissing. A search made to discover them resulted in the recovery of that of George Hutcheson, of which the illustration at the commencement of this Chapter is a faithful and excellent rendering, but disclosed that the portrait of Thomas Hutcheson, by Scougall, had been purchased by a sea captain, by whom it was taken, it is believed, to Buenos Ayres, and further trace of it was lost.

In concluding these personal notices of George Hutcheson, it may fairly be said, that his liberal open-heartedness can be judged of by his benevolent, but, at the same time, thoroughly practical, Mortification; that his piety, or rather propriety of religious sentiment, as well as his protestantism, are evidenced by the expressions of his Settlement; that his portrait, as well as his statue, depict him, and doubtless accurately, as a man of firm and determined will; and that the notices of his life and actings, given in this Chapter, may, it is hoped, enable the reader to form a just estimate of his character and worth.

these, in 1717, of £3 4s. 6d. sterling, leads strongly to the inference, either that the public of Glasgow were not then inclined to believe in work merely from its cost, or that the art of the portrait painter was not so fairly esteemed and recompensed as it now is.

Scougall seems to have had relatives, who were also artists employed in Glasgow (see *Memorabilia*, p. 420), where it is mentioned that two portraits—the one of King William, the other of Queen Mary—both of full length, had been purchased by the Provost, for the City, from Mr. Scougall, for twenty-seven pounds sterling; the next entry on the subject which occurs being on 2nd August 1712, when the Treasurer is ordained “to pay to John Scougall, elder, Painter, fifteen pound sterling money, as the price of “the Picture of Her Majesty Queen Anne, painted and furnished be him, and now put up in the Council “House of this Burgh.”



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THOMAS HUTCHESON

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CHAPTER III.

THOMAS HUTCHESON.

HOMAS HUTCHESON, to whom the Hospital School for Boys owes its endowment, and practically its origin, was born about the year 1590.¹

He was apparently the youngest of the family of Thomas Hucheson, of Huchesontoune, and Helen Herbertson.²

The father having died about 1595, the care of Thomas Hutcheson's education devolved upon his brother George, who appears to have entered him at the University of Glasgow, in the year 1607³. In 1610⁴ we find the name of Thomas Hutcheson among the Laureati or Graduates, and as there is no other instance of the occurrence of this name in the College Lists between the years 1555 and 1640, while the term "Master" is almost invariably afterwards prefixed to his name, the foregoing must unquestionably have had reference to the subject of this notice.

Agreeably to the usual practice in the University at the time, Thomas Hutcheson is stated, in the Book of the Economus or Provisor, to have "payed a spoune" to the College. This contribution of a silver spoon, equivalent to ten merks,⁵ was then always made by students at their entry, and was somewhat similar to their present matriculation fee. It did not, as might be supposed, necessarily indicate actual residence, or boarding within the precincts of the College; at least in the year 1633 the number of resident students or boarders was only 13, while the total number of students

¹ The inscription on his monument, which is of undoubted antiquity (see page 50 hereof), bears that he died on 1st September 1641, in the 52nd year of his age. According to this his birthday must have been between 2nd September 1589 and 31st August 1590.

² Helen Hutcheson, his sister, who is elsewhere shown to be the youngest of the three Hutcheson sisters, was married to Ninian Hill of Garioch in the year 1609, and to adopt any other inference than the above would involve that Helen was born in or subsequent to 1591, and therefore married when she was only about 16 or 17 years of age.

³ Munimenta, vol. III., p. 67.

⁴ Ibid., vol. III., p. 11.

⁵ Ibid., vol. II., p. 325.

was 32; and the "spoons" paid for a few years after were so many as to yield £76 8s., which was applied to the purchase of a silver cup and salt cellar.

It cannot be ascertained with certainty, but, looking to the circumstances of his family, his father and mother being then dead, and his brother and all his sisters married, it is probable that Thomas Hutcheson lived, or was boarded, for some time at least, within the walls of the College, with the Professors of which, in after years, he was on terms of intimacy and friendship. Although the fact is not mentioned by the older historian M'Ure, Gibson, who wrote his "History of Glasgow" in 1777, says "Thomas was bred a preacher." In an old manuscript it is stated that he was "bred a scholar and a student of Theology," and further that he attended Mr. D. Dickson's exhortations or course of lectures, previous to Mr. Dickson's appointment to the Professorship of Theology in the University. Thomas Hutcheson accordingly enjoyed the advantage of as complete an education as could at that time be obtained. This he gratefully and emphatically acknowledged, as chief among "the blessings, and the pious and memorable exampell, "for which, under God, I am indebted to my brother George." It is probable that his education was sufficiently extended to qualify him for the profession either of Law or Divinity. His scholarship certainly was of no mean order, as may be judged from the language of his Deeds of Mortification for the School and Hospital. In both he expresses sentiments of benevolence and piety, in diction which renders them appropriate evidences of his own culture, and of his zeal for the promotion of learning; while his practical Christianity is displayed by their tenor, and the earnest desire they evince to afford the recipients of his bounty such a sound practical education as should train them to an observance of those grand maxims of Christianity—"honeste vivere, alterum non lædere, suum cuique tribuere"—in accordance with which his own life would seem notably to have been passed.

From the family connection with the Barony, and City of Glasgow, Thomas Hutcheson seems to have had expectations of ecclesiastical preferment, which it is not improbable were disappointed.

The institution of the Register of Sasines for the Barony, and

Regality of Glasgow, and County of Renfrew, occurring about this time may, however, have been the cause of his abandoning thoughts of the higher profession, for the easier duties and more lucrative appointment of the registrarship of Sasines, which his brother George's interest, patrimonial and otherwise, and his connections and influence with the landowners within the district, no doubt secured to him, in or about the year 1627.

Thomas Hutcheson accordingly at this time passed as a Notary, that qualification being then considered necessary for the Registrarship.¹ Thereafter, we find him in several instances acting, like his brother George, as the agent of the University, and of the Archbishop of Glasgow. In particular, designated as a "notar in Glasgow," he is mentioned as Commissioner for Sir John Blacader of Tulliallan, in a Charter dated 1st June 1630,² granting to the College the emoluments and duties of the Chaplainry of St. Mungo; and similarly he appears as a witness to the Sasine in favour of the College, dated 12th October 1630, following upon the Charter by King Charles I., of date 28th June 1630.³ He is also witness to an Indorsement of the Renunciation of a Charter by the College to Mr. William Wilken, of part of the Blackfriars' yard, dated 23rd April 1632.⁴

The easy business of the Registrarship allowed Thomas Hutcheson ample leisure to frequent the College, and enjoy the society of its learned Professors. In a Deed of Sale by the College⁵ to the Patrons of the Hospital, of a piece of land, which Thomas Hutcheson conceived would form a desirable adjunct to the Hospital grounds in the Trongate, the Professors bestow upon him the designation of "our good friend." On 3rd August 1640,⁶ we find

¹ It has been suggested that the book in the hand of the statue representing him, in front of the Hospital building, indicates the Register which he kept for the Sasines; but it is more likely to have been intended, in a complimentary way, to represent a manuscript compilation of Thomas Hutcheson's own, prepared probably in the course of his theological studies, which is still extant, titled "Epistolarum Apostolicarum Explicatio." While a book may serve as an appropriate emblem of learning in the hands of his statue, a Register of Sasines would scarcely be a pleasing and correct companion-emblem to the scroll and purse in the opposite statue of his brother George, which, unquestionably, were intended to be typical of a judicious and carefully-prepared charitable mortification, with a substantial endowment.

² *Munimenta*, vol. I., p. 219.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 240.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. I., p. 247.

⁵ Recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 30th August 1793.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. II., pp. 453-7.

him acting as one of the Commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly, for the visitation of the University. In this way he became interested in its prosperity, and especially in that of its Library, with the requirements of which he made himself acquainted. His name is accordingly to be found among the earliest and principal benefactors of the Library, as subscribing £1000 to enlarge the fabric, and 2000 merks for a bursary, as an endowment for a Library keepership.¹ It may here be appropriate to mention, as a trait of Thomas Hutcheson's affectionate regard for the memory of his brother, that although he himself had the entire merit of being the Founder, yet, in the oath ordained to be taken by the Bursar, on admission, he was required to commemorate that the office was founded "through the liberality of George and Thomas Hucheseone of Lambhill brothers."²

Another and very decided instance of Thomas' affectionate remembrance, and desire to carry out every wish of his brother George, occurs in the conclusion of Thomas Hutcheson's Settlement,³ which contains the following prohibitory clause, more in accordance with the precedents of a Papal Notary than of a modern Conveyancer:—"As it was my brother George's wish and ordinance to me, that a dam should not be put across the Kelvin, betwixt his lands and that of Mr. John Anderson (Stobcross), and seeing I have kepted the same down since my entrey to the said lands of Gairbraid; thairfoir I ordain the persons that succeed to these lands after me, not to suffer the said dam to be put thro, but that our own part, nearest ourselves, may be made sure, conform to the Lords decree, as they shall answer to God at the great day of judgement; and Gods curse be on them in caiss they suffer the same to be done."

The relations of Thomas Hutcheson with the City authorities of Glasgow, equally with the University, were of the most honour-

¹ It is gratifying to be able to record that this burse was not only enjoyed by one eminent man—Mr. James Moor, afterwards Professor of Greek—but that many distinguished students, in more recent times, have considered it as one of the most useful presentations within their reach.

² The form of oath prescribed by Thomas Hutcheson was: "Ego A.B. sancte polliceor et juro me Bibliothecarii munus in Collegio Glasguensi, opibus et liberalitate Georgii et Magistri Thomæ Hutchesonorum fratrum a Lambhill fundatum, integre et fideliter administraturum."

³ Confirmed 8th April 1642, see vol. XXVI. of the Commissary Register of Glasgow.

able description, for we find the Town Council in 1640 (24th April) showing their gratitude, by a lively sense of future favours, in electing him a Burgess and Guild Brother freely, "his fines," as the Burgess Ticket, still extant, bears, "being holden as paid, in respect of " certain good deeds done, and to be done, by him to the Burgh."

Thomas Hutcheson married Marion Stewart, daughter of James Stewart of Blackhall. It has been said that Mrs. Thomas Hutcheson was of the Mynto family. This may possibly have arisen from George Hutcheson's purchase of Blawarthill from these Stewarts, or from the connection of a near relative of the Founders with the Stewarts of Castlemilk; but the coat of arms on the tomb, as well as sundry old manuscripts, among others a liferent Charter by Thomas Hutcheson in his wife's favour, dated at Partick, of the lands and manor-house of Partick, and of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, where the whole of the attesting witnesses appear to be near relatives, and among whom is " Archibald Stewart son of Sir Archibald " Stewart of Blackhall," all lead to the supposition that she was of the Blackhall family. In an old paper, titled " Informatioun for " Marioune Stewart, relict of Umq^l Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, con- " cerning the questions between her and Mr. Ar. ffleming 22 Novr. " 1641," it is stated " that there was Contract of Marriage"—presumably a written one—" between Mr. Thomas Hutcheson " and Marion Stewart," which might have set at rest all question on this subject, but unfortunately this document is amissing. Such inference, however, as is deducible from the evidence of these and other documents, supports the assertion that Marion Stewart was a daughter of Stewart of Blackhall.¹

Having succeeded as heir-at-law, and under his brother George's Settlement, to his various heritable estates and moveable property, we find Thomas Hutcheson making up his title to the former,² and infesting his wife, Marion Stewart, *ex propriis manibus*, in the liferent, among other urban properties, of the family-house in Trongate, with its garden and pertinents;³ in the then rural lands

¹ See, among others, Legacy by Mrs. Margaret Stewart, relict of John Peadie of Ruchill, in 1768, which was paid to the Hospital by Sir M. Stewart of Blackhall (Appendix of Legacies, &c.)

² See, *inter alia*, Retour of the Service of Thomas to George Hutcheson, exped before the Burgh Court of Glasgow, 24th April 1640.

³ See Sasine, dated 10th June 1640.

of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, and in the manor-place and lands of Partick—the Sasine in which shows that George Hutcheson, his brother's faithful servitor, continued in Thomas Hutcheson's employment.¹ In the following year, shortly before his death, he also infefts his wife in the 26/8 land of Wester Partick, with an orchard and three acres of land in Kelvinhaugh, the lands of Gairbraid and Lambhill, Barrowfield, Nicolhouse, and Broomward.²

Mention has already been made of Thomas Hutcheson's endowment of the Library Keepership at the University. In a subsequent Chapter more particular mention will be made of the terms of his Contract with the Magistrates of the City, and of his Mortifications for the endowment and enlargement of the School and Hospital buildings. It may here suffice to say, that besides ratifying his brother George's Mortification,³ and assigning no inconsiderable amount of arrears of interest, accrued previous to George's death, on the Bonds mortified to the Patrons, to which Thomas might have laid claim, he conveyed to the City Corporation certain heritable subjects, in order to admit of the Hospital being built "large and in comelie form."⁴ By Deed of date 9th March 1641, he also conveyed certain other heritable subjects in the Trongate, on the west side of those mortified by his brother; and, further, he assigned to the Patrons 20,200 merks for a School "for educating and harbouring" twelve boys, burgesses' sons, with a preference to those of the names of Hutcheson and Herbertson.

By an "Eik" to this Mortification, dated 3rd July 1641, he assigned to the Patrons the further sum of 10,000 merks, partly for the School, and partly to augment his brother's Foundation for old men; and, on 14th July 1641, he added 10,500 merks to his former endowments for the Hospital.

George Hutcheson's Deed of Mortification was presented to the Town Council on 10th March 1640, by James Stewart, "to whom the same was intrustit be the said umq^l George,"⁵ and

¹ See Sasines, dated 15th October 1640.

² See Sasine, dated 11th, and recorded G. R. of S., 19th August 1641.

³ George Hutcheson's Mortification, having been granted only ten days previous to his death, was probably liable to reduction by Thomas Hutcheson, as his heir-at-law.

⁴ See Contract, dated 27th June 1640.

⁵ See Council Records.

the erection of the Hospital was commenced on the 1st of March, 1641. As might naturally be expected, Thomas Hutcheson took great interest in the progress of the building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by him on the 19th of March 1641.

On 17th August 1641, as appears from the first recorded Minute in the Sederunt Book of the Hospital Patrons, Colin Campbell, younger, formerly one of the Bailies of Glasgow, was elected by Thomas Hutcheson, with the approval of the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the City, to be Master and Collector, and to take the special charge of the building of the Hospital. The Accounts entered in this Minute show that Thomas Hutcheson, in addition to the sums specifically mortified, advanced 3,620 merks "for bying of materials, payment of workmen's waidges, and "furthering and advancing of the work of the said Hospital," 3,000 merks of which, it was stipulated, should be repaid him out of the first interests received from the mortified funds. This, however, does not appear to have been done, and therefore these 3,620 merks, which have never previously been noticed as having been gifted, and a further sum of 8,000 merks, which is stated in the Sederunt Book of the Patrons¹ to have been received by the Treasurer from Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, being a "wadset upon "the lands of Cardonald, mortified for the use of the Hospital," but for which no Deed appears, all fall to be added to, and increase the handsome total bestowed by him for the charitable purposes of the Institution.

Thomas Hutcheson did not live to see much progress made with the building, as he died on 1st September 1641, survived by his widow, but without leaving issue. This, as well as his sudden or at least unexpected death, is evidenced by the "Informatiune" for his relict, Marion Stewart. Reference has already been made to this interesting document, where, besides mention that there was Contract of Marriage between Thomas Hutcheson and his wife, it is stated that Thomas Hutcheson's Testament, by which he appointed his widow his Executrix, was not a death-bed Settlement, "seeing the defunct, diverse tymes efter ye granting, went to kirk "and mercatt, and uyrwayis abroad in ye countrie." At the same

¹ See Vol. I., p. 13.

time the informant advises Mrs. Hutcheson to get it ratified by her husband's heirs-at-law, which was accordingly done by the Contract of Division, to which reference has, on more than one occasion, already been made.

Thomas Hutcheson was buried, by his express desire, beside his brother George, in the family sepulchre in the graveyard of the Cathedral, against the wall of which, on the right of the principal entrance from the south, stands a monument, sacred to his memory and that of his widow, Marion Stewart, and bearing the following epitaph:—

Conditur hic D THOMAS HUTCHESONUS, quem semper
 Innocentia, sero opulentia beavit,
 Cujus brevem possessionem amplis
 In egenos largitionibus compensavit.
 Humana cuncta ficta, falsa, fabula,
 Et vanitatum vanitas. Obiit Kal. Sept.
 Anno 1641. Ætatis suæ 52.

which has been versified in English thus:—

Here sleepeth THOMAS HUTCHESON, at rest
 From all the crowd of human hopes and fears;
 His life's whole course attendant virtue blest,
 And wealth with virtue crowned his later years.

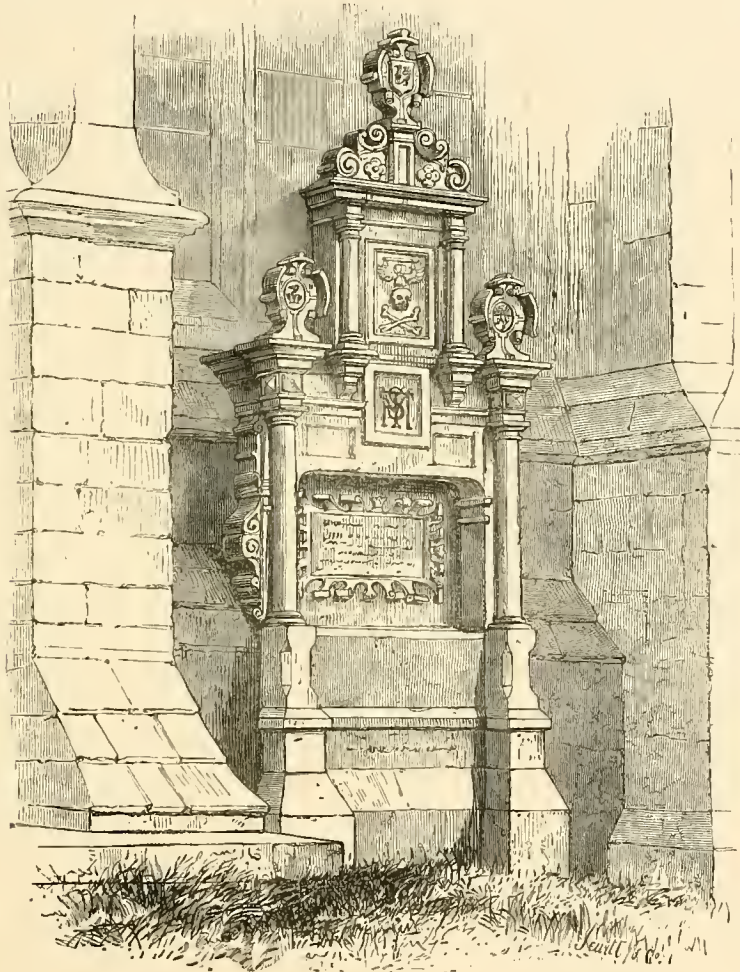
Brief were those years! He wisely sought to obtain,
 Instead of lifelong luxury and pride,
 Those joys which charity alone can gain:
 He gave his riches to the poor, and died.

Ah! human bliss is transient and unstable;
 Days, months, and years are but a tiny span—
 A human life a false, feigned, fleeting fable—
 The vanity of vanities is man.

He departed this life on the 1st September 1641, in the 52nd year of his age.

The monument of Thomas Hutcheson and Marion Stewart, of which the above is a sketch, is unquestionably of considerable antiquity. From the fact that no payment for its erection appears in the accounts of the Hospital, although the after-mentioned notices appear respecting its repair, and as the inscription has reference solely

to Thomas Hutcheson, while his widow's connection with the monument is simply indicated by her initials being entwined in a monogram with his, and separately carved upon it, the arms of her family being quartered with his—it may reasonably be inferred that



MONUMENT OF THOMAS HUTCHESON AND MARION STEWART.

it was erected by Marion Stewart herself, prior to November 1670, when she died.

Cleland, in his "Rise of Glasgow," states¹ that the monument was erected in 1641. While this is quite probable, no authority is

¹ Edn. of 1820, p. 180.

given for the assertion. The first notice which appears respecting it occurs in the Records of the Hospital Patrons, of date 30th March, 1702, when a payment of £24 is entered in the Treasurer's Accounts, to Mr. William Waddell, Painter, among other items of work, "for oylling and colouring the Tomb, and collouring the rails about the tomb." Again, in the Patrons' Minutes of 2nd April 1731, it is recorded, "the which day considering that Mr. George and Mr. Thomas Hutchesones Tomb in the High Church Yeard is decayed and turning ruinous, do hereby grant warrant to the Preceptor, Dean of Gild, Deacon Convener, and Hugh Rodger late Bailie to repair and renew the same, and the Preceptor to pay the charge yrof;" and, on 21st September 1732, "the which day remit the consideration of the account given in by — Henderson paynter, for paynting Hutchesons Tomb, to the Dean of Gild, Deacon Convener, Hugh Rodger and William Craig to determine how far the same ought to be payit." The Accounts of 1732 no doubt also bear that £189 Scots (£15 15s. sterling) was paid to Gavine Lawson "for building Hutcheson's Tomb;" but as the Accounts, of 25th September 1753, show that Lawson was paid the further sum of £60 on this account, while £10 8s. is, in the same Accounts, paid to William Liddell, for wright-work at the tomb, it is considered that these payments were probably for a somewhat complete or extensive renovation of the original tomb, which had so far been kept in repair by the oiling and painting in 1702.

The Hospital Minutes bear¹ that Marion Stewart was "ane special instrument anent the said Mr. Thomas his Mortification, as was declared be Colin Campbell, Provost, the first Maister of the said Hospital;" and it is certainly proper, therefore, in this narrative, to make some special mention of her and her affairs. She appears to have been a lady of active habits, not exactly litigious, but evidently determined to assert her rights, looking after her own affairs, and managing, but with strict regard to the interest of the fiars, the numerous and extensive properties in which her husband had liferented her; and, while willing to aid, by her influence with the Hospital Patrons, and sometimes also by her private bounty,

¹ 26th November 1660.

her husband's poorer relations, not disinclined to borrow money from the wealthier—at the same time living in considerable style, and, whether from their expectations or otherwise, securing, on the part of her numerous nephews and nieces, a very lively sense of respect.

After her husband's death, Marion Stewart, with occasional visits to Edinburgh, appears to have resided alternately in the house at the Cross, and in the manor-place of Partick, otherwise the Bishop's Castle. She had been nominated by her husband as his Executrix, and possibly from the rights to their "Quots"¹ rendering the Commissaries in those days difficult to be satisfied, we find her shortly after her husband's decease involved in litigation with the Procurator-Fiscal of the Commissariat, in connection with "omissa" from the Executry of both George and Thomas Hutcheson,² and also, in a most acrimonious way, with Commissary Archibald Fleming, of Catgill, himself.

Commissary Fleming, like his predecessor, George Hutcheson, in the Deputeship, would appear to have felt no impropriety in prosecuting causes in his own Court, for, besides the interest which he was entitled to assert in the "Quot" of Thomas Hutcheson's estate, he either acted for, or alleged that he was entitled to act as agent of Thomas Hutcheson's sisters and heirs-at-law, and to interfere with Marion Stewart's affairs in a way which she highly resented, as appears from the following Protest:—

" Att Glasgow the twentie fiftie day of October J^m Vj^c
" (*i.e.*, 1600) fourtie-thrie yeiris.

" The qlke day in pns of me publicke Notar and Witnesses
" under written, compeirit M^r W^m Maxwell, advocate, procurator
" specially constitute be Marione Stewarte, relict of umq^{ll} M^r Thomas
" Huchesone of Lambehill, and past to the duelling house of M^r
" Archibald Fleeming of Catgill, Commissar of Glasgow, and exponit
" and declarit That gras ye said M^r Archibald at his awne hand,
" without any lawfull warrand by convocacione of ye lieges, the

¹ The Quot was the proportion, viz., the twentieth part, of the moveable estate of the deceased, payable to the Bishop of the Diocese within which the person resided, or to the Commissary, as the Bishop's representative in such matters.

² See Letters of Horning, dated 17th January 1643.

“ said Marione not being then come home fra Edgr^r, wher she was
 “ in her lawfull defence, befor ye Lords of Sessione, against ye said
 “ Mr Archibald his unjste pursuits, seillit and neidnaillit all her
 “ houses in Glasgow, and maist violentelie and barbarouselie broken
 “ up ye yetts of her house at Particke, and had enterit within her
 “ cellers, delvit ye floore thereof, and searchit the salt-kirnes,
 “ barrells with drinke therein, and thereafter, haveinge come up the
 “ turnepyke and enterit in the hall of the saids house, wes about
 “ to have broken up the chamber, but the said Marione coming
 “ home in that verie instant, the said Mr Archibald had sealed
 “ also the Chamber dooris of the said house at Particke, and in
 “ respect that therby the said Marione was maiste unjustlie debarrit
 “ fra having access to her awne chamber and houses, both at Particke
 “ and Glasgow, wher not only her compts and papers wer, but also
 “ her haille plenisheing, whilke she had either for bedde or boorde;
 “ therefor the said Mr W^m, as procurator foresaid, did require the
 “ said Mr Archibald, upon his awne hazarde and peril, to unsealle
 “ the said lockis, with certification, that in case he did not the
 “ samyne, that it should be lawful to the said Marione to unsealle
 “ the said lockis herself, and break up the neidnaillieing thereof, that
 “ thereby she might have access to her awne chamber and houses.”

While the actings of Mr. Commissary Fleming may, according
 to modern ideas, be regarded as harsh and high-handed, his mode
 of defence, in seeking some sort of *ex post facto* warrant for his
 proceedings, seems to have been no less peculiar. This is indicated
 in the following most polite but somewhat unsatisfactory letter, of
 date 29th July 1652, by George Pollock, the third son of Elizabeth
 Hutcheson, of which the draft, or a copy, possibly retained to be
 shown his aunt, has been preserved among the family papers :—

“ For the Richt Worthy and much respected Mr. Archd
 “ Fleming, Advocat.

“ Right Worthy—My love and service ever presented—Sir,—
 “ There was a paper of yours wh^h was presented to me for to
 “ subscribe, but the truth is I heare of som debates wh^h ar betwixt
 “ my uncles wyffe and you. Therefor I am informed the subscrip-
 “ tion of that paper will be prejudiciall to her. Therefor I desyre

“not to beare her wrath, in respect of my near relation to her.
“For as I live, if it were anent any oyr particular, I should be willing
“not only to sett my name to such a paper, but, as I beare the
“name of a man, if yee would charge me to ride or gange a
“hundreth miles, to doe you pleasure or service, I should be most
“willing. Therefor I hope Sir you will hold me excused. Hopeing
“this will satisfie, as I rest

“Your humble Servant,

“GEORGE POLLOCK.”

An original copy of the paper referred to is among the family records. It purports to be a testimonial, upon “soul and conscience,” “to all whom it effeires and speciallie to the honorabill Commissioners for the administratioun of justice,” by “Wee undersubscribers the sons and friends of the three sisters and aires portioners of umq^{ll} Geo. and Mr Tho. Hutchesone of Lambhill,” setting forth, “whereas wee are informet y^t Mr Ard ffleeming late Commissar of Glasgow is unjustly traduced for his alledged covetous and base walking,” in certain respects which are mentioned, “and conceiving it the least of our dewtie for his ingenuous, upright and impartiall dealeing towards us all, and everie one of us, who were ignorant of the matters of law, and by division amongst ourselves, likely to ruinate one another by involutions at law; Doe therefor testifie that his carriage in that trust was als prudent to save us from falling at oddes, and ingenuous, straight and honest, and any purchase he made was faire, and as becam a man of trust.” It is significant, however, that the paper is signed only by the “Commissioner for Auchengray, sone to Bessie Hutchesoun,” and by “Thomas Pollok, son-in-law to Helen Hutchesoun.”

Marion Stewart seems to have lived a reasonably quiet life after settling her disputes with Commissary Fleming. This, however, did not take place till after “Replies,” “Duplies,” “Triplcays,” “Quadruplies,” and numerous other papers incidental to a good “ganging plea” of those days, had exercised the talent of both litigants or their agents, some of which documents are still extant, though destruction might have been their more appropriate fate. The result of the proceedings does not appear, further than

that for payment of her share of the expenses we find Marion Stewart or Hutcheson borrowing 1,100 merks from her nephew, Ninian Hill of Lambhill.

Shortly after her husband's death we find her entering into an amicable arrangement with her sisters-in-law¹ and their families as to her and their respective interests in the properties possessed by Thomas Hutcheson, which doubtless was for the advantage of all. Such documents as are still extant show that Mrs. Thomas Hutcheson, or, as she is styled in some of them, "Lady Hutcheson," maintained considerable state, having her private "Siddan" (*i.e.*, Sedan chair), "with three losanes of frenshe glass," the breakage of which, disclosed in her accounts of expenditure, from whatever cause arising, may give some indication of fashionable frailty, and possibly of the frolicsomeness of the gallants of the period. After the gaities of a town life, it may be presumed that Mrs. Thomas Hutcheson appreciated the retirement of an occasional residence in the country, as the numerous accounts, paid by her, show that Partick Castle or manor place, in which she was liferented, was kept in a condition comfortable for herself, and satisfactory to her husband's heirs-at-law.

From delicate health, or possibly in accordance with the fashion of the day, or of those in whose society she lived, Mrs. Thomas Hutcheson seems to have considered it necessary, for some time at least, annually to apply to the Lords of the Privy Council for a license or dispensation to eat animal food in Lent.²

¹ See Contract of Division in 1642.

² The following is one of the many licenses or dispensations she held in the prelatical times of Charles II. It may be almost unnecessary to say that the application for these by a lady whose family connections, whatever those of her late husband may have been, were distinctly those of the then "Court party," does not warrant any inference whatever that the benevolent Founders of Hospital and School—and even Mrs. Hutcheson herself—although not very consistent, were other than conscientious, if not rigid Presbyterians. At the same time some indication may be drawn from the facility with which such licenses were granted, of a desire on the part of the authorities for the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland:—

"Edr. the second day of February 1664.—The Lordes of his Maties privie councill having considered
 "the desyre of the petitioun of Marioun Stewart, relict of umqll. Mr. Thomas Huchesone of Lamhill, for
 "having license to eat flesh in time of Lent, and upon the three weeklie fish days mentioned in the late
 "proclamatioune, by these presents dispenses with, and gives license to the said Marioun Stewart and those
 "att her table, to eat flesh during the said prohibit time and days, for the space of ane year after the date
 "hereof; and declare that the said Marioun Stewart, nor these at her table, shall be no wayes lyable to the
 "paines contained in the late proclamatioun; and discharges all Magistrates to proceed against them as
 "contraveeners thereof, for which these presents shall be a warrand.

"J. WAUCHOP.

"PET. WEDDERBURNE."

Under the circumstances, therefore, it is not altogether surprising to find in the Inventory given up to the Commissary on Mrs. Thomas Hutcheson's death, which happened in November 1670,¹ that while the ostensible amount of her estate is £5,337 4s. 6d., being principally rents outstanding, there were, on the other hand, "Debts awand out, amounting to £5,530 4s.," and, as the Testament concludes, "*sic debita excedunt bona.*"

Her connection with the Hospital Patrons, to which allusion has already been made, appears from the following Minutes, with which this notice of her husband's family and relations may fitly conclude:—

"10th June 1659.—The same day ane letter being direct from Marione Stewart, relict of umq^{le} M^r Thomas Hutchesoune ane of the Foundatores of this Hospitall, showing that there was ane neir friend of the said foundatores who desired to be placed in the Hospitall. After reiding of the quhilk letter, the name being concealled, the samyne was recommendit to James Barnes, M^r of the Hous, ffor the better understanding of the gentlewomanes mynd therintill."

"13th September 1659.—The same day the said James Barnes made report that conforme to ane former act grantit in favours of Margrat Pollok at the requeist of Marion Stewart, relict of M^r Thomas Hutchesoune, her uncle, he had placit her in ane of the Chalmours of the said Hospitall; Quhilk was approvin."

"26th November 1660.—And becaus it was the earnest requeist and desyre of Marion Stewart, relict of umquhile Master Thomas Hutchesone of Lambhill, whilk defunct conferrit on the said Hospitall the most pairt of the Mortificationes belonging thereto, that M^r Johne Smith, ane commoune Notar within this Burgh, should be preferred to be placed in the samyne Hospitall, and she being ane speciall instrument anent the said umq^{ll} M^r Thomas his Mortificatioune, as was declared be the said Coline Campbell Provest, (the first M^r of the said Hospitall), and the saids Patrones being most willing to grant the desyre of the said Marion Stewart, it was resolved and agreed on, that the said M^r Johne Smith should be ane of the saids thrie old men to be placed in the said Hospital."

¹ See Test. Dative of Marion Stewart, confirmed by the Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie, 26th November 1670.

CHAPTER IV.

DEEDS OF MORTIFICATION, &c.

HAVING thus fully referred to the Hutchesons themselves, their family and general affairs, it is proper that mention should now be made of their Deeds of Endowment or "Mortification," as they are technically termed.¹

Under this Chapter, the Bequests by other persons may also be treated of. Some of these were additions merely to the general funds of the Hospital; others were intended for relative or connected objects—but all alike being under the management of the Hospital Patrons. In this Chapter, also, may appropriately be mentioned the Royal Charter, granted to the Patrons in 1821, and the Act of Parliament of 1872, under which the Institution is now governed.

The following are the leading provisions in the Deeds of Mortification, transcripts of which are given in an Appendix:—

Deeds Founding and Endowing the Hospital.

The earliest Mortification was that of George, the eldest of the brothers Hutcheson, in 1639. It was purely for the Hospital, and proceeds on the narrative of the Founder's "respect to the "glorie and worship of God and command given in his word "of trewth to be beneficiall to the poor." It conveyed to "the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener and the "ordinary Ministers of Glasgow, and their successors in office,² the "tenement of land, liand on ye north side of the Hie Street, bewest

¹ The accompanying illustrations, which appeared in the celebrated Dr. Dibdin's "Northern Tour," and said by him to have been among the finest specimens of calligraphy he had ever seen, are facsimiles of the initial letters, and parts of the engrossments, of certain of the Deeds of Mortification, in the earliest Sederunt Book of the Institution.

² At this time there were in the Town Council two Merchant Bailies and one Trades Bailie, and the ordinary Ministers of Glasgow were four in number, viz., the Inner High or Cathedral, the Tron, Blackfriars, and the Barony Churches, of which last the celebrated Zachary Boyd was the Incumbent.

HEIR FOL

LOWES THE MORTIFICATI^o ones made and let down be vniquihyle

George Hutchesone of Lambhill and Maister Thomas Hutchesone his Brother anent these thinges mortified be them for the use of that Hospitall called Hutchesones Hospitall Foundit be them within the Brugh of GLASGOW and anent the Order to be kept therein herefter



George Hutchesone
of lambhill

haueing respect to the glorie and worships of GOD, and command gevin in his word of treuth to be benefiti all to the poore and what is done to them in his highnes name is done to himselfe. Haue dot &c.

He it kend till all men be thir put lers
The maister Thomas Hutchesone of
Lambhill Forsameikle as vniquihyle George Hutchesone of Lambhill
my brother. Be vertew of his lettir of Mortification aboue written Did mor-
tifie and doitte The soume of Tuentie Thousande Markes money. To be bestomit
&c.



He it kend till all men be thir pre-
sent letters **THE MAISTER THOMAS HUTCHESONE OF
LAMBHILL** Forsameikle as there commande gevin vs in the word of GOD
to be Charitable to the pure. Being assured that quhat is done to
&c.

“the auld west Port” of the Burgh of Glasgow,¹ “to be edified and made ane perfyte Hospital, for entertainment of the poor, aged, decrepit men, to be placed therein,” for whose support he by the same Deed also mortified 20,000 merks, or £1,111 2s. 2³/₁₂d. sterling. Out of the interest derived from this sum, after expending as much “for ane yeir, or ma yeirs, as may outred and decoir the said Hospital, in perfect form,” he appointed “as many aged, decrepit² men, of the age above 50 years,” to be maintained, as the annual income would afford. He stipulated that they should “have been honest of life and conversation,” and be “known to be destitute of all help and support, at the time of their entry in the Hospital, being merchants, craftsmen, or any other trade, without distinction.”

George Hutcheson estimated, in his Deed of Mortification, that the number of pensioners to be so maintained might possibly be eleven, each of them receiving “for their entertainment four shillings Scots” (*i.e.*, fourpence sterling) per day, and every year “a gown of convenient colour, with fuel sufficient, in the Hospital, summer and winter, for their convenient residence therein.”

The only direction or regulation, enacted by George Hutcheson, for the government of the Hospital, is contained in the concluding paragraph of his Bequest, *viz.*, that “it is necessary that ane of the number” (*i.e.*, the old men or pensioners), “having knowledge to read, shall read the prayers, morning and evening, besides their resort to the common prayers and practising in the Laigh Trongate Kirk.”

George Hutcheson died within ten days after the execution of this Deed. It was, however, ratified by his brother, Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, by Contract, dated 27th June 1640, entered into between him and the Patrons of the Hospital. This Contract, after narrating

¹ The expression “Hie Street,” which is here used, and also in Thomas Hutcheson’s Mortifications, might be apt to mislead, but the locality is clearly indicated by what follows—“bewest” (*i.e.*, to the west of) “the auld west Port,” which originally crossed the Trongate near Brunswick Street, and was in 1588 (see M’Ure, Edition of 1830, p. 68, foot-note) “transported” to the “Stockwallheid,” where it stood in 1639 (see Town Council Records, 29th June 1639, and 23rd October 1640), and was only entirely removed in 1751. The present line of Trongate in those days had evidently no distinctive name, as had the Gallowgate and Saltmarket, but was regarded as an adjunct or continuation westward of what is now the main or principal thoroughfare leading from the High Church to the Cross of Glasgow.

² “And seems to creep decrepit with his age.”—*Young’s Night Thoughts*.

the Mortification, bears that the Patrons, having "considered the Foundation and found it a worthy work tending to God's glory and the weal of the poor," had accepted office, and accordingly bind themselves faithfully to discharge their duty, and particularly, "to place as many poor old men, as the annual rent of the mortified funds will entertain, conform to the Founders will and intention." The Patrons further add that they will "prefer any poor, aged men, of the quality prescribed, being of the name of Hutcheson, to any other, from the respect they carry to the Founder."

By this Contract, Thomas Hutcheson, besides ratifying his brother's Mortification, assigned a considerable amount of byegone interest on the sum mortified; due to him as his brother's heir-at-law. In addition, "having good mind and will that the said Hospital should be built large, and in a comely form," and "to the weal and behoof of the poor, to be entertained in said Hospital, and for their habitation," he conveyed to the Patrons another tenement of land in the Trongate, adjoining, and to the west of that gifted by his brother.

Subsequently, on 14th July 1641, Thomas Hutcheson homologated the original Mortification, by assigning to "the Provost, Bailies and Council," as Patrons of the Hospital, which he states is "now building within the City of Glasgow, and called Hutcheson's Hospital," the further sum of 10,500 merks, or £583 6s. 8d. sterling, "for the better help and supply of the said eleven founded persons, within the same," "with power to lend furth and bestow the samyn, upon the cheappist, and best haldin, arrabill lands they can gett to buy therewith, near to the said Burgh."

Foundation and Endowment of the School.

The two brothers were thus jointly the Founders of the Hospital or Endowment for Pensioners; but the School, which has co-existed with the Hospital, under the name of Hutchesons' School, owes its origin to the benevolence of Thomas Hutcheson alone.

By his Deed, of date 9th March 1641, Thomas Hutcheson, upon the narrative that "forasmuch as there is command given us

“ in the word of God to be charitable to the poor, being assured
 “ that what is done here on earth, in God’s name, is holden as
 “ done to himself; as lykways following the pious and memorable
 “ example of my worthie predecessour, umqle George Hutchesone
 “ of Lambhill, my brother, quho, under God, was the fountane from
 “ quhome my means and estaitt did flow, and for the great zeall,
 “ respect, and regaird I haif to the advancement of the glorie of
 “ God, weill, help, and supplie of the poore, hoping that God
 “ will performe towards me his gracious promeis, contenit in his
 “ sacreid word, maid to all those quho provis charitable to the
 “ poore,” mortified a third tenement of land in the Trongate,
 adjoining those on which the Hospital buildings were then in
 course of being erected. To this he added 20,200 merks, or
 £1,122 4s. 5⁴/₁₂d. sterling, for the purpose of building “ in a
 “ whole continuous work with the Hospital, and nevertheless to
 “ be made a commodious and distinct house by itself, for educating
 “ and harbouring ” “ twelve male children, indigent orphans, or others
 “ of the like condition and quality.”

The Deed thereafter prescribes that the children “ shall be all
 “ Burgesses sons of the Burgh of Glasgow, who either want parents,
 “ or whose parents are not able to maintain them,” and a preference
 is enjoined to be given, *cæteris paribus*, to those of the names
 of Hutcheson and Herbertson. It further provides that the children
 “ shall all be maintained in the Hospital with meat, drink, clothes,
 “ elding ” (*i.e.*, fuel) “ and other necessaries as becomes,” with a master
 to teach and oversee them, and women “ to make their meat ready,
 “ wash their clothes,” which are appointed to be “ all of one colour
 “ and fashion,” “ and to keep the boys and the house cleanly, and
 “ to perform all other servile things therein ; ” “ because,” says the
 Deed, “ I will not that any of the saidis foundit children be imployit
 “ in the service of the House, quhairby they may be divertit from
 “ their learning, upon pretext of necessitie or conveniencie quhat-
 “ sumever.”

The Deed of Mortification prescribes that the boys shall
 be “ about seven years of age, or thereby, or younger, if they be
 “ found capable of instruction ” at the time of their entry to the
 Hospital. It is provided that they may remain for schooling “ about

“four years,” after which the Patrons are empowered “to bind them to honest craftsmen, to instruct them in trade, according to their several dispositions, or to be chapmen, or mariners, or any other lawful trade, calling, or vocation,” and to give them, for their better help and advancement to an honest life, a full years maintenance in money, equal to what was bestowed upon them yearly, during their abode in the house.”

Provision is further made that if any of the boys “be likely to prove scholars, and apt for learning, then they are to be entered to the Grammar School, and there instructed in letters freely, without payment of any fees, during their abode.” This is appointed to be for the further space of four, or at the most, five years, “during which time they shall be entertained in the House, and have their books and other things furnished them, in the same way as before their entry to the Grammar School.” After this, the Mortification bears that the boys “shall have no further benefit in the house.” But Thomas Hutcheson, who about this time, as already mentioned, had founded a Bursary at the University of Glasgow, adds as an instruction, “that if it shall happen any of the founded persons desire to enter the College, and to pass the course there, seeing they are Burgesses sons of this Burgh, I do hereby earnestly recommend them to the Patrons, that such of them may be preferred to be of the town’s Bursars, as occasion shall offer, they being found qualified, being best learned, and most indigent.”

The Deed then confers on “the Town of Glasgow” the patronage of the Mortification, and ordains that in each year the Provost, Bailies, and Council shall elect, from among themselves, a “Master of the Hospital” and four others, who, with four of the ordinary ministers of the town, were appointed to meet in the Hospital twice yearly, viz., on the first Wednesday after Candlemas, and the first Tuesday after Lammas, to “cognosce and determine concerning the reception, admission and entertainment of the founded persons, and the ordering and governing of the said house, and the whole affairs thereof, recommending earnestly to the said Patrons that they deal impartially in the administration thereof, always with an equitable and charitable respect, to the most indigent young ones of the

“city, in the mode and manner before set down, as they shall answer to God.”

Shortly after endowing the School, Thomas Hutcheson, by an Eik, dated 3rd July 1641, endorsed on the last-mentioned Deed, mortified the additional sum of 10,000 merks, or £555 11s. 1⁴/₁₂d. sterling, for the “further help of the twelve founded orphans, and supply to the twelve old men.” In this Eik he repeats the direction and authority to the Patrons, with consent of the ministers, “to wair and bestow not only this sum of 10,000 merks, with the other sums specified in the Mortification above-written, but also the whole sums mortified by the said umquhile George Hutcheson, for maintenance of the twelve old men, upon the best, cheapest, and wellholden arable lands they can get to buy, near the Burgh of Glasgow, to the effect the rents and feudal duties thereof may be available, in all time coming, for the sustentation of the said founded persons, in manner expressed in the said Mortification.”

As already mentioned, Thomas Hutcheson died on 1st September 1641, within the period required by law, and apparently without performing the acts, in that case requisite, to give validity to certain of his Deeds of Mortification, and it therefore became necessary that they should be confirmed by his three sisters—Janet, Bessie, and Helen. This was accordingly done by their Deed of Ratification, dated 15th October 1641.

Hutchesons' Hospital and School.

The Deeds above narrated show that the total amount in money mortified by the brothers Hutcheson for the endowment of the Hospital and School, amounted to 72,320 merks Scots, or £4,017 15s. 6⁸/₁₂d. sterling, with three tenements of land in the Trongate. This is exclusive of the arrears of interest, which, however, may not have been entirely made effectual, and also exclusive of the advances by Thomas Hutcheson, previously referred to, apparently of 8,000 merks, and the ostensible loan of 3,620 merks on account of the building expenses of the Hospital, or together £645 11s. 1⁴/₁₂d. sterling. The proportions in which these Mortifications were destined for the respective purposes of the

Hospital and the School are not precisely stated, further than as follows :—

For the old men,	£1,694	8	10 ⁸ / ₁₂
For the boys,	1,122	4	5 ⁴ / ₁₂
For both jointly,	1,201	2	2 ⁸ / ₁₂
	<hr/>		
	£4,017	15	6 ⁸ / ₁₂

From these amounts, and the number of the steadings, destined respectively for the erection of the Hospital buildings and the School, it may be inferred approximately that two-thirds of the mortified property was intended for behoof of the old men, or the Hospital, and the remaining one-third for the boys, or the School. This inference is further borne out by the actings of the Patrons connected with the Hospital and School, during the earliest period of the existence of the Institution, when, it may be presumed, the Patrons were to some extent personally acquainted with the views and wishes of the Founders themselves.

Numerous donations and bequests, of which a chronological list is given in the Appendix, have from time to time been made by well-inclined and charitable persons in aid of the general funds of the Institution. It may be proper, however, and it is certainly interesting, to notice the following separate Mortifications for distinct purposes, seeing that they prescribe specific directions for their administration by the Patrons :—

Blair's Mortification.

JAMES BLAIR, elder, merchant in Glasgow,¹ by Deed of 21st

¹ James Blair was, as this Deed of Mortification bears, a partner of the "Wester Sugar House." According to M'Ure (see History of Glasgow, Edition of 1830, p. 106), he married Christian, eldest daughter of Peter Gemmill, merchant and bailie in Glasgow, one of the founders of that Sugar House, and by whom he had several children, who all died in infancy. Besides legacies to his brothers' and sisters' children, he mortified a considerable sum to the poor of Irvine, and £100 Scots to the poor of the Merchants' House of Glasgow. He died on 19th March 1717 (History of the Merchants' House, p. 577). The Patrons would appear at one time to have had a portrait of him, as on 7th September 1714, £22 10s. is ordered to be paid "to Mr. Scougall, Limner, for drawing James Blair's picture, and the gilded frem, " after deduction of half a crown, qch he gave down of his ordinary pryce, for the use of the poor in the "Hospital." A further sum of £12 was ordered to be paid to James Balmanno, "paynter," either for the frame or a relative "broad," painted by him, for perpetuating the Mortification; but subsequently another entry appears, which rather detracts from the gracefulness of the compliment, the foregoing expenses being ordered "to be paid out of a year's benefice of a vacant boy in the Mortification."

June 1710, assigned 10,000 merks, or £555 11s. 1½d. sterling, to Hutchesons' Hospital. The interest of this sum, which he estimated at 500 merks, or £27 15s. 6¾d. sterling, he appointed to be distributed yearly by the Provost, three Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon-Convener, and ministers of the Burgh of Glasgow, in pensions of £5 11s. 1¼d. to each of "three old, indigent men, who have formerly been of credit;" and the balance of £11 2s. 2¾d. in the education of "four boys, at or above six years of age, fit to be schooled, who are to continue at school till they come to be twelve years old." The names of Blair and Gemmill, in their order, were directed to have a preference.

The property of this Mortification was entirely merged in that of Hutchesons' Hospital. In their administration of it the Patrons have invariably recognised the preferential names of Blair and Gemmell, when eligible applicants appeared.

Baxter's Mortification.

The Mortification by DANIEL BAXTER, bookseller in Glasgow,¹ dated 14th October 1776, with two relative Codicils—one of the same date as the Mortification, and the other dated 24th February 1779—is of a somewhat complex description.

By this Deed, Mr. Baxter, after narrating "that it had pleased God to bless him with a considerable stock of worldly goods, and being resolved that his lands and effects should, after his decease, be in all time thereafter, and for ever, mortified and employed to public and pious uses," conveyed to the Preceptor and Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital the one half, or, in the event of his wife predeceasing him without issue, the whole of his estate, but in either case under burden of certain legacies and annuities, for the purpose of being employed "for

¹ Daniel Baxter, who was a stationer as well as a bookseller, and filled the office of Preceptor of the Town's Hospital, from 1759 to 1769 (see Cleland's Annals, vol. II., p. 138), was married, as his Mortification shows, to Mary Cameron, who survived him, but without leaving issue. His Settlement shows that he had two male, and three female, collateral relations, but in what degree is not stated. Among other legacies by Mr. Baxter was a Bursary of £8 sterling, for a divinity student, at the University of Glasgow, which is presently paid by the Patrons of the Hospital, and a Legacy of £20 to the Merchants' House. This last having been paid in 1785, together with the registration of the Deed and a Minute of the Patrons, both in January of that year, making mention of his "widow," indicate that Mr. Baxter died probably in the end of 1784.

“the encouragement of honest trade and industry.” With this intent he directed that the Patrons should, in the first place, “lend out six several principal sums of £50 sterling, to six several merchants, burgesses, and guild brethren in Glasgow, and six several principal sums of 600 merks Scots” (*i.e.*, £33 6s. 8d. sterling) “to six several craftsmen, burgesses, and guild brethren in Glasgow, to enable them to prosecute their business and trades, and that without any obligation for interest (except as underwritten), upon the said merchants and tradesmen severally granting bond, with undoubted personal security, to repay the said principal sum, free of all charges.” Secondly, in implement of the following yearly charities, or in case the annual proceeds should be insufficient to pay the whole of the said charities, then of such of them as the Preceptor and Patrons should think most proper, *viz.*, “To three poor men, burgesses and guild brethren of Glasgow, whose birth, or former situation in life, may entitle to respect, the sum of one hundred pounds Scots” (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) “yearly, during their life, they being in need and continuing to deserve the same; to three poor women, being the widows or daughters of respectable burgesses of Glasgow, the sum of one hundred pounds Scots, each, yearly, during their lives, they being in need and deserving thereof; and to six children of such burgesses of Glasgow, fifty pounds Scots, each, yearly, for the space of four years, the said children not being under eight years, nor above ten years of age, at the time the said charity is first bestowed upon them, and, during the years of receiving the donation, following out regularly, either a Latin, or writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping education.”

The Patrons were, by the Deed, appointed to employ any remaining surplus of the yearly revenue “either in augmenting the before-mentioned charities, or for any other, yearly, charitable uses they may think proper, such charitable purposes being always given and received under the designation of ‘Daniel Baxter’s ‘Mortification.’” After blood relations, he conferred a preference upon applicants of the name of Baxter, for the benefit of his Mortification.

The Codicil, of the same date with the Mortification, contains

merely a nomination of executors. That dated 24th February 1779, appointed, among other provisions unnecessary to be here noticed, with regard to the before-mentioned Bursary, that it should "be given to a good boy, son of a burghess and gild brother of this Burgh, attending the Humanity Class, well recommended (especially by his former Teachers), and should be at the disposal of the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, the Ministers of the City, the Principal and Professors of Divinity, and the five Regents, to continue the five years he attends the several gown classes, and the first year he attends the Divinity Hall." For this and the other purposes of his Endowment, Mr. Baxter ordained that, after relatives within the fourth degree, persons of "the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunningham, and Cameron, if well recommended, and burghesses and gild brothers, should be preferred in the above order."

Loans from the mortified fund were at the outset, but only to a limited extent, granted by the Patrons, who soon found considerable practical difficulties in the way of carrying into effect this purpose of Mr. Baxter's Settlement, there being very few individuals, to whom loans of the small amount prescribed would be of material benefit, who were in a position to offer "undoubted" security for their repayment. Consequently this purpose of the Mortification has been allowed to fall into abeyance.

The capital of the Mortification is at present £3,000, the interest of which is distributed in pensions of £8 6s. 8d. to each of three old men and three women. The sum of £55 per annum is also contributed towards the expense of the Hospital School, and £8 is paid annually to a Bursar at the University, the conditions of whose appointment and curriculum of study were finally settled by Ordinance (No. 72) of the Scottish Universities Commissioners. A regular and distinct account of each of these items is kept, as prescribed by the Founder.

Scotstarvet Mortification.

It is proper to state that during the years 1797-1811 the Hospital received the feu and rents of lands in St. Leonard's parish, Fifeshire, called Peckie, and of Peckie's Mill, then amounting to

£40 10s. per annum, in respect of twelve boys being educated in the School on the SCOTSTARVET FOUNDATION. This was no doubt for the interest of the Hospital at the time, as the additional boys did not then entail any further expenditure; but as the number of Hospital boys increased, a point was reached when it was considered that to continue to educate the Scotstarvet boys would necessitate an additional teacher, or an increase of expenditure more than proportionate with the amount of the rents received. The Scotstarvet boys were accordingly transferred to the George Wilson's Charity School, to make up a sufficient number of children fully to engage an efficient master, whom the Governors of that Institution were enabled to employ, through their income being augmented by the rents of the Scotstarvet property.

Scott's Mortification.

Under the Trust Settlement of WILLIAM SCOTT, tobacconist in Glasgow, dated 14th October 1818, the Hospital received payment of a sum of £12,500—the reversion of his estate, after payment of legacies bequeathed to his four nephews. The income of this fund the Patrons were directed to apply “for the support of old men, old women, and the maintenance, clothing, and education of boys, according to the existing rules of the Hospital, as to qualification of applicants or otherwise, in the proportion of one-fourth of the income to men, one-fourth to the women, and one-half to the boys.” Mr. Scott adds that “it is my express will and desire that the annual pensions shall not be less than £20 to old men and £15 to old women, and that the sums given in maintenance to boys shall not be less than £4 sterling, besides the other usual allowances for clothing and education; and in all applications for the benefit of the charity, I direct that the names of Scott and Anderson shall have the preference.”

The interest of the mortified fund is substantially divided as prescribed by Mr. Scott—£123 10s. having last year been expended in pensions averaging from £10 to £15 to ten men, £181 in pensions averaging from £10 to £24 to twelve women, and £270 being contributed towards the general expense of the Hospital School.

Hood's Mortification.

MISS MARY HOOD, "residing in Drygate of Glasgow, daughter
 "of the deceased James Hood, excise officer there, as residuary
 "legatee of the deceased Alexander Hood, Esquire, of the Island
 "of Mountserratt, her brother," conveyed, by her Trust Settlement,
 which is dated 26th December 1817, her whole property to certain
 Trustees, with a direction to apply the residue "in aid of the
 "Institutions for Charitable and Benevolent purposes, established, or
 "to be established, in the City of Glasgow or neighbourhood thereof,"
 as to her Trustees might seem proper. Accordingly, by Minute of
 date 3rd March 1827, they resolved to pay the Preceptor and Patrons
 of Hutchesons' Hospital the sum of £6,000, on the following
 conditions, specified in the receipt and acknowledgment granted
 therefor, viz.: "That the interest thereof should be paid in pensions;
 "that applicants of the name of Hood should, *cæteris paribus*, be
 "preferred, and that female relations of the late Miss Hood should
 "be entitled to a preference, although not answering the description
 "after given, provided they be of good moral character, and in
 "indigent circumstances; that the pensioners should be unmarried
 "females, of irreproachable character, natives of the City, or Barony
 "Parish, of Glasgow, and who have been resident in said City, or
 "Parish, for at least five years, or, if not natives, for at least ten
 "years previous to their application; of not less than fifty years of
 "age; and who from easy or respectable circumstances have been
 "reduced to indigence; and that the amount of the pensions to be
 "granted shall not be under five pounds, nor above twenty pounds
 "sterling per annum."

The Patrons of the Hospital at present expend the revenue—
 £300—of this Charity, in pensions averaging from £5 to £10 per
 annum, to fifty-two women, qualified in terms of the above regulations.

The provisions of the foregoing Deeds of Mortification have
 been thus fully recited, as they contain, with the Royal Charter
 and Act of Parliament now to be noticed, the whole constitutional
 provisions, under which the Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital have
 managed, and continue to administer, the funds and property
 entrusted to their care.

Royal Charter.

In the year 1821 a ROYAL CHARTER was obtained, erecting and incorporating the Preceptor, the Lord Provost of the City, “along
“ with the Magistrates, Councillors, and Ministers of the Established
“ Churches in the said Burgh, present Patrons of the said Institution,
“ and their successors, into a free and lawful Incorporation and
“ body politic, under the name and title of ‘The Royal Incorporation
“ ‘of Hutchesons’ Hospital, in the City of Glasgow.’”

The Charter conferred on the Preceptor and Patrons “the
“ exclusive power, management, and administration of the affairs of
“ the Hospital,” and also specially “power to make such bye-laws
“ and rules, as they might think expedient, for their own government,
“ and the management and distribution of the funds of the said
“ Hospital, for relieving the poor, and the education of boys, under
“ the proviso only, that the said laws and rules shall not be contrary
“ to the laws of the realm.”

The Charter further gave a perpetual succession to the Hospital, and conferred certain other corporate privileges, and ordained that it should “always be interpreted liberally, and in favour, and to
“ the honour and advantage, of the Preceptor and Patrons, and their
“ successors.”

From a perusal of the Latin, or original, Royal Charter, a translation of which is given in the Appendix, it is noticeable that its narrative and provisions, so far as relating to the pensioners, are in very general terms. “Pro sustentatione pauperum,” and again, “pro relevio pauperum,” being inclusive of women as well as of men; and therefore it may be concluded that the bye-law and practice of the Patrons, hereinafter referred to, in admitting females to the benefit of the Hospital, received a quasi sanction. It will also as readily be noticed that the expression relative to the educational department of the Institution—“pro educatione puerorum”—does not admit of so flexible an interpretation.

From time to time the Patrons have framed bye-laws and regulations for the management of the Hospital and School, in accordance with what they believed to be the spirit of the Founders’ intentions, rather than with the strict letter of their Deeds of

Endowment; and, in proportion to the increase of the revenues of the Institution, the Patrons have, from time to time, augmented its charitable and educational benefits. Being impressed, however, with the conviction that the benefits of the Institution might be greatly extended, the Patrons applied for statutory powers, and obtained the ACT OF PARLIAMENT now to be noticed.

Hutchesons' Hospital Act, 1872.

This Statute, 35 Vic., cap. 20, the enactments of which are given in the Appendix, is entitled "An Act for enlarging the powers of the Royal Incorporation of Hutchesons' Hospital in the City of Glasgow, and for regulating the management thereof, and of the Mortifications therewith connected, and for other purposes." It received the royal assent on 13th May 1872.

It defines the powers of the Patrons, and regulates the application of the Funds.

I. As regards the Patrons. Prior to the passing of the Act, the Patrons, as previously mentioned, were the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Council of the City, and the Ministers of the ten Established or City Parish Churches. The Patrons under the Act are "the Preceptor, to be annually elected by the Patrons, from among their own number," the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon-Convener, the Town Council, and the Ministers for the time being of the ten Established Churches within the Royalty; "three persons to be annually elected by the Merchants' House of Glasgow; three persons to be annually elected by the Trades' House of Glasgow, and six Ministers to be elected by the Patrons in General Meeting assembled, from among the Ministers of religion, officiating in Glasgow, not being Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, and to hold office during their incumbency. Not more than two Ministers of any one denomination shall be elected to hold office at one time" (Sec. 2).

II. As respects the application of the Funds, the Act makes important changes, which may thus be summarized:—

(1) The amount to be in future expended in pensions is not to exceed two-thirds of the Hospital revenue, nor to be less than one-half thereof. The same provision is made with regard to the

income of Blair's and Baxter's Mortifications, but in the case of Scott's the proportion is fixed at a half, and in the case of Hood's the whole revenue is to be devoted to pensions. There is no distinction made in the Act between male and female pensioners, except in the case of Hood's Mortification, the benefit of which is confined to unmarried females (Sec. 3).

(2) Power is given (Sec. 4) to apply the remainder of the revenue of the Hospital and its relative Mortifications, and one-third of the Hospital's capital, for "furthering the cause of education "under the provisions" specified in the Act, of which mention is made in Chapter IX., relative to the School, "or such of them "as the Patrons may from time to time deem expedient and "warranted by the state of the funds at their disposal, and as "may be required to meet or provide for educational wants or "necessities in Glasgow."

III. As regards the property of the Institution, both heritable and moveable, the Act vests the title to this, with full control and management, in the Preceptor and Patrons appointed under its provisions. They are thereby empowered as an Incorporation to sue and be sued, and, with a perpetual succession, to exercise all usual corporate rights and privileges, and from time to time to alter their existing, and to enact such new Byelaws and Regulations as may be deemed requisite for the administration and management of the Institution, or of its property and revenues (Secs. 26 and 27).


No formal code of Byelaws has ever been enacted, but Regulations have from time to time been adopted. Those at present in force as regards the election and meetings of the Preceptor and Patrons, the feuing and management of the Hospital property, the admission of pensioners on the funds, and respecting the Schools and educational schemes of the Institution, will severally be noticed under the special heads to which they respectively relate.

CHAPTER V.

HERITABLE PROPERTIES.

I.—*The Original Hospital Buildings and School in Trongate.*

“Here shall soft charity repair,
And break the bonds of grief;
Down the harrowed couch of care,
Man to man must bring relief”—

 AS aptly applied to the old Hutchesons' Hospital, although the building had long ceased to be the abode of pensioners on the Hutcheson bounty. The original building in the Trongate, according to Gibson,¹ had a frontage to the Trongate of 73, with a depth of 30 feet, and was built in the Flemish style of architecture, somewhat similar to the old Merchants' House in the Bridgegate. The erection was commenced on 1st March 1641,² and the foundation-stone was laid on the 19th of that month by Mr. Thomas Hutcheson himself. He, however, did not live to see the completion of the building, as he died on the 1st September following. During his life Thomas Hutcheson appointed Colin Campbell, younger, late Bailie, to be Master and Collector of the Hospital. In conjunction generally with the Dean of Guild and some other member of the Town Council, whose appointment at the then weekly meetings of that body is regularly recorded,³ he seems personally to have superintended the construction of the buildings, and periodically gave in certified accounts of the expenditure. From these Accounts we learn that the edifice, which was not completed till the year 1650, cost in all £26,194 8s. 8d. Scots, or £2,182 10s. 8⁸/₁₂d. sterling.

¹ See Gibson's History, p. 148.

² See statement to that effect, in Accounts in Hospital Records of 17th August 1641.

³ *Vide* Council Records of 27th February, 6th and 13th March 1641, *et seqr.*

It may not be uninteresting to quote the description of the old buildings by the worthy historian, "John M'Ure, *alias* Campbell," from which all subsequent accounts seem, without acknowledgment; to have been copied, and in reference to which it may be said that whatever were M'Ure's failings of accuracy, they never proceeded from a want of zeal in asserting the beauty, dignity, and importance of his native city above all others.

"This hospital," says M'Ure,¹ writing prior to 1736, when his History was published, "is a very handsome building of ashlar work. Tis not high but beautiful. It has been at first intended to be built court ways, but there is only two sides of the court finish'd; for besides a spacious Hall, with the accommodation for twelve old men that are therein maintain'd, and a publick School, where the twelve boys that are on the foundation are taught gratis. The hospital has a pretty steeple, one hundred foot high, bearing a proportion to the building of the house, which is covered with lead, with a clock and bell that is serviceable to the town, and from and towards the north of the hospital there are very pleasant and delectable gardens that are well kept, and much resorted to for the recreation of walking in them. . . Above the gate, which is very spacious, and to which you ascend from the High street" (*i.e.*, the Trongate) "by some steps, there is an inscription to the memory and honour of the worthy founders, upon marble in golden letters,² above the great entry to the hospital fronting towards the High street:—

" Gerontocomeion et Orphanothropheion
" Duorum fratrum
" Georgii et Thomæ Hutchesonorum
" Munificentia dedicatum.

" Nobilis hospitii si forte requiris alumnos,
" Orphanus hic habitat pauper, inopsque senex.
" Tu ne temne domos, ignarus sortis; egestas
" Forte tuum senium progeniemque premet.
" Quis scit, an hinc veniant quos publica fama celebret,
" Sive armis surgat gloria, sive toga.

¹ Edition of 1830, p. 68.

² See Minutes of 17th August 1699.

“ Within the inner court fronting towards the garden there
 “ are in two different niches on each side of the steeple, the effigies
 “ of the two brothers Mr George and Mr Thomas Hutchisons,
 “ the founders, on marble; to their full bigness, with this inscription
 “ fix’d with gilded¹ capital letters fronting toward the court and
 “ gardens.”

“ Adspicis Hutchesonos fratres; his nulla propago
 “ Cum foret, et numero vix caperentur opes;
 “ Hæc monumenta pii, votum immortale, dicarunt
 “ Dulcia quæ miseris semper asyla forent.
 “ O bene testatos! hæredes scripsit uterque
 “ Infantes inopes invalidosque senes.”²

Senex (Robert Reid), in his *Notices of Old Glasgow* (p. 416), informs us that there were “ stone seats placed in the gallery of
 “ the ground floor upon the west compartment of the Inner Court,
 “ for resting places to the old and decrepit inmates of the Hospital.”

It may be mentioned that the “ effigies ” in M‘Ure’s “ marble ” are the statues which now adorn the front of the Hospital buildings in Ingram Street. M‘Ure possibly considered he had the authority of the Hospital Records for his statement as to the description of

¹ See Minutes of 16th August 1694.

² These inscriptions have been versified in English thus: That above the gateway fronting the Trongate—

“ These hospitable walls exalt the name
 “ Of George and Thomas Hutcheson to fame;
 “ Their princely bounty built this place of rest—
 “ For whom? you ask. For those by want oppress’d.
 “ ’Twas thus they sought the sorrows to assuage
 “ Of orphan poverty and helpless age.
 “ Scorn not this house, unversed in fate’s decree,
 “ Grim want may yet oppress thy sons—or thee;
 “ While those whom fame shall sing—the brave or wise,
 “ In war or peaceful arts, may hence arise.”

That fronting the Hospital gardens, below and apparently between the statues of the worthy Founders:—

“ Behold the brothers Hutcheson, who came
 “ Heaven sent, the wretched and the poor to bless.
 “ This house they built, memorial of their name—
 “ A resting-place of sorrow and distress;
 “ For when no offspring blest their lot below,
 “ And boundless store of golden wealth was theirs,
 “ Nobly they chose the sons of want and woe—
 “ Old men and helpless orphans—for their heirs.”

the stone. In the Accounts of 13th November 1643, there is entered for "two marble stones q^t was bro^t from Londonne £99" Scots money, the letter underscored being written more like an "n" than a "u." The material, however, of the statues has been ascertained to be fine freestone, of a description, irrespective of the price, which leads strongly to the inference that the place whence the blocks came was Loudon, in Ayrshire, and not the English metropolis, where sculptural marble would probably, at that time, have required to be purchased.

In the Minutes of the Town Council, as well as in the Records of the Hospital, entries occur authorising payments to James Colquhoun, mason and builder in Glasgow, and the then Town's Master of Works, "for the hewing, forming, and putting up of Mr. *Thomas* Hutchesons portraiture in the Hospital"¹ and "for perfyting and upsetting of umq^{ll} Mr. *Thomas* Hutcheson "his picture."² The probability is that the former statue or "portraiture" was that of George, while the latter was of Thomas Hutcheson.³

The clock mentioned by M'Ure was not the original "horologue," which is recorded to have been put into the Hospital steeple in 1649, at a cost of £408 14s. Scots, although it had undoubtedly been most carefully preserved. The Minutes of the Patrons (31st December 1655) evince their anxiety to that effect by "earnestlie recommending to James Brown, present Master of the said Hospital, "to have ane speciall care anent the covering of the steeple thereof, "in the most commodious way he can, for the better preservatione "of the Knock therein, to the effect it may be the mair rightly "governed." A previous Minute (3rd June 1654), ordering the Master "to cause cover with lead the top of the steeple, and that for the "better preservation of ye Bell and Clock yr'in," had not apparently been implemented. This was probably owing to the discreetness

¹ Council Records, 24th November 1655, and 16th August 1656.

² Hospital Records, 13th September 1659.

³ The "portraits" were not, as might be supposed, "portraits," but the monuments or sculptures. This is made clear from subsequent Accounts. In 1673 (22nd April), £13 15s. is entered "for wages to "twa measons for 7 dayes and a halfe, with a ladie (*i.e.*, boy), dressing the portraits and mullars" (*i.e.*, probably the crumbled or decayed portions of the stone); also £7 6s. 8d. "to twa pynters for grinding "and laying on ye cullor on ye portrates." See also Minutes of 13th September 1659, 17th August 1699, 6th December 1715, 23rd September 1718, and 5th July 1787.

of the Preceptor, whose prudence in not expending money on an article so useful as lead in those troublous times, is sufficiently justified by entries in the Accounts and Minutes shortly before occurring (1st November 1651), where payments appear "for covering and hyding ye leid befoir ye enemie came." The place where it was hid is indicated in a Minute (3rd June 1654), which authorises a payment of 4s. Scots for "taking it up from under the floor." The Clock thus carefully protected appears to have served its time till 1683 (7th December, Council Records), when £300 was paid to James Colquhoun, "for putting up and gilding the horo-logue in the steeple of Hutchesons' Hospital," to which, in 1703 (5th March and 30th September), a new adjustment seems to have been fitted. This appears from a bargain then made with Donald Weir, hammerman, to furnish a "pendulum clock and minute hand" for the sum of £35 10s., besides £1 "to the paynter for gilding the minute palm." With these repairs the second clock wagg'd on till 1715, when (6th December) £200 was ordered to be paid "to William Telfer, for the one half of the price of the new clock made and furnished by him to the Hospital, the town having paid the other half," probably in respect of its convenience and advantage to the community.

The bell referred to by M'Ure is preserved in the steeple of the present Hospital buildings, and is rung at General Meetings of the Patrons. The Records show that it was ordered to be got for the Hospital on 4th August 1649, when "ane hundrethe and sixtie cross dollars inde £445 6s. 8d. Scots" are "sent to Holland with Mr. Robert Duncane." It is subsequently noted that there is "further given to ye s^d Mr. Robert for ye Bell, conform to his Compt., £33 os. 8d.," and ultimately £13 6s. 8d. is paid "for carrying home ye said Bell out of Burrowstoness"—in all £591 14s. Scots, or £49 6s. 2d. sterling. The bell, it may be mentioned, is 7 feet 9 inches in circumference, and has the following inscription upon it:—"Cornelis Ouderogge, Fecit, Rotterdam, 1649."

A "cock and glob," which cost £60 Scots in 1650 (16th November), completed the adornment of the original Hospital steeple.

In the erection of the Hospital the Patrons seem to have met the same difficulties which too often befall builders in modern

times through strikes among their workmen, as entries not unfrequently occur of "money spent in agreeing with ye masounes" (5th November 1642.

As regards the structure, it only remains to be mentioned that the building was slated by "John Aisdail," who probably took his cognomen from being tacksman of the now celebrated Easdale quarries. A sum of £1,333 6s. 8d. was paid to him on 13th November 1643, "for sklaiting of the hail Hospital," with £26 13s. 4d. "for "sklait nailes yrto," £24 for "fogge to ye s^d sklaiting" and, the work being apparently satisfactorily completed, £54 of "Bunteth"—in all £1,438 Scots, or £119 10s. Sterling.

The following notices, which occur in the Minutes, respecting the occupation or tenancy of the Hospital buildings, sufficiently evidence their gradual conversion from the originally intended purpose of an Hospital and School to the mercantile uses in which they were almost entirely occupied at the date of their sale in 1795. The last payments on account of the building of the Hospital occurring on 20th July 1650, it may be inferred that the structure had been completed some time previously. At the outset it appears that the accommodation in the buildings consisted of six dormitories for the pensioners, two rooms for the schoolmaster, one large sleeping apartment for the boys, the school-room, a kitchen, with relative accommodation, a hall for the Patrons, and a large sitting-room for the joint use of the pensioners and boys. This may be gathered from an Inventory of the plenishing in the different rooms in the Hospital, noticed in the Chapter relative to the old men; and it is so far corroborated by the Accounts of 20th July 1650, which show that £111 was paid "for casting of the sax chalmers with lime." It was only, however, on 7th January 1660—as we learn from the Records of the Town Council—that what is now regarded as essential to comfort and cleanliness in plastering the walls was completed. This was owing, apparently, to the non-existence in Glasgow of any competent artizan, "Hendrie Glen, the Maister," or Preceptor of the Hospital, being "warrantit to wryt to Perth "for ane Plaisterer there to come here, for plaistering of the said "Hospital."

As further illustrative of the use to which part at least of the

Hospital premises were in early times applied,¹ and before noticing the practice which gradually arose of leasing them out, it may be interesting to quote the following instruction (24th May 1688), by “the Magistrates, and Ministers, and Council taking to their consideration that there has been severall abuses committed in tyme past, by suffering dancing masters and fencing masters to make use of the Hall of the said Hospital for dancing and fencing, and likewise by Bull Baiting in the closs” (*i.e.*, the inner yard, see Minutes of 8th September 1720), “for preventing of which, in tyme coming, it is concludit that no such liberties be granted, aither of the Hall or closs, for the future.” Accordingly, on 28th July 1692, the sum of 8s. is entered in the Preceptor’s Accounts as having been paid “for taking out the ston out of the closs that they used to beat (*i.e.*, bait) the Bulls at.”

Relative also to uses of the buildings disapproved of by the Patrons, the following Minute may be quoted. “The which day” (6th December 1720), “do strictly prohibit and discharge all dressing and working of lint, eyr by clewing or heckling, wtin the Hospitall, certificating to such of the old men, gardener or others, in whose house such practise be found, they shall be expelled the house and have no further benefice, and sicklyke do strictly prohibit and discharge the s^{ds} old men, and these in family wt^t them, to receive, regrat, or harbour within the Hospital any uncustomed or run goods, or to have any hand therein any manner of way, under the above certification; who being all called, the same was intimat accordingly.”

Consequent on the purchase of the Gorbals Barony in 1650, a very considerable retrenchment in expenditure became necessary, and the Patrons were necessitated to order (3rd June 1652) that the poor boys should “be put home to their parents;” and subsequently (31st July 1653), that “John M’Lay, late Schoolmaster of the

¹ From an Inventory given in the Council Records, 5th October 1661, the town appears to have possessed twenty “ledders,” for use in connection with fires, &c., ten of which were kept “in Hutchesones Hospital,” probably as being a convenient and accessible place, “quhairof Hendrie Glen hes the keyes.” Subsequently (see Glasgow Directory for 1787, p. 21, and 1789, p. 80), under the head of “Water Engines,” we find it stated that “No. 9 stands at Hutchesons Hospital; keys to be found at James Sommervilles, shoemaker, 2nd closs eastside of the Trongate from the Candleriggs, and in the Towns Chamber.”

“Hospital, whose salary had previously been struck off, with his family, be removed out thereof.”

The object of this removal of the Master and his family from the house they were occupying in the Hospital, at no expense to the Institution, is not very apparent, unless it was to admit of that part of the Hospital premises being let, although no receipts are expressly stated on this account until the year 1672 (2nd April), when £6 13s. 4d. and £8 Scots respectively are entered in the Accounts as the rents “of the fore Wardrop above the Hall, and “the back Wardrop.”¹

This practice of letting portions of the building, which was in existence to no inconsiderable extent in 1691, and, as the Accounts show, had been so for some time previously, was then ordered to be discontinued. A Minute of the Patrons (18th May 1691), instructs, in very explicit terms, “that none of the rooms in the “Hospital be set to any person upon any account whatsoever, nor “any person to lay in any victual, or any other thing else, but “that the whole rooms be applied for the use of the poor men “placed in the Hospital.” Notwithstanding this resolution, the practice of letting parts of the Hospital for mercantile purposes was continued, as on 7th September 1708 it is minuted:—“The “which day, taking to their consideration that the lofts of the “Hospital have received prejudice by the great weight of victuals “and oyr goods that have been put therein in time bygane;

¹ In his “History of Glasgow,” Wade (p. 126) states:—“Shortly after the building of the Hospital a “printing establishment must have subsisted within its precincts, as in 1647 ‘Dickson’s Exposition of St. “‘Matthew’s Gospel’ was printed in Hutchesons’ Hospital by George Anderson.” David Dickson was the earliest Professor of Divinity in the University. It is worthy of notice also that George Anderson’s was the earliest established Printing Press in Glasgow, and it speaks well of the City Magistracy and Council to find in their Records (4th January 1640), an order on the Trecasur “to pay to George Andersone, “Printer, ane hundrethe pundis, in satisfioun to him of the superplus he debursit in transporting of his “geir to this burghe, by the ten dolloris he gave him of befoir to that effect, and als in satisfioun to “him of his haill bygane feallis, fra Witsunday in anno 1638 to Martinmes last,” and again, in 1647 (27th November), granting to his relict “and his bairnes, sua long as they continow printing in the toune, the “pentioune that wont to be payit be the toune to the said umqll. George Andersoune, for their encourage- “ment thairintill.” It is further curious to observe our civic rulers, representing a commercial and trading community, by the honourable assistance which they thus rendered to the world of letters, so far reciprocating, as it were, by anticipation, the benefits which the learned heads of the University conferred on the trading and manufacturing interests of the country, by the protection and helping hand they wisely extended to James Watt, when prohibited by the town, as an unfreeman, from carrying on business within the burgh.

“therefore discharges the Preceptor in setting of the s^{ds} lofts in “time coming.” This order, however, like others on the same subject, does not seem to have been strictly observed, as the subsequent Accounts show the receipt of rents for the “lofts.”

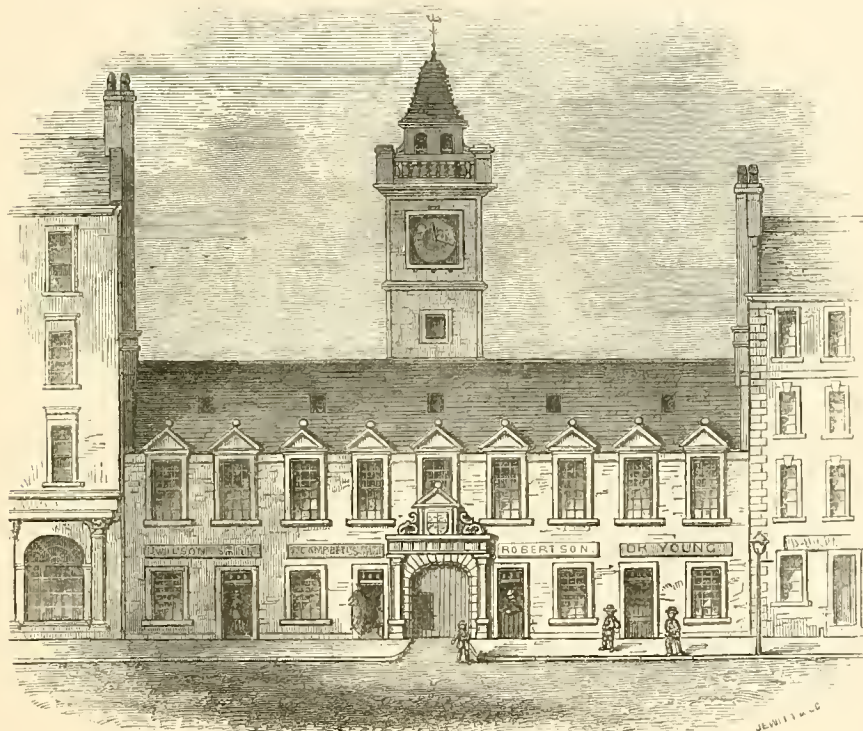
At a subsequent period the Records of the Patrons express their justification of this practice, that in so acting they were enabled to obtain a greater income for the charitable purposes to which the funds of the Institution were destined than would otherwise have been the case, and could thereby relieve and support many more indigent persons, and educate and clothe many more boys, than would have been practicable had the buildings been kept in their original condition, and used exclusively for the purposes of the Hospital and School.

The hall of the Hospital would appear also to have been let, if not permanently, at least very frequently, as in the Journal of 1748 there is entered, “to account of rents for the Hospital Hall, “received from Alexander Houstoun, £63.” Subsequently, £10 per annum is entered as the rent of it, on lease to Messrs. Gordon and Jack.

In 1767 it is also noted in the Journal that “one of the “houses which belonged to the old men, on the east side of the “entry, is set to William Robertson, at £96 yearly;” and, in 1769, that “the westmost Laigh Foreshop” had been let to John Wilson,¹ hammerman, on a tack for nineteen years, at £10 per annum of rent, and the “shop lying next to and on the west side of the entry,” to James Campbell, saddler, also on tack for nineteen years, at £9 per annum of rent. The shop next the entry on the east side was at the same time apparently let to John M’Aslane, gardener,

¹ It may be interesting to notice that Cleland, in his “Rise of Glasgow,” p. 109, makes the following honourable mention of this John Wilson:—“Footpaths were not constructed in this City till 1777. At “that period a pavement was laid on the east side of the Candlerigg Street, from the Trongate to Bell “Street. In 1778, Mr. Johne Wilson, Smith, who possessed an Ironmonger’s shop under Hutchesons’ “Hospital, in the Trongate, laid pavement in front of his shop; and this example of a private citizen was “rapidly followed during the three succeeding years.” “Senex” (Robert Reid) also, whom nothing connected with “Old Glasgow” seems to have escaped, notices the formation of this pavement (p. 193), adding that it “was the first improvement of the kind in the Trongate. Mr. Wilson was a brother of Dr. Charles “Wilson.” See also Dr. Strang’s “Glasgow and its Clubs,” p. 86. But, while Wilson may be justly entitled to credit, the Hospital Patrons are also entitled to their meed, as in the Treasurer’s Accounts of 1779 a payment of £26 is entered as the expense of the pavement, for which an additional rent was charged for the shops.

on a nineteen years' tack, at £12 per annum of rent. These shops comprehended the whole premises on the ground floor, fronting the Trongate. The second "floor," or "gallery," of the main building was entirely occupied by the large hall, which, as before noticed, had at this time been let to Messrs. Gordon and Jack; and as the uppermost storey, otherwise termed the "loft" or garret, fronting Trongate, was also let to Bailie Thomas Scott, it is probable that



HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL BUILDINGS IN TRONGATE.

at this time the back wing occupied by the School, and the houses or rooms of those of the pensioners who resided within the walls, were the only portions of the building used for the proper purposes of the Hospital.

As respects the Hospital Garden, and reverting to the early actings and management of the Patrons, they, in 1642, inaugurated the policy enunciated by the Founders, the adoption of

which has proved so eminently fortunate for the Institution, by purchasing from the College four rigs of land, containing three roods, at the back of the original Hospital yard, for £333 6s. 8d. To this there was added (17th September 1661) an acre and some falls in "Long Croft," by purchase from John Gilhagie and his wife, at the price of £675, and £20 Scots for the "Ladys Gown." Another small piece of ground on the east of the Hospital yard was also purchased from James Muir in 1682, at the price of £66 13s. 4d. The whole of these subjects formed an area of considerable extent,¹ situated between the Trongate on the south and Ingram Street on the north, on which subsequently came



COURT OR GARDEN GROUND TO THE NORTH.

to be erected the tenements in Hutcheson Street, including the Court-Houses, Town Council, and former Merchants' House buildings.

The following notice of the Hospital Garden about 1711, is from the pen of one of Glasgow's most able and trustworthy archæologists, the late John Buchanan, LL.D. "In regard to the "Long Croft, which originally stretched from about Candleriggs

¹ In the Preceptor's Accounts, engrossed in the Minutes of 1st July 1689, he discharges himself with a payment of £1 9s. "for drawing of two tacks of the *six aikers* of land at the back of the hospitall, in "favours of John Scott, Merd." The extent is repeated in entries during that and subsequent years, and the amount of rent, viz., "6 Bolls Beir," appears from the Rental engrossed on 12th June 1691. This extent, it is thought, represents more ground than the Hospital Patrons actually possessed at this time. Had the date been subsequent to their purchase of the adjoining lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflatt, the matter would have been of easy explanation.

“ west to the Cow loan, now Queen Street, the space between what
“ is now called Spreull’s Land and where the old guard House
“ stood, at the bottom of Candleriggs, had been long built upon
“ along its southern verge and facing Trongate. Immediately to
“ the east of Spreull’s old House stood Hutchesons’ Hospital, and
“ from thence to near the Cross the buildings on both sides were
“ mean and inconsiderable.

“ Behind these Trongate Houses, on the north side of the
“ street, a large section of the Long Croft lay in Gardens, reaching
“ northwards to what was called the ‘back Cow loan,’ now Ingram
“ Street, which was a mere country road between hedges, and ran
“ from the High Street, at the old Grammar School Wynd, west
“ to the main Cow loan, then occupied by a few mail Gardeners
“ and Cowfeeders. But of all the Long Croft Gardens, that of
“ Hutchesons’ Hospital was by far the largest and most important,
“ occupying a broad space all the way up to the back Cow Loan,
“ and planted with apple and other fruit trees.”¹

Latterly, according to “Senex,” “it was occupied by Bailie John
“ M’Aslan as a Nursery Garden. There was a handsome sun dial²
“ erected in this garden, at the spot where Wilson Street intersects
“ Hutcheson Street. Mr. M’Aslan kept this nursery ground in very
“ trim order, a neat gravel walk running up its centre, and the
“ garden otherwise very prettily laid out.”³ Previously, however,
to Bailie M’Aslan’s time (12th September 1717), the Patrons
interested themselves in maintaining the Hospital Garden in a neat
and even ornamental style, the Preceptor’s Accounts showing an
expenditure “for pines and varigated hollies to the new borders.”
These were for a green walk to the back or north of the Hospital,
which had some short time before been formed at considerable
expense, and in relation to which various claims were made by, and
paid to the tenant of the ground—among others, “for kaill on the
“ two borders of the green walk, and for what might have grown
“ on the ground of the green walk itself, £12.”

¹ See “Glasgow Past and Present,” vol. II., p. 171.

² In the Hospital Records of 8th September 1720 the following Minute appears:—“Ordains to be
“ recorded that the Dyall now set up in the Hospitals new yeard is gifted by the Town to the Hospital.”

³ “Glasgow Past and Present,” vol. III., p. 346.

We find also in the following year (25th September), 1718, entries of the expenditure of £534 17s. Scots for a "Summer house, after the fashion of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, his "Summer house, in his yeard next adjacent thereto," which was ordered by the Patrons to be built "at the head of the Hospital's "yeard." This cost and care the Hospital gardener obviously considered too great for the poor old pensioners. Accordingly he seems to have endeavoured to debar them from their pleasurable enjoyment, for, on 8th September 1720, there is minuted a recommendation to the Preceptor "to see that the Gardener "give free liberty and access to the old men to have the "liberty of the Inner yeard (qch was formerly the closs), for "drying their cloathes on the grass, and of the garden, for walking "therein when they have occasion, and lykways of the green walk "in the new yeard, when any of them are indisposed, and have "for their health to walk and take air."

Prior to the year 1780 the Patrons had obviously become so accustomed to the use of the buildings and ground for other than Hospital purposes, that their entire disposal was looked upon as a desirable measure, owing to the greatly increased value of the ground.¹ Grave doubts, however, being entertained by the Preceptor and some of the Patrons as to how far this was within their legal power, it was resolved to take the opinion of eminent counsel. Accordingly a Memorial on the subject was prepared, which contains much interesting information respecting the actings of the Patrons and the actual state of the occupancy of the buildings before their final sale.

In this Memorial it is stated "that none of the pensioners or "boys reside or are maintained in the Hospital, except four or five "paupers (women), who are allowed to occupy five rooms in the "original buildings, for which they pay no rent, but they live "separately and unconnected with each other, are subject to no "sort of Hospital regulations or management, and the whole rooms "occupied by them are only valued at £10 sterling of yearly rent."

¹ On 31st May 1787 a report is given in, and ordered to be further considered, as to whether the Hospital buildings and garden ground behind might not be feued out to advantage; and on 5th July of the same year the view was expressed that 5s. per square yard was about the feuable value of the ground.

“In short,” the Memorial adds, “for many years past there has
“no such thing existed as an Hospital for lodging, clothing, and
“maintaining the pensioners and school boys, who are supported
“and educated from the funds of the charity.”

The cause of this is thus explained. “As the Hospital was
“situated in the most public and best frequented street in Glasgow,
“the Patrons many years ago found it expedient to abandon
“altogether the idea of using it as an Hospital, and to convert
“by far the greater portion of it into shops and warehouses, which
“are let at high rents, by which a considerably larger income is
“raised for the charitable purposes to which the funds are now
“appropriated than could have arisen by keeping it under its
“original form and management.”

The Memorial further, with questionable logic, or even truth, states “that the building, from the size of the Hall, which
“is 70 feet long, the statues of the Founders, the steeple, the
“inscriptions, which are numerous, the armorial bearings of the
“family,¹ the expensive manner of finishing the whole, which cost
“above 30,000 merks—that is to say, more than the half of the
“sum mortified by both the brothers—and other circumstances, were
“intended by the donors as a monument to preserve their own
“memory, as well as for the accommodation of the paupers,” and, in conclusion, suggests that, if a new monument was erected, the Patrons might be considered as acting within their powers, or at least be sufficiently fulfilling the intentions of the donors.

The whole counsel consulted—viz., Henry, afterwards Lord Erskine; Adam Rolland, Robert Blair, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session; William, afterwards Lord Craig, and Islay Campbell, also afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session—gave their opinion against the power of the Patrons to sell either the Hospital or the ground expressly mortified by the Hutchesons; although the first four were not indisposed to think that the Patrons might competently feu the available or surplus ground. Lord Campbell, however, expressed himself distinctly that such “ought neither to be sold nor feued, nor granted
“in long lease.” Nevertheless, the Patrons, anxious to augment

¹ These were only cut in the year 1735. See Minutes of 23rd September 1735.

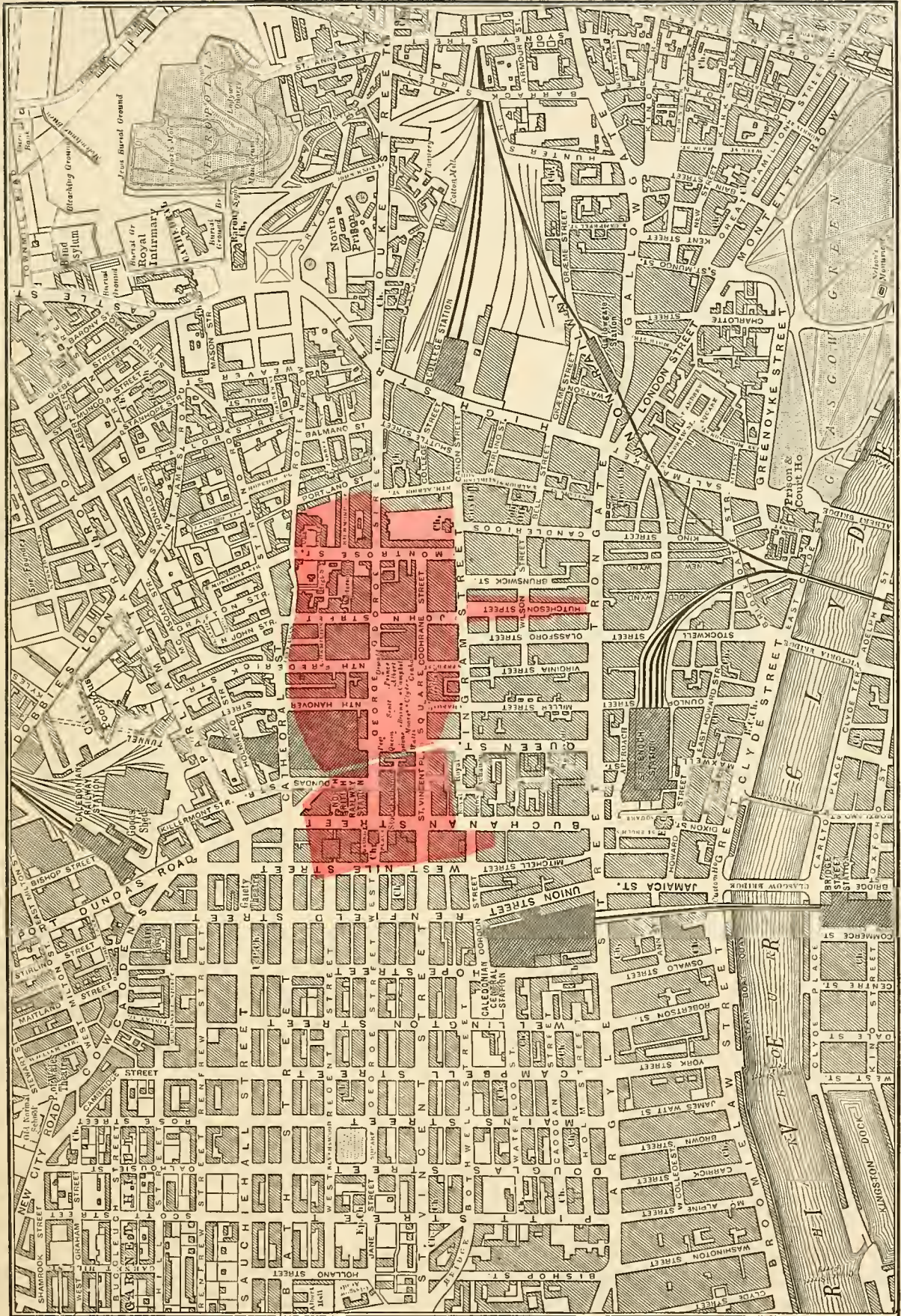
the revenues of the Hospital, disposed, although not without protest (see Minutes of 18th February and 1st March 1791), of the whole subjects on the terms which may be gathered from the following notices. On 14th February 1788 a report is agreed to, recommending "that the garden ground at the back, or "north, of the Hospital, containing 9,658 square yards, should "be feued for building ground, with a street 50 feet running "through the centre, opening to Ingram Street at its full width, "and to Trongate by a foot passage of 15 feet broad, under the "Hospital buildings." This was accordingly immediately done, and the ground was sold to Robert Smith, Junr., wright, for £2,990, *i.e.*, at about 11s. sterling per square yard—a price which is referred to in the "Scots Magazine" of the day as being eminently satisfactory.¹ One-half of the price, it may be mentioned, was paid in cash, and the balance was converted into a ground-annual of £74 15s., which the Hospital still continues to draw.

Mr. Smith also shortly thereafter acquired, at the price of £500,² the right of forming a street, 40 feet wide, from Trongate through the Hospital property, instead of the 15 feet passage before referred to.

A further portion of the Hospital's ground was, in 1795, sold to Messrs. Robert Smith, Dugald Bannatyne, and John Thomson, otherwise the Glasgow Building Company, for a ground-annual of £147 10s.; and the ground on which the Hospital buildings were situated was sold in the same year for a ground-annual of £107 to Adam Thomson, manufacturer—from the trustees of whose grand-nephew, Neil Thomson, the Patrons in 1866 acquired the estate of Camphill—the materials of the buildings fetching £40 additional; making the amount realized for the whole subjects £2,035 in cash, and ground-annuals amounting to £329 5s., which, at 22½ years' purchase, gives £7,408 2s. 6d., or in all, £9,443 2s. 6d. sterling.

From the review before given of the actings of the Patrons in this matter, it may fairly be admitted that, as at the time the practice of letting out flats of the Hospital buildings commenced the Hospital revenues were inadequate to support either pensioners

¹ See "Glasgow Past and Present," vol. III., p. 294. ² Hospital Journal, November 1795.



MAP OF PORTION OF GLASGOW, AS PRESENTLY BUILT UPON, SHOWING THE POSITION AND EXTENT OF THE OLD HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AND GARDEN, AND THE LANDS OF KAMSHORN AND MEADOWFLAT, ETC.

or boys in sufficient number to fill the house, it was obviously good management on the part of the Patrons to create an income by which they might the more speedily bring round the prosperity of the Institution, and admit of the Founders' instructions being carried into full effect. As the revenues increased the practice was ordered to be discontinued, but by this time the system of giving outdoor pensions was in full operation, the necessity of having rooms to accommodate pensioners was scarcely appreciated, and the order, which was never exactly observed, before long came to be entirely overlooked or disregarded. In so acting, the Patrons' justification rested alone upon the large amount of good they thereby accomplished. They have now, however, the sanction not only of the Royal Charter obtained in 1821, but of the Statute of 1872.

II.—*Ramshorn and Meadowflat, &c.*

These lands, in the titles, are described as the $\frac{33}{4}$ d land of old extent of Ramshorn and Meadowflat. Their locality and extent will be best understood from the accompanying reduced plan, which shows also the original Hospital site and grounds, and by mentioning that the Ramshorn Croft, consisting of about twenty acres two roods imperial measure, was bounded on the north to a considerable extent by the Rottenrow, on the east partly by the Deanside Brae, and its continuation southwards, on the south by Ingram Street, and on the west by the Cow Loan, now Queen Street, and the west side of George Square¹—the west boundary forming also the march between the Croft and the Meadowflat portion. The Meadowflat lands consisted of eleven and one-half acres Scots,² or fourteen acres two roods imperial, stretching from the Cow Loan, or Queen Street, westwards as far as St. Enoch's Burn at West Nile Street, which formed the west march between Meadowflat and Blythswoods lands, to about Sauchiehall Street. The southern boundary of Meadowflat ran along the north side of the present Royal Exchange Square westwards nearly in line with Gordon Street, and the northern or north-eastern boundary

¹ Glasgow Past and Present, vol. III., p. 348. ² See Minutes of Patrons of 13th January 1743.

ran from the before-mentioned point near Sauchiehall Street somewhat irregularly towards the north-west corner of George Square.¹

Various curious and ingenious derivations are given of the name "Ramshorn,"² but the probability is that the original name was Rams holm, which sufficiently explains itself.

Mention is made of the lands of Ramshorn, at a very early date, in records connected with the City,³ and the same with respect to Meadowflat.⁴ It is alleged that Douglas, Earl of Angus, with his adherents, encamped upon the Ramshorn lands, when in rebellion, about the year 1528, during the minority of James V.⁵ Hence it is said they were sometimes designed as the "Pavilion," or "Palzeon" Croft.⁶

In the year 1609 the lands came into the possession of George Hutcheson, the Founder of the Hospital. Previous to his acquisition they had passed through the hands of several proprietors, within a short space of time. They were feudalized by Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, by Charter, dated 21st December 1588, in favour of James Foullis of Collington, and Agnes Heriot, his spouse; and it is interesting to note that the Sasine or Infestment of these properties was "under the hand wryte and subscriptione of "George Hutchesone." In 1597 the lands were sold to John Blair of that Ilk, who, in 1606, sold them, "with the borne steids and "biggit borne" (*i.e.*, barn yard and steading, and probably newly-erected barn), to Sir David Cunninghame of Robertland, conform to Disposition, which was also "under the hand wryte of the said George Hutchesone," as was also Cunninghame's infestment thereon. From him the lands, in the following year, passed to Sir Frederick

¹ Glasgow Past and Present, vol. III., p. 636.

² Brown's History of Glasgow, vol. II., p. 85. Wade's History, p. 176.

³ Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, p. 147, anno 1241; Liber Collegii Nostre Domine Glasguensis, p. 258; anno 1494; Origines Parochiales Scotiæ, vol. I., p. 15; Cosmo Innes' Sketches of Early Scotch History, p. 48.

⁴ Liber Collegii Nostre Domine Glasguensis, p. 151, anno 1304.

⁵ Brown's History, vol. II., p. 85.

⁶ The Croft is sometimes styled the Langercroft (see Glasgow Past and Present, vol. III., p. 348). This probably arose from confounding it with the garden at the back of the Old Hospital, or Croft between the Trongate and Back Cow Loan (see Accounts in Patrons' Minutes of 13th November 1643, where £333 6s. 8d. is paid to the College "for three roods, comprising four rigs of land in Langercroft, at the back "of the Hospital, for the use thereof." See also 17th September 1661, where it is recorded that an acre and some falls, also in Langercroft, had been purchased from John Gilhagie, for "£675 Scots, with £20 Scots to his wife."

Cunninghame, from whom George Hutcheson acquired them, by Contract of Sale dated 20th October 1609. George Hutcheson was infeft, on 10th November following, having previously obtained a Charter of Confirmation of his title from John, Archbishop of Glasgow, with the advice and consent of the Dean and Chapter, of date 1st November 1609.

On George Hutcheson's death, Ramshorn and Meadowflat became the property of his brother Thomas, by whose widow, Marion Stewart, they were afterwards liferented. Subject to this burden, the lands, with those of Lambhill and Gairbraid, became vested in Ninian Hill, Helen Hutcheson's son, and from him they descended to his son.

In 1694 (12th May), "the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow, haveing it formerly under their consideration that Ninian Hill, of Lambhill, was about to sell his lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflatt, *and that some person or persones, who might purchase the said lands, might perhaps improve the samine, to the prejudice of this Burgh,* and now the said Magistrates and Town Council, considering that it had been agreed with the said Ninian Hill, for the soume of twentie thousand three hundreth merks, Scots money, as the pryce of the said lands;¹ therefore the said Magistrats and Town Councill doe now heirby approve of the said transactioun and agreement; and in regard it is agreed betwixt the Town Councill and the three Hospitalls after specifit" (viz., the Merchants' and Trades' Houses and Hutchesons' Hospital), "the said Hospitalls shall, equallie and proportionally, make payment of the said pryce, and thereafter get from the saids Magistrats and Town Councill rights and dispositions of the said lands, proportionable to the soumes so to be payed to them, to be holden in feu of the said Town, for the yearly payment of small feu dewties; and their dispositions and rights to be burdened with such provisions and conditions as shall be thought fitt to *prevent the improveing of the saids lands heirefter to the prejudice of the town.*"

The Merchants' and Trades' Houses, however, obviously

¹ In a previous Minute regarding these lands there is added, "and there is ane gratuity to be given to Lambhill's lady, not exceeding fifteen guineas."

disapproving of the totally uncompensated advantage which the Magistrates proposed to secure for the City, resigned their shares of the purchase to the Patrons of the Hospital, whose Minute¹ gives prominence to the fact of the lands having belonged to the brothers Hutcheson, as a reason for acquiring them, "the "burden," or cost of purchasing which, the Minute states, the Patrons expected would be recouped "within some few years." On the other hand, the Records of the two Incorporations bear, that after paying the price, on the application of the Magistrates and Council, who proposed "to retain the superiorities for behoove "of the Toune," they had given up their shares of the purchase, finding "that they could not retain the propertie of the said lands "without running the said House in debt."² Accordingly the whole lands were ultimately made over by the Magistrates, in whom they had been vested, to the Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, to be held of the City in feu, under various burdens and stringent conditions as to building, and other regulations, which in the Minutes of the Patrons³ are again naively admitted to be "for preventing of the "improving of the lands in prejudice of the Burgh."

The transaction was reported, on 31st August 1696, as having been completed, by the Hospital paying the full price of the lands in addition to undertaking a feu-duty constituted in favour of the Magistrates, whom the Hospital Patrons were further taken bound to relieve of all duties to the Crown, or over Superior, as well as pay the whole expenses connected with their own and the Magistrates' title; making a total cost of £1156 13s. 4d. sterling for these lands, the gross rental of which, at that time, was £59 2s. 11d. sterling per annum.

In explanation of the apparently strange intent in the purchase of these lands, it may be necessary to state that at that time Ramshorn and Meadowflat were beyond the Royalty of the Burgh, and the houses and other buildings which the growth of the City was gradually outspreading over these and similar neighbouring lands, were consequently free from Burgh taxation. The

¹ 9th December 1695.

² See Minutes of Merchants' House, 20th October 1695. Also Minutes of Hospital Patrons, of 7th August 1713.

³ 9th December 1695.

Magistrates, therefore, alive to the advantage of securing under their control lands so eligibly situated for meeting the requirements of the citizens, and in order to prevent loss to the City by the withdrawal from it of burgesses who would otherwise pay scot and lot for their property; and certainly with a greater regard to the interest of the City than of the Institution under their charge, purchased these lands with funds of the Hospital, having either none of their own available, or possibly, like the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, being doubtful of the value of the investment at the time. In pursuance of this policy, and in order effectually to secure the interests of the City, the Town Council, in addition to creating themselves Superiors of the lands at the Hospital's expense, with its attendant advantages—which at this time, and subsequently, when the political franchise was based on Superiority rights, were by no means immaterial—imposed in the title oppressive restrictions detrimental to the freedom of the Hospital, as proprietor of the lands, in converting them to their most profitable account.¹

Considering that the Magistrates paid no price or compensation to the Hospital for the feu-duty and rights of Superiority, were relieved of every expense in the purchase, and were most effectually secured in the payment of all Burgh taxes by the feuars of the lands, which had hitherto enjoyed a total immunity therefrom, and this without any corresponding advantage whatever being conferred on the Hospital or its feuars, it must be admitted that the purchase of these lands, as well as their subsequent sale, as little warranted the laudatory expressions regarding the “beneficence of the Magistrates and Town Council,” with which the Town-Clerks subsequently eulogised the transaction, as did the actings of the Council in con-

¹ The following was the clause inserted:—“That it shall not be leisum to, nor in the power of the Patrons of the said Hospital, nor ye Preceptors yrof, in all tyme hereafter, to build any dwelling houses, nor other buildings or houses whatsoever, nor make any yairds upon the ground of the said lands, or any part or portion thereof, without the special license of the Proveist and Councell of the sd. Burgh first had and obtained thereto in wryte; and which license, if granted, shall only be upon the speciall burdens and provisions after speit, viz., that the said houss, buildings, and yairds shall only be possessit be Burgesses and freemen of the Burgh of Glasgow, who shall be subject, and be able to bear scott and lott, and other burdens, with the Burgh, and to pay Stent and other burdens with the rest of the Burgesses, Inhabitants thereof.” Accordingly, when portions of the lands came to be feued out, the conveyances contained an express condition that the vassals should “be subjected and liable in payment of all taxations, watchings, wardings, scot and lot, and all other public burdens whatsoever, which the heritors, inhabitants, and burgesses of Glasgow are or may be subject to.”

nection with the funds for payment of the Hospital's share in the purchase of the Gorbals lands, merit the appellation of their "tender care"—"*est mihi namque domi pater est injusta noverea.*" In truth both acts were perpetrated to suit the policy, and in the interest, or to meet the necessities of the town. The loan to Argyle, which caused trouble in the Gorbals purchase, was a simple measure of prudential policy on the part of the Magistrates, for behoof of the City and not of the Hospital, although at the Hospital's expense; and in purchasing the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, greater regard was undoubtedly had to protect the interests of the City¹ than to increase the revenue or promote the resources of the Hospital.

Illustrative of this, a Minute of the Patrons, of 30th September 1703, may be referred to, where a Committee is appointed to report on the petition of the Tacksmen of the Ramshorn lands for an abatement of their rent, in respect that, "notwithstanding of ye "labour, and pains, and industry, in cultivating and improving of "the s^d yeard, yet the same is so fruitless and unprofitable that "it not only disappoynt yr expectaion, but that yr families are "like to be ruined yr-by, throw the barrenness of the ground." An abatement of rent of £10 Scots per acre (*i.e.*, 16s. 8d. sterling) was accordingly allowed from their former rent of £60. On 22nd August 1705, a similar petition was given in by John Campbell, Maltman, tacksman of twelve acres of this property, alleging that he could not make his rent out of the lands, and consequently had fallen into arrear, and "that gif he got no ease it will wholly "brak him, and incapacitate him to briuk the land any longer." No report appears in the Records, but, from Campbell's continuing as tenant, it may be assumed that he got some abatement. Even this seemed insufficient, for on 7th September 1714 he petitioned to be relieved of his tack altogether, his whole crop having been sold by the Patrons for three years' arrears of rent, which the amount realised did not meet by £100 Scots. The Patrons accordingly abated £200 Scots of his rent, and relieved him of his tack, of which there were then two years to run. Again, on 21st December 1723, 7th September 1725, and 7th September 1726, we find abatements allowed from their rent to James Dalrymple, tenant

¹ See the Preamble of the Royalty Extension Act of 1800.

in three acres, and to George Allan, tacksman of other parts of the Ramshorn lands.

Further, it appears from the Minutes of 24th September 1700, that an application was ordained to be made to the Barons of Exchequer, "to obtain freedome and exemption to the Hospital "from all cess, supplie, and other publict burdens," in relation to the Hospital's lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, in "respect of "the Mortification."¹ Probably the burden gratuitously imposed on these lands, of paying stent and other taxes to the City, may have been found to press too heavily, and it was thought that some measure of relief might thus be obtained from the Crown; but the tenacity of the Barons of Exchequer seems to have equalled the capacity of the City authorities to protect and increase their revenues, for, if the application was ever made, it proved unsuccessful.

The deficient revenue of the Ramshorn lands was at various times sought to be remedied. A quarry, of which mention is found in 1574,² was at one time worked.³ The stone it contained, however, is disparagingly but graphically described by the lessee, when craving an abatement of his rent, "as being a dour stone, ill to "work, and wanting in baith back and belly."⁴ It appears, from the Preceptor's Account of 7th September 1708, that the tenant of this quarry had to be sued before the Dean of Guild Court for payment of his rent, a small sum being got from him in compromise of the action, which is thus explained by the Preceptor in his Accounts:—"The reason why it was decerned so small was that "the debt could not be proven but by his oath, and uncertain "what the event might be, he offering to depone."

It is proper, however, in opposition to the above *ex parte* statement of the tenants, to quote a counter statement by the Preceptor, in his Accounts for the year 1741-2:—"N.B. The "Hospital Quarrys (Cracklinghouse)⁵ lye near the town. The stone "is good, and the cartage only about two-fifths of the usual carriage

¹ See also 24th July 1693.

² See Burgh Records, p. 12, 1st June 1574.

³ See Hospital Minutes, of 31st August 1696, 19th September 1703, and 17th October 1752.

⁴ 11th December 1707.

⁵ The Cracklinghouse Quarry, as it was named, was filled up about the year 1788, and over the site of it Dundas Street was formed. See Stuart's "Views," p. 53.

“from the Town’s Quarry;” and it may further be stated that it would seem, from the Hospital Accounts for the year 1745, that the stone was used to some extent in buildings then being erected by the University, and also for the building of St. Andrew’s Church.

Coal also was unsuccessfully sought for in the lands,¹ but all attempts served merely to prove the inexpediency and obvious injustice inflicted upon the Hospital, in the imposition, on lands which admittedly were eminently adapted for building purposes, of such restrictions, depreciative of their mercantile value, as practically retained them, during the subsistence of the restriction, in their original unremunerative agricultural condition.

In 1741 the Patrons purchased from Archibald Gilchrist, goldsmith in London, at the price of £369 15s. sterling, “with half a guinea of earnest,” seven acres two roods Scots, or nine acres one rood imperial, of garden ground in *Deanside*, contiguous to, and on the north side of the Ramshorn lands. It may be interesting to state, on the authority of “Senex,” that “the Deanside Brae “was, in 1789, vacant ground. The Deanside or Meadow Well “was situated in a Meadow at the west end of Greyfriars, or “Buns Wynd, close to the footpath leading up to the Rottenrow. It is now on the Street, at 88 George Street, opposite “to the lane leading into Shuttle Street. The Deanside Well was “then a rural spot, the whole lands on the west, as far as Partick, “being garden grounds and corn fields. In Stuart’s “Views” the “lonely foot passage up the Deanside Brae to the Rottenrow is “very distinctly shown. The well stood at the south extremity “of the said footpath, about the centre of the Wynd. By the “formation of George Street “Buns Wynd” became extinct, and “has been replaced by St. Nicholas Street, the corner house of “which, in the High Street, having corbie steps, appears to have “been also the corner tenement of Greyfriars or Buns Wynd.”²

In 1767 the Patrons further acquired from Walter Neilson, at the price of £3000 Scots (*i.e.*, £250 sterling), “two acres in “*Cribbs*, bounded by the Rottenrow on the north, the lands belong- “to the Tailors of Glasgow on the east, and the Hospital’s other

¹ For a Journal of the Bore see Cleland’s “Annals,” vol. II., p. 131.

² See “History of Old Glasgow,” p. 389.

“lands on the south and west parts,” or about two acres two roods imperial.

These lands contained in all about forty-six acres, three roods, and, excepting certain blocks of ground on the north side of George Street, formed the valuable and closely built upon area, including the whole of George’s Square, situated between the Rottenrow on the north, Ingram Street on the south, Albion and Balmanno Streets on the east, and St. Enoch’s Burn, to the west of Buchanan Street, on the west; and they remained in the possession of the Hospital till near the end of last century, when, the public demand for them for building purposes being no longer restrainable,¹ the Magistrates deemed it proper to relieve the Hospital of their property. Accordingly, in 1772, the thirty-three shilling and four penny land of old extent of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, was reconveyed by the Patrons to the Magistrates, in respect of the payment of a feu-duty of £113 10s. sterling; the two acres called Cribbs, and the seven acres two roods of Deanside, being also at the same time conveyed for payment of a yearly ground rent of £32 sterling²—the Magistrates, in addition, granting their bond for £2020 sterling.

Almost immediately after their acquisition the Magistrates proceeded to dispose of the lands in detail,³ and in a very few years realised from their sale feu-duties amounting to many hundreds per annum—a revenue which it may not unfairly be urged should have been secured to the Hospital instead.

III.—*Garnгахill.*

In 1705 John Bryson, elder, late Bailie of Glasgow, who, as has already been mentioned, was a grand-nephew of the Hospital

¹ The Minutes of the Patrons bear evidence of this so far back as 11th December 1750, when it is minuted that, “considering that there is a great demand for houses in the City, and ground to “build upon, and that a new street should be built [*sic*] for building, and that the Hospital’s yard at the “back of the garden, qch goes to the Cow Loan, if applyd and converted to the purpose aforsof of a “street and houses on both sides yrof, would be of advantage to the Hospital, by selling or feuing their “ground in parcells to those who would oblige themselves to build thereon in regular tenements.” A Committee was accordingly appointed “to cause make a plan of the ground, and take in proposals, “and to consider thereupon and report.”

² These feu-duties were ultimately redeemed by the City at the price of £3705 2s. 3d., the better to enable the Magistrates and Town Council to dispose of their own sub-feus (see Minutes of 5th June 1869).

³ See copies of advertisements, on 5th and 19th June 1777, given in “Old Glasgow,” by “Senex,” pp. 366 and 367.

Founders, mortified to the Patrons¹ “three aickers of land lyand on “the north side of that Hill called Garnghadhill,” “for the charity “he carried and bore towards the poor of Hutchesons’ Hospital, “and in remuneration of the kindness done to him by Mr. Thomas “Hutchesone.”

To these lands on Garnghadhill the Patrons added other three and one-half acres, at the price of £1240 Scots, *i.e.*, £103 5s., by purchase, in 1743, from the heirs of Walter Stirling, merchant in Glasgow. After retaining these lands for some time, the Patrons sold them. In 1766 the three acres, originally John Bryson’s, were feued to James M’Lehose, maltman in Glasgow, for £90 sterling, with £2 16s. sterling of yearly feu-duty, payable half-yearly; in 1798, to John Hamilton, half an acre, at the price of £55 sterling; and in 1800, to John and Robert Tennant, one and a-half acres, and to James Melvin, half an acre—all at the price of £120 sterling per acre. The remaining acre was sold in 1819 to James Wylie, for a feu-duty or ground-annual of £6 5s. sterling.

IV.—*Gallowmuir.*

In 1757 the Patrons acquired from Archibald Ingram, merchant, and Dean of Guild, thereafter Lord Provost of Glasgow, about three acres of land in Gallowmuir, for £1,695 16s. Scots. This, it is recorded, was twenty-two years’ purchase of the rent of £80, less £4 16s. for teind, with a half-year’s interest of the price added. These lands, described as a half acre in “New Gallowmuir,” and two and one-half acres in “Gallowsyke,” but by measurement found to contain three acres one rood and six falls,² the Patrons feued, in 1792, to James M’Lehose, merchant in Glasgow, then Deacon-Convener of the Trades’ House, at the yearly feu-duty of £50 18s., with duplication, payable every nineteenth year, from Whitsunday 1791. This purchase Mr. M’Lehose, designated in the Minute as Hozier,³ asked to be allowed to resign, on paying 100 guineas—a proposal which the Patrons declined.⁴

¹ See Disposition, dated 5th November 1705, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 30th August 1793.

² See Contract of Ground-annual, recorded in Sheriff Court Books of Lanarkshire, at Glasgow, 13th February 1805.

³ Great-grandfather of the present proprietor of Mauldslie. ⁴ 22nd February and 21st March 1798.

CITY OF GLASGOW



V.—Superiorities in Old Kilpatrick.

In addition to the foregoing acquisitions of land as a legitimate investment, the Patrons seem to have been inclined to speculate in the purchase of Superiorities, whether for political purposes or otherwise does not, however, appear; but as they sold at a profit, they may be credited with not allowing party feelings to get the better of their commercial acumen. In 1769 it is noted that feu-duties of £176 14s., and £168 Scots each, from lands and houses in Wester Kilpatrick, had been purchased by the Hospital, at the price of £7,398 Scots, the mid-Superiority holding of Lord Blantyre; and the Records show that these Superiorities were, in 1771, sold to Mr. Campbell of Succoth, at a profit of £1,362 Scots.

VI.—Gorbals and Bridgend.

The earliest authentic notices extant show that the Gorbals lands originally pertained to the family of Lennox. Whether they at any time belonged in property to the Dukes of Lennox is uncertain, but the Records of the Parliaments of Scotland show that, by protestation and otherwise, these nobles, as Superiors of the lands, carefully guarded their feudal rights. In the latter part of the sixteenth century the lands formed part of the temporality of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, but how the property came into the possession of the Church does not precisely appear.¹

Neither does it precisely appear how or when the lands took the name of "Gorbals." The origin of the name is accordingly

¹ It is said by Wade ("History of Glasgow," p. 110) that they passed into the hands of the Church "from the noble family of Argyle." This in all probability was the case, at least in so far as respects the St. Ninian Croft portion of the Barony. It seems to have been thought legal and appropriate that, after the practical disappearance of leprosy from the country, the property of St. Ninian's Hospital—no longer required for the pious and charitable uses for which it was originally destined by the Lady Lochow—should revert to the descendants of the Founder, whose issue or family connections seem to have retained the right of patronage of its preceptorship. We learn that the Earl of Argyle had plenary powers connected with the Hospital in the appointment of a Preceptor (M'Ure's History, Edition of 1836, p. 53), which is among the last recorded notices respecting the Hospital; and it rests on sufficient authority that James Boyd of Trochrig, the first Protestant Archbishop of the See—either possessing the Gorbals lands, including St. Ninian's Croft, under the Conveyance referred to by Wade, but for which he cites no authority, or, which is equally probable, holding St. Ninian's Croft in virtue of the original Mortification by the Lady Lochow—conveyed the whole to his connection, Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood,

variously explained. Andrew Brown, whose "History of Glasgow," published in 1795, deals more particularly with its ecclesiastical affairs, writes:—"The name is from the Latin. It was here that "the Bishop received his Teinds from the southern parts of his "diocese—hence 'Gorbals,' he *garbled* the best of the crop,"¹ a remark doubtless prompted by the historian's Presbyterian indignation. On the other hand, the Rev. W. M. Wade—an English Episcopalian, whose "Tour of Modern, and Peep into "Ancient Glasgow," published in 1822, gives by far the most readable and carefully-written account of the City, its suburbs and belongings—ridicules Brown as being "fearless in nonsense"² in giving such a derivation. It may possibly be thought that he too lays himself open to a similar charge in adopting, without sufficient inquiry, the etymology suggested by Robert Chapman, whose "Topographical Picture of Glasgow" had shortly before been published. Chapman gives it, "as the result of an examination of Owen's Cambro-British Dictionary—under the words 'gor,' "spacious, and 'pal' (the initial letter being mutable into 'b') a "flat body, or expanded surface—that Gorbals, the 's' being a vulgar "addition, denotes a spacious level."³

Johnson, the Lexicographer, when in difficulty, often referred the origin of English words to the Saxon. Wade and Chapman doubtless considered the traditional colonization of Strathclyde by the Welsh as a sufficient warrant for adopting an equal latitude in a similar difficulty. The authority they rather inadvertently quote, however, scarcely bears out their inference. Although Owen gives "a spread, a ray, a flat body, a spade, the "puffin bird," as meanings of the Cymbric "pal," the nearest approach to "spacious," *sub voce* "gor," when used as an adjective, is "superior," and when used as an adverb and as a prefix it simply denotes "in the extreme, very." If, as Chapman would have it, we must go beyond the age of St. Kentigern for the derivation of "Gorbals," it is possible that it may mean a "very "flat surface or area of ground"—which unquestionably is a noticeable feature of the district—yet it might have been expected that Wade, if not conversant with the "Decimæ Garbales," or

¹ Book II., Chapter III.² Foot-note to page 112.³ Page 99.

teinds, which in the olden time formed a large portion of the revenues of the Romish Church, and consequently of the Bishops of Glasgow, would at least have recognised and admitted the authority of Du Cange,¹ who fully bears out the derivation by Brown, although scarcely warranting him in his "garbled" remark.

It certainly was the case, as the Records of the Municipality and of Hutchesons' Hospital show, that in the vicinity of the southern end of the old Bridge of Glasgow—built, according to fairly well-founded tradition, by Bishop William Rae, who held the See between the years 1335 and 1367—several large barns were in existence till a comparatively modern date, for the reception of the Teind duties payable to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. These would be a necessity, before the erection of the Bridge, for storage and safe-keeping of the grain, while the autumn or winter floods prevented passage by the ford or ferry. Hence probably the name; while, on the erection of the Bridge, the village, which gradually appeared in its vicinity, gave the full designation under which the property is described in the early titles, viz., "The six pound land of Gorbals and Bridgend."

Like other possessions of the Romish Church, the lands of Gorbals passed into other hands at the Reformation. The method by which these "lay impropriations," as they were termed, was effected is explained by Tytler, in his "History of Scotland," in a brief but descriptive passage respecting the appointment of Bishops under the Presbyterian *régime*, who at the time and long subsequently were opprobriously designed as "Tulchans" or "Tulchan Bishops." Writing in the words of the opponents of the system, Tytler says:—"Was it not easy to see that the chief purpose of this ecclesiastical office was to enable the Regent most readily and decently to suck out the riches of the benefice, as, in the North Country, farmers would sometimes stuff a calf's-skin, called there a 'Tulchan,' and set it up before a cow, to make her give her milk more willingly. What were all these Bishops, and Abbots, and Priors whom they now heard so much about but mere 'Tulchans'—men of straw, clerical

¹ Glossarium Medice et Infimæ Latinitatis.



“calves—set up by the nobility to facilitate their own simoniacal operations.”¹

By James Boyd of Trochrig, described by Keith, in his “Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops,”² as the second of that “kind of titular Bishops of Glasgow, set up to enable the Reforming party to convey away the benefice of that Church, with some appearance of law,” the lands of Gorbals and Bridgend were conveyed, about the year 1578, to George Elphinstone, merchant in Glasgow, according to some accounts,³ as a marriage portion with the Bishop’s niece or daughter. There is probably some anachronistic confusion in this supposed relationship, and possibly also in the story after-mentioned, of his descendant and successor in the lands having died in such extreme poverty that, according to M’Ure, “his corps (*sic*) was arrested by his creditors, and his friends buried him privately in his own Chappel, adjoining to his house,” as, in the Minutes of the Town Council of Glasgow, it is recorded, under date 16th December 1667, “ane warrand” is granted to John Anderson, younger of Dowhill, for £887 2s. Scots, disbursed by him “to Thomas Moncur, goldsmith, for making the propyne” (*i.e.*, present) “of silverwork, was given to the Ladie Elpingstone, the Bisshop’s daughter, at her marriage.”

Till the year 1634 the lands were held by the Elphinstone family, who were also possessors of the lands of Blythswood, and one of whom, Sir George Elphinstone, was Provost of Glasgow from 1600 to 1606.

By this Sir George, the old building, which came to be styled the Gorbals “Baronial Hall,” and which was recently removed by the City Improvement Trust, was commenced to be built upon that part of the lands then and still designated “St. Ninian’s Croft.”

This portion of the Gorbals Barony, as shown on the accompanying plan, extends eastward from the Main Street of Gorbals to the “Blind Burn,” which forms the eastern boundary of the Barony; and the Croft is further bounded by the Clyde on the north and Rutherglen Loan on the south.

In connection with St. Ninian’s Croft, it would be unpardonable to omit mention of that ancient benefactress of Glasgow, “the pious

¹ Vol. VIII., p. 21.

² Page 260.

³ Brown, vol. II., p. 116.

“Lady Lochow,”¹ whom tradition not only conjoins with Bishop Rae in building the old Bridge of Glasgow, but accredits with the erection and endowment, in the year 1350, of an Hospital for Lepers, near the south end of the Bridge. This Hospital she dedicated to St. Ninian as its Patron Saint, from whom the Croft consequently derived its name.²

The worthy historian M'Ure, writing about the year 1730, records³ that Bishop Rae allowed her, having asked it as a favour, to build the third, or one of the great arches of the Bridge, at her own expense, “and for confirmation thereof her head is cut out in stone upon the pillar or butridge thereof, which is to be seen to this very day.” “Her effigies was likewise cut out in stone, and erected upon the building of the said Hospital, which can be attested by several inhabitants of Gorbals.” As to the fate of this “effigy,” he regrets that the “Magistrates and Council, having feued the ground whereupon the poors houses were built, in favour of two or three persons, one of these feuars, about 50 years ago, defaced the said effigies, and made a lintel of the stone thereof.” What became of her head “cut out in stone,” on the demolition of the old Bridge in 1845, authorised by the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 133, to make way for its elegant and more commodious successor, Stockwell Street, or “Victoria Bridge,” those by whom the removal was effected might possibly have been able to record. It is probable, however, that time and the weather had proved as ruthless as the iconoclastic feuar referred to by M'Ure. There therefore only remains the consoling reflection, eloquently expressed by the historian Wade, that “the lady, the memory of whose works of charity and public-spirited liberality, done ages ago, is yet fresh and fragrant, needs no such memorial. Through ages yet to come will the name of Lady Lochow, associated with that of

¹ Assuming the accuracy of the dates, and that it was the same Lady Lochow who aided Bishop Rae in building Glasgow Bridge and founded St. Ninian's Hospital, she was properly “a daughter of the house of Lennox,” and the widow of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, a progenitor of the ducal family of Argyle (see Douglas' “Peerage,” vol. I., p. 86).

² The Hospital is understood to have been situated in the line of that street in Hutchesontown now called “Hospital” Street.

³ Edition of 1830, p. 53.

“the munificent prelate, William Rae, sound in the ears of him who asks to whom Glasgow is indebted for that ancient bridge; and when at length the fabric shall have sunk in decay, the page of faithful history shall preserve the name, the character, and the work of both.”¹

The St. Ninian's Croft portion of the Barony of Gorbals, with its Chapel, Lepers' Hospital, and endowments, having been administered by the Church, it may probably be inferred was assumed to have passed, by the Conveyance of Bishop Boyd, to Elphinstone. At any rate we find it stated that Sir George, in building the Tower, or Baronial Hall, enclosed a part of the Croft within his orchard, and applied the rents and duties of St. Ninian's Croft for his own use and behoof.²

The old Baronial Hall, as known in modern times, apparently formed portion of an extensive range of buildings, a part only of which was built by Sir George Elphinstone. The most imposing part was that fronting the Main Street. Its originally turretted quadrilateral tower will remain impressed on the memory of all who have passed along that street in its days of dirt and squalor. The distinctly carved escutcheon of the Douglas family, to the credit of the Improvement Trust, was reserved when the building was sold, and is now, it is understood, preserved in the Kelvinside Museum.

There seems to be some doubt whether the above-mentioned portion was built by Sir George Elphinstone or by one of his successors. The emblazonment of the arms referred to is undoubtedly that of the Douglasses, while the letters “S.G.E.,” which appear in the crest of the pointed tympanum above, if such a phrase is permissible, may stand for the initials of Sir George Elphinstone. The generally accepted understanding is that the chief portion of the building, fronting Main Street, was erected after the property had passed from the Elphinstones to the Douglasses. Unless, therefore, some Edie Ochiltree of the present day can, by a commonplace explanation, break the charm of an archæological deduction, we may adopt the inference drawn by Stuart, in the letterpress accompanying his well-executed “Views of Glasgow in ‘Former Times,’”³ that the letters indicated that the portion of

¹ Wade's History, p. 109. ² M'Ure's History, Edition of 1830, p. 53. ³ Page 33.

the edifice in which they originally appeared was built by Sir George Elphinstone, and that either the subjacent coat of arms, or the letters, were transferred to their position from some part of the tower. This practice of heterogenous reconstruction is not unknown in Glasgow, as was not long since evidenced by a stone bearing the inscription, "Clyde rose so high, anno 1712," which, on the demolition of the building in Stockwell Street, in which it was originally part of the ground course, had, by the obviously waggish rebuilder, been inserted at the level of the uppermost storey.

The Gorbals Tower, or Baronial Hall, after passing into the hands of the City, has had a gradually downward history. In 1670,¹ it was no doubt in good repute, a tack of it being then agreed to, by the Town Council, in favour of Sir James Turner, the Commander of the Forces in Scotland. In more recent times part of it was converted into a school-house,² and part into a prison or lock-up. Latterly, and until its final removal, a spirit shop and a pawnbroking establishment were accommodated within its precincts. In connection with the improvements effected in that district of the City, M'Ure, but without giving his authority, records that by his influence Sir George Elphinstone "got the Gorbals erected into "a Burgh of Barony and Regality."³ This statement, however, is obviously incorrect, Gorbals never having held higher rank than that of a Burgh of Barony. This mistake is perpetuated by subsequent historians, and also in the account respecting Gorbals in the Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations in Scotland in 1835, where it is further stated that "the Territory of the Burgh "includes the Parish of Old Gorbals and part of the Parish of "Govan. It extends over nearly 350 acres." What M'Ure possibly intended to express was that the lands, containing about 350 acres, were erected into a Barony in favour of Sir George Elphinstone, the village then existing being at the same time declared a Burgh of Barony, and that the whole were situated within the Regality of Glasgow. More than this is inconsistent with fact, and with the terms of the Ratification granted by the Scots Parliament in 1661.

The boundaries of the Barony as erected are shown on the accompanying plan. They may briefly be described as the River

¹ See Council Minutes of 18th July 1670. ² Denholm's History, p. 153. ³ Edition of 1830, p. 53.

Clyde on the north, from the mouth of the Blind Burn on the east to the Kinninghouse Burn on the west; the Blind Burn on the east in an irregularly curved line tending somewhat westwards; the Kinninghouse Burn on the west, following the line of contact between the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, to the confines of Lanarkshire at Strathbungo; and the boundary line of Lanarkshire on the south, within which County the Barony is entirely situated.

The death of Sir George Elphinstone took place about the year 1634. Owing to his poverty, and to avoid the attachment of his remains by his creditors, he is said to have been buried privately in the Chapel adjoining his house.¹ It was this part of the building which was afterwards adapted to the ignoble purposes of a lock-up for the disorderlies of the Burgh. The Gorbals property then passed into the hands of Robert Douglas, Viscount Belhaven, who, the same authority states, built the great Tower of the Baronial Hall. The probability, however, rather is, that this was done by his nephew and successor, Lord Belhaven, as appears from Commissions granted by him during the time of his proprietorship, he being "much employed in His Majesty's service within the Kingdom of England."²

During the proprietorship of Lord Belhaven the Teinds of the Gorbals lands, the titularity of which pertained to the College of Glasgow, were, by the Bishops of Edinburgh, Galloway, Murray, and Ross, as arbiters between the parties, fixed at "4 chalders Bear and 8 bolls meal of the mett and measure of Linlithgow, now callit the 'prick mett,' under deduction of a fifth part for "His Majesty's ease." This award was ratified by the Commissioners of Teinds on 6th July 1636. In security Lord Belhaven granted a Conveyance to the University, on which they were infeft in the Teinds, by Sasine of date 25th April 1637.³

Lord Belhaven dying without issue, anno 1639, was succeeded in the Gorbals property by his nephew, Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, in Berwickshire.

As already referred to, it is said that Sir George Elphinstone, although at one time affluent, died in extreme poverty, and that

¹ M^rUre's History, Edition 1830, p. 54. ² See *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. I., p. 253.

³ *Munimenta*, vol. I., pp. 256, 259, and 260.

the Gorbals property was sold by his creditors. If this was so, a somewhat similar fate seems to have overtaken his successor, Sir Robert Douglas, whose losses, "for his adherence to the Royal " interest, and his endeavours for promoveing the same," amounting in those days to the large sum of £7,838 13s. 4d. sterling, are most honourably admitted, and ordered to be "recorded in the " Registers of Parliament, as an evidence to present and after ages " of his constant and untainted loyaltie in the worst of tymes,"¹ but no mention is made of any probability of payment. Accordingly, Sir Robert Douglas, owing doubtless to the losses here referred to, although he appears to have been somewhat "siccar" in the treaty, sold the Gorbals in 1650 to the Magistrates of Glasgow, for behoof of the City Corporation, Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Trades' House, or, as it was then called, the "Crafts'" Hospital.

The following notices, in the Records of the City and of the Hospital Patrons, respecting this purchase may here fitly be given; and, rendered into modern language, will probably be more interesting as simple extracts than in the form of narrative. It is fitting, however, to remark, as introductory to the Hospital's connection with the lands, that by his Mortification, dated 3rd July 1641, Thomas Hutcheson, whose views and policy were largely moulded on those of his elder brother George, suggested to and authorised the Patrons of the Hospital "to wair and bestow" the whole of the funds mortified by his brother and himself, "upon the best, cheapest, and well-holden " arable lands they can get to buy, near the Burgh of Glasgow, to " the effect the rents and feu-duties thereof may be available, in " all time coming, for the sustentation of the said founded persons, " in manner expressed" in the several Deeds of Mortification.

Thomas Hutcheson, by this direction, with sound wisdom, indicated the true policy of an Incorporation such as that founded by his brother and himself, to acquire land, in an agricultural condition, in the neighbourhood of the City whose poor the Institution is intended to benefit. Land in this country is ever increasing in value, and, though an individual may either be unable to afford to hold it, or may not live long enough to realize the benefit of his investment, an Incorporation, which by legal fiction never dies, and

¹ See Report, of date 18th June 1661, in Scots Acts of Parliament, Caroli II.

certainly under ordinary circumstances, when judiciously managed, may be expected to live through many generations, stands in a much more favourable position. Its landed property, increasing in value with the growth of the City with which it is connected, enables an augmented stream of bounty, where it is for a charitable purpose, to be dispensed among an ever-increasing poor.

The first notice respecting the purchase of the Gorbals lands appears in the Records of the City Corporation, under date 5th February 1648, "anent ane motion made of a bargain the "towne nicht have of the Gorbals." "It is thocht expedient "that thair be Commissionaries chosin to go eist to buy the same, "and for that effect George Porterfield and Ninian Gilhagie are "chosin, as also James Bell, last Provost, and Coline Campbell, "are to be intreated to joyne with them for that effect. And gives "power to thame, in name of the towne, to mak ane finall clois "with the said bargaine; and for thair better ingetting and advance- "ing of monyes, it is ordainit that the monyes of Hutchesones "Hospitall be taken up and employit for acqyring of that land."

The Commissioners found themselves unable to conclude, or "make final close," with the bargain, and new representatives were appointed on 30th December 1648, "to treat with Sir Robert Douglas "anent ye Gorbals buying, and to report." They also became *functus officio*, without apparently advancing the negotiation, for, under date 30th January 1649, the Council order a Commission to be sent to the Provost to offer Sir Robert "110,000 merks" (£6,111 2s. 2⁸/₁₂d. sterling), "with some little more before ye bargain be given up." This "little more" is, by a subsequent Minute (3rd February 1649), "condescended" to be "5000 merks left to ye Provost to goe "and come upon."

Commencing in February 1648, it was only in February of 1650 that the negotiation for the purchase was completed by the Conveyance, dated 23rd February and 28th May of that year, being granted by Sir Robert Douglas, with consent of Dame Susanna Douglas, his spouse, to the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacons and Master of Hutchesons' Hospital, "of All and Haill the six "pound land of old extent of Gorbals and Bridge end, with coals "and coal heughs within the bounds thereof, and with the Tower,

“ Fortalice, Manor place, houses, biggings, yards, orchards, tenants, “ tenandries, service of free tenants of the same, and all other parts “ and pendicles thereof whatsoever, lying within the Barony and “ Regality of Glasgow and Sherifffdom of Lanark, and with the “ heritable office of Bailierie and Justiciarie within the said bounds, “ with all liberties and privileges whatsoever belonging thereto,” to be holden blench of the noble Prince Esmey, Duke of Lennox and Earl of Richmond. The Charter of Confirmation granted by the Duke’s representatives, as Superiors, to the City, is dated 8th September 1655.¹

The amount paid by the City, for the Gorbals, is nowhere precisely stated. A good deal of curious accounting, respecting the Hospital’s share, seems to have taken place between the Corporation *qua* Magistrates, and as Patrons of Hutchesons’ Hospital. The sum with which the Hospital was ultimately debited for its one half of the lands, appears from a Memorandum, in the Minute Book of the Patrons under date 16th November 1650, to have been “ £40,000 Scots, payable 40,000 merks at Whitsunday 1650, and “ 20,000 merks at Martinmas of that year,” with “ 50 double pieces,”² equivalent to £666 13s. 4d., in name of what was termed the “ Lady’s Gown,” being the consideration paid to Dame Susanna Douglas for discharging her right of terce in the lands—or in all, £3,388 17s. 9⁴/₁₂d. sterling.

The Memorandum referred to bears that 14,000 merks only of the Hospital’s share of the price was forthcoming at Whitsunday 1650, “ in regard 8,000 merks of the Hospital’s money was employed “ for ye townes use at ye said term of Whitsunday last.” That the Hospital was possessed of funds, sufficient to meet its obligation in full, may almost be assumed from the terms of the previously quoted Minute of the Town Council, of February 1648, when it was first proposed to acquire the lands, but unfortunately the City Magistrates, having control of the Hospital’s funds, had previously lent large sums belonging to the Hospital to influential and powerful neighbours of the City, whose requisition for “ loans ” could probably not be altogether safely resisted—10,000 merks appearing in the Hospital’s Books at this time as being lent on Bond to the Marquis

¹ See Act 1661, cap. 235.

² See Minute of 20th July 1650.

of Argyll, with seven years' interest outstanding, and similarly 8,000 merks to the Laird of Lamont, with no less than sixteen years' arrears, both of which sums, *sans* the interest, which may have been irrecoverable, and at any rate went into the bargain, the Town, "out of respect to the Hospital," ultimately took over in part liquidation of the price of the Hospital's share of the Gorbals lands.

Be matters as regards the Hospital's ability to pay or not as they may, the practical effect of the purchase, in the first instance, was greatly to straiten its revenues available for charitable and educational purposes. On 3rd June 1652 it is minuted "that the Patrons, having seriously taken into their consideration the present state and condition of the said Hospital, and finding the hail sums of money now awand thereto will scarce pay the debt awand for the part of the lands of Gorbals bought, and that there is no rent wherewith to keep the boys in the house, or to hold the schoolmaister, as has been heretofore; the whole rent almost that the said Hospital has to sustane any of these now upon, consists most of the lands of Gorbals, which hes now been eaten up and destroyit these twa years bygane; and that the annuels of the soumes awand to the house will not pay the annuel rent of the soume awand be it, for the half of the said lands of Gorbals: it is thairfoir resolved be the said Patrones that the five puir boys that are put into and entertained in the said Hospital, be put home to their parents."

Nor was this all, for besides "discharging" any further payment of stipend to the schoolmaster, the Patrons were necessitated to retrench in the matter of their Pensioners, and, on 13th May 1654, to "statute and ordain" "that no manner of people, young or old, be placed in the Hospital, until ane sure and constant rent be provided thereto." Thus was the Hospital, at the outset, depressed by a purchase, which ultimately became the great source of its wealth and prosperity, and has indisputably verified, alike the farsightedness of its Founders, and the wisdom of the Patrons in carrying their recommendations into effect.¹

¹ In an impartial narrative of the actings of the Patrons it is proper to observe that the merit of this purchase belongs to them as Patrons, Clerical and Municipal, and not, as was afterwards sought to be maintained, to justify a departure from the terms of the Mortifications, by their instrumentality alone as Members of the Burgh Council.

In the Minutes of the Patrons, in 1737, prepared by the Town-Clerk, who at that time acted as the Clerk of the Institution, it is alleged, with an audacious disregard of fact, "that albeit a considerable part of the sums destined and conveyed by the Donors could never be recovered, on account of the intestine troubles and commotions which happened at that time, but was entirely lost, yet the Magistrates and Town Council of the City of Glasgow, for rendering effectual the pious design of the Mortifiers, and preserving the memory of their pious intention, and for encouraging other well-disposed persons to follow their example, from the experience of the care and concern of such Patrons, did, out of the revenues and common stock of the City, make good and effectual to the Hospital these differences, and on different occasions purchased for the said Hospital, and obtained rights and securities in favour of the Patrons thereof and for the use and behoof of the Hospital, of lands and heritages, to a great advantage, whereof they are in the peaceable possession." The Accounts of the Hospital conclusively show that the funds of the Institution were amply sufficient to purchase, without assistance, their share of the Gorbals lands had it not been for the previous appropriation by the Town Council, ostensibly by way of an investment or loan, but in reality to support the political party whose ascendancy they approved, or possibly otherwise to meet requisitions by the Marquis of Argyle, the refusal of which, to so near and powerful a neighbour, would at that time have been attended with serious consequences to the Burgh and its inhabitants.

A further illustration of how it happened that the Hospital was in difficulty for ready money to pay its share of the Gorbals purchase, may be gathered from the Town Council Records of 19th December 1648, when, "in regaird of this extraordinar tyme of dearth, and the supplicatione made be the Ministers anent the poor," the Magistrates "appoints the Mr. of Hutchesons' Hospital to lend to the Sessioun, for the s^{ds} poores use, the sum of sex hundred merks money," no part of which appears ever to have been repaid; and again, in the Hospital Records, 13th May 1654, when the arrears of interest on 1,000 merks of a debt due to the Institution by "John Stewart, at Watersyde of Ross," are entirely remitted,

in respect of his being a "very poore man, and hes many children," and had suffered loss by a fire.

The Hospital's share of the price of the Gorbals lands was £40,000 Scots, payable two-thirds at Whitsunday, and the remainder at Martinmas 1650. At Whitsunday 1650 the Hospital was only able to pay £14,000, in regard, the Minutes state, that £8,000 merks "was employed *for ye townes use*." In addition, however, in an Inventory of Bonds belonging to the Hospital, recorded in the Minutes of date 1st January 1653, we find that there was owing "be the Town of Glasgow twa thousand pundis money, nyne years "and a half annuel rent thereof, at Whitsunday 1652;" and further—although this last entry is crossed out (obviously, however, at a subsequent date), and with a marginal note, "This deletit, being "payit of befor"—"Item be the toune of Glasgow four thousand "merks. The rent yrof is dew since Candlemes 1651;" and there is added a report, made with the view of "clearing accounts" between the City and the Patrons, which—if the state of the accounting was of no greater perspicuity than the terms of the report—would indicate an obvious and urgent necessity for such a procedure, that the City "did compt to the Hospital for twa "thousand pounds, principal sum and years annual rent thereof, "extending now to £4,040, for the which the toun had given "bond to Mr. Thomas Hutchesone, for the like sum advanced by "him for the use of the public, and it was thought the toun not "to be burdened therewith, although then mortified to the Hospital, "while it was repayed again to the public, whilk never was as yet."

From the above-mentioned Inventory of Bonds, it appears that there was then owing to the Hospital in all £22,096 6s. 8d., with an average arrear of six years' interest at six per cent.—the legal rate at that time was, however, ten per cent.—thus giving nearly £8,000 additional, and making, with the amount actually paid on account of the Hospital's share of the price of the Gorbals lands, a sum more than sufficient for the whole requirements of the purchase.

The position of the accounting between the Hospital and City was certainly not of the most clear or satisfactory description, though the fault can hardly be laid to the Patrons' charge, as, on 13th September 1659, a remit is made to the Provost, three Bailies, and

John Walkinshaw, the Master of the House, and the whole of the Ministers, "for the better clearing of the compts between the toune " and the Hospital, that it may be tryit quhat monyes the toune " has laid out for the Hospital, and quhat quantitie of the rents of " the Gorballes the toune or the Hospital has intromitted with," and thereafter to report. This the Committee accordingly did, with surprising celerity, in a statement on the 27th of the same month alleging a balance due by the Hospital to the town of £17,876 5s. 2d Scots. In liquidation of this the Town, "for the tender respect they " have to the said Hospital," agreed to accept an assignation of the Marquis of Argyle's Bond for £6,666 13s. 4d., with nearly £3,000 of interest due thereon, and a Bond by the Laird of Lamont, of £5,333 6s. 8d., with a much larger amount of interest—in all, fully £20,000 Scots, the town agreeing to give back to the Hospital a Bond of £1,000 Scots, which, amongst others, they had taken the precaution to get assigned to them, when making the advances now completely repaid. The Hospital Records, so late as 1773,¹ indicate that this "clearing" of accounts with the City Corporation was not considered altogether satisfactory.

The history of Gorbals as a Burgh may be said to commence about, or shortly before, the date of the purchase from Sir Robert Douglas.

The City Corporation of Glasgow having acquired the property, looking doubtless to the questionable validity of the original title, applied to Parliament, as was then usual, for a Ratification of their Charter. This they obtained, by Act of the Scots Parliament, 1661, cap. 235, subject to "Protestations" by the Dukes of Lennox and Hamilton, and the Burghs of Dumbarton and Renfrew, against any of their rights or privileges being prejudiced by the provisions of the Ratification.

This Act contains, in its "hinder end," a clause of Annexation of the lands of Gorbals "and town of Bridgend," to the Burgh of Glasgow, which, in these days of what may by some be regarded as "retributive" extension schemes, it may be interesting to quote. It is right, however, to point out that while, on the one hand, the inhabitants of the modern Police Burghs adjacent to the City may and should, from a perusal of this ancient clause

¹ See Journal of 1773.

of annexation, gratefully acknowledge that their lines have fallen in more pleasant places than did those of their predecessors in "Glasgow's most ancient suburb," the City authorities may, on their part, deduce from the disputes to which this annexation gave rise some useful inferences respecting similar legislation.

The clause is to the following effect:—"Moreover, in respect "the said lands of Gorballs and toun of Bridgend, whair of the "right is established to the toun of Glasgow and thair hospitalls, "as said is, lye contiguous to the said Citie, at the outer end of "their bridge." "Thairfor our said Soverane Lord, with advice "and consent of the Estates of Parliament, Doe heirby dissolve "the said lands of Gorballs and toun of Bridgend," "from the "Shire of Cliddesdale, Regality of Glasgow, and parochie of Govane; "and annex, allocat, and unite the same to the City of Glasgow "to this effect allenerlie, viz., Whereby the inhabitants thair of may "be parishoners in and with the toun of Glasgow, and repaire for "the ordinances to the Church within the City ewest" (*i.e.*, nearest) "to them; and in all publick musterings, leveys, and outreiks, joyne, "levey, and rendevouze with the City and inhabitants thair of, and "lykwayes bear ane proportional parte of all stents, taxations, and "impositions with the Burgh; Appointing also the said inhabitants "of Gorballs and toun of Bridgend to be ordered, taxed, and judged "by the Magistrats of Glasgow, and to be subject to their juris- "diction and magistracie of the said City, in the same manner as "the free burgesses and inhabitants of the same, in all tyme comeing: "Declaring always that the said union and annexation shall infer no "further City priveledge to the said inhabitants of Gorballs and "Brigend," "than to be parishoners of the City, to joyne in all "musterings, rendevouze, and leveys with the City, and to be "ordered, taxed, and judged by the Magistrats thereof allenerlie, "and no further. Lykas, it is further provydit and declared that "this present annexation and union shall not free nor exeem the "sai ds lands of Gorballs and others heirby annexed and united "from the dues and impositions payable in common with others in "the Shire of Lanerick, by any order from publick authority, but "that the said lands shall be lyable in payment of excise and other "publick impositions with the rest of that Shire."

The Act was passed on 20th May 1661, and on 26th October the Town Council of Glasgow "appoints ane heid court to be holden " at the Gorballes on Monday nixt, and appoynts the hail Counsell " to be present with the Magistratis, and to intimat the annexing of " the lands of Gorballes to the Burgh, and that they answer now " to the toun Court, being warned be the officiares; and that some " Constables be choysen there for keiping of good order; but no " Baillies to be given them thereafter."

In the provisions of the Act, particularly as regards the double taxation which it involved upon them, the feuars and inhabitants of Gorbals appear to have been disinclined to acquiesce. "Senex," in his interesting Historical and Topographical Jottings respecting Old Glasgow and its Environs, but without giving his authority, states that the result was that "a submission was agreed upon to Sir John " Fletcher, His Majestys Advocate, on the part of the Town, and " Mr. Robert Sinclair of Longformachus, Advocate, on the part of " the people of Gorbals, with William, Earl of Glencairn, Lord " Chancellor of Scotland, as Oversman, and by the intervention of " these honourable persons the dispute was amicably settled." Relief was given to some extent against the double taxation, and an agreement come to "that the feuars, inhabitants of Bridgend and Gorbals, " shall be judged and ordered by ane Bailiff (probably Bailie), to " be chosen by the Magistrates and Council of the said Burgh of " Glasgow."¹

The Gorbals feuars, fearing that appropriation of their Burghal funds would follow in the wake of annexation, seem to have acted in such a way as to call for a remit, on 14th November 1662, by the Glasgow Council, to the following effect:—"recom- " mends to the Dean of Gild, Deacon-Convener, and John Kerr, " to call the fewars of the Gorballes to ane accompt anent the " bygane stents collectit be thame, and their bestowing thereof, and " anent the mater relating to their boxe they brack, and their " making up of quhat was therein, the tyme of the breaking thereof." The result of this appears from the Minutes of a Meeting, on 7th March 1663, when it is "concludit that the toun shall relieve the " Gorballes of all burdings come on thame throw defficiency of the

¹ See page 360.

“ Excise, swa long as they pay fourtie shillings to the toune for
“ ilk maik malt that is browne there, as the toune payes themselves ;
“ and as for bygane faults committit be thame in breking of their
“ box, and the disposing of the bands and wtheris was therein,
“ without consent of the Magistrats and Counsell of this Burgh,
“ their superiors, all this particulares are appoyntit to be laid
“ assyde, so long as they behave themselves as becometh tennants
“ to their maisters.”

In tracing the history of the Gorbals as a Burgh many peculiar features appear. It can scarcely be said to have had a Municipal Constitution till the passing, in 1808, of the Act for regulating its Police, jurisdiction over it having previously been exclusively exercised by the Magistrates of Glasgow, under their original title of Bailliary and Justiciary within the bounds. From time immemorial the feuars, and probably also the inhabitants, of the village of Bridgend—which comprised an area of about thirteen acres, in proximity to the old Bridge of Glasgow—elected “ Managers ” of a public fund, raised by the voluntary imposition of a tax called “ reek money,” and other small assessments. These Managers, whom we sometimes find designated as the “ Birley-men,” or Burgh-law-men, of Gorbals, elected their own Preses, and held meetings for the management and application of their funds, which were mainly expended in the construction of drains or sewers, cleaning the streets, repairing the public wells, and other useful and necessary purposes.

From incidental notices, it appears that with the funds thus raised the feuars of Gorbals were enabled, about the year 1720, to purchase a Burying ground and a “ Mortcloth ;” and from the sale of lairs in the former, and the dues received for the use of the latter at funerals, an increasing revenue was derived. By these means, and with some further contributions, the feuars and inhabitants erected a Chapel of Ease, about the year 1731, in Buchan Street, the Minister of which doubtless felt himself “ passing rich ” on £50 a-year, the amount of his stipend, defrayed out of the seat-rents.

The next noticeable event in the history of the village or Burgh was a fire, in the year 1749, which appears to have been as calamitous for Gorbals as was for Glasgow the celebrated fire in

1652, when nearly the whole of the Saltmarket, a large portion of the Trongate and Bridgegate, and part of the Gallowgate were consumed—no fewer than 1,000 families, it is said, being left houseless thereby.¹ The following account of the Gorbals fire is given in the "Glasgow Journal" newspaper, of 5th June 1749:—
"On Saturday night last, between seven and eight o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Gorbals of Glasgow, which burnt with great violence till four o'clock on Sunday morning, notwithstanding of the utmost endeavours of the watchmen, with three fire-engines, which played upon it incessantly all that time. It is reckoned upwards of 150 families have been burnt out, most of their furniture and a great deal of manufactures being likewise consumed. The fire began in the back-houses, on the east side of the Main Street, burnt to the foreshore, and communicated itself to the west side of the street, and burnt from New Street to Paisley Loan on both sides. There has not a fire happened within these sixty years, in or about this place, attended with so much devastation." So grievous was this calamity felt to be, that subscriptions were sent in from many towns and districts of Scotland in aid of the sufferers. The "Scots Magazine" reports £50 sterling given "by Lord George Sackville, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot quartered at Glasgow, to the unhappy sufferers by the late fire in the Gorbals;" and "a collection made in the Churches of Edinburgh, July 23rd, for the sufferers by the late fire in the Gorbals, Glasgow, and a noble peer (the Earl of Hopeton), remarkable for his charity, has ordered them £200."

The practical sympathy thus shown for the Gorbaliars appears to have more than sufficed for their relief, for a balance of the subscription remained, which was paid to the Managers of the Burgh funds, whom we find shortly afterwards acquiring a steading of ground and building a tenement which was designated the "Community," and sometimes the "Commonalty land."

There is little of interest to record respecting Gorbals from this time till the year 1768. Then the village had increased in population and prosperity, and the feuars, having obtained the consent of the principal heritors in Govan Parish and of the Presbytery of Glasgow,

¹ M'Ure's History, p. 329.

resolved on an application to the Court of Teinds for the disjunction of the village of Gorbals from Govan, and for its erection into a separate Parish. In their petition to the Court, the Gorbals feuars state that at this time their public funds consisted of:—

Annual produce of seat rents,	£100 0 0
Annual produce of Community land and house rents,	56 0 0
Annual produce of Mortcloth dues,	15 0 0
Annual produce of Church-yard grass rents,	2 10 0
	<hr/>
	£173 10 0

In addition they appear to have had funds lent on security, the interest of which, however, is not stated.

On 20th February 1771, Decree of disjunction and erection was pronounced; the lands of Little Govan and Polmadie being by Decree of the Presbytery, dated 27th March thereafter, annexed, *quoad sacra*, to the new Parish. This disjunction from the Parish of Govan, it may suffice to say, has in recent times been so far modified that, for the more satisfactory arrangement of their parochial establishment and equitable assessment in support of their poor, Govan and Gorbals were again conjoined, under the management designated the Govan Combination Board.

In the erection and disjunction by the Teind Court in 1771, *quoad omnia*, reservation was made of the Patronage of the Church to the University of Glasgow as Titulars and Patrons of the Parish of Govan. This Patronage the feuars shortly afterwards acquired, at the price of 1,000 merks (£55 11s. 1⁴/₁₂d. sterling).

Notwithstanding some troubles with their minister—to whom, at the disjunction, they had voluntarily granted a moderate augmentation of stipend, which they subsequently thought fit to withdraw, but which he successfully resisted in the Court of Teinds—the progress and success of Gorbals in matters ecclesiastical seem to have been fairly good. At the commencement of the present century, besides being able to support their poor without any special assess-

ment, a considerable surplus had been accumulated from the Church seat-rents and door-collections. Induced by this prosperity, the feuars resolved on building a new Church, and having in 1810 purchased a site at the eastern extremity of Carlton Place, at a feu-duty of £100 per annum, they erected, under the architectship of the celebrated David Hamilton, a Church with a handsome steeple, at a cost of £8,000 sterling, thereby exhausting their funds and involving themselves in considerable debt.

In 1790, the Barony having been divided among the Hospital, the City, and the Trades' House, its feuing was greatly promoted, and with the feuing its population. In 1808, or only eight years after the first Police Act for Glasgow was passed, it was found necessary to apply to Parliament for administrative powers, and accordingly in that year the Act, 48 George III., c. 42, was obtained "for regulating the Police of the Barony of Gorbals, in the County of Lanark, paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets and passages thereof, erecting a Bridewell or Workhouse therein, and for other purposes relating thereto." By this Act "a general system of Police" was established over the old village of Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Laurieston, Tradeston, and Kingstown, all described as being parts of the Barony—and also, in general, over the whole of the Barony and "the Bridges leading from Glasgow to the said Barony."

Under this Act¹ the Barony was divided into twelve wards. For each a resident Commissioner² was directed to be annually elected in the month of August, who was by the Act "invested with the whole powers known in the law of Scotland, to belong to the office of Constable." One of his duties it was expressly prescribed should be, "to take the legal steps for preventing poor persons from obtaining legal settlements in the said Barony, so as to entitle them to the benefits and charities thereof." From time immemorial, the "Birleymen" of Gorbals had strenuously exercised the power of banishing improper and disreputable characters from this favoured locality, but they had probably found difficulty in applying the rule to those whose only crime was poverty. By the above-mentioned provision in their Act they anticipated the

¹ Section 39.

² Section 41.

somewhat harsh policy of our modern parochial boards. By the Act of 1808,¹ four resident Bailies were appointed to be elected from among the inhabitants, one of whom the Corporation of Glasgow, "as Baron and Superior of the Barony," might continue in office for a second year. The Act contained a saving, *inter alia*, of the rights and jurisdictions of the City Corporation, and of their power to nominate the Baron Bailie, and the Officers of the Bailyard and Justiciary of the Barony.

The Act being only granted to continue for fourteen years, it became necessary in 1823 to apply for a renewal. Accordingly the second Gorbals Police Act (4th George IV., c. 71) was obtained. Its preamble somewhat inconsistently bears that "the most beneficial consequences" had accrued to the Barony and its inhabitants from the operation of the former Act, and adds that "it is of great importance, and will promote the security, comfort, and convenience of the said inhabitants, that the said recited Act should be repealed." This is accordingly done, and enlarged powers granted instead. The Barony was divided into five districts, with the respective contiguous localities—(1) Hutchesontown, (2) the Parish of Gorbals proper, (3) Laurieston, and (4) Tradeston—each being subdivided into four wards—and (5) Kingstown, and the contiguous lands comprising the seventeenth ward, bounded by West Street on the east, the River Clyde on the north, and extending on the west and south to the Kinninghouse Burn, being the boundary of the Barony.

By this Act, on the narrative that the public and judicial business of the Barony had greatly increased since the Act of 1808 was passed, it was enacted that the four resident Bailies should be elected by the City Corporation of Glasgow, "as Baron and Superior," but with a proviso that only two of these should have the right of voting in the Parochial affairs of the old village of Gorbals.

The necessity for an increased Water Supply for the district is noticeable from the special power conferred by this Act on the Commissioners of Gorbals, "to cause wells to be dug, pipes to be laid, and pumps to be erected in any of the streets, lanes, or passages in the said Barony." And, as if fearing that the regula-

¹ Section 44.

tions for the Commissioners, in the matter of the exclusion of paupers, might infer some limitation of their power of banishment from the Barony, on which the Birleymen appear to have set so high a value, an express clause is added, by which their powers "to banish offenders from the said Barony, for a space not exceeding 12 calendar months," but with power of renewing the sentence in the event of the offender returning, is expressly recognised.

The continuance of this Act being also only for fourteen years, a renewal of its powers was sought and obtained in 1837, for a further limited period, by the Act 7 William IV., c. 49, and again, in 1843, by the 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 93, which, in addition, authorised "the lighting of the streets" of what now comes to be designated "the Town or Barony of Gorbals." The jurisdiction is declared to extend over and comprehend "the whole grounds and buildings situated on the south side of the River Clyde, and within the limits of the Parliamentary franchise boundaries of the City of Glasgow;" all which are by the Act divided into eighteen wards, the Board of Commissioners for which are declared to be comprised of the Magistrates of the Barony of Gorbals for the time being, viz., one principal and four resident Bailies, *ex officiis*, and one Commissioner for each of the eighteen wards. Provision for relief from assessment is made for the rural or such portion of the Barony as did not receive the benefits of watching, lighting, and cleansing.

Although this Act was passed to endure for twenty-one years, an extension of the City jurisdiction was at the time evidently contemplated. A proviso was therefore inserted in the Act to preclude its being construed as excepting Gorbals from the operation of any general Act for regulating the Police of the City and adjoining districts, which in the course of three years afterwards was obtained (9 and 10 Vic., c. 289, 1846). This statute, *inter alia*, repealed the Gorbals Act of 1843, and in the City, as so extended, "with its municipal franchise, rights, privileges, and immunities," the ancient Burgh, and the greater part of the Barony of Gorbals, were thenceforth included. The remainder of the Barony, however, excepting portions containing about five acres on its south and south-eastern boundaries, embraced within the Police Burgh of

Govanhill, was only included within the City boundaries by the Municipal Extension Act of 1878, and after repeated attempts at its "annexation" by different suburban Burghs.

Practically, therefore, since 1846, the progress and history of Gorbals, in matters municipal, has been that of its parent City of Glasgow.

At the outset, in 1650, the rents and duties of the Gorbals Barony were wholly ingathered by the City Corporation, who paid or accounted to Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Crafts' Hospital or Trades' House, for their respective proportions, viz.:—one-half to the Hospital, and one-fourth to the Trades' House, the City retaining the remaining one-fourth. The amount of rent for the first year of the City's possession does not appear, but the Records of the Hospital¹ show that the Hospital's share, for crop 1651, was £557 12s. Scots, or £46 6s. sterling.

The Hospital Records of this period do not throw any light on the management of the Barony lands, except merely that very small sums were received as the share of the surplus rents. The state of matters may, however, be judged of by the ordinary history of the times, and the more particular evidences derived from cotemporary notices in the Records of other Institutions. The Merchants' House of Glasgow, for instance, which at that time, like the Hospital, held a considerable tract of land in the then near neighbourhood of the Burgh, viz., the lands of Easter and Wester Craigs (and which unfortunately were, at an early period, feued out in large lots), experienced similar loss by the destruction of crops during the war between Charles II. and the Protector, Oliver Cromwell. The Records of the House contain a minute detail of the hardships and losses of their tenants in this respect. The Hospital's Minutes² merely show, in reference to an accounting which then took place between the Hospital and the Town, that the Magistrates charged themselves "with the intromission of the "Hospital's half of the rent of the said lands for crops 1650 and "1651, conform to the rental of the same (although little or nothing "was got in these twa years), being both destroyed." This fact is corroborated and repeated in the following year, where, as already

¹ 1st November 1651.

² 27th September 1659.

referred to, it is said that the rent "of the lands of Gorbals has "now been eiten up and destroyit thes twa yeirs bygane."¹

In 1659 (27th September), although no division had been made of the heritable right, the Hospital—the Preceptor, or Master as he was then styled, being appointed Collector—commenced to uplift their own one-half of the rents. A detailed statement of the Hospital's half of the rents of the Gorbals lands is given, from which it appears that the gross revenue consisted of, viz.:—

206 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 ¹ / ₄ pecks	} inde for crop	Scots.
beer,		
	1659, .	£1,379 5 5
12 bolls, 2 pecks meal, .	} inde for crop	
	1659, .	92 19 2

according to fiars prices.

£209 7s. 4d. silver dutie received for crop		
1659,	212 15 4	
£9 4s. 4d. for coals, capons, and day works, .	9 4 4	
£526 13s. 4d. of teinds, ² set in tack to		
Matthew Fausyde,	526 13 4	
		<hr/>
		£2,220 17 7

It is stated that, of these rents, a portion was payable under

¹ 3rd June 1652.

² In the year 1636 a Submission for valuing these teinds was entered into between the College, as Titulars, and the Commissioners for Robert, Viscount Belhaven, then proprietor. The Decree-arbitral was ratified by the Commissioners of Teinds on 5th July of that year, and by it the "constant and perpetuall yearly worth and avail of the Teand Sheaves of the six pound land of "Gorbals and Bridge-end, now and in all time coming," was fixed at four chalders of bear, and eight bolls of meal, "of the mett and measor of Linlithgow, now callit the prick mett," without deduction of a fifth part for "His Majesty's ease" or any other deduction whatsoever. This Decree was further ratified by Viscount Belhaven himself, and in conformity with its decerniture a Charter for securing the payment of the teinds out of these lands was granted by him in favour of the College, on which infestment was passed on 25th April 1637 (Munimenta, vol. I., 256-260).

As regards the cess or land tax of Gorbals, the following entry in the Master or Preceptor's accounts of 24th July 1693 may be quoted:—"Payed to Provest Readie five guinzeas of gold and eleven shillings sterling, which he gave to John Bailie, collector of the cess in Clidesdail, for procuring ane discharge "from the Lords of Excheqr discharging the said Hospital of all cess, for their part of the lands in "Gorbals, in all tyme coming, £72 16s." This would appear either to be an inaccuracy or, if the cess was redeemed, to have been overlooked, for in the accounts of 7th September 1714, and subsequently, entries appear of payments of "cess for the Hospital's part of Gorbals."

long previously granted liferent tacks which, as they expired, would admit of the lands being let at higher rents.

The annual deductions from the revenue are not at this time distinctly given. It would appear from a Minute of 6th March 1668, when the annual charge for the Gorbals land is stated at £1,900 15s. 10d. Scots, that the discharge was, viz. :—

Feu-duty to the Bishop of Glasgow,	£25	0	0
Taxation for two years,	36	13	4
Teind to the College of Glasgow,	169	6	8
Allowance of a year's rent to Gavine Bogle, one of ye tennants, he being 105 years old,		10	0
		<hr/>	
	£241	0	0
	<hr/>		

In addition to the teind to the University, the Hospital subsequently came to pay stipend to the Minister of Govan,¹ although probably not at this time, when the cure was served generally either by the Principal or by one of the Regents of the College. With the Ministers the Patrons occasionally had their disputes. The most noticeable was on 18th February 1779, with the celebrated and facetious Rev. William Thom, against whose over-exaction they adopted a method worthy of his wit, by resolving that, failing his accepting payment of his stipend, in terms which appear to be exceptionally liberal, the Preceptor "should purchase as much "Beer, of the growth of the Parish of Govan, as will pay his "stipend in kind."

In the Accounts of subsequent years, entries of payments appear for "horse levies" in respect of the Gorbals lands. In 1673 (22nd April) the entry of £22 Scots is stated as "ye Hospitals proportione "of ye levie of Bleucoats." Modern ideas might lead one to suppose that this was a tax for purposes of police, but most probably it was a military stent, and it may not improbably in some degree connect

¹ For Minutes of entries respecting the Hospital's share of the expense for repairs, &c., on the *Govan manse* and the *sittings in the Church*, pertaining to their share of the Gorbals Barony, see Minutes of 6th December 1715, 11th January 1763, 2nd September 1784, 11th May 1786; Account Books, 1791 and 1800; Minutes of Patrons, 17th July 1810, and 20th February 1812; also Hospital Memorial Book, about 1771.







GLASGOW FROM THE S. E. 1695.
SINNIANS CROFT



the Gorbals with the early history of the gallant Cavalry Regiment of "The Blues," or Dragoon Guards, in Her Majesty's service.

A fairly suggestive picture of Glasgow from the south-east is given in Slezer's "Theatrum Scotiæ," or Views of places of interest in Scotland during the seventeenth century—a work of acknowledged accuracy and merit. This view, of which the accompanying plate is a reduction, depicts the old Bridge of Glasgow in full relief, with the lands of St. Ninian's Croft in the foreground, flat-lying, unenclosed, and seemingly uncultivated. Some allowance must, of course, be made for pictorial license, but Slezer's View may reasonably be accepted as characteristic of the general features of the Gorbals Barony at this time, although not entirely so. Possibly not to intercept the view, he shows no trees whatever in St. Ninian's Croft, whereas the Hospital Records evidence that either then, or very shortly afterwards, it must have been wooded to a considerable extent. The trees were ordered to be cut down preparatory to feuing the lands, and no less than £50 10s. was received for the timber in 1790.¹

To fill up Slezer's picture of the lands, we may infer from such historical notices as are to be found that, dotted here and there on the level space, in proximity to the Old Bridge, would be seen a few insignificant cottages straggling on the one side along the loan, leading eastwards to the ancient Burgh of Rutherglen, and passing the Lepers' Hospital, with its Chapel and enclosures, and still further to the east the Hospital of Polmadie. Westwards of the Bridge, trending by the only other road in the neighbourhood, viz., the Paisley Loan, would be seen no buildings whatever, except the Windmill on the bank of the Clyde, the site of which is indicated on the plate facing next page. On the south would doubtless be seen the Teind Barns of the Bishops, and latterly, as the Main Street or passage was formed, the Tower or Fortalice of the Gorbals.

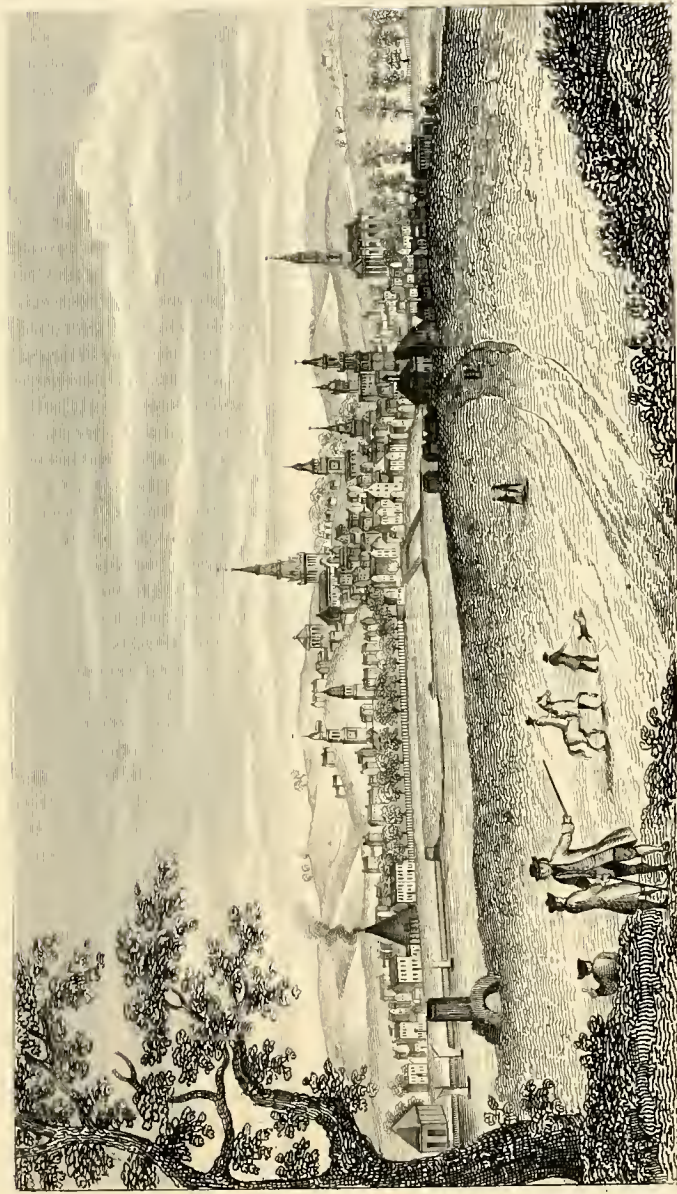
Having fully referred to the Gorbals Tower, and St. Ninian's Hospital, it may be proper that mention should here be made of what appears in the Hospital Records respecting the "Teind Barns," as they form the only other object, special to the Gorbals, noticed

¹ See 21st and 25th September 1781, and 17th March 1790.

by the older Historians. The first notice occurs on 22nd April 1687, when, in the Preceptor or Master of the Hospital's accounts, there is entered "for repairing of the Teind Barn in Gorbals "the halfe of £39 2s., inde £19 11s. 6d." In the Minutes of 5th March 1703, the sum of £1,516 8s. is ordered to be paid for "reparations of the Teynd Barn in Gorbals," and on 30th September 1703, £1,516 6s. Scots, "for thatching and rigging, and "other necessaries, to the Teind Barn." Further reparations, costing £19 11s. 6d., occur on 17th September 1708. On 11th September 1711, a drawback of £310 Scots, being the half of his rent, is allowed to John Anderson, writer, the Hospital's tenant in part of the Gorbals, in respect "that, upon the sixteent of March last there "fell out ane surprising fire in his Barn and Barn yard in Gorbals, "by which the Barn, victuall therein, and stacks in the Barn yard, "with the yard adjacent thereto belonging to him, were consumed, "whereby he sustained the loss of three thousand merks." Coming down to 1725, it appears from the accounts (7th September) that a new Barn was commenced to be built, as entries then occur, amounting to £156 7s., for the "New Teynd Barn in Gorbals." It would seem, however, to have been insufficiently constructed, for "reparations" are ordered to be made on the "New Barn" on 19th September 1734. In the accounts of 23rd September 1735, not less than £194 3s. 6d. was expended "as the Hospital's pro- "portion of taking down and building the Teynd Barn," but whether the old one or the new is not stated. One of these Barns appears to have been a specially unfortunate one for the Hospital. In the Minutes of 3rd August 1739, the Preceptor states that it will be necessary "to defer filling up vacancies by "the deaths of two men, in respect the Hospital was to be at the "charge of building a Barn in the Gorbals, qlk fell by the late "storm in January last;" and so late as 20th March 1799, £15 sterling is entered in the Accounts as having been allowed to James Salmon, the tenant, for repairing "the Barn of Gorbals, blown down "in a storm at night." Originally there were probably several of these barns. They came gradually, however, to be diverted from their ostensible purpose, one of them having been granted by the Patrons for use as a school in the district, and latterly only two







GLASGOW IN 1768, FROM THE SOUTH WEST.
WINDMILL CROFT

remained—one designated the “West Teind Barn,” on the north side of the Rutherglen Loan, on ground feued by the Hospital to Mr. John Smith in 1807, and the “East Barn,” apparently adjoining the “west one.”¹

There is little of interest to record, further than what has been already stated, respecting the Gorbals lands until their division in 1789-90. Some sort of division had, at their purchase or shortly afterwards, been made, under which the Hospital, the City, and the Trades' House intromitted with the rents of specific portions, equivalent to their respective shares in the Barony, but no division or Conveyance of these shares had been made by the City Corporation, in whom was vested the legal title to the whole property. The City had, from time to time, granted feus of portions of the lands, principally in the old village of Bridgend or its neighbourhood, and the understanding seems to have been that the Corporation, losing the rent, should be allowed to draw the feu-duty instead. The only feu which is noticed in the Hospital Records, of a part of the lands farmed by them, prior to the final division, was in 1706 (18th October). Then four and a-half acres (probably Scotch) were feued to John Anderson, for payment of a grassum of £100 sterling, and a yearly feu-duty of £22 Scots, which, the Minute states, was the amount of his former rent, being at the rate of about 6s. 6d. sterling per imperial acre, or, including the grassum, 24s. 2d. Truly “*tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis*,” when the Patrons, for recent feus, have been able, by public roup, to obtain three pounds sterling per square yard, or at the rate of capital value equivalent to a yearly feu-duty of £726 sterling per imperial acre.

The demand for feuing consequent on the increase of the City, on which the brothers Hutcheson had so confidently relied, had now fairly commenced to operate. The population of Glasgow in 1660, ten years after the Gorbals lands were purchased, is estimated to have been 14,678 souls.² In 1791, or about a year after the division of the Barony, it had increased to 66,578, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the City Corporation to restrict building operations to the territory of the Burgh, to which reference has

¹ See Chartulary, vol. I., p. 291.

² See Cleland's Statistics, 1832, p. 216, 1st edition of Statistical Account of Scotland.

already been made, the desire of the citizens for "suburban extension" could no longer be restrained. Accordingly, in 1788 (4th November), a report of their Committee was approved of by the Patrons, and ordered to be laid before the Town Council, which recommended that the Gorbals lands should be divided into four lots, as nearly equal as possible; that the lots should be drawn for; that if any of the lots should happen to be more valuable than the other, the Corporation choosing such lot should pay a sum to be previously fixed by the arbiters by whom the division should be made; and that the coal and minerals in the land should remain *pro indiviso* property.

This proposal was adopted by the Town Council and Trades' House. Arbiters were appointed by the three Corporations for the division of the lands into lots, and for valuing the superiority, which at that time, besides the rights of bailiary and jurisdiction which it carried, had a considerable pecuniary value (subsequently fixed at £1,200) for political purposes, in the qualification it conferred for the then limited exercise of the Parliamentary franchise.

Under the division thus made the east and southmost lots fell to the Hospital. The City acquired the Superiority of the old village and feus of Gorbals and Bridgend, the Kingston or westmost portion of the Barony, and a gushet of land between the Pollokshaws and Cathcart Roads, with adjoining ground lying in a south-westerly direction. The Trades' House obtained the remaining section, containing seventy-eight acres, three roods, fourteen falls Scots, or about ninety-nine acres imperial, lying entirely to the west of the present line of Eglinton Street—not then, however, in existence. The right to the coal and minerals in the whole Barony being reserved as the *pro indiviso* property of the three Corporations.

As regards the minerals in the Barony, it may briefly be stated that in early times the coal was wrought to some extent. Minutes appear in the Hospital's Records, particularly during the eighteenth century, as well as in those of the City Corporation, showing the terms on which this was done, and the somewhat high-handed action of their mineral tenant, which was even made the subject of inquiry on a complaint to the Parliament of Scotland, though

with what result does not appear.¹ As the surface became more and more valuable for the erection of buildings, which underground workings might have injured, and certainly would have retarded, the minerals, though always reserved to the Patrons, have for many years ceased to be worked. The clay, however, which in part of the lands is of great value, has from time immemorial been wrought for the manufacture of bricks, for which the building extensions of the City have created a very large demand.²

The City Corporation was not long in disposing of the Kingston portion of the Barony and part of the rest of its share, although, fortunately, it has remaining a considerable portion of Coplawhill lands, in the south-western division of the Barony, still to feu.

For equalizing the Accounts connected with the Hospital's share of the Gorbals Barony, being rather more than one-half, payment was made by the Patrons to the City of £196 4s. 6³/₄d., and to the Trades' House of £60 18s. 2¹/₄d.³

The Hospital's half, it may be here stated, comprised fields which were then designated and have since been known as St. Ninian's Croft, Docany-fauld and Orchard, Sandyacres, Holm Park, Craig Park, Kirk Croft, part of Trades' Croft, Stirlingfold, Wellcroft, Prettythree, and part of Barr's Park. It contained in all

¹ Scots Acts, 1661, vol. VII., Appendix, p. 31.

² It appears that the clay in the lands, although not quite equally distributed, was neither specially valued, nor, like the minerals, excepted from the division of the Gorbals Barony. It is more than probable that it merely formed an element in fixing, perhaps detracting, from the agricultural value. The Trades' House were the first who began to work it for their own advantage, in their division of the Barony, and the City and Hospital Patrons were satisfied that it did not fall within the reservation of excepted rights (see Minutes of 19th November 1818). Considerable revenue is now drawn by the Hospital from working the clay in their portion of the lands. The coal and stone, which were distinctly excepted by the Arbiters from their valuation, and from the conveyances to the three Incorporations of their several portions of the Barony, are still held as *pro indiviso* property by the Hospital to the extent of one-half, and the City Corporation and Trades' House to the extent of one-fourth each. Coal was wrought in the lands to some extent, as appears from the Preceptor's accounts, between the years 1714 and 1805, and also from the Minutes of the Patrons during the same period. Many investigations and reports (see particularly Report to the Magistrates by Stephen Moore, 9th May 1801) have been made with the view of possibly turning the minerals to some advantage, but they never proved altogether successful, and in the Hospital's portion of the Barony, the pits from which coal had been wrought were filled up in 1816 (see Minutes of 21st November 1816). An offer, however, was made in 1819, and accepted, for working the stone and coal, from what was then considered the most favourable site in the lands—Coplawhill, part of the City's division of the Barony. The operations were the cause of much trouble, the tenants ultimately became bankrupt, and all that was obtained from them was nearly exhausted by relative claims of damage.

³ See Journal, p. 13, February 1790.

about $207\frac{3}{4}$ acres imperial or thereby, and was shortly afterwards let by the Patrons, at public roup, on a sixteen years' lease, at the rent of £613 1s. 4d. sterling.¹

Conveyances were accordingly granted by the Magistrates to the Hospital and Trades' House, for feudally vesting them in their respective properties, to be holden in free blench of the City. The Disposition to the Hospital is dated 1st June 1792, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 27th February of the following year. Infestment was expedite in favour of the Preceptor and Patrons, 18th August 1792, and on the 21st recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines for Renfrewshire and Regality of Glasgow.

Being thus vested in the full and exclusive right to their own property, which they resolved² should henceforth be called by the name of "*Hutcheson*," the Patrons, as well as the Trades' House, matured their plans for feuing. In furtherance of this object the Hospital Patrons authorised the expenditure of considerable sums in the purchase of contiguous properties, which might otherwise have interfered with their general plans.³

It is difficult to say whether the Patrons were too greatly influenced by interested parties in the early stage of their feuing operations, or having regard to actual circumstances and the expediency of giving inducements to men of means to speculate in the erection of buildings on their lands, they unfortunately adopted a wrong policy; but certainly at the outset both the Hospital and Trades' House gave off individual feus of so large extent that, had the practice continued, they would soon have divested themselves of their entire shares of the Barony. This plan of giving off large feus in single lots the Patrons soon saw reason to change, and accordingly they adopted the more judicious system of granting feus of reasonable extent, under the safeguard of competition at public auction, and after due advertisement in the newspapers. They thereby retained to the Hospital the profit which, in the case of the larger and ultimately subdivided feus, fell to the boldly speculative middleman. At the same time, by

¹ See Minutes of 1st December 1788.

² 6th November 1792.

³ See 10th February 1790, and also 1794; Journal, 1823, 1831, 1832, 1837, 1860, 1864, and 1865.

maintaining a gradual and healthy increase in its revenue, proportionate with the regular and progressive increase in the population and extension of the City, the permanency and usefulness of the Institution were secured in the most effective way. The propriety of the policy which the Patrons thus fortunately adopted is well expressed by their Committee, who shortly afterwards reported “that the feuing has gradually continued, although sometimes “at rates not so high as the sales that preceded, yet still “generally and progressively increasing, according to the demand “caused by the increasing population and exigencies of Glasgow ; “which increase,” the Committee remark, “in all probability was “contemplated in the remote distance by the Founder, Thomas “Hutcheson, when he directed the Patrons to invest the mortified “fund in arable land in the neighbourhood of this trading and “well circumstanced City,” and respecting which we may add that the soundness of the policy has been amply verified by its amazing success.¹

In laying off their land in building stances, the Trades’ House adopted a system of square blocks or parallelograms, and by the active exertions of their “Delegates”—selected from the representatives of the various Incorporations of that House interested in the Gorbals land—they rapidly feued out the whole of their share. The first feu by the Trades’ House appears to have been granted to James M’Lehose, who was, either at the time or shortly before, Deacon-Convener of the Trades. The honour, however, of building

¹ The following progressive statement of the population of the City, as ascertained at different periods, and of the value of the Hospital’s Gorbals property at different dates, is interesting, and fully bears out and illustrates the soundness of the Patrons’ views:—

Population according to Cleland’s Enumeration of the Inhabitants, &c., p. 206, in 1660, . . .	14,678	Value of the Hospital’s Gorbals property, at cost price, in 1660, . . .	£3,388 11 1 ¹ / ₂
Population in 1740,	17,034	Value in 1740,	3,563 9 5
Population in 1785,	45,889	Value in 1785,	9,447 0 0
Population, according to Mr. West Watson’s Vital, &c., Statistics, 1867, p. 36, in 1801,	81,048	Value in 1801, at twenty-two years’ purchase of the rents and feu-duties,	21,785 5 7
Population in 1821,	147,043	Value in 1821, do.,	30,592 6 7
Population in 1841,	274,324	Value in 1841,	115,830 19 4
Population in 1861,	395,503	Value in 1861,	190,369 6 3
Population in 1881 (estimate),	601,266	Value in 1881,	366,107 12 7 ¹ / ₂

the first house, in 1791, on a feu in Centre Street, Tradeston, according to our City Annalist, Cleland,¹ belongs to Thomas Craigie.

The whole ground belonging to that Institution was sold or feued out prior to the year 1856, at prices ranging upwards to 25s. per square yard, and realising annual feu-duties amounting to £4,978 18s. 10d. sterling per annum, with £12,425 2s. 6d. sterling of capital sums received, "remarkable returns for £1,743 13s. "sterling advanced by the Trades' House Incorporations in 1640," as is pleasantly remarked by the late respected Historian of that House.²

The contrast in this respect, as regards the Hospital's share of the lands, is even more amazingly gratifying. Costing £3,388 11s. 1¹/₂d. sterling in 1650, we find the Hospital's interest in the Barony in 1792, at the date of its tripartite division, valued at £9,447 sterling, on the basis of twenty years' purchase of a nett revenue of £472 7s. In 1843 a report was made by skilled surveyors, in which the value of the Hospital's unfeued part of the Barony was estimated at £65,076, the feu-duties of the portions which had then been disposed of, taken at twenty-two years' purchase, being stated in the accounts at £74,503 13s. 3¹/₂d., or together, £139,579 13s. 3¹/₂d. At the present day—on the same basis, which, although sufficient in an annual statement of accounts, is obviously far below the marketable value—the Hospital's capital in the Gorbals Barony is stated at £366,107 12s. 7¹/₂d., its feu-duties and rental being £16,169 19s. 1d. sterling per annum.³

As connected with and illustrative of this, an Abstract is given in the Appendix, showing, since its commencement, the progress, in decades, of the Patrons' feuing operations in Hutchesontown till the present time; the number of steadings feued; their total contents, and the feu-duties realised; with the average amount of feuing in each year, size of the steadings, and average price per square yard.

¹ Rise of Glasgow, p. 112. The same authority, also at p. 112, states that the first house in Hutchesontown was built by the Rev. John M'Leod, in St. Ninian Street, in 1794.

² Crawford's History, p. 187.

³ It is proper to explain the system upon which the stock value of the Hospital's share of the Gorbals property is annually stated in the Factor's accounts. Every feu, as it is taken off, delineated and numbered on the feuing plan, is valued and converted into capital, or added to the stock of the Hospital at twenty-two years' purchase, being the rate at which the unfeued property was valued in 1843; and a deduction is made from the value of the unfeued lands at the rate at which the value was then estimated at.

In feuing their portion of the lands, the Hospital Patrons have from time to time carried out the most approved principles and plans of sanitary administration and hygiene which experience and a sound as well as a liberal policy seemed to prescribe. So early as 1790 (11th August) they fixed the minimum width of the principal streets in their new suburb at seventy feet, including foot pavements on each side of ten feet broad, and that no lanes should be of less breadth than thirty feet. Like the Trades' House and the City Corporation, the Patrons have doubtless committed what at the present day may be regarded as errors, in laying off their ground in hollow squares, and under other objectionable conditions; but relatively to building details, and the sanitary arrangements which then not merely prevailed, but were considered as amply sufficient, each successive body of Patrons, in their day and generation, have earnestly and faithfully striven to improve on the plans of their predecessors.

Many and great works and improvements have been carried out by the Patrons in their administration of the Hospital's property. Once and again, when the first structure had been swept away by its flood, did they erect a bridge over the Clyde to connect their new town of Hutcheson with the City of Glasgow. In connection with Hutcheson's Bridge, and for the protection of their land from the effect of floods,¹ which the contraction of the stream by its arches would probably increase, the Patrons expended considerable sums in constructing embanking walls along the south side of the river. In addition to forming and causewaying the numerous streets intersecting their property, they formed Crown Street, to connect their bridge with one of the great thoroughfares leading from the County into the City, and contributed to the improvement of another principal access to the City from the south, through the Main Street of Gorbals. With a large and liberal grasp of its ultimate effects—although doubtless at the outset benefiting their feuing rivals to their own exclusion—they aided, by the contribution of land and otherwise, the formation of what was originally known as Port Eglinton Road, which, after

¹ See Minutes of 16th August 1791, 8th and 21st January and 17th February 1792, 20th February 1793, and 16th November 1797. Also Account Books, November 1792.

Argyle Street, may be regarded as the noblest entrance to the City. Other improvements, in more recent times, have been effected in the formation, jointly with the City and other proprietors, of Victoria Road, leading southwards through the Barony of Gorbals, in continuation of Eglinton Street, to the South-side Park. These and the present state of their most valuable property is so thoroughly under the cognisance of the Preceptor and Patrons as to preclude the necessity of further remark.

Camphill.

In 1865 the Patrons sold a portion of their lands called Docany-fauld, consisting of 25,715 square yards, or about $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres, to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company, for the purpose of their intended direct line to Kilmarnock, at an annual feu-duty of £803 11s. 10d., with a duplication every nineteen years. It was deemed proper that this large accession of revenue—as it more than represented the annual realisation necessary for the current charitable and educational purposes of the Institution—should be funded or invested; and as it happened that the Trustees of the late Neale Thomson, merchant in Glasgow, were desirous of disposing of Camphill, in proximity to the Hospital's other lands, the Patrons purchased that estate at the price of £24,000 sterling.

Camphill is so named from the vestiges, still existing, of what is believed to have been a Roman fortified camp, on the hill forming part of the property.¹

Although nothing of importance was disclosed, it may be interesting to note that an excavation was made in the Camp—for an account

¹ The following description of the camp is by the venerable minister of Cathcart—Dr. James Smith—in his short but interesting account of that Parish, in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland* in 1842:—
 “In a direct north-east line from this hill (*i.e.*, Overlee), without any intervening eminence, and at the distance of about two miles, there are still very distinct traces of a small Roman encampment on the summit of a hill, the name of which, from the circumstance, is Camphill. It must have been the station of some small sub-division of the Roman army, placed there at once to keep the natives in check and to perform the duty of sentinels. For these purposes the site was admirably chosen, as it commands an extensive view, not only of the country for many miles round, but also of the Counties of Argyle and Dumbarton, over which the power of Ancient Rome never triumphed. The Camp is circular, with a diameter of about 100 yards. The vallum, which is still very perfect, is 7 feet high on the outside, and 4 feet wide on the top. There seem to have been three entrances to the camp, nearly tri-secting the encircling rampart, but of these the approach from the north-west was the principal, leading directly to the Prætorium, or General's tent, the position of which is still marked by a slight elevation of the ground on which it was pitched.”

of which see the "Glasgow Herald," of 15th July 1867. It is part of the £9 10s. land of old extent of Langside, in the parish of Cathcart and County of Renfrew, on the east side of the highway from Glasgow to Pollokshaws, to which it has a most valuable frontage of upwards of six hundred yards. The property extends to within a fraction of fifty-eight acres. The minerals in the whole belong to the Hospital, with the exception of a small portion, extending to two roods fifteen falls, reserved to the Proprietor of the Estate of Poloc. There is therefore nothing to interfere with the most advantageous realisation of the estate by feuing, when the proper time arrives, by the inevitable extension of the City in this attractive direction.

The plateau on the summit of the hill could be admirably laid out as part of, or in conjunction with, the adjoining South-side or "Victoria Park," belonging to the City Corporation, greatly to the benefit of the public, and to the mutual advantage of both Corporations. This very identity of interest, however, makes it necessary that the Magistracy and Council of Glasgow, when acting as Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, should keep prominently before them, that while entitled, and rightly so, to the utmost of their ability to benefit the public of Glasgow, through the Educational and Charitable purposes for which the Hospital property was originally destined, and can still alone be legally applied, it is no part of the Hospital's province, nor within their competency, as Patrons, to dispose of any portion of the Hutcheson property below its marketable value, no matter to whom, for what purpose, or on howsoever plausible a plea. The acquisition and disposal of the Ramshorn and Meadowflat lands—to the notices respecting which reference may here be made—and the remarkably coincident action of a sister Municipality, with the landed property of a similar Institution, may serve to illustrate how easily, and it may be unconsciously, the minor trust can be ignored in the desire to benefit the larger and more important interests which the Magistrates and Councillors of the City have ever striven faithfully to conserve. It is the duty, therefore, of all concerned in the right and honourable acting of the City Council, and in the proper administration of the affairs of Hutchesons' Hospital,

well and carefully to consider, in all its bearings, every project for the disposal of the Hospital's lands, connected with which a desire to promote the interests of the City, or the public, may induce feelings in any degree at variance with a single-minded intent to benefit and improve the property and revenue of the Hospital, for the support of the aged poor and the education of the young.

Westends.

These lands—extending to rather more than ten acres, situated in the Parish of Govan, part of the forty-five shilling land of old extent of Little Govan—lie between the Gorbals Barony and the Hospital's Estate of Camphill, which they almost serve to connect. In 1871 they were purchased by the Patrons from the Trustees of the late Archibald Edmiston, timber merchant, Glasgow, and others, at the price of £13,449 13s. 9d., under burden of a feu-duty of £25 9s., with duplication every nineteen years. The main object of this purchase was to admit of a comprehensive feuing scheme of their properties in this neighbourhood being carried out by the City Corporation and the Hospital. The precise boundaries and locality of the lands will be found by reference to the plan of the Hospital's Gorbals property, already referred to.

Whitevale Street Property.

In 1877 the Patrons further purchased a tenement and ground, extending to one rood and thirty poles, in Whitevale—which they still possess—intended for a School in the east-end of the City, but their views relative to this matter have since undergone some modification, and the plan for the establishment of a School has not yet been resolved on.

Hospital Buildings in Ingram Street.

The Patrons very expressly stated their intention, when disposing of the old buildings and ground in the Trongate, to erect new buildings of a monumental description. Accordingly, on 26th August 1795, a Committee was authorised to purchase ground in Ingram Street, opposite Hutcheson Street, “as an eligible situation for a “new Hospital,” and in the Journal for November of that year



HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL BUILDING, INGRAM STREET.

there is entered—"Gilbert Hamilton, for the two lots at head of "Hutcheson Street, fronting Ingram Street, with houses thereon, "measuring 471 square yards, £1,450."

On 20th March 1799 it was resolved that, "as soon as possible, "the Patrons shall gradually lay aside a sinking fund from falling "pensions, or falling temporary supply, or other sources, in order "to provide for the same" (*i.e.*, the erection of the new Buildings), "till such time as said sinking fund shall amount to the annual "sum of at least £150 sterling."

On 17th March 1802, plans, prepared by Mr. David Hamilton, for a new Hospital building, on the Ingram Street site, were approved of by the Patrons; and on 8th June thereafter the offer of Mr. Kenneth Mathieson, builder, for the mason-work, for £2,525—the stone to be from Possil quarry¹—was accepted, and a contract entered into with him. The work was accordingly commenced that year and finished in 1805, the sum of £2 2s. being paid in December 1804, "to George Johnston, for fixing the vane on the top of the "steeple." The structure cost in all £5,201 5s. 1d., less the value of the materials of the old buildings, which were taken by the mason for £125. There does not appear to have been any ceremonial at laying the foundation-stone, the only notice in the Records or otherwise being in the Account Books, of the sum of £4 4s., paid in August 1802, for "drink money to the masons." To the cost of the building may be added £168 11s., paid to Messrs. Harrington, for a clock put into the steeple on its completion.²

On 11th August 1803, Mr. Hamilton, the architect, writes the Patrons that, "in the design of the steeple there are two tier or "order of columns, the uppermost forming a circular temple—the "capitals of this tier of columns were intended to have been "similar to those underneath," and he suggests that it would form

¹ Some of the stone had, however, to be got from the best part of the Woodside quarry, as a sufficient amount of stone could not be got from the Possil quarry so expeditiously as to enable the building to be completed during the season (25th July 1803).

² On 30th March 1836, it is reported by Mr. Mitchell, who had previously attended to the Clock in the Hospital steeple, that "it cannot be made to go any longer, unless taken down and thoroughly repaired; "that, originally, it was a very good clock and could keep accurate time, but, from the plaster of the "steeple falling into the works, it had been much destroyed." Estimates were accordingly obtained for its repair, and a box ordered, to enclose it. In 1836 also the weather-cock on the top of the steeple is ordered to be repaired, "as the same has not been turning round lately."

a more beautiful contrast, and at the same time be more in the manner of the best examples of antique architecture, to place the richer orders over the simpler. It was accordingly agreed "that the capitals of the column should be Ionic, with a block course over."

Dr. Cleland's account may be quoted as a succinct and fairly architectural description of the building as, with slight alterations, it exists at the present time. "The basement is formed of rusticated work, on which columns of the Corinthian order are raised, supporting an entablature, over which there is an ornamented attic. Niches, designed to receive Statues of the Founders, are formed between the lateral pilasters; and the pyramidal spire, 156 feet high, rising from the back part of the buildings, gives the whole a very light and cheerful effect. The great Hall and Committee Rooms are fitted up in an elegant manner."¹

The Statues of the Founders, when the old Hospital buildings in the Trongate were taken down in 1795, were removed to the Merchants' House in the Bridgegate, £2 3s. 6d. sterling being paid for their removal.² There they probably remained till 1817, when that building was sold. We find in the accounts of 1805 a sum of £14 11s. paid to "W. Reid for work about the old Statues" of the Founders; and, on 16th March 1806, a Minute of the Patrons on the same subject. These, with subsequent accounts in 1824, prove that the original Statues were then erected in their appropriate niches at an expense of £26.

It appears that the City Corporation, the River Trust, and other public bodies, had the use of the Hospital Hall for their meetings without charge, for on 30th March 1837, "in respect that the City charged for the sittings of the Hospital Boys in the Town Churches, it is recommended that the Town should be charged £20 per annum, and the River Trust £10 per annum for such use, and other bodies proportionally."

The portion of the Hospital buildings above the hall was designed for, and during some time used as the School-room, but was soon found very inconvenient. As it had been proposed to build a house for the accommodation of the Master, and for other purposes,

¹ Annals I., p. 84. See, however, Wade's History of Glasgow, p. 171, for a more critical account of the building and its architectural features.

² 24th February 1796.

on the remaining ground fronting Ingram Street, on the east of the Hospital building,¹ a more commodious school-room was built there, with a shop beneath and some dwelling-house accommodation above, at an expense of £720 10s. 10d. This school-room and relative accommodation also proving inadequate—ninety-two square yards of open court being the whole space available to the scholars, then numbering one hundred and twenty—the Patrons resolved to obtain entirely new premises for the school.

Accordingly, new buildings were erected for a school in Crown Street, an account of which is given in a separate Chapter; and in 1852 the Patrons sold to Mr., afterwards Sir James Campbell, for £800, the strip of ground adjoining and to the east of the Hospital in Ingram Street, on which the old school-house, then occupied as a shoemaker's shop, was situated. An access, five feet five inches in width, on the east of the Hospital, was reserved, the purchaser being further taken bound not to build higher than three storeys, and with an elevation to Ingram Street to harmonise with the Hospital.

School Buildings.

The School buildings in Crown Street, Hutesontown, now exclusively appropriated as a Grammar School for boys, and those in Elgin Street for girls, are both situated on the Hospital's portion of the Gorbals Barony. A description of them is given in the Chapter relative to the Schools.

¹ 29th November 1804.



CHAPTER VI.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

HT may be desirable, at the commencement of this Chapter, to give an epitome respecting the property originally bequeathed by the Hutchesons, showing the present noble amount to which it has attained, as also the funds of the minor Mortifications under charge of the Patrons.

ABSTRACT OF THE ORIGINAL AND PRESENT PROPERTY AND REVENUES OF HUTCHESONS HOSPITAL AND RELATIVE MORTIFICATIONS.

Founder.	Date of Foundation.	Property originally Mortified.	Original Annual Income.	Present Capital.	Present Revenue.		
GEORGE HUTCHESON,	1639	Atenement in the Tron-gate, and	£1,111 2 2 ⁸ / ₁₂	£373,439 2 4½	£17,817 10 10		
THOMAS HUTCHESON,	1640	An adjoining tenement in the Tron-gate, and the interest then due on the Bonds mortified by George Hutcheson.	...				
Do.,	1641	. . . . . 583 6 8	...			
Do.,	1641	A third tenement in the Tron-gate, and 1,122 4 5 ⁴ / ₁₂	In 1641 (exclusive of the heritable subjects),				
Do.,	1641	. . . . . 555 11 1 ⁴ / ₁₂	interest at the then annual rate of 6 per cent.,			
Do.,	1641	Building advances, 645 11 1 ⁴ / ₁₂	£241 1 3				
		£4,017 15 6 ⁸ / ₁₂					
JAMES BLAIR,	1710	£555 11 1 ⁴ / ₁₂	£27 15 6 ⁸ / ₁₂			£3,064 0 9½	£122 0 0
DANIEL BAXTER,	1779	3,000 0 0	120 0 0				
WILLIAM SCOTT,	1818	12,500 0 0	495 14 0					12,501 1 7	562 10 0
MARY HOOD,	1827	6,000 0 0	300 0 0	6,000 16 2	300 0 0		

As regards the income and expenditure of the Institution at the outset, the following is an Abstract of the Preceptor's Accounts

for the year 1643,¹ when the first pensioners and boy were admitted to the Hospital :—

CHARGE.

	Scots.
Balance in Preceptor's hands at the closing of last years account,	£59 6 8
Lord Blantyre—Bond for £5,333 6s. 8d., and arrears of interest repaid,	5,546 13 4
Agnes Hamilton, "the Ladie of the Laird of Gastoune"—Bond for £1,000, and interest repaid,	1,100 0 0
Earl of Abercorn—1 years interest on Bond of £6,000,	240 0 0
Laird of Fergushill—1½ years interest on Bond of £1,333 6s. 8d.,	160 0 0
Laird of Lamont—¾ year on Bond of £2,666 13s. 4d.,	150 8 0
Marquis of Argyll—¾ year on Bond of £6,666 13s. 4d.,	376 0 0
Mr. Robert Stewart—½ year on Bond of £200,	8 0 0
James Ross of Thruscraig—1 years interest on Bond of £666 13s. 4d.,	52 3 4
Thomas Morsoune and John Andersone—Bond for £1,666 13s. 4d., and arrears of interest,	1,866 13 4
"Proffeit of 100 bolls Meill sent to the Marqueis of Argyll,"	100 0 0
	£9,659 4 8

equivalent in Sterling money to £804 18s. 8⁸/₁₂d., of which £666 13s. 4d. consisted of Capital sums.

DISCHARGE.

	Scots.
Deburst for certane particulars for the use of the said Hospital, conforme to the compt givin be Johne Wilson, read and allowit,	£355 12 4
Deburst by John Boyd, Maissoune,	26 16 0
Deburst by Jas. Colquhoun,	191 1 4
William Yair, as Clark, for his yeirs fiall,	20 0 0
James Hew, Quarriour, for 46 Aschler stones at 2s. ye peice, with 10 quoinnes stones at 16d. ye peice,	5 5 4
For carting ye said Stones, being 51 draught, at 4s. ye draught,	10 4 0
Lent to James Boyd, sone to umqle Bishop of Argyll, on Bond,	200 0 0
Lent to James Rae, Merchant, on Bond,	333 6 8
	£1,142 5 8
Carry forward,	

¹ See Minutes of 7th March 1645.

	Scots.
Brought forward,	£1,142 5 8
Lent to the Schirrof of Buit and Laird of Kaimes, on Bond,	2,000 0 0
Lent to ye Laird of Straquhir, on Bond,	2,000 0 0
Lent to the young Goodman of Kilcattane,	666 13 4
Lent to the Laird of Lamount,	2,666 13 4
Meill sent to the Marquis of Argyll,	800 0 0
	<hr/>
	£9,275 12 4
Balance owing by the Preceptor,	383 12 4
	<hr/>
	£9,659 4 8

The following Inventory of the Bonds owing to the Hospital, derived from the same source, may also be given:—

	Scots.
The Marquis of Argyll,	£6,666 13 4
The Marquis of Argyll for Meal,	800 0 0
The Earl of Abercorn and his umql brother the Laird of Strathband and Cautioners,	6,000 0 0
The Laird of Lamont and his Cautioners,	5,333 6 8
The Laird of Fergushill and his Cautioners,	2,000 0 0
The Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow,	2,000 0 0
The Laird of Caprington and his Cautioners,	2,000 0 0
The Sheriff of Bute and Laird of Kames,	2,000 0 0
William Stewart, younger, and his Cautioners,	1,333 6 8
Hugh Wallace of Underwood and his Cautioners,	1,333 6 8
The Laird of Luss and his Cautioners,	1,333 6 8
The Laird of Strachur and his Cautioners,	1,333 6 8
Robert Wallace of Rawrigs and his Cautioners,	1,000 0 0
Mr. Robert Stewart of Newtoune and his Cautioners,	833 6 8
The Laird of Lauchope and his Cautioners,	800 0 0
Hugh Gemmill of Ruchwood and others,	666 13 4
Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill and Cautioners,	666 13 4
William Stewart, Elder, and Cautioners,	666 13 4
The young Goodman of Kilcattan and Cautioners,	666 13 4
Do. do. do.,	666 13 4
John Ross of Thrusraig and his Cautioners,	666 13 4
John Rae and his Cautioners,	333 6 8
James Boyd, son of the late Bishop of Argyll,	200 0 0
	<hr/>
	£39,300 0 0

The above Accounts and the Inventory of Bonds show that, besides the amount which had already been expended on the Hospital Buildings, the Institution was then (1643) possessed of

£39,300 Scots, from the interest of which an annual revenue of £2,358 Scots was exigible, the rate of interest being six per cent. It has, however, to be observed that further outlays in the erection of the Hospital Buildings, amounting to £16,777 6s. 8d., diminished the capital to £22,522 13s. 4d. This statement of its amount is substantially corroborated by an Inventory of Bonds belonging to the Hospital, recorded in the Patrons' Minutes of 1st January 1653—when the Hospital Building had been completed—and which gives the Capital invested on Bond at £22,096 6s. 8d.

It is curious to notice in the foregoing Account the item of £100 Scots, designated "proffeit" on "Meal sent to the Marqueis "of Argyll," which would seem to indicate that our ancestors had not become acquainted with the adage urging their over sanguine descendants to refrain from counting their chickens before completed incubation, as the Patrons' anticipations of profit were unfortunately never realised. The transaction proved the very reverse, the Hospital never receiving either repayment of their outlay of £800, or of the supposed profit of £100 upon the meal.

In 1668 (6th March), or twenty-five years subsequent to the date of the above abstracted statement, when, after fairly recovering from the depression of its affairs, consequent on the purchase of the Gorbals lands, the Patrons first found themselves in a position to elect twelve old men and twelve boys, being the number directed by the Hutchesons to be maintained and educated in the Hospital, the revenue and expenditure of the Institution, classified under appropriate heads, stood as follows, viz.:—

CHARGE.	Scots.
Balance in hands of the late Preceptor,	£154 13 2
<i>Gorbals Lands.</i> Rents of the Hospital's half, viz.:—	
Victuals, 224 bolls 3 firlots 3 pecks and	
3 lippies Bear and Meal, whereof	
only 12 bolls 2 pecks are meal, at	
8½ merks the boll overhead, . £1,269 6 8	
Silver Maill and dry Multures, 199 10 8	
Capones and Coalles, 3 11 10	
	<hr/>
Teind,	£1,472 9 2
	428 6 8
	<hr/>
	1,900 15 10
Carry forward,	<hr/> £2,055 9 0

	Scots.
Brought forward,	£2,055 9 0
<i>Longcroft or Hospital Garden.</i>	
David Scot, 6 bolls of Bear of Rent,	34 0 0
<i>Ground Annuals.</i>	
Thomas Pollock and the relict of John Bogle, from tenement in Trongate,	20 0 0
<i>Interest on Loans.</i>	
Marquis of Argyll for Meal, 13 years at £48,	£624 0 0
Francis Buntine, 1 year,	36 0 0
Geill Stewart,	20 0 0
Laird of Nether Pollocks Bond,	75 0 0
	755 0 0
	£2,864 9 0

DISCHARGE.

	Scots.
Pensions to 12 old men at £100 each,	£1,200 0 0
Pensions to 12 poor boys at £50 each,	600 0 0
The Clerk—years salary,	£13 6 8
Robert Forrest, Schoolmaster—years salary,	20 0 0
Gabriel Cunninghame, Officer— do.,	6 13 4
Claud Paul, Gorbals Officer— do.,	3 0 0
	43 0 0
John Wilson—interest on £233 6s. 8d. left to the Hospital by his father, one of the old men,	14 0 0
Coalles at ye lait Preceptor's Compt making, and for ane load since, to burne in the hall ye tyme of ye wett wadder,	£0 18 0
Workmen for cleaning ye closs,	1 4 0
Mending the glass windows, pointing and lime,	11 9 0
	13 11 0
<i>Gorbals Lands.</i>	
Feu-duty to the Bishop of Glasgow,	£25 0 0
Taxatioune for 2 years,	36 13 4
Teind to the College of Glasgow,	169 6 8
Allowance of a years rent to Gavine Bogle, ane of ye tennents, he being 105 yeares old,	10 0 0
	241 0 0
Arrears of interest on the Marquis of Argyll's Bond of £800,	624 0 0
	£2,735 11 0
Balance in the Preceptor's hands,	128 18 0
	£2,864 9 0

In substance this Account shows that the Revenue of the Hospital for the year, had it been made effectual, was £2,709 15s. 10d. Scots, and its Expenditure for pensions to the old men and boys, repairs on the Hospital, salaries to Officers, and charges connected with the Gorbals lands, £2,111 11s. Scots, leaving a surplus revenue of £598 4s. 10d. Scots, or £49 17s. 0¹⁰/₁₂d. sterling.

To illustrate the progress of the Hospital's financial affairs, the following series of abstracts may also be given. That for the year 1700,¹ by which time the Patrons had become possessed of the lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, is as follows:—

CHARGE.	Scots.
Imprimis—To ane Band granted be the Members of the House to Baillie Cuming, late Preceptor, as the ballance of his accompt,	£466 13 4
A mistake in Baillie Cuming's accompts,	47 7 0
John M'Ure, late Preceptor, 1683,	86 13 4
Outstanding arrears of rent, teinds, and interest, &c., prior to 1700,	3,507 7 9
Outstanding for stones sold from Ramshorn Quarry,	440 10 0
<i>Gorbals. Rents, viz.:—</i>	
The Hospital's half of the lands and teinds of Gorbals let to George and Robert Buchanan and Thomas Hamilton on tack, at the yearly rent of	£2,434 0 0
Garnell for the Teind Barn,	15 3 0
	£2,449 3 0
<i>Ramshorn and Meadowflat, viz.:—</i>	
James Niven, money rent,	£5 0 0
42 bolls Bear at £8 per boll,	336 0 0
12 capons at 8s. per capon,	4 16 0
	£345 16 0
John Mitchell, Elder—	
11 bolls Bear,	£88 0 0
3 capons,	1 4 0
	89 4 0
Carry forward,	£435 0 0 £2,449 3 0 £4,548 11 5

¹ See Minutes of 30th March 1702.

			Scots.
Brought forward,	£435 0 0	£2,449 3 0	£4,548 11 5
John Mitchell, Younger—			
9¼ bolls Bear,	£74 0 0		
2 capons,	0 16 0		
	74 16 0		
John Woodrow, Younger—			
13 bolls,	£104 0 0		
3 capons,	1 4 0		
	105 4 0		
William Stewart and William Morrison, Gardners, for the Ramshorn yard,		322 10 0	
Quarry set to Robert Dickie at a fixed rent of		133 6 8	
		1,070 16 8	
<i>Hospital Garden.</i>			
William Hutchison for 6 roods of land,		50 0 0	
<i>Hospital Building.</i>			
William M'Rae for one of the lofts,	£14 0 0		
James Muirhead for the other loft,	16 0 0		
		30 0 0	
<i>Feu-duties in Trongate.</i>			
Mr. John Bogle, for his house, South Trongate,	£6 13 4		
James Pollock, for his house, South Trongate,	6 13 4		
		13 6 8	
Income for crop 1700,			3,613 6 4
Total of the Charge,			£8,161 17 9

DISCHARGE.

<i>Hospital.</i>			Scots.
Pensioners—			
12 old men at £100 each, one being dead part of the year,		£1,150 0 0	
Funeral expenses of one man,		20 0 0	
		£1,170 0 0	
Boys—			
12 Boys at £50 each,		£600 0 0	
Apprentice fees for 2 Boys,		100 0 0	
		700 0 0	
Carry forward,			£1,870 0 0

Financial Affairs.

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		Scots.
Brought forward,		£1,870 0 0
Salaries, viz.:-		
James M'Bryd, Clerk,	£13 6 8	
William Hamilton, his man,	6 0 0	
	<hr/>	£19 6 8
Peter Reid, Schoolmaster,	60 0 0	
William Hutchison, Gardener,	25 0 0	
John Glen, Officer,	10 0 0	
	<hr/>	114 6 8
<i>Repairs.</i>		
Ordinary—on Buildings, &c.,	£138 12 2	
Extra for building "ane House of Office,"	332 14 10	
	<hr/>	471 7 0
Miscellaneous,		19 7 6
Law Expenses,		5 10 2
<i>Gorbals Lands.</i>		
Teinds, viz.:-		
Parsonage, 32 bolls of Bear, at £7 5s. per boll,	£232 0 0	
4 bolls of Meal, at Commissariot fiars, at £6 2s. per boll,	24 8 0	
	<hr/>	£256 8 0
Vicarage,	0 15 0	
	<hr/>	£257 3 0
Feu-duty, viz.:-		
Silver rent,	£3 0 0	
Victual—4 bolls Meal, at the Bishops Fiars of £6 5s. 4d. per boll,	25 1 4	
	<hr/>	28 1 4
		285 4 4
<i>Ramshorn and Meadowflat.</i>		
Feu-duty, viz.:-		
Silver rent,	£0 18 0	
Meal and Malt—3 bolls 3 firlots, at £11 6s. 8d. and £9 per boll,	78 1 0	
Cess,	50 0 0	
Salaries to Precentor and Bedel of Barony Church,	0 18 10	
	<hr/>	£129 17 10
Interest on borrowed funds at 5 and 5½ per cent. for the current year,	335 10 8	
	<hr/>	465 8 6
Expenditure for crop 1700,		£3,231 4 2

	Scots.
Brought forward,	£3,231 4 2
Arrears of interest on borrowed funds of former years paid in this crop,	£90 0 0
Arrears outstanding due to the Hospital, viz.:—	
Of rents, teinds, and interest, £2,706 9 5	
For stone from Hospital Quarry, 330 10 0	
	3,036 19 5
Balance due to Bailie Cumming,	467 13 2
John M'Ure, late Preceptor,	86 13 4
	3,681 5 11
Balance in hands of Preceptor,	1,249 7 8
	<u>£8,161 17 9</u>

Previous to the year 1736 no valuation of the Heritable Properties and Stock of the Incorporation appears to have been made, at least none is recorded in the Preceptor's Accounts, or in the Minutes of the Patrons. In 1736¹ a new system of Accounts was commenced, in which the following valuation was adopted:—

	Scots.
The Hospital's half of the Gorbals, and Muir thereof, with the drawn teinds, set in tack to Robert and James Robertson and James Rae, merchant, for 19 years, from Martinmas 1732, stated to yield per annum,	£2,434 0 0
Lands of Ramshorn, set in tack at per annum,	£572 5 10
Lands of Meadowflat,	213 6 8
Houses in Ramshorn,	120 0 0
	905 12 6
Three acres in Garngadhill,	40 0 0
New Yard at the back of the Hospital,	58 0 0
A Loft or Room in the Hospital,	24 0 0
Feu-duties of subjects, south side of Trongate,	13 6 8
	<u>£3,474 19 2</u>
<i>Deduct</i> —Feu and teind of Gorbals, and feu, teind, and cess of Ramshorn and Meadowflat,	377 10 10
	<u>£3,097 8 4</u>

Equivalent to £258 2s. 4¹/₁₂d. sterling.

¹ See Journal of 1736.

	Scots.
Computed at 20 years purchase at	£61,948 6 8
Arrears of Rents,	3,572 7 10
	<hr/>
	£65,520 14 6
Sundry persons by Bond, &c.,	£10,968 13 4
Interest on Bonds,	679 15 0
	<hr/>
	11,648 8 4
Balance due by John Robertson, late Preceptor,	860 16 9
	<hr/>
Total of the Charge,	£78,029 19 7
<i>Deduct</i> —Arrears of Teind and Feu due by Hospital for their lands of Gorbals and Ramshorn,	283 3 2
	<hr/>
Showing the nett Stock of the Hospital at September 1736 as	£77,746 16 5

From the same Record it appears that at this time, 1736,¹ there were—

	Scots.
14 Old Men receiving pensions of £100 per annum,	£1,400 0 0
Funeral charges of 2 Old Men at £12 each,	24 0 0
	<hr/>
	£1,424 0 0
14 Boys on Hutchesons' at £50 each,	£750 0 0
Prentice fees to 4 Boys of £50 each,	200 0 0
	<hr/>
	950 0 0
3 Old Men on Blair's Mortification at £66 13s. 4d. each,	£200 0 0
4 Boys on Blair's at £33 6s. 8d. each,	133 6 8
	<hr/>
	333 6 8
Schoolmaster,	£84 0 0
Officer,	10 0 0
Gardener,	40 0 0
Clerk and his man,	19 6 8
	<hr/>
	153 6 8
	<hr/>
	£2,860 13 4

Equivalent to £238 7s. 9¹/₁₂d. sterling.

In 1785, when the Patrons had become dispossessed of their Ramshorn and Meadowflat property, but before a sale had been effected of the old Hospital Buildings in Trongate, and adjacent

¹ See Minutes of 23rd September 1735.

garden ground, or of the lands in Garngadhill, a statement, of which the following is an abstract, is entered in the Journal of the Hospitals Accounts:—

		Sterling.
The Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow feus, &c.:—		
For lands in Ramshorn and Meadowflat per annum,	£113 10 0	
For 1 acre 3 roods 32 falls, Ramshorn Church, &c.,	8 0 0	
For lands of Deanside and Cribbs,	32 0 0	
	£153 10 0	
The Feu-duty and Teinds payable from said lands are—		
Feu-duty to the College,	£0 0 1	
Three bolls and 3 firloths of victual by the College fiars, estimated at 12s. per boll,	2 5 0	
Feus of Ramshorn and Meadowflat payable to the town,	8 17 0	
	11 2 1	
	£142 7 11	
The above feu-duty of £142 7s. 11d., valued at 20 years purchase, is,		£2,847 18 4
The Hospital's one-half of the Barony and Muir of Gorbals. The gross amount of rent is £1,011 19s. 4d. sterling.		
The Hospital's share of the old rent is £2,434 Scots, or	£202 16 8	
Their share of the new additional rent is computed at £3,525 19s. Scots, or	293 16 7	
	£496 13 3	
<i>Deduct</i> —The Hospital's half of the Teind and Feu-duty is—		
Feu-duty silver,	£0 5 0	
4 bolls meal, valued at 12s.,	2 8 0	
Teind, 4 bolls meal at 12s.,	2 8 0	
Silver,	0 1 3	
	£5 2 3	
Carry forward,	£5 2 3	£2,847 18 4

				Sterling.
Brought forward, .	£5 2 3	£496 13 3		£2,847 18 4
32 bolls of Teind payable to the Minister of Govan, .	19 4 0			
	<hr/>	24 6 3		
		<hr/>	£472 7 0	

The above half of Gorbals, valued at 20 years purchase, is . 9,447 0 0

Subjects within the Royalty of Glasgow, viz.:-

Ground Annual from subjects in Trongate,
sometime Andrew Leitch now John Boyd, £0 11 1½

Ground Annual from subjects in Trongate,
formerly Robert Proven now William
Brown, Seedsman, 0 11 1½

Feu-duty of 3 acres in Garngad feued to
James M'Lehose now John Thom. The
feuar pays teind, cess, and all public
burdens, 2 16 0

3½ acres in Garngad, for-
merly Bailie Stirling's, set
to John Matthie, £4 15 0

Deduct—Teind payable to
the Town of Glasgow, 0 7 0

3 acres in Gallowmuir, for-
merly Provost Ingram's,
set to James M'Corkle, £6 13 4

Deduct—Teind payable to
the Town of Glasgow, 0 8 0

A Loft in the Hospital set to Bailie Thomas
Scott, 2 10 0

The Hospital Yard and
Foreshop, formerly a
Gardener's house, set to
John M'Auslan at £20 0 0

Additional rent for repairs, 2 8 0

The Hospital Hall set to Gordon & Jack, 10 0 0

A Foreshop in the Hospital set to William
Robertson at 9 0 0

A Foreshop set to John Wilsone at 10 0 0

A Foreshop set to James Campbell at 10 0 0

Carry forward, £78 9 6½ £12,294 18 4

	Sterling.
Brought forward,	£78 9 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ £12,294 18 4
The value of the above subjects, computed at 20 years purchase, is (stated at),	1,569 10 10
In 1779 there is added to the value of the houses, &c., £26, as the cost of the new Pavement before the Shops of the Hospital, for which the tenants paid an additional rent,	26 0 0
	£13,890 9 2
In Journal for 1784, James Spreul having paid that sum for the privilege of making an encroachment on the Hospital's property, and for the damage done by his new building, there is deducted,	160 0 0
Making a total Stock value in 1784 of	£13,730 9 2

At the commencement of the present century¹ the free stock of the Hospital is stated in the Books at £21,682 15s. 5 $\frac{11}{12}$ d., of which £20,070 16s. 1 $\frac{4}{12}$ d. is set down as the value of "Houses and lands." This amount cannot, however, be said truly to represent the value of the Hospital's property at that time, as it is merely a continuation of the value put upon the several subjects belonging to the Hospital in the year 1785, with the addition of the cost of acquisitions, subsequently made, for the purpose of rendering the Gorbals property more compact, and admitting of streets being laid off to greater advantage.

The following Abstract of the Hospital's capitalized rental, and of the monies owing to, or by, the Hospital in 1800, showing the stock to amount to £36,106 18s. 8 $\frac{4}{6}$ d. sterling, is given with the view of affording a more correct idea of the value of the property then belonging to the Incorporation, and for comparison with future years, when another valuation had been made, both of which, according to the estimate of the present day, may be regarded as safe, if not low, valuations.

	Revenue.	Stock.
<i>Lands of Gorbals, &c.</i>		
Rents and Feu-duties,	£994 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	£21,785 5 7
<i>Lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, Deanside and Cribbs.</i>		
Feu-duties and Ground Annuals payable by the City of Glasgow,	153 10 0	3,377 0 0
Carry forward,	£1,148 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	£25,162 5 7

¹ See Journal of 1800.

	Revenue.	Stock.
Brought forward,	£1,148 5 8½	£25,262 5 7
<i>Old Hospital in Trongate, and Garden Ground.</i>		
Ground Annuals,	329 5 0	7,243 10 0
<i>Subjects, south side of Trongate.</i>		
Ground Annuals,	1 2 2⅔	24 8 10⅔
<i>Garngadhill.</i>		
Ground Annual of £2 16s., and Rents, £5 13s.,	8 9 0	185 18 0
<i>Gallowmuir.</i>		
Ground Annual therefrom,	50 18 0	1,119 16 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
22 years purchase whereof is	£1,537 19 11½	£33,835 18 5¼
Subjects at corner of Ingram and John Streets, purchased for £1,450, on part of which the present Hospital now stands. Rents there- from	71 0 0	1,450 0 0
Houses adjoining to old Glasgow Bridge, pur- chased at £692 15s.,	34 5 0	692 15 0
Grass rent for Blindburn,	3 3 0	
Govan Church—Seat Rents valued at £55 18s. 9d.,	1 1 0	55 18 9
Interest on Monies on Bond, £1,690; in Bank, £1,188 6s. 6d.,	119 11 0	2,878 6 6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1,766 19 11½	£38,912 18 8¼
<i>Deduct</i> —Interest on £2,806, borrowed from Bax- ter's Mortification,	140 6 0	2,806 0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1,626 13 11½	
	<hr/>	
Total Valuation,		£36,106 18 8¼

At this time (1800) the Revenue and Expenditure Account of the Institution¹ stood as follows:—

	REVENUE.
Gorbals Lands, viz. :—	
Rents,	£757 19 3
Feus of Hutchesontown,	236 16 5½
	<hr/>
	£994 15 8½
Houses south of Old Bridge—Feu-duties,	34 5 0
	<hr/>
Carry forward,	£1,029 0 8½

¹ See Journal, p. 215.
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Brought forward,	£1,029	0	8½
Govan Church Seats, 2 yrs.,	2	2	0
Grass at Blindburn,	3	3	0
Ramshorn, Meadowflat, Deanside, and Cribbs—			
Ground Annuals,	153	10	0
Mortified Property in Trongate—			
Ground Annuals,	329	5	0
Subjects, south side of Trongate—Ground Annuals,	1	2	2⅔
Garngadhill—Ground Annuals, &c.,	8	9	0
Gallowmuir—Ground Annual,	50	18	0
Ingram Street Property—Rents,	71	0	0
Interest on Loans,	119	18	10
	<hr/>		
Annual Revenue,	£1,768	8	9½
Value of Materials of House in Rutherglen Loan pulled down,	37	5	0
John Robertson and Cautioners—Instalment in part repayment of			
Loan of £1,785,	595	0	0
Sum in Thistle Bank, 1st January 1800,	300	0	0
Arrears of Rents and Feus outstanding, 1st January 1800,	1,340	15	11⅔
Balance due James Hill, Factor, 1st January, 1801,	110	19	7⅓
	<hr/>		
	<u>£4,152</u>		
		9	4⅓

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions, viz. :—

53 Men,	£330	19	8
79 Women,	514	6	8
	<hr/>		
	£845	6	4

Funeral Charges, Temporary Supply, and Extra

Charities,	39	17	5½
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School, viz. :—

32 boys' maintenance money,			
£3 each,	96	0	0
Clothing, Shoes, &c.,	115	12	0½
Books, Stationery, and Inci-			
dents,	11	11	2
Annual Dinner, &c.,	5	15	0
School house rent, ½ year,	10	0	2
Church Seat-rents, 1 year,	6	12	0
Schoolmaster's Salary, do.,	30	0	8
Music Master, do.,	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	280	11	0½

Carry forward, £1,165 14 10

Brought forward,	£1,165	14	10	
Salaries, viz. :—				
Factor,	£64	0	0	
Clerk,	5	0	0	
Officer,	12	0	0	
				81 0 0
Interest on loan from Baxter's Mortification, .		140	6	0
Expense of Feuing,		8	15	8
Public burdens,		82	9	7
Incidents and Reparations,	£93	3	11	
Tenants in Gorbals Barony repairs,	8	0	2	
				101 4 1
Annuities,		5	0	4
Annual Expenditure,				£1,584 10 6
Sum in Bank, 1st January 1801,	£1,188	6	6	
Arrears outstanding,	1,295	8	8 ¹ / ₆	
Balance due James Hill, Factor, 1st January 1800,	84	3	7 ⁵ / ₁₂	
				2,567 18 10 ¹ / ₁₂
				£4,152 9 4 ¹ / ₁₂

In the Appendix to this volume will be found an Abstract of the Revenues and Expenditure and Balance Accounts of Hutchesons' Hospital, and of the relative Mortifications for the year 1880, to which satisfactory and gratifying attention may be directed. To supply, so far, the information which may be desired, between the present time and the dates at which Abstracts of the yearly Accounts have been given in the foregoing Chapter, a Table or Conspectus is also given in the Appendix, showing, since 1737,¹ the progressive annual increase in the stock and the yearly Revenue and Expenditure of the Institution; also, since 1790—when it becomes practicable to give correct information—the number of men and women on the Pension Roll; and, since 1837, the number of boys educated in the Hospital School.

¹ From the mode in which the Accounts of the Hospital were kept prior to 1737, it would be more than difficult to give any regular or correct statement of its annual Revenue and Expenditure, or even a progressive view of its Stock. In those early Accounts which, however, were most methodically engrossed in the Minute Books, the Preceptor charges himself, but not always in any systematic arrangement or order, with the principal sums contained in the Bonds due to the Hospital, interest and rents, as well as outstanding arrears, frequently without distinguishing them from one another, or stating the years to which the arrears were applicable.

By reverting to the epitome given at the commencement of this Chapter the principal additions to the funds under charge of the Hospital will be seen to have been:—

James Blair's,	£555	7	1 ⁴ / ₁₂
Daniel Baxter's,	3,000	0	0
William Scott's,	12,500	0	0
Mary Hood's Trustees,	6,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
In all,	£22,055	7	1 ⁴ / ₁₂
	<hr/>		

For the administration and disposal of the income from these certain specific conditions and provisions, as before narrated, were attached by the Donors.

In addition to these sums, the Hospital has at various times received augmentations to its capital, not only from charitable and well-disposed individuals, but also from not a few grateful pensioners, who, on re-attaining the enjoyment of better circumstances, were not unmindful of the aid judiciously extended to them, by the Patrons, in their time of need. Of the whole of these benefactions a list is given in the Appendix. To these donations no special conditions were attached. They were simply bequeathed to the Patrons to be administered along with, and as a part of, the ordinary funds of the Hospital, and the amounts are consequently not now distinguished from the ordinary funds of the Institution. This is also the case with the realisation of the lands mortified by John Bryson, to which allusion has already been made.

At the present day, by careful administration and management on the part of the Preceptor and Patrons, and by their acting on the wise counsel of the Founders, to buy arable land in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, whose citizens they designed to benefit, truly foreseeing that with the prosperity of the City, and through the energy and enterprise of its inhabitants, such purchases would come to be most highly advantageous, the capital of the Hospital now amounts, by a most moderate computation, to the sum of £373,439 2s. 4¹/₂d., and the capital of the Special Mortifications to the further sum of £21,565 18s. 6¹/₂d., together, £395,005 os. 11d.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE PRECEPTOR AND PATRONS.

The Preceptor.



GEORGE HUTCHESON “constituted the Provost, Baillies, “Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener”—without mention of the Town Council—“and the ordinary Ministers of “Glasgow, and their successors in office” Patrons of the Hospital, “requesting them to see the Foundators Will accomplished, and to take the said office upon them, and to discharge “their duty therein, as they should answer to God.”

For the reason mentioned in a previous Chapter, George Hutcheson’s Deed of Mortification requires to be read in conjunction with the Contract by which it was ratified, entered into in 1640, between Thomas Hutcheson and the above-named Patrons, who thereby formally recorded their acceptance of office, and bound themselves for its faithful performance.

By this Contract certain provisions, which have already been adverted to, were agreed upon for the Hospital administration. The constitution of the Patronage was continued as in George Hutcheson’s Mortification, but in addition, with a view to the practical management of the Hospital’s affairs, the Contract provided that the Patrons should “make choice of any honest man “and an ordinary Councillor of the Burgh to be Collector to the “Hospital”—“to be chosen yearly in Council by advice and “consent of the said Patrons and Council of the Burgh.”

In his further Deed of Ratification and Eik of 1641 Thomas Hutcheson alludes to the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the Burgh as being the Patrons of the Hospital, and accordingly assigns to them sundry Bonds. In doing so—obviously *per incuriam*—he omits to mention the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and Ministers of the City, who were appointed as Patrons under his former Deeds.

In his Mortification of 1641, for the School, Thomas Hutcheson simply appoints "the Town of Glasgow" Patrons thereof. The expression "Town" is so far explained by his direction to "the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the said Burgh" yearly to nominate "four of the maist qualifiet of their ain number, with four of the ordinary Ministers of the Town, for the tyme," who, with the "Master of the House," or, as he afterwards came to be styled, the "Preceptor," should meet "to cognosce and determine concerning the reception, admissiõn, and intertainment of the founded persons, and the ordering and government of the said House." In the Eik to this Deed, of 10,000 merks, in 1641, applicable to both Hospital and School—the Provost, Bailies, and Council are again spoken of as the Patrons.

From the above it will be seen that the terms of the original Deeds of Mortification, as regards the constitution of the Patronage, are neither precise nor altogether consistent, and their discrepancy has occasionally, in the administration of the Hospital affairs, given rise to differences and disputes which happily are all now set at rest.

As regards the Preceptor, or Master, Thomas Hutcheson, by his Deed of 9th March 1641, appointed that, besides ingathering the rents of the Hospital, he should have charge "of the ruling and governing thereof during the time of his office." The various Deeds of Mortification, which make mention of the Preceptor's appointment, express with sufficient clearness that he required to be "an ordinary Councillor of the Burgh." Accordingly in practice he was chosen annually by the Patrons at their General Meeting, shortly after the election of Town Councillors, and has invariably been one of the Council at the time of his first election; but not unfrequently the Preceptor was re-elected, or continued in office, although he had ceased to be a Member of the Council.¹ At present, all that the Act of Parliament requires is, that he

¹ One instance of this was the case of ex-Provost Andrew Cochrane in 1763. He had doubtless continuously till that date, since 1736, held office as Preceptor while duly qualified either as Provost, Bailie, or Councillor; and his re-election to the Preceptorship in 1763, when not so qualified, is the more noticeable that his immediate predecessor, Mr. John Robertson, was in 1736 (11th November) discontinued from the office of Preceptor in consequence of being no longer a Councillor. See also Minutes of 14th February 1788, 15th February and 4th April 1821. On the other hand, see Minutes of 18th February 1813, 12th February 1834, and 6th November 1843.

shall "be annually elected by the Patrons from among their own number."¹

The Preceptor may from year to year be, and usually is, re-elected for some years in succession. When present he is Chairman of all Meetings, and is *ex officio* a Member of all Committees of the Patrons. If he is absent at any of the General Meetings, the Patrons make choice of one of their number to be Chairman. It is the Preceptor's province to fix the precise days for holding the stated or other Meetings of the Patrons, whom he may convene as often as he thinks necessary, to give instruction to the officials of the Hospital and School, and to take cognisance of the general superintendence and direction of the Institution and its affairs.

The earliest recorded election to the Preceptorship of the Hospital was on 17th August 1641, when Mr. Thomas Hutcheson appointed Colin Campbell, younger, late Bailie, to be "Maister "and Collector," and to take charge of building the Hospital. This election, confirmed by the Provost, Bailies, and Council, forms the first Minute in the Records. On 12th November 1642, Colin Campbell was re-elected by the Provost, Bailies, and Council, "for "the year to come." Other Minutes record his re-election to this office, which he continued to hold till 1647, when William Hume was chosen "Maister," as appears from the Town Council Records.² In the same Records we find³ William Hume expressing his inability to attend during the ensuing half-year to the charge of the Hospital affairs, and consequently relieved therefrom by the Council, who, by a plurality of votes, appointed James Hamilton, merchant, to be Master of the Hospital.

So strict a requirement as the above Minute implied seems, very shortly afterwards, to have been regarded by the Patrons as inexpedient. On 18th August 1649, it appears from the Hospital Records that a Deputy Preceptorship was instituted, *pro tempore*, John Grahame being, of that date, appointed "to have oversight of "the Hospital in absence of the present Master."

Originally it was the province of the Preceptor to keep the Title Deeds, Bonds, and other Writs belonging to the Hospital, and annually to produce them, with an account of his intrusions

¹ Section 2.

² 14th May 1647.

³ 22nd January 1648.

for the past year. This practice was so far changed in 1648, that we find (7th January) Colin Campbell, the late Master, handing in to the Bailies and Council all the Writs previously in his custody, "conforme to ane Inventar yrof in ane little buike subscrivit with "his hand," which book and papers were "put in ye tounes hous "q^r ye rest of ye tounes Writtes lyes, within ye iron doire yrof." Of this door the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener kept the keys. This arrangement being subsequently found unsuitable, the Preceptor was, on 18th May 1691, directed "to provyde a chist "or a cabinet for keeping of the hail Wrytes belonging to this "Hospital, which is to have two locks and two keys, one thereof "to be kept be the Preceptor and the other be the Town Clerk, "that the Preceptor may have access, upon his receipt, to take "out any of the saids Wrytes as need requires; which chist is to "lye in the Clerk's Chamber."

In the early period of the Hospital's history the designation of the head of the Institution is most frequently "Master of the "House" or Hospital. He is also often styled "Collector" or "Treasurer." In 1664 (12th February) the title of "Preceptor" appears, for the first time, to have been given him, the election of Donald M'Gilchrist, merchant, being minuted as "Collector and "Preceptor of the Hospital," and this designation of Preceptor is almost invariably used afterwards.

It is not improbable that the title of Preceptor was given in consequence of the duty, which seems about this time to have been undertaken or imposed upon him, of "admonishing" and by precept "exhorting" the old men and boys.¹ For a similar reason the Master of St. Nicholas Hospital, in Glasgow, received the same designation.

While, as may readily be believed, and indeed as is evidenced by many a contested election, the Preceptorship of the Hospital has ever been regarded as conferring special honour and dignity, yet the duties it involves effectually prevent it from being by any means a sinecure. So early as 1663 (27th February) it is minuted, "in regaird that now the Collectors and Maisters of the Hospital "ar burdined with the collecting and inseeking of the rent of the

¹ See Minutes of 12th February 1664, *et seqr.*, and particularly 27th September 1743.

“Gorballes without ony benefeit for their paines”—“it is therfor
“concludit be the Patrounes, conveyed, that no persone sall be
“burdined yrwith heirafter, longer nor ane yeire, allenarlie.”

Upon this footing the matter appears to have rested for several years. Latterly, the inexpediency¹ of devolving on the person who held the honorary appointment of Preceptor the responsible and purely professional duties of the Collectorship of the Institution became apparent. Accordingly, on 7th September 1708, a remit was made to a committee to consider and report “whether or not
“it will tend to the good and advantage of this Hospital, that in
“time coming ane yearly salary should be appoynted to the Preceptor
“yrof, for his encouragement in taking pains, care, and diligence in
“the affairs of the Hospital.” Naturally, however, it was felt that the receipt of a salary might derogate from the honorary character of the Preceptorship, and, until the institution of the separate office of the Factor and Chamberlain of the Institution, the only outcome from the above remit, or rather of the feeling which it expressed, were the following Minutes of the Patrons, which may appropriately be quoted. 23rd August 1709, “considering that James Sloss has
“been Preceptor these nyne years past, and is yet continued Pre-
“ceptor, and that he has been extraordinary serviceable to the
“Hospital in his good management, and freeing the Hospital of
“many debts and incumbrances, do therefor allow the said James
“Sloss the soume of two hundred pund Scots money, as a token
“for his sd extraordinary service.”²

On 17th September 1729, “in respect that Robert Alexander
“has been Preceptor since 1713, and has been extraordinary ser-
“viceable to the Hospital in his good management, and augmenting
“the revenue of the Hospital, do therefor, and upon account of any

¹ Some indication of this may be gathered from the Accounts kept by the Preceptors themselves, one of whom, John M'Ure, it may be mentioned, had not been found altogether a satisfactory administrator of the Hospital's funds. Among other instances, on 31st July 1685, the Patrons appoint “John M'Cuir, “lait Preceptor, aither to instruct that he paid Charles Miller's prenteis fee, or then to pay the samen to the “said boy, or pay back the samen to the Hospitall, in respect the samen is allowed to him in his former “accompt.” Mr. M'Ure, however, did neither, and the £50 Scots of apprentice fee was, on 20th June 1690, paid to the boy Miller—anent whom, see Chapter I., p. 11; see also Hospital Minutes of 18th May 1691.

² James Sloss apparently ceased to be Preceptor by reason of ill health, as the account of William Donaldson, his successor in the Preceptorship, shows that the above honorarium was paid in part to his widow. See 31st August 1710.

“loss he has sustained by his management, allow him to retain in his hand the soume of £384 Scots, out of the first end of the balance due by him, as a token of his extraordinary service and loss.” Again, on 22nd October 1776, “The Patrons unanimously agree to request Andrew Cochrane, Preceptor, for his long and faithful services to the public, particularly for the great care and attention he has long paid to the affairs of the Hospital, and the increase of funds thereof by his diligent management, to sit in order to get his picture drawn, to be hung up in the Laigh Council Chamber.”¹ And, to conclude these notices of honour bestowed on their official chief, the Patrons² resolved “that it would be fit and becoming that, like the other authorities of the City, a Badge or Medal, suspended from a Gold Chain or Collar, should form the insignia of the Office of Preceptor.” The Chain and Collar now in use, costing £145, were accordingly obtained, and worn for the first time at the General Meeting of the Patrons on 23rd November 1857.

The Patrons.

Respecting the Patrons, sufficient mention has already been made of the qualification originally requisite for their tenure of office, in the preceding narrative of the various Deeds of Mortification by the brothers Hutcheson and Contract with the City Corporation. At the institution of the Hospital and School in 1639-41, the Patrons consisted of the Provost, two Merchant Bailies, and one Trades' Bailie, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon-Convener, and fifteen Councillors of the Burgh, also three Ministers of Glasgow, viz.:—The Cathedral or Inner High, the Tron (erected in 1592), and Blackfriars' (erected in 1622) Parish Churches—in all, twenty-four individuals.³

¹ Andrew Cochrane having died during his tenure of the Preceptorship, a Committee was appointed (21st June 1777) to balance his accounts, and to get from his representative the Hospital Title Deeds and other papers in his possession. In the subsequent Minutes (22nd September 1778) the Preceptor in office is authorised “to pay to Cochrane, Limner in Glasgow, the sum of £10 10s. for drawing the picture of the deceased Provost Cochrane,” and £1 5s. “to Robert Smith, Wright, for the frame.”

² 24th November 1856.

³ The Barony Parish of Glasgow, which was erected in the year 1595, has always been regarded as a landward parish, and the Minister of that Church has never acted as a Patron.

The Patrons now number seventy-two, the increase having thus arisen.

In 1648 the Outer High or St. Paul's Parish was erected, whereby an additional Minister was added, and another in 1687, by the erection of St. George's Parish.

In 1711, from an Act of Council, dated 22nd October 1711, confirmed by the Convention of Royal Burghs,¹ it appears that the Council of the Burgh then consisted of the Lord Provost, three Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, thirteen Merchant and twelve Trades' Councillors, with whom the five above-mentioned Ministers made the Patrons then number in all thirty-six. Subsequently, however, and until 1836, the Merchant and Trades' Councillors appear only to have numbered, respectively, twelve and eleven.

In 1720 the Ramshorn Parish was erected, in 1763 St. Andrew's, and in 1782 St. Enoch's Parish. At this date, therefore, the number of the Patrons stood at thirty-seven.

In 1801, one Merchant and one Trades' Bailie were added to the Magistracy by Act of the Convention of Royal Burghs.

In 1819 St. John's Parish was erected, and St. James' in 1820, at which time the Patrons numbered forty-one.

In 1836 the City was divided into five Wards, each represented by six Councillors, but as the Lord Provost and five Bailies were among the representatives of the Wards, the addition to the Patronage was one Member only. In 1846 a new subdivision of the City into six Wards, with an increased Magistracy, took place under the Municipal Act of that year. The Patronage then came to consist of the Lord Provost, eight Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon-Convener, and forty-eight Councillors—including, however, the Provost and Bailies—making therefore fifty lay Patrons, and ten Ministers—in all, sixty individuals.

At this number it remained till 1872, when the Hutchesons' Hospital Act added twelve Patrons, viz.:—three to be elected by each of the Merchant and Trades' Houses, and six to be elected by the Patrons themselves, from among the Ministers of religion officiating in Glasgow, not being Ministers of the Established Church, and to

¹ See M'Ure's History, Edition of 1830, p. 160.

hold office during their incumbency—not more than two elected Ministers of any one denomination to hold office at one time. By the Municipal Extension Act of 1872, the Magistracy of the City was increased from eight to ten, but as the number of the Council remained the same, this made no change in the Patronage of the Hospital, the number of which was then, as now, seventy-two.

For the more effective administration of the Hospital affairs the Patrons are annually divided into COMMITTEES. It would formerly appear to have been the practice when a Patron acted on a particular Committee that he continued a member of it during the whole time of his remaining a patron, as vacancies arising from such demissions, and not, as now, the annual appointment of the various Committees, are only minuted in the Records of the Hospital.¹

At the present day, the members of the different Committees are all annually elected, but it is so obviously in the interest of the Institution to continue on the respective Committees the Patrons whose experience has best fitted them for the discharge of their varied duties, that, although altered in form, the practice remains substantially the same as in the olden time.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In virtue of the Deeds of Endowment, Royal Charter, and Act of Parliament, and the powers inherent in the Managers of such an Institution, the Preceptor and Patrons have at various dates passed Regulations for their government and for the management of the funds and estate entrusted to their charge. The Rules now in force are exhibited in the following abstract.

General Meetings.

Four General Meetings of the Patrons are held in the course of the year, at which eleven Members are required to constitute a quorum. The first is in November, as soon after the annual election of the City Councillors as can be conveniently arranged. At this Meeting the Preceptor, the different Committees, and the various Officials are elected for the following year.

¹ See so late as 4th April 1843.

The Committees are as follows :—On LANDS ; on FINANCE ; on EDUCATION ; on CLOTHING ; on PENSIONS ; TO SIGN CHARTERS AND OTHER DEEDS.

Another General Meeting is held in March or April, at which the Factor's Books and Accounts for the preceding year, after having been audited, are submitted to the Patrons, and if approved of, the Factors are discharged of their intromissions. At this Meeting also, the report of the Finance Committee on the state of the funds, and on Pensions which have lapsed by death or otherwise during the previous year are submitted, and the sum to be set aside for distribution in Pensions is fixed.

A third General Meeting is held usually in May or June, at which Pensions are granted, and the circumstances, when necessary, of the Pensioners already on the Roll considered.

Another Meeting is held, usually in August, for the transaction of general business.

At the request of the Preceptor, or Chairman, all General Meetings are opened and closed with prayer by a clerical Patron, and the Minutes of the preceding General Meeting, and intervening Meetings of Committees, are read.

At all Meetings the Preceptor, or other Chairman, has a deliberative as well as a casting vote in cases of equality.

Duties of Committees and General Management.

COMMITTEE ON LANDS.

The duty of this Committee is to attend to the feuing and management of the lands and other properties of the Institution.

When it is desired to feu land from the Hospital, an offer, made in writing, and stating the price offered per square yard, is submitted to a Meeting of the Lands Committee. The Patrons deem it right, as administrators of property held in trust, to feu their ground by public roup, in order to invite competition ; to be cautious in selling large lots ; and to stipulate that the ground sold be immediately built upon, in order adequately to secure the feu-duty, and because buildings enhance the value of their remaining lands. The Committee consider whether the price offered is such as, in the exercise

of a sound discretion, they are disposed to sell the ground for ; and, if so, advertisements specifying the extent and situation of the ground, and the upset price at which it is to be exposed to public auction, are inserted in at least three of the local newspapers. The intending feuar has then an opportunity of repeating his offer, and, should no higher offerer appear, he is preferred to the purchase. The price per square yard offered at the roup is always declared to be convertible by the Patrons into an annual feu-duty, at the rate of five per cent. upon the amount, with duplication of the feu-duty every nineteenth year. Different building plans, prepared with a due regard to situation, are kept by the Chamberlains. All parties feuing are bound to erect buildings according to the particular elevation, and to finish them in a manner not inferior to what is stipulated in the Articles of Roup, and within the first year after their entry, for which year the Patrons, in order to encourage builders, are in the habit of not exacting any feu-duty.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The duties of this Committee are to examine the Accounts and Books of the Hospital ; compare and check therewith the printed Annual Abstract, of which a copy is sent to each Patron ; report to the Patrons the state of the funds, and what amount they consider may be allowed for the Charitable and Educational purposes of the Hospital for the ensuing year ; and meet on any occasion, when required, in regard to the funds or expenditure of the Hospital.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

The duties of this Committee are to examine the Schedules issued to applicants who apply to be enrolled on the funds as Pensioners, and to instruct as to which are to be printed and divided into districts for more convenient visitation, with the view to further inquiry. The Committee divide themselves into Sub-Committees, each of which visits the applicants within their particular district, at their respective homes. The Committee thereafter meet again, deliberate carefully on the reports of the Sub-Committees, and decide upon the applicants whom they are prepared to recommend

to the Patrons for aid, and the amount of Pension to be granted each—of which a list is prepared.

A copy of the printed list of the whole applicants is sent to each Patron, with the notice summoning the General Meeting in May.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

It is the duty of this Committee to visit the Schools, by one or more of their number, at stated times ; instruct as to any other or more formal examination ; appoint the assistant Teachers ; suggest any improvement in the plan of Education ; superintend the execution of the system in operation ; take care that the hours of teaching are observed ; and order the books and other stationery, &c., necessary for the Schools. They are to inquire into the attendance of the pupils, take care that no undue severity is exercised over them by the teachers, and if any are found careless or guilty of impropriety, not so grave as to merit the attention of the Patrons as a body, they are empowered, after proper admonition, to punish or suspend them, as they may judge proper.

This Committee examines the Schedules issued to applicants for admission into the schools as Foundationers, or for the benefit of free Education at the Hospital or other Schools ; instructs what cases are to be printed, with the view to further inquiry being made as to the applicants' qualification and circumstances ; and appoints Committees of their number to visit the homes of the applicants whose cases are printed. Thereafter, it considers the reports of the visiting Committees, and fixes on the applicants to be recommended to the Patrons for admission.

COMMITTEE ON CLOTHING.

It is the duty of this Committee to attend to the matter of clothing such of the Foundationers as the Patrons may resolve to confer this privilege upon ; and purchase the necessary articles by contract, or otherwise, as they may deem most advantageous.

COMMITTEE ON SIGNING DEEDS.

It is the duty of this Committee to sign the Feu Contracts and other Deeds connected with the property of the Institution.

Any narrative respecting the administration of the Patrons in connection with the Hospital and School would be incomplete were omission made of instances of what probably, at the time, was to some extent outwith their strict province and legal powers. Among these may be mentioned subscriptions or aid given to various laudable objects, but, at the same time, not immediately connected with the Hospital. For instance, in 1785 (19th May), in response to a petition by three of the City Ministers, the Patrons granted £10 sterling to the General Session for the Education of poor children in Charity Schools; and, in 1794 (19th February), £10 to the Directors of the Sunday School Society. On 15th February 1804, the Patrons resolved "to subscribe £500 sterling for the "clothing, equipping, and other purposes relative to the Volunteer "Corps of Glasgow," from which Dr. Stevenson M'Gill dissented, for reasons entered in the Minutes. £2 sterling "for Emigrants "from Govan to Canada" is entered in the Accounts in June 1821; and, in September 1823, a subscription of £12 12s. to Govan Parish Poor Fund; in April 1824, "a present to Dr. M'Lean, for the poor "of Govan Parish," of £10 10s.; and, in December of the same year, other £10 10s. for the same purpose. In 1833 (26th February) £10 was subscribed for building a School at Strathbungo, "for the "benefit of that part of the Parish of Govan in which the Hospital's "lands lie;" and, in 1838 (23rd October), a piece of ground near Strathbungo was given as a site for a new Church, on condition that it should revert to the Hospital in the event of the buildings to be erected not being used as a place of worship in connection with the Church of Scotland. Ground has in several other instances been feued for Religious and Educational purposes at considerably less than its market value, and arrears of modified feu-duties have occasionally been entirely wiped off as a subscription by the Patrons in aid of deserving Institutions.

In their administration of the Hospital's affairs the Patrons expend much valuable time and labour, for which it is fitting that due acknowledgment should be made. Some curious notices respecting themselves occasionally appear in the Records, especially in olden times. It was then the practice of the Patrons to devote their evenings to the Hospital's affairs, and accordingly they naturally

looked to the Preceptor, and more recently the Factor, to provide them with those social comforts to which they were accustomed, and would probably otherwise have enjoyed at home. Their wants were moderate, however, as, although by no means infrequent, the entries in the Accounts were generally "for pypes and tobacco at "the Meeting of the House."

Officials.

As already mentioned, it formed part of the Preceptor's duty, in the earlier period of the Hospital's History, to act as FACTOR in the collection and disbursement of its rents and revenues. This he did in virtue of his honorary appointment, without fee or emolument.

The deficiencies in the Accounts of certain of the Preceptors acting as Factors of the Hospital revenues has been alluded to. In the Journal of the Hospital's Accounts, from the year 1757, the following not very intelligible cross entry occurs:—"Cash is D^{td} "for James Mathies rent, 1757, twice, to rectify which cash "is Cr^{td} by error acct for £1,502 10s. 11d., and D^{td} for £57 "Mathies rent twice charged, and by do. for £1,445 10s. 11d., "being the real balance of Cash Acc^t, and error Acc^t is Dr to "Cash for the above £1,502 10s. 11d. and Cr by Cash for the "£57, and by balance Acc^t. for £1,445 10s. 11d., being the real "balance of cash owing." It is not, therefore, surprising to find soon after from the Minutes, that the expediency of appointing a professional person to undertake the charge of the financial affairs of the Hospital impressed itself strongly on the minds of the Patrons; nevertheless, the Preceptor continued as the administrator of the Hospital's revenues, although, so far relieved by the separate appointment of a Factor on the Gorbals lands,¹ and by the services of a Book-keeper, whose salary appears in the Hospital Accounts of 1779, and subsequently.

In 1789, it was deemed expedient to make a change in the office of CLERK to the Institution, and the occasion seemed opportune for placing the Collector or Factorship of the Hospital on a more satisfactory basis, by changing it from a purely honorary pendicle

¹ This office appears to have been first instituted in 16th September 1740, when Robert Buchanan Writer, was elected, and held office till his death in 1758, when James Hill was elected his successor.

of the Preceptorship to an office of emolument and consequent responsibility. Accordingly, at the time that they were appointed Clerks, as after-mentioned, Messrs. James Hill, Senior, of Busby, and James Hill, Junior, were also elected Factors of the Hospital. Since that date the offices of Clerk and Factor of the Institution have been held conjointly.

The Clerk to the Patrons, it may be mentioned, was originally in general one or other of the Town-Clerks of the Burgh, assisted by "his man," whose fees, for writing and recording the Minutes of the Patrons, were in addition to the salary of the Clerk. The first Clerk of the Patrons was Mr. William Yair or Zair, Town-Clerk. He was elected in 1645, and held office till 1665, or possibly 1670, although for many years previously he had ceased to be Town-Clerk. In 1670 the name of Mr. Robert Allan, who was not Town-Clerk, appears as drawing the emoluments of office, and he continued till 1682 or 1685, no name being given in the Accounts for the intervening years. In 1685, George Anderson, Town-Clerk, was elected, and held office till 1695, when James M'Bride, the then Town-Clerk, was appointed his successor, and the office seems continuously thereafter to have been held by the Town-Clerk till 1789. In that year (30th November), Messrs. Orr and Wilson, the Town-Clerks, having resigned office, the Patrons elected James Hill, Senior, who had acted as their Factor on the Gorbals lands since 1758, and James Hill, Junior, his son, jointly to be Clerks to the Hospital. On the decease of the latter the Patrons¹ elected Mr. Laurence Hill, grandson of Mr. Hill of Busby, to the office. This appointment he held till his death in 1872, in conjunction, for some time, with his son James Hopkirk Hill, elected in 1845 (19th December), and subsequently with other Members of the firm of Hill, Davidson, and Hoggan, by whom the office is presently held.

Besides the Clerk, the other early officials of the Institution were the SCHOOLMASTER—respecting whom and his duties mention will be made in the Chapter relative to the School—and the OFFICER and GORBALS OFFICER—originally appointments held by different individuals, but subsequently conjoined in one. Respecting

¹ 12th August 1819.

the Officership little requires to be said, excepting that originally the holder of it was almost invariably one of the acting Town's Officers, and that at one time it formed part of his duty to pay the quarterly allowances to the pensioners of the Hospital. This he did in a convenient, and sometimes too favourite *hostelrie*—a practice which was properly discontinued about the beginning of the present century.

In 1825 (29th December) a Master of Works was appointed. The office was held by the late Dr. James Cleland for several years. Latterly it was conjoined with the Officership, under the designation MASTER OF WORKS AND BARON OFFICER—an appointment now held by Mr. Andrew M'Donald, who was elected in 1870. As Master of Works, it is the duty of this official to look after the proper maintenance of the Hospital's various heritable properties, report thereon when necessary, and see to the proper execution of all repairs on the buildings, and the due fulfilment of all works connected with the laying off and feuing, &c., of the lands, draw out plans of the feus and otherwise, as may be required, and generally fulfil the duties of a land Steward. As Officer and Baron Officer it is his duty to warn the Patrons to attend the stated and other Meetings, by written or printed card; be in attendance at all the Meetings of Patrons; warn the applicants for pensions or aid from the Hospital of the intended visitation by the Committees of the Patrons; and attend the Patrons in their visitation. Formerly he required to summon the feuars to attend the Courts at each term for collection of the revenues, but this practice has latterly been discontinued. In general he must conform himself in all respects to the orders and instructions of the Preceptor and the Chamberlains.

The remaining original official of the Institution was the GARDENER, respecting whom many notices appear in the Hospital's Minutes. Some of these have already been referred to in the Chapter relative to the Hospital's old Buildings and Garden in Trongate. One other may here be given, as showing the license which this somewhat privileged functionary assumed¹:—"The whilk
" day, considering that the selling and retailing of liquor in the

¹ 12th September 1717.


“ Hospital or in the yard is not convenient nor suitable, and that
“ the Gardener has practised that way for sometime bygone, therefore
“ the Patrons do hereby expressly prohibit and discharge all selling
“ or retailing of all brandy, or any other liquor, in the Hospital
“ or yard.”

It would appear that the Gardener, who received a small salary, occasionally leased the Hospital Garden and Yards from the Patrons on his own account. In 1763 (20th December) the Patrons authorized the Preceptor to let to William Moodie—who is at the same time elected Gardener at a salary of £4 per annum—the Hospital Garden and Gardener's House for £20 of yearly rent, on a tack for nineteen years. Moodie appears to have died about the year 1770, as a Precept of £24 Scots is in that year paid to his widow, and the Gardener's salary is never after entered in the Accounts of the Hospital.



CHAPTER VIII.

PENSIONERS.

HE first election of a Pensioner to the benefit of Hutche-
sons' Hospital is recorded by the following Minute, of
13th November 1643:—"The said day, the Provost,
"baillies, and Counsell of this Burghe, as Patrons to
"the said Hospitall, taking to their consideration the waik and
"impotent estate of John Wilsoune, sone lawful to umq^{le} Mungoie
"Wilsoune, Merchant burges of this Burgh, hes thairfor allowit and
"approvin the placing of him within the Hospital." Wilson had
evidently been previously admitted by the Preceptor to the benefit
of the Institution, although not formally "placed" in it, as in the
Accounts of the previous year £26 12s. 4d. Scots is entered as the
cost of a suit of clothes for him.

It is a somewhat curious coincidence that this John Wilson,
the first pensioner of the Hospital, should also have been the
first benefactor to its funds—a legacy of the residue of his estate,
amounting to £233 6s. 8d. Scots, or £19 8s. 10⁸/₁₂d. sterling, having,
in 1648, been bequeathed by him to the Hospital, on the condition of
his son liferenting the interest, which the Accounts of the Preceptors
during many years show was regularly and faithfully paid to "John
"Wilson's naturall,"¹ but whether illegitimate or only of weak mind
does not appear.

The next election of a pensioner occurred on 17th February
1645, when Colin Campbell, the Preceptor, is ordained to place
James Muir, Cordiner Burgess, in the Hospital, in respect of his
"waik and hard estate," and to pay to him weekly, for his enter-
"tainment," four merks Scots "during his good behaviour."

John Wilson, the first elected pensioner, having in the mean-

¹ See 1st November 1651.

time died, the Patrons¹ next elect a recipient of their bounty from among the Hutchesons' own kinsmen, David Hutcheson, "he being "known to be ane peure man, and neire of kind to the founders." From the Preceptor's Accounts, the sum paid to David Hutcheson for his maintenance was originally £186 13s. 4d. Scots per annum—equal to £15 11s. 0¹/₁₂d. sterling. This was probably an exceptional allowance in respect of his relationship, as on the death of the before-mentioned James Muir, Matthew Bannatyne, who is then² "placed in his Chamber," gets only "ane yearly allowance" or pension of £11 11s. 5d. sterling.

During the next two years no other election is recorded, and it might be inferred that up to this time only two pensioners were simultaneously on the funds, but from the Minute after-mentioned a third person seems latterly to have been drawing a pension.

On 24th November 1649, the Patrons resolve to appoint a Committee to "set down a rule anent planting of the said Hospital," "according to ye Mortification." This Committee, shortly afterwards³ reported that there should be eleven old men placed in the Hospital, and that of the three then in the Institution two should get 8s. Scots each per diem for maintenance, another 4s., and the others 18s. Scots each per "sextimanam."

The Committee's report further affords an interesting insight into the management and internal economy of the Hospital at this early period of its existence. One fire in the house, apparently in the Schoolroom, was to suffice for both the pensioners and the boys, and two rooms, with two beds in each, were to be sufficient for their accommodation. Each individual was allowed a peck of meal weekly, a herring daily, and kail every second day. Two pecks of groats, one shilling for the kail, and a leg (*sic*) of beef in the month were allowed—also four pints of small drink per diem, at twelve pennies the pint, and bed, wearing clothes, and fuel. A trusty person was employed, at a wage of 4s. Scots per diem, to cook and wash for the pensioners and boys.

It may be here appropriate to make some mention respecting the life and domestic affairs of the pensioners in the Hospital.

¹ 25th December 1646.

² 1st and 8th October 1647.

³ 1st December 1649.

Information as to the "insight" plenishing of their "chalmers" is given in the Minute before referred to, electing David Hutcheson a pensioner. By this Minute he is expressly made accountable for the due care of the following articles in his "chalmer," viz.:—"ane fedder bed, twa bolsters, ane chimney fixit with forrein iron, speit, tangs, toasting iron, iron raxes, ane creill for keeping of claithes, twa tin plates, ane chandler of whyte iron, several cuppes, and other small things, and also ane meikle lockit kist, qlk belongit to the said umquhile John Wilson."

Subsequently the following Inventory of the whole plenishing within the Hospital, "conform as they are now standing in the house and chambers thereof, at the term of Martinmas 1649, and are in the possession of the parties following, indwellers therein," is engrossed¹ in the Minute Book of the Patrons, viz. :—

"In the chamber possessed by David Hutcheson and William Walker—a chimney, a feather bed, a bolster, one pair of tongs, two spits, one pair of bellows, a little form, a timber chyke, a pint stoup, a chappin stoup, and a plate, all of pewter, a white tinned candlestick, a little pan, a wand hamper, and a little keiking-glass.

"In the chamber possessed by Matthew Bannatyne and William Fairie—a chimney, two pair of bellows, a fire shovel, a pair of tongs, a round table, a pair of raxes, and a little form.

"In the chamber possessed by John Pollock and Thomas M'Nair—a chimney, with tongs and fire shovel.

"In the chamber possessed by John Gilmour—a chimney, a pair of tongs, a fire-shovel, and a chest which belonged some time to the deceased John Wilson.

"In the chambers possessed by John Watson—a chimney, a pair of tongs, and a fire-shovel.

"In the chamber possessed by Matthew Darroch—the lyke.

"The hail particulars following are in the hands, custody, and keeping of John M'Lay, the Shoolmaster, and he is to be answerable for the same, viz. :—

"In the chamber occupied by himself—a chimney, a fire-shovel, a pair of tongs of foreign iron.

¹ 11th February 1651.

“ In the School—a great chimney, with foreign irons.

“ In the kitchen—a great chimney, with gallows, a great pot, with the lid, two pans, a large pair of tongs, fire-irons of foreign iron, and a flesh cruick, a brass ladle, two pewter pint stoups, six pewter plates, a dozen horn spoons, two water stoups with iron girths, two washing boynes, a lead gallon, three little firkins, and two barrels for drink.

“ In the chamber where the boys lye—ten hair coverings, seven pairs of sheets, five chaff bolsters, two chimneys or grates, two fire-shovels, and two pairs of tongs.

“ And in John M'Lay's house—a great keiking-glass.”

Concerning the ordinary routine of the pensioners' life in the Hospital some information may be gathered from the Minutes. The only express direction George Hutcheson gave, in his Deed of Mortification, for the governance of the Hospital, was that prayers should be read morning and evening, and that the pensioners should attend the “ practising ” in the Laigh Trongate Kirk. Accordingly, on 19th February 1664, the Minutes of the Patrons record that “ the haille twelwe old men being conveyned and admonished according to their dewtie and carriage in the s^d Hospital, they were appoyntit to conveyne everie morning and evening, in the heigh foir hall thereof, ffor haiving of prayer and Gods word red, and ordains Mr Thomas Glen, one of y^r awine number, to carry on that exercise dailie.” On 20th October 1665, one of the old men, “ James Gray, is enjoined to read a prayer to the rest of the old men once in the day, with two chapters, and to sing a psalm.”

Again, on 12th April 1672 and 17th April 1676, “ the old men pensioners in the house, being called on, compeared, to q^m it was enjoined to keep their chambers and ye closs clein, and y^t they close the zett in deu tyme of night, per vices, and that they keep the church, weik days and Sabbath days, they and their families, under the pain of loosing their pensions, and ordains Robert fforest to sing a p^t of a psalme, everie morning w^t them, after or befoir prayer.” This, with an entry in the Preceptor's Accounts,¹ to the effect that the wife of a recently deceased pensioner was “ lying sick in the House,” a Minute on 18th March 1675, where the Patrons

¹ 19th February 1664.

“ recommend to ye Preceptor Robert Miller's wyfe's petitione, anent “ her liberty to remain in the Hospital;” and expressions in another Minute on 6th December 1720, after-noted, all lead to the inference, that some at least of the pensioners were allowed to enjoy the privilege of their wives and families residing with them in the Hospital.

In regard to the daily worship in the Hospital, the Patrons minuted, on 23rd February 1716, “ considering how requisit it is that “ the worship of God be kept up in the Hospitall by the old men, “ and that it is a part of the Schoolmasters office to see that “ prayer be kept up among them, and to join w^t y^m, and that “ Mr William Hyndshaw, Schoolmaster of the Hospitall, has been “ several times desired and required by the Patrons to meet with “ the old men, for the worship of God, and notwithstanding y^rof “ he has falyed y^rin, and refuses to joyn w^t y^m; therefore the “ Patrons do exhort and require the old men to meet themselves, “ twyce in the day, and join together in the worship of God, and “ to take their turns in prayer, at least such of y^m as are best “ qualified.” A remit is then made to the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, Preceptor, and Ministers, “ to look out for a fitt person “ to be Schoolmaster, in place of the s^d Mr W^m Hyndshaw,” and also apparently to settle regulations on this subject. Nothing further, however, is recorded on this matter, and as the practice of letting out parts of the building for shops, instead of using it as a domicile for the pensioners, was by this time in operation, the congregation of the pensioners for family worship would probably come to be more and more difficult, and subsequently altogether ceased to be insisted on.

Something respecting the nature of the Hospital *regime* may be gathered from the following Minutes, in which the irregularities incident to a system of pensioners living separately, and without any proper supervision, in the Hospital building, are apparent. These, it may not unreasonably be supposed, had considerable influence in leading to the practice of giving entirely outdoor pensions to the old men, and thereby permitting the occupation of parts of the Hospital building for business purposes. We find the Patrons expressly “ prohibiting and discharging all selling or retailing “ of all brandy, or any oy^r liquor, in the Hospital or yard.”¹

¹ 12th September 1717.

Again, "discharging all dressing and working of lint, eyr by cleiving
 "or heckling, wⁱⁿ the Hospitall, certificating such of the old men,
 "Gardener, and others, in whose house such practice beis found,
 "they shall be expelled the House, and have no further benefice;
 "and sicklyke do strictly prohibit and discharge the s^{ds} old men,
 "and these in family w^t them, to receive, regrat, or harbour within
 "the Hospital any uncustomed, or run goods, or to have any hand
 "therein, any manner of way, under the above certification; who
 "being all called, the same was intimat to them accordingly."¹

Subsequently, showing that the practices sought to be repressed
 existed, the Patrons "statut and enact that if any of the old men be
 "found guilty of any immorality, by cursing, swearing, drunkenness,
 "or making any disturbance in their houses, that the Preceptor
 "for the time retain half a quarter of their pension, until he lay
 "the same before the Patrons, that they may give directions anent
 "the same, and what is to be done with such old men."²

Such were the terms of Minutes previous to the time when
 the practice of giving residences to the male pensioners in the
 Hospital was evidently drawing to a close. But old women,
 who were probably much more easily accommodated, continued to
 inhabit parts of the Hospital buildings till they were eventually
 taken down, indicating that by this time an observance of the terms
 of the Deeds of Mortification, as regards residence in the Hospital,
 was not looked upon as either expedient or obligatory.

We may infer that at the end of the seventeenth century,
 however, or when the Hospital had been about fifty years in existence,
 the conditions of the original Deeds of Mortifications had not been
 greatly departed from, as a Committee which had been appointed
 on 17th August 1699, to consider "anent the rectification and
 "alteration of some former method and wayes of management, and
 "what way the affairs of the Hospital may be brought into more
 "conformity with the Mortification," find only to report, "that each
 "of the twelve old men should have a long gowne, and that each
 "of the boys should have a slip coat of cloath, of dark grey colour,
 "jeated with green, to be furnished at the expense of the Hospital,
 "and that the same be worn by them upon the Sabbath and week

¹ 6th December 1720.² 14th March 1728.

“ days as they come and go from sermons, which they are constantly
“ to attend, and that a seat should be provyded for them in the
“ Laigh Church, to which they are to repair from the Hospital, in
“ decent manner, all in one company, to hear sermon, and that after
“ they are come from sermon they give their gowns and coats,
“ foresaids, to the Schoolmaster, who is to keep them under lock
“ and key, ay and while they goes againe to sermon.” This report
was adopted by the Patrons on 29th March 1700.

The instructions of the Patrons as to the wearing of a uniform by the pensioners and the boys, as might naturally have been expected, gave rise to opposition by the former, many of whom would, doubtless, feel keenly that their unfortunate necessity in receiving pensions should be blazoned by so distinctive a badge. The Patrons, apparently either overlooking this consideration, or, conceiving that the express provision of George Hutcheson's Mortification should not be set aside for any such reason or sentiment, passed a resolution to the effect—“ that taking to their considera-
“ tion that notwithstanding of a former Act, dated 5th March 1703,
“ and another Act to which the same relates, dated 29th March
“ 1700, appointing the old men to wear gowns, and the boys
“ their slip coats, in their going to and coming from church, and
“ that the said gowns and coats have been, conform to the said
“ last Act, provided, yet, nevertheless, some of the old men have
“ refused to give obedience to the said Acts, therefore the said
“ old men were called and spoken to thereanent, and certification
“ was given them that, should they fail therein for the future,
“ they should be extruded from the Hospital, and from all benefit
“ thereof; and the Preceptor is hereby appointed that in time coming
“ he make no payment to such as refuse, and at next meeting to
“ report to the House who they are who do refuse.”¹

In the Preceptor's Accounts for the year 1707 (11th December) it appears that the Patrons had determined very rigidly to enforce this rule. “ Thomas Hannay and Andrew Brown, two of the old
“ men, their pensions were stopped, as per Act of the House, for
“ not observing the rules;” but “ carrying themselves more regu-
“ larly,”² from subsequent accounts it appears that they again

¹ 16th September 1706. ² 7th September 1708.

received their pensions. Hannay, however, whether from objection to this ordinance is not stated, shortly afterwards leaves the Hospital, and we find him placed one of the old men in the Merchants' House,¹ where no such regulation existed.

Before long, however, the Patrons relaxed this rule, which appears to have been not merely regarded with objection by the pensioners, but unfavourably by the outside public. M'Ure, writing his History of Glasgow prior to 1736, states, relative to the old men in the Hospital, that "they all go together in a body to the Tron Church, and have a convenient easie seat set apart for themselves, they have no distinction or habit, either on men or boys, from any other people of their rank in the town; but on the Lord's-Day the men have dark grey cloaks with green necks and sleeves, but the wearing of them is not strictly imposed, because many decay'd burgesses of respect and credit retire thither in the decline of their age."²

To return, however, to the chronological narrative of the progress of the pension roll. In conformity with their report,³ already referred to, the Preceptor, with slight delay, presented the names of eight old men, who were elected, and with those already in the Hospital, made up the number of pensioners aimed at by George Hutcheson. It is minuted that weekly payment was made of their pensions to such of the old men as were not "entered into the Hospital."⁴

It is presumable from the terms of the minutes, and is corroborated by the reports of the visitation of the pensioners, from time to time, that at the very outset the Patrons conferred "out-door" pensions. In these reports it is occasionally mentioned that some of the pensioners are "not in town."⁵ In so far, however, as its accommodation admitted, the Hospital originally was evidently entirely used as the residence of the pensioners, and by the School-house and Dormitories of the boys. There is no absolute proof of this, but the Patrons were not likely so soon to act contrary to the expressed intention of the Founders. In absence of direct testimony this may almost be inferred from the Minutes recording "the

¹ 3rd May 1709.

² Edition of 1830, p. 69. See also Preceptor's Accounts of 30th September 1703.

³ 1st December 1649.

⁴ 1st January 1650.

⁵ 13th April 1677.

“charges of House-keeping,”¹ when the expenditure amounted to £1,637 17s. 8d. Scots, or £136 9s. 9⁸/₁₂d. sterling, made up of very numerous items, and among others for “twa kye and killing of yame, and herring and sope.”

In the year 1650 the lands of Gorbals, referred to in a previous Chapter, were purchased, and the absorption of the Hospital's revenues in the financial arrangements consequent thereon, necessitated a very considerable retrenchment in the expenditure on the Hospital and School. The Minutes of the Patrons depict very clearly the embarrassment of the Hospital's affairs, which at this time occurred, and pleasingly unfold the gradual, but complete and wonderful recovery and expansion, which subsequently resulted from this most judicious investment.

On 7th March 1653, it is minuted that “the Magistrates and Council having taken to their consideration the supplicatione given be Robert Thomes, Tailzer, and considering the great losses susteained by him, and of his former condition of lyfe, they appoint the Maister of the said Hospital to accept of him y'intill, and to give him maintenance y'in, according as John Gilmour and Thomas Hutchesone has, qlk is twenty five pund in the quarter; and, seeing the rents of the Hospital are greatly diminished, being now reduced only to that qlk they get out of the Gorbals, and that by the blessing of God the victual is come a little cheaper, they ordain the Maister of the House to take down thrie punds Scots money, off ilk ane of these persounes who are now in the Hospital, viz.:—John Polloke, John Watsone, Mathew Dorrock, William Fingie, and Thomas M'Nair; that, whereas, they received aughteene pund in the quarter, thair shall only be payit them fifteen pund.” From this Minute it will be seen that the number of the pensioners was very considerably reduced from its complement in 1650. This had probably to some extent been accomplished by allowing the pensions to lapse on the death of the recipients, as no new elections are recorded between the years 1649 and the above quoted Minute.

The next election made, which was no doubt a most clamant and necessitous case, very clearly illustrates the views of the

¹ See particularly 1st November 1651.

Patrons regarding the qualification for admission to the Pension roll of the Hospital. On 6th August 1653, the Patrons, "taking " to thair consideration that John Duncane, Elder, Hammerman, hes " lived heirtofore honestlie, being rather helpful than burdensome, " and now old decriped age being come upon him, being past four " scoir yeires, and not being able to work, as also being visited " with povertie at the pleasure of God, appoynts him to be placed " in Hutchesons' Hospital, q^r he now lyes, his house having been " burnt."

Notwithstanding their prudent and cautious administration in electing so few persons to the benefit of the Hospital, the Patrons were constrained to resolve on a still further retrenchment. On 13th May 1654, "taking into their consideration the present condition of the Hous, and that how as zit the proportional part " of the price of the lands of Gorbals is not zit payit, and that " the annual rent, due be those who are awane to the said Hospital, " cannot be got in from these addebted thereto—viz., these addebted " be the Marquis of Argyle and the Laird of Lamont—and the " rent of the said Hospital is not able to sustean the poor placed " thereintill, it is therefore hereby appointed, statute, and ordained " that no manner of people, young or old, be placed in the said " Hospital, until ane more sure and constant rent be provydit " thereto." On 28th July 1655, a brief glimpse of better times seems to have been afforded the pensioners, probably by the generosity of some friend of the Institution, as the Patrons "appoint the Master of Hutchesons' Hospital to pay to the " poor therein sax pennies more at Lambas next, than they got " at Beltane last, for guid causes and considerationes knowne to " them as Patrons."

It may be appropriate here to mention that, notwithstanding the almost unbroken and uninterrupted success which has attended Hutchesons' Hospital, after emerging from its difficulties consequent on the Gorbals purchase, other instances, besides those above referred to, appear in the Records to a similar effect. On 10th November 1796, and again 9th December 1824, having awarded pensions on too liberal a scale, and exceeded their income for some years previously, it is minuted that the Patrons had resolved not to enrol any new

Pensioners "until the funds came round;" and in the present year¹ the Records contain a somewhat similar Minute.

In the case of the Gorbals purchase the financial depression, necessitating a diminution in the Pension roll and School, below the numbers contemplated by the Hutchesons, lasted for nearly twenty years, and it was only in 1667 that the full complement of twelve men and twelve boys again appears in the books of the Hospital. For some time previously, however, the Patrons had extended the benefit of the improving revenues of the Institution to the men, their necessities being considered more immediately pressing than what could be urged on behalf of the boys.

The evidences of a fairly returning prosperity may be gathered from a Minute of 26th November 1660, where it is recorded that, "the Patrons being most desyrus to establish the house, according to the founders will, effierand to the present rent belonging thereto, and there being already placed thereintill eight poor men, they did resolve to place and put other three old, indigent, men in the same, to be maintained within the said Hospital, according as the saids eight persons placed therein already gets for their maintenance, being twenty-five pund in the quarter, and ane chalmer in the House."

In this way the pensioners were increased to the complement indicated by George Hutcheson, below which the number has never since been allowed to fall, except in the year 1698, when there were only ten old men on the Roll.

In the year 1723 (29th August) the number of pensioners was increased to thirteen, in consequence of the yearly revenue admitting of this. In 1737, when a resolution to admit women was passed, there were seventeen old men on the Roll, but it is inferable that of these twelve only were regular pensioners, the others probably merely getting annual precepts or donations, as in the Minutes appointing the women we find the number of old men and boys each stated at twelve. Five old women were then elected. In the following year other two were added to the roll, and the next year other three—making in all ten women, the number of old men on the roll remaining at twelve.

¹ 1st March 1881.

The Hospital Records do not afford sufficient information to enable a comparative statement to be compiled of the numbers of the male and female pensioners until the year 1790, but occasionally their number is stated. In 1760 there were twelve men on the Hospital, receiving £8 6s. 8d. sterling each of pension, and another who deceased during the year, but whose place was evidently at once filled up; also three men on Blair's Foundation, each receiving £5 11s. 3⁴/₁₂d. sterling per annum, while there were then no fewer than twenty-two women receiving pensions ranging from £2 15s. 6⁸/₁₂d. to £8 6s. 8d. sterling each. The boys on the Hospital funds at this time numbered twelve, drawing £4 3s. 4d. sterling each, for their maintenance, &c., besides one who had deceased during the year; also two apprentices, who each got £2 10s. sterling of fee, and four other boys, each drawing £2 15s. 6⁸/₁₂d. sterling. In 1780 it is stated, in a Memorial for the Patrons, that there were then forty-seven old men and sixty-three old women enjoying pensions, the highest of which was £15, and the lowest £3, according to their necessities and station in life.

In the year 1790 a complete list of the pensioners is given in the Hospital Journal. From this it appears that, including three men on Blair's Mortification, there were then fifty-five men receiving pensions ranging from £3 to £20 per annum, amounting in all to £394 19s. 8d.; seventy-four women, whose pensions ranged from £3 to £15, amounting to £465 8s. 4d. sterling; and that £201 17s. 6d. sterling was expended on the maintenance and education of thirty-two boys.

In the year 1800, including the minor Mortifications, there were fifty-three men on the roll, receiving among them £330 19s. 8d.; seventy-eight women, receiving £514 6s. 8d., and forty-eight boys, costing £280 11s. 0¹/₂d. per annum.

In 1820 there were ninety men, receiving £840 8s.; one hundred and twenty-three women, receiving £1,043; and one hundred and two boys, costing £616 4s. 7¹/₂d.

In 1840 the number of old men on the Pension roll was still ninety, receiving among them £695 6s. 8d., while the number of old women had increased to two hundred and fifty-seven, and

the amount paid them in pensions to £1,694. The boys then numbered one hundred and twenty, and cost £791 2s. 1½d.

In the year 1860, the number of men had diminished to sixty-nine, receiving £591 8s. 4d. On the other hand the women had increased to four hundred and eighty-nine, receiving no less than £4,226 8s. 4d., the boys numbering one hundred and seventy, and costing £1,223 3s. 3½d.

At the present date (1880) there are one hundred and forty-six old men on the Roll, receiving £1,272 15s., one thousand and seventeen women, receiving £8,256 15s.;¹ £81 having also been paid for funeral charges; and one thousand and eighty-three boys and seven hundred and nineteen girls receiving education, and certain of them other relative aid, at a total cost of £7,833 6s. 6d., a large part of which, however, is recouped from school fees;² £350 being also paid in grants to Educational Institutions.

With respect to the amount of the pension, George Hutcheson, in his Deed of Mortification, appointed that each of the old men should get "for their entertainment four shillings Scots money ilk "day," or £6 1s. 8d. sterling per annum, "and ilk year ane

	Number.	Amount.	Funeral Charges.
¹ HUTCHESONS'.			
Men,	133	£1,123 5 0	£17 10 0
Women,	956	7,800 5 0	61 0 0
BAXTER'S.			
Men,	3	25 0 0	...
Women,	3	25 0 0	...
SCOTT'S.			
Men,	10	124 10 0	2 10 0
Women,	10	143 10 0	...
HOOD'S.			
Women,	48	288 0 0	...
	<u>1,163</u>	<u>£9,529 10 0</u>	<u>£81 0 0</u>
² Boys' School—Expenses,			£4,376 17 6½
Girls' School— Do.,			3,053 5 5½
Miscellaneous— Do.,			403 3 6
			<u>£7,833 6 6</u>
Fees received, viz. :—			
Boys' School,		£2,167 2 6	
Girls' School,		1,921 10 0	
		<u>4,088 12 6</u>	
			<u>£3,744 14 0</u>

“gowne of convenient cullor, with elding, sufficient in the said “Hospital, somer and winter, for yr convenient residence therein.” The cost of the latter he estimated at 400 merks for the eleven old men, or £2 os. 5d. sterling each, making the value of the pension £8 2s. 1d. sterling per annum. In addition, Thomas Hutcheson, by his Mortification of 14th July 1641, gifted the sum of 10,500 merks “for the better help and supply of the said “eleven founded persons.” If the interest of this sum, £560 Scots, be added to the amount estimated by George Hutcheson, it gives, over and above the value of their residence or accommodation in the Hospital, a pension of £12 7s. sterling yearly to each of the old men, in addition to which occasional payments “by and besyd” their regular allowance when the pensioners were “unwell,” appear in the Preceptor’s Accounts.¹

What amount of pensions the Patrons gave at the outset does not appear, except in special cases. The first mention of the actual amount awarded was in relation to James Muir, who, “besides his “chalmer within the Hospital,” is appointed to get “weeklie, for his “intertainment, four merks Scots”² (£11 11s. 1⁴/₁₂d. sterling per annum). The next instance was that of David Hutcheson, who, “being known to be ane peure man and neir of kin to the “Fundators of the Hospitall,” got a pension of £15 11s. 1⁴/₁₂d., payable quarterly, in addition to his chamber. The amounts paid evidently varied, according to the circumstances of the pensioners, until after the Hospital’s recovery from the depression consequent on the purchase of Gorbals lands, when £100 Scots, or £8 6s. 8d., per annum seems to have been adopted as a uniform standard,³ and this sum continued, at least as the average, till nearly the end of last century.

As already mentioned, it appears that in 1770 the pensioners—male and female—were in receipt of pensions ranging from £3 to £15. It was shortly thereafter proposed to increase the number of pensions, and augment their amount, so as to have at least twelve old men receiving pensions of from £15 to £20 per annum. This, however, does not appear to have been acted upon with regularity, as in 1780 (1st April) it was resolved to “keep in view

¹ See particularly 26th February 1663. ² 17th February 1645. ³ See 7th March 1667 and 1st April 1671.

“ the propriety of gradually having 12 old men as pensioners at the sum of £15 each at least.”

On 16th March 1768 a Committee reported that the intention of the Founders clearly was that the pensions should be of larger amount than they then were, but as the practice had continued so long it would not be advisable to make any sudden change, and that therefore, while the Patrons should keep in view a return to this intention and the original practice, in the meantime they should resolve not to give less than £10 to each man, and £8 to each woman. The desire to give to all who seemed worthy applicants appears, however, to have overpowered the intention to revert to the original practice. On 31st March 1848, on a report by the Committee on Pensions, after their visitation and consideration of the cases, the yearly allowances to a large number of the Pensioners—many of them being then so small as £3 sterling per annum—were increased, and the average amount of pension has since been £8 for women, and £10 for men.

Previous to 1714 no receipts appear to have been taken from the pensioners or boys, but in that year (7th September) the Preceptor is ordained to take receipts, in a book to be kept for the purpose, “ from the three old men on Blair’s Mortification, “ and from the parents of the boys, for the Hospital’s exoneration.” This direction, as it applies solely to the pensioners on Blair’s Mortification and the boys in the Hospital School, suggests the inference that at this time the old men on the Hutchesons’ Foundation boarded in the Hospital, but that the boys and the Blair pensioners did not.

The commencement of the practice of taking receipts from the old men on the Hutchesons’ Foundation does not, however, establish the date when they ceased to reside in the buildings, as it was only on 8th March 1781, in consequence of a fraud practised upon them, that the Patrons resolved that, for the future, every person who is a pensioner on the Hospital should attend personally on the day appointed by the Preceptor, or, if hindered by sickness or infirmity, send some person known to the Preceptor.

It is generally supposed that the practice of admitting women to the benefits of Hutchesons’ Hospital was commenced in 1737,

but this is incorrect. The Minute of the Patrons in that year was no doubt the first express regulation or enunciation on this subject, but previous Minutes and Accounts conclusively show that women had, both indirectly, through residence in the buildings, and otherwise, received assistance from the very earliest period in the history of the Hospital.

In their first steps in this direction the Patrons were borne out by the instruction contained in Thomas Hutcheson's Deed of Mortification for the School, of date 9th March 1641, where he appoints that there should be women in the Hospital to prepare the meals for the boys, wash their clothes, and keep them and the house clean. Subsequently the practice took the form of allowing the wives of pensioners to live with them in the Hospital, and after their death continue to occupy the apartments of their husbands.

The first mention of the appointment of a woman in connection with the Hospital occurs curiously enough in the Records of the Town Council, and not of the Hospital. On 29th April 1648, the Council resolved that a presentation be made to Christian Herbertson, whose name, it may be mentioned, shortly afterwards appears on the Pension Roll of the Merchants' House¹ as receiving a pension of £8 Scots per annum, "to that place in Hutcheson's Hospital, "appointed to wash clothes, and to have ten pounds quarterly, in "regard she is a near kinswoman of the Foundators." Respecting this relationship, and the legacy in her favour by Elizabeth or Elspeth Craig, George Hutcheson's wife, mention has been made in a previous Chapter. It may further be mentioned that this appointment of the Patrons was one of many instances, in which they extended the benefits of the Institution to poor female relatives of the Founders.

Most notable and earliest among these instances is the support afforded to Janet Hutcheson, of whom mention has been made in the Chapter relative to George Hutcheson.

At the very outset also the Patrons were induced by the representations of Marion Stewart, Thomas Hutcheson's widow, to make, in favour of females, a departure from the terms of the Deeds of Mortification. The Minutes on this subject, which have

¹ 31st October 1648.

already been quoted, are curious, as showing that, although anxious to benefit her friend, Mrs. Hutcheson had some misgivings in bringing before the Patrons the precise circumstances of the case, and evince a like anxiety on the part of the Preceptor, if not of the Patrons, to meet her wishes, and gloss over the obvious departure from the provisions of the Deeds of Endowment.¹

Having admitted the principle, that relationship to the Founders warranted exception being made to the general rule regarding the sex of the pensioners, the precedent is adopted in subsequent instances. On 19th February 1664 it is recorded that there had been "debursit upon the accompt of the relict of umqle Mr. John Smith, she being lying sick in the House, by order of the Provost, £25." It may be mentioned that this John Smith, a Notary in Glasgow, whose admission, on 26th November 1660, under special circumstances, has already been noticed, was also a protégé of Mrs. Thomas Hutcheson.

Besides this incidental mention of the residence of a pensioner's wife in the Hospital, we find the Patrons, on 18th March 1675, "recommending to ye Preceptor Robert Miller's wyfe's petitione, anent her liberty to remaine in the Hospitall." From a Minute, of date 6th December 1720, it appears that the practice was at that time fairly recognised, as we find the Patrons not only "strictly prohibiting and discharging the saids old men," but also "these in family with them," from carrying on, within the Hospital, certain contraband or illicit practices, to which allusion has already been made.

It is curious to notice from how many different sources evidence is afforded, respecting the departure of the Patrons from the terms of the Mortifications, as regards the admission of women to the benefits of the Hospital. On 20th February 1673 the Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow bear that a woman was imprisoned at their instance, "because she keeps not the kirk." After "dealing with her," and a further imprisonment, she engages, by a formal bond, to keep the kirk, and not attend conventicles, "under pain of losing the benefit of Hutchesons' Hospital."²

¹ See 10th June and 13th September 1659, 27th November 1660, 19th February 1664, and 16th March 1675.

² Cleland's Statistical and Population Tables of Glasgow, Appendix, p. 182.

On 20th June 1690 the Preceptor was "directed to divide " among five old men and one woman, equally amongst them, " what is resting and was not payed by the Preceptor the last " year, through any vacancies till Lambmas next, being indigent " persons who have been seeking places in the Hospital." On 30th March 1702, in consequence of only eleven old men having been in receipt of pensions during the past year, the Patrons instructed the Preceptor to divide the balance, so arising, among four old women and five men. These notices and Minutes, it is thought, very clearly establish the fact, that long prior to the date of the following resolution by the Patrons, women had been admitted, both by residence in the building, and by the receipt of pensions, to the benefit of the Hospital.

On 13th September 1737, by a Minute containing a long and somewhat apologetic preamble, the Patrons formally admitted women to be pensioners of the Hospital. The Minute commences with recognising the obligation to maintain twelve old men and twelve boys, in terms of the Hutchesons' Deeds of Mortification. After alluding—if not with doubtful veracity, certainly in more eulogistic terms than the facts warranted—to the good offices of the City as regards the financial affairs of the Hospital, and referring to the then great want of charities for females in Glasgow, the Patrons ordain that, after defraying the pensions of the old men and boys, and the ordinary charges of the Institution, the surplus revenues may be applied for the benefit of the widows and daughters of persons who themselves would have been eligible as pensioners.

Accordingly women were admitted as ordinary recipients, on the same footing as old men, and, so far as the Records bear, no objection was taken to the actings of the Patrons in this respect. At the commencement of the present century an endeavour was made to correct the preponderance in the number of the women over the men. Subsequently, on 12th February 1824, a Committee was appointed to report "how far the present appropriation of the " funds of the Hospital was consistent with the original and proper " objects of the charity, with regard to the description of pensioners " at present on the roll, and particularly the amount of pensions " given to females;" but it does not appear that any effective

notice was ever taken of this gradually-increasing diversion of the funds from the purposes for which originally they were destined.

By a Minute of 13th September 1737, enacting the admission of female pensioners, Sarah Gartshore, relict of the deceased Lawrence Dinwiddie, Merchant, Isobell Anderson, relict of James Browster, Writer, and Elizabeth Maxwell, relict of Archibald Cameron, Maltman, were elected to enjoy the benefit of the Hospital on the terms expressed in the Minute. Shortly afterwards other two women are placed in the Hospital, with pensions of £100 Scots each. On 27th October 1737, it is minuted that, as there will be a clear surplus revenue of £160 Scots, after paying the pensions of the twelve poor men and twelve boys, and of the five old women, the Patrons resolve and accordingly do elect two other old women, to get £80 each per annum till one of the two dies, when the survivor is to get £100 per annum.

On 19th September 1738—it being reported that there would probably be a surplus revenue of £220, after payment of the expenses of the Hospital and pensions to the twelve men, twelve boys, and seven women—one old woman at £100 and two at £60 were added, making in all ten women.

On 29th May 1740 it is minuted that Mrs. Elizabeth Stark is elected one of the “old women,” in place of Mrs. Dinwiddie, deceased, who, it will be observed, was the first woman admitted under the regulation of 1737. This notice is interesting, as showing the longevity which the female pensioners sometimes enjoyed; Mrs. Elizabeth Stark being evidently the “Betty Stark,” the last survivor of the pensioners who had been resident or occupied apartments in the old Hospital buildings, and whose relatives, on 12th December 1806, got payment of funeral charges, and ten shillings as a quarter of a year’s compensation for the loss of her room or dwelling in the buildings in Trongate, which had then been taken down.

Another instance of extreme longevity is recorded in the Minutes, although it does not exactly appear that the person was a pensioner. On 17th February 1792 the Patrons authorise the Factor to pay to Mrs. — Johnstone, “an old infirm woman of 101 years of age, “who is lately recovered of a fever, and who stands in need of a “temporary supply, the sum of £5 5s.”

On 29th May 1740 we find "Agnes Craig, relict of the
 "deceased _____, Merchant, late Provost,
 "placed one of the poor women in the Hospital." The next
 nomination occurs on 8th November 1743, when "
 "Coulter, relict of the late Hugh Rodger, late Provost, is placed
 "one of the poor widows"—showing that at this time the Patrons,
 while granting to some extent admission to women, confined this
 to cases of exceptional interest. Subsequently a much greater latitude
 appears in their practice in this respect, and gradually the admission
 of women far exceeded that of men. Unfortunately, neither in the
 Accounts nor Records of the Hospital, is any note given, from
 which a precise comparative statement can be made of their
 number.

The following Minutes illustrate the qualification deemed necessary, from time to time, for women as applicants for pensions, and the conditions upon which they were admitted to the benefits of the Hospital.

By the Minute of 1737, already referred to, they are required to be "poor, old, decayed women and widows, relicts of persons
 "who have been in credit and reputation in this city, during their
 "widowity, and so long as they are not otherwise provided, and
 "shall reside in this city, and whose husbands or fathers were
 "burgesses, other than honorary, and if in low circumstances would
 "have been entitled and capable of receiving such benefit."

In 1775 it is noted in the Journal that Mrs. Redburn, who previously enjoyed a pension of 40s. per annum, had married and left the town, and that her pension had consequently lapsed.

On 25th September 1781, the Patrons "resolve that in time
 "coming it shall be competent to admit on the funds of the
 "Hospital poor women, whose fathers have been burgesses, other
 "than honorary, though they are not widows and have not attained
 "to the age of fifty years."

On 19th February 1782 it was resolved by a majority, "that
 "a burgesse daughter marrying a man who is not a burgesse is
 "entitled to the charity of the Hospital."

And on 16th October 1808 it is recommended that fifty years should be the earliest age for the admission of women.

The regulations at present in force on this subject are stated in Section 3 of the Hospital's Act of Parliament.

In early times, when the men and boys were boarded in the Hospital, and any of them died, it appears to have been the practice for the Patrons to defray their *Funeral Expenses*, as many entries occur in the books of payments for "mort kists" and "winding sheets."

The first entry of this nature is on 20th July 1650, when £3 is stated as paid for "a winding sheet for James Gilbertson." The next entry, on 31st December 1655, is of £6 9s. 4d., "debursit for the expenses of Mathow Darroch's burriall." Of the same date the sum of £3 is entered as "debursed in the chairges of Marioune Herbertsones Burrial," £4 6s. 8d. for "ane morte kist to John Pollock when he died," and £2 for his winding sheet.

After this, and till 1684, it may be assumed from the various amounts entered in the Accounts, that the actual expenses connected with the burial were defrayed by the Hospital.¹ On 13th May 1684 occurs the entry, "Debursit to bury Mr. John Hutcheson," who, as previously mentioned, was a nephew of the Hospital Founders, "ane quarters pension, £25." This is the first instance of a specific quarter of a year's pension being adopted as the sum to be paid on this account.

The Patrons seem, however, to have had some misgivings as to their powers in this respect. On 22nd April 1697 they minute—"The quhilk day discharges the Preceptor and his successors in office from payment of the deads quarter in tyme coming, in respect there is no such thing appointed in the Mortification." This regulation did not long continue to be observed. On 30th September 1703 the Records bear the counter resolution, "that in tyme coming the Preceptor shall pay twelve pund Scots for the funeral expense of each of the old men deceasing."² Subsequently, on 9th December 1779, it is minuted that the Preceptor is authorised, should he judge proper, "to pay the quarters pension current at the decease of any of the pensioners, to their nearest friends,

¹ See particularly 26th February 1663, when the cost of the "Winding Sheit" and the Bellman's fee are entered.

² See 13th May 1684.

“ towards defraying the funeral expenses of the deceasing pensioners.” This is the last notice in the Minutes respecting this subject. Accordingly a quarter of a year’s pension is now paid under authority of the Preceptor to the representatives of pensioners at their decease, on account of their funeral charges.

In addition to regular enrolment on the Hospital funds, the Patrons have long¹ been in the practice of granting *Temporary Supply* or assistance to deserving and necessitous persons. The practice, however, was not established without some objections and doubts as to its expediency and legality. On 10th April 1787, it was resolved that no temporary supply should in future be granted, but that the pensions already granted should be increased. This resolution was modified on the 31st of May following, by the enactment that temporary supply should only be given at a Meeting to be held on the first Tuesday in November. This again, in consequence of the day having been found inconvenient, and the object and usefulness of such donations greatly impaired by confining their awardment to a particular day, was, by Minute of 3rd November of the same year, altered to the second Wednesdays of February, August, and November. On 1st April 1800, an opinion adverse to the custom is stated in the order, which is then minuted, to discontinue the practice, except in very clamant cases, “ as it is “ not authorised by the Mortifications.”

No further regulations appear on this subject. At present the Pension Committee, and sometimes the Preceptor alone, exercise a benevolent discretion in affording temporary assistance to tide over difficulty until the time for the annual awarding of pensions, and this to persons whom they consider worthy objects of charity, even though they should not be precisely eligible to be enrolled on the Hospital Funds.

The numerous applications for aid from the Hospital necessitated a methodical arrangement in the awarding of pensions, which it is desirable to explain before treating of the qualification of eligibility required in the applicants.

On 4th November 1788, with the view, apparently, to the better considering the comparative merits of the cases, the first Wednesday

¹ See 20th June 1690.

after Candlemas and also after Lammas were fixed as the days on which pensions should be awarded and augmented. These days, however, proving inconvenient, were changed, on 3rd November 1789, to the second days of February, August, and November annually.

To avoid awarding pensions without sufficient consideration, the Patrons, on 30th December 1774, resolved that "no new pension shall be bestowed on the day on which the petitions are presented therefor, but that the consideration thereof shall be delayed until next Meeting."

On 5th August 1789, apparently with the same intent, it was resolved that applications should be given in to the Preceptor at least one month before the General Meetings for adjudicating upon them, and that they be first reported upon by a Committee appointed each year, but at which any of the Patrons who choose might attend.

On 8th August 1792 a list of the cases of applicants for pensions was ordered to be printed in future, and circulated among the Patrons before the Meetings for enrolment.

And on 1st April 1800 it was resolved that Pensioners should only be enrolled at the Meeting in February.

It does not appear that at this time any systematic visitation was made of the applicants at their houses. The probability is that in early times the cases of most of the applicants would be known personally to one or other of the Patrons. Latterly, it was found necessary that a Committee should visit the applicants at their homes, and obtain information as to their circumstances, with the view of enabling a right decision to be come to on the merits of each particular applicant, as compared with the others.

In consequence of the increase in the number of applicants it was resolved, on 17th January 1823, that, for the better visiting of candidates for pensions, a division of the town into three districts, under an equal division of the Committee, should be made. At present the Visiting Committee is divided into five Sub-Committees, to four of which the applicants residing in four specified districts of the city are allotted. The Conveners of these Sub-Committees, with the Preceptor, form a fifth Sub-Committee, to visit such of the applicants as are non-resident.

After making their visitation the Sub-Committees meet, consider, and compare the circumstances of the applicants, and report to the general body of the Patrons, recommending, as far as the funds will permit, those applicants whom they consider most worthy to receive pensions; and the election is made at the General Meeting of the Patrons in the month of May annually.

Besides visiting the applicants we find that from the very earliest times the Patrons occasionally instituted a scrutiny of the Pension roll, and visited the pensioners who were upon the funds. The first instance of this occurred on 22nd September 1692, when, in consequence of a representation that there were several persons "who have the benefit of this House and has of their own to live upon," it is "concluded that the samen be tryed betwixt and November next, and report thereof made to the Magistrates and Town Council." The report does not, however, appear in the Records.

On 29th September 1847, the Committee on Pensions resolved to visit the whole pensioners enrolled for £5 and under, which they accordingly did.

On 20th March 1860 a visitation was resolved on, and shortly afterwards made,¹ of all the pensioners whose cases or circumstances were not well known to the Patrons.

Connected with this practice of visiting the pensioners is to be noticed the power of the Patrons to expel, withhold, or discharge a pension after conferring it, as to the legality of which it is curious to notice a doubt being at one time expressed, although probably by friends of the person expelled. On 31st July 1685 it is minuted that "the Patrons rescind and annul any former admission of one David Hutchesone or Hutcheson, and discharge the Clerk to book the same, to which Mr. Alexander Milne and Mr. Alexander Kinneir, Ministers, have dissented, declaring it was a thing could not be done, in respect the said David was legally admitted to the said place the last year by the late Magistrates and Ministers." In April 1687, therefore, "in order to avoid debate and controversie the said David was again admitted to be one of the poor men in the Hospital;" but, in June 1690,

¹ 4th May 1860.

again "laid aside and debarred from having any benefit in the Hospital, in respect he is not found circumstanced in conformity to the Mortification." This finding seems to have been conclusive of the discussion.

Several instances afterwards occur of pensioners being expelled or "extruded" from the Hospital, and their names struck off the roll. Among others, on 22nd September 1692, "the Magistrates and Ministers, with the hails Counsellors, taking into their consideration that Colin Alasone, Weaver, who was formerly installed to be one of the old men in the Hospital, and to the pension accordingly, is irregular, and does not keep the church, nor attend the ordinance, neither Sabbath day nor week, which he ought to do, conform to the Mortification, and he having been called on at the last Meeting, and imparted to him, and being enquired at if he would engage to keep the church in time coming, he obstinately refused to do the same; yet the Meeting, out of lenity, did continue giving any sentence against him for some time, and recommended to the Ministers to deal with the said Colin Alasone, if he would be induced to keep the church, which they declared he would no ways do, which being taken to the forenamed persons, their serious consideration, and finding in conscience they cannot continue him longer in the house, and the benefits belonging thereto, in all time coming, and declares his place vacant."

The Patrons also, in 1720, by a Minute previously referred to, gave expression to their power in this respect, by threatening with expulsion from the Hospital any pensioner who disregarded their prohibition against "clewing and heckling of lint, or receiving, regratting, or harbouring uncustomed or run goods" in the building.

We find from the Hospital Journal, in 1775, that the pension of a female (Mrs. Redburn), who had "married and left the town," was held to have lapsed.

Other reasons for striking off pensioners from the roll occur in the following Minutes. On 29th August 1807, a pensioner having left Britain and applied for his pension to be continued, "the Meeting were unanimously of opinion that his request cannot be complied with, being contrary to the Deed of Mortification and

“the Rules of the Charity.” On 16th March 1808, a pensioner having removed to Ireland, was struck off the roll, and the opinion is minuted “that none resident out of Scotland can enjoy the benefit “of the funds.” This view could at that time very reasonably be supported, on the ground of the difficulty of maintaining a proper, or even any, supervision, through the difficult means of communication between England and Ireland with Scotland; but with the removal of the difficulty, departures from the principle thus laid down appear.

On 21st February 1822 a male pensioner was ordered to be struck off the roll, “having been guilty of keeping an irregular “House, and of repeated drunkenness.”

On 1st February 1840 a pension recently awarded to a female was rescinded in consequence of some signatures attached to her Petition proving to be fabrications.

On 31st March 1840, the Preceptor and Chamberlain having applied the pension of one of the pensioners in support of his wife and family, whom he had deserted, the Patrons minute that “they consider it the duty of the Preceptor and Chamberlain, “whenever they are made aware of any pension being likely to “be misapplied by the head of a family, or otherwise, to see it “properly applied, or to withhold it until the case shall be brought “under consideration of the Hospital.”

On 7th May 1857 the Patrons struck two female pensioners off the roll, in consequence of their intemperate habits.

As respects the *Qualification for eligibility* required in pensioners, George Hutcheson, in his Deed of Mortification, graphically prescribes that the recipients of his bounty should be “aged, decrepit, “men, above 50 years of age, who have been honest of life and “conversation, and are known to be destitute of all help and support “at the time of their entering the said Hospital, being Merchants, “Craftsmen, or any other trade without distinction.”

Thomas Hutcheson makes no mention of the qualification, either in his Ratification of 14th July 1641, or subsequent Mortifications, but in the Contract between him and the Town Council, of date 27th June 1640, the qualification prescribed by George Hutcheson is enacted, with this addition, that in electing,

the Patrons should "prefer any poor, aged, man of the quality "foresaid, being of the name of Hutcheson, to any other." The terms, therefore, of the original Deeds left a wide discretion in this matter to the Patrons.

The views of the Patrons, from time to time, respecting the previous condition in life requisite in applicants for aid, may be gathered from their Minutes. Among the earliest of these it is indicated that the pensioners should be persons who had formerly been in a good position in society, who had in their day been "rather helpful than burdensome"—in other words, benefitters of the City or Burgh, by having carried on business or trade within it, and contributed something to the "common good," but who, at the time of their application, had been overtaken by "old, decrepited "age," not able to work, or "visited with povertie at the pleasure "of God."

At the time when the brothers Hutcheson prescribed for pensioners in their Hospital the qualification of having been merchants or craftsmen, enrolment or entry as burgesses was necessarily implied. No man, under the exclusive system which then and for long afterwards existed, was entitled to carry on the business of a merchant, or exercise the calling of a craftsman, within the limits of the Burgh, without having first entered as a burgher. It is presumable, therefore, that a burgher qualification was tacitly required, but no regulation occurs in the Minutes on the subject till the year 1721, when, probably, the number of applicants was so greatly beyond the number that could be taken on the roll as to require the Patrons to publish an express rule. Compliance with this rule was required as a preliminary to the application, and to save the time and labour which would have been uselessly spent in investigating the circumstances of persons whose status was not of the kind prescribed by the Founders. On 4th May 1721, the Patrons ordained "that for the future, whoever applies for being "one of the old men or boys in the Hospital, that with the "petition they give in their Burgess Tickets, and the boys their "fathers' Burgess Tickets, that it may appear they are burgesses, "otherways they are not to be voted upon, but their petition "rejected."

Shortly previous to this¹, the Patrons had ordained that “whoever gives any petition to be voted upon for being one of the old men in the Hospital, they likewise give in Certificates of their age, that it may be known if they have attained to the age specified in the Mortification, with certification they shall not be voted upon unless it consists with some of the Members’ knowledge that they have attained to the said age.”

On 23rd December 1773 the Patrons again minuted that certificates instructing that the applicants are “Burgesses and Guild Brothers must be produced, and evidence given of their having attained the prescribed age of 50 years, before they can receive any supply.”

On 17th November 1808 the recommendation of a Committee is approved of, “that no pension should be given to any person who has not been a burghess less than a given period, perhaps three years, which is the legal time for obtaining a settlement in a Parish.” These requirements were embodied in the following rules for the guidance of the Patrons in electing old men to be pensioners.

Applicants must be above fifty years of age, and this fact established either by a certificate from the Register of the Parish in which they were born or baptised, or by other satisfactory evidence.

They must have been burgesses, other than honorary, for at least five years previously to the date of their application.

They must have been Merchants, Craftsmen, or of any other trade without distinction, and not merely operatives, but such as have carried on business to some extent on their own account.

The Act 9th Victoria, cap. 17, passed in 1846, to abolish the exclusive privilege of trading in Burghs in Scotland, entitled any person to carry on or deal in merchandise, 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, and as a consequence rendered the explanatory bye-law of the Patrons, before quoted, no longer strictly consistent with the terms of the original Mortification.

¹ 6th December 1720.

At first, and for some time after the passing of the Act, this incongruity had no appreciable effect, as applicants for pensions, being required to be fifty years of age, and to have carried on business on their own account, had necessarily been in business before the passing of the Act, and consequently were possessed of the Burgess qualification. Latterly, however, it was found that a strict adherence to this bye-law would exclude from the benefit of the Charity many citizens who had carried on business as merchants and tradesmen, and had been reduced; and who, it was obviously the intention of the Founders, should be entitled to receive the benefit of the Mortification. It also became evident to the Patrons that the requirement of burgessship, as a qualification for receiving benefits from this and other Charities and Incorporations of the City, had given rise to a practice of persons entering themselves as Burgesses upon their father's, or wife's father's tickets, or even entering "at the far hand," principally, if not solely, with the view, as soon as possible, of seeking pecuniary and other aid.

In these circumstances, after very careful consideration of the matter, the Patrons, on 31st October 1866, enacted as their regulation on this subject, "that in future the benefit of the Institution shall be open to decayed citizens, above fifty years of age, of good life and conversation, who shall be known to have carried on business for some time, and to some extent on their own account, with credit and reputation, either as Merchants or Tradesmen, but who, by misfortune or losses, have been reduced in their circumstances, and to their widows and daughters—a preference to be given, *cæteris paribus*, to applicants who shall have been burgesses for five years, and their widows and daughters." By the Hutchesons' Hospital Act of 1872, already referred to,¹ the persons admissible to the Pension roll of the Hospital, and Blair's, Daniel Baxter's, and Scott's Mortifications, are citizens of Glasgow, or persons who, in the estimation of the Patrons, may be considered needful and deserving of aid, and shall have carried on business or trade in Glasgow for some time, on their own account, with credit and reputation, or shall have been in any way the means of promoting the prosperity of the city, who by misfortune have been

¹ Section 3.

reduced in circumstances ; and the widows and daughters of persons of the above description, whose circumstances the Patrons may consider call for such assistance ; and, as respects Hood's Mortification, unmarried females of irreproachable character, natives of Glasgow, who have resided there for at least five years, or, if not natives, have resided there at least ten years, not less than fifty years of age, and reduced from easy or respectable circumstances to indigence.

In the case of all applicants the Hospital's Act of Parliament provides "than none of the foresaid persons, at the time of applying "for, or while in the enjoyment of a pension, shall be in the receipt "of parochial aid."

A certificate of age must be produced with the application for aid, and the petition accompanied with an attestation, by at least two persons of known respectability, as to the previous unexceptionable and correct life and conversation of the applicant, in all respects.

As regards Hutchesons' Hospital, persons of the name of Hutcheson have a preference under circumstances otherwise equal, and as regards Daniel Baxter's Mortification, blood relatives of the Founder. After such relatives, applicants of the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunninghame, and Cameron, if well recommended, are to be preferred in the order mentioned. Applicants of the name of Hood, *cæteris paribus*, and the female relatives of the late Miss Mary Hood, have a preference on Hood's Foundation.

The Patrons have it in their power at any time to discontinue any pension, without cause assigned, if they think proper to do so.

The amount of pension granted to each pensioner is never less than five pounds, nor is it usual to grant more than twenty-five pounds. On Daniel Baxter's Mortification each pension is fixed at £8 6s. 8d.

The pensions are payable quarterly, in advance, with the exception of those on Hood's fund, which are payable half-yearly, at Candlemas and Lammas.

On the death of a pensioner during mid-term it is usual to pay the amount of one quarter's pension to assist in defraying funeral expenses, and with the view of securing the immediate return of the deceased pensioner's ticket of enrolment.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SCHOOL.

IN a narrative of the Hospital School, the endowment and institution of which have been already mentioned, it will probably be the most interesting plan to notice the actings of the Patrons, and the general progress of the School, as far as possible, in their chronological order. The earliest entry in the Sederunt Book, relating to the School, occurs on 13th November 1643, before the Hospital had been completely built. The Patrons then made their first election of "a young boy called Archibald "Edmiston, a burghess' son of this Burgh, who is both fatherless "and motherless." He was ordained "to lye in the chamber with "John Wilson, and to be educated at the Schools, and to be "furnished in meat, drink, and clothing, and in all books and other "requisites."

The next admission is of "James Lawson, a burghess' bairn of "this burgh," on 22nd March 1645.¹

The last payments on account of the building of the Hospital occurring on 20th July 1650, it may be inferred that the structure had been completed some little time previously. Accordingly, in 1648, in view of the election of the full number of boys, the appointment of a Schoolmaster received the consideration of the Patrons. Several Minutes appear on this subject, both in the Sederunt Book of the Hospital and in the Records of the Town Council. Evidently no arrangements for conducting the School in

¹ The Records of the Hospital contain further notices respecting James Lawson. On 29th November 1646 he was bound as apprentice to Cuthbert Greig, Cooper in Glasgow, "for seven years, to learn "his trade, and for two years further for meat and fee." The subsequent Accounts of the Preceptor show that £53 6s. 8d. Scots, being the sum which Lawson's maintenance had cost in the Hospital for a year, was paid on his account to Cuthbert Greig, on the execution of the indenture, which Greig was unable to sign, but Lawson, having profited by his stay in the Hospital, subscribes his name in the usual way. He does not appear, however, to have served out his apprenticeship, for on 16th November 1650 an authority is given to pay 30s. Scots "to James Lawson, when he came home wounded, being an orphan "brought up in the Hospital."

the Hospital buildings had been made prior to this date, as the Minutes electing both Edmiston and Lawson bear that they were to be educated at one or other of the Schools in the Burgh.

Apropos to this, it may be mentioned that it appears there was not so much a want in the number of Schools in Glasgow about this time as in the quality of the teaching they afforded. In fact, the Records of the Presbytery show that that venerable body considered the Schools then existing as by far too numerous. On 24th November 1602, and again on 18th July 1604, they represent to the Magistrates "that they thought the School taught "by John Buchan, and the Grammar School, quite sufficient." In the Minutes too of the Town Council, of 9th February 1639, it is enacted that "no more English Schools be kept or held within "this Burgh hereafter, but four only, with a Writing School;" and this is ordained "to be intimated by sound of drum." In 1654¹ a visitation was appointed to be made of the whole "Scots Schools" in the Burgh, and shortly thereafter² a Report was given in, which bears "that sundry persons had taken up School, noways being "authorised by the Magistrates and Council, which is against all "reason or form ever heretofore observed in the like." The Report recommends that eight Masters who were then engaged in teaching, and two others, should receive licenses to conduct Schools in Glasgow, all on the condition "that they carry themselves religiously "and honestly, as becomes, without any kind of open scandal, and "keep morning and evening prayers in their respective Schools." It is further stipulated that they should charge no higher fee than 10s. Scots, or 10d. sterling, per quarter, for "town's bairns," and double that amount for "stranger's bairns," "except it be the will "of their parents." They are also taken bound to teach all poor children gratis; and the Council conclude by enacting that James Peter, a recusant Schoolmaster, who had failed to recognise their authority by applying to be licensed like the others, should be discharged from keeping any School within the Burgh. Subsequent Minutes of the Town Council³ contain further instructions to the Bailies to visit these Schools, and report on their efficiency and

¹ 11th March 1654.

² 25th March 1654.

³ 20th February 1658, 20th October 1660, and 14th November 1663.

number. They also record an instance of the exercise of magisterial power in the discharge of a dame "who had taken up School at "the head of the Salt Market, at her own hand."

The earliest Minute respecting the election of the Hospital Schoolmaster is to be found in the Sederunt Book of the Town Council, under date 1st April 1648. It shows how thoroughly they appreciated the influence of this appointment on the welfare and success of the School. The Minute bears that the Town Council, having consideration "anent the overture made for a "reader or Schoolmaster of Hutchesons' Hospital, it is thought "expedient that there be one placed there, and the man to be "thought upon, and the Town to have trial of the man before "he be settled there." Shortly after, a Minute appears in the Records both of the Town Council and Hospital, ordering "a trial "to be taken of that man that is mentioned to be Schoolmaster "of the Hospital."¹ The "man mentioned" appears to have been Mr. John M'Lay, who, as previously noticed, had been licensed by the Magistrates to keep a "Scots School," as the Patrons ordain him to be tried "by raising of the psalms in Mr Patrick Gillespie's "kirk, if he be fit for teaching of young ones in Hutchesons' "Hospital."² Apparently giving satisfaction in this respect, he was appointed, on 28th October 1648, as the Schoolmaster of the Hospital for a year.

It is pleasing to notice the importance attached in these early times to music as a branch of education. The Minutes of the Town Council bear evidence that there belonged to the Burgh, prior to 1588,³ a building specially described in the titles as the "Sang Scuile," situated on the south side of the Trongate, then more commonly known as St. Thenaw's Gate, upon the west side of the burying-ground which surrounded the Collegiate Church of St. Mary and St. Ann, and for which four shillings of ground-annual was paid to the College of Glasgow, as then in right of the revenues of the Mendicants or Black Friars.⁴ The Accounts of the Burgh Treasurer⁵ show the payment of £20 Scots, "given upon "the third day of March 1608, to John Buchan, Master of the Song

¹ 13th May 1648.

² 20th May 1648.

³ 24th December 1588.

⁴ *Munimenta Universitatis Glasguensis*, vol. I., p. 182.

⁵ 8th May 1613.

“ School, for Whitsunday and Martinmas terms mail of his house.” Previous to this a payment of 40s. “ to Sr William Struyis for male “ (*i.e.*, rent) of ane chalmer to be ane Sang Scole, ye year 1577,” appears in the same Accounts.¹ On 15th July 1626 it is minuted in the Records of the Town Council that they had agreed “ with James “ Sanders to instruct the hail bairns within this Burgh, that is put to “ his School, music for 10s. ilk quarter to himself, and forty pennies “ to his man; and therefore the said Provost and Bailies discharges “ all other Sangsters within this Burgh to teach music in tyme “ coming, during their will allenary.” The School did not, however, succeed with Mr. Sanders.² In later times the following advertisement appeared in the “ Mercury,” of 22nd November 1756 :—“ By “ order of the Magistrates.—To encourage and promote the improve- “ ment of Church Music, the Magistrates have directed Mr Moor “ to open a free school in Hutchesons’ Hospital, on Tuesday the “ 22nd inst., at 7 o’clock in the evening, where the inhabitants of “ the City will be admitted and taught at the public charge, on “ their producing certificates of their character from the Minister “ and elders of the Parish where they reside.”

The Minutes of the Town Council, as well as those of the Patrons, on the subject of the appointment of the Schoolmaster, are interesting, as showing that the boys maintained in the Hospital previous to this time were educated at some School unconnected with the Institution, and further as evincing the willingness of the Town Council to supplement the funds of the Hospital for the purposes of education.

The Town Council Minutes recording M’Lay’s election “ to be “ Master of the School, to be established in Hutchesons’ Hospital,” recommend to the Preceptor of the Hospital to provide him with a School within the said House. Besides an allowance of twenty merks for bygone services, to be paid by the Town Treasurer, it appears that he also received a salary from the Town Council; the amount of this is not stated, but it was £10 sterling per annum in 1784,³ in addition to a salary of £100 Scots, agreed to be paid him by the Patrons. In fixing this salary the Patrons appear to have been

¹ Burgh Records, p. 100, also p. 116.

² See Minutes of 5th May 1638 and 12th September 1646.

³ 2nd June 1784.

guided by the provisions of the Act of the Scots Parliament, which had then very recently been passed,¹ for founding Parish Schools. This Act provided that the stipends of schoolmasters should not be less than one hundred or more than two hundred merks per annum. The salary allowed is exactly the medium between these two amounts, and although the sum may seem small at the present time, it was then by no means inadequate or disproportioned to the expense of living.

The arrangements for the School being thus fairly established, the Patrons, after consideration of a Report on the subject, resolved² that boys should be placed in the Hospital to make up the full number appointed by Thomas Hutcheson. Accordingly, the Preceptor presented to the Patrons the names of eleven young boys, all burghesses' sons, who were elected, and, with the one already on the Foundation, made up the full complement.

The Report here referred to affords some insight into the views of the Patrons concerning the qualifications, which it was thought expedient should be possessed, by those elected to the benefits of the School, as well as a good deal of not uninteresting information respecting the internal management and domestic economy of the Hospital, at this early period of its existence. To this reference has been made in the Chapter immediately preceding. From the Report we learn, as respects the boys, that it was considered desirable that, "if possible, none but orphans be placed in the "Hospital, and that it is necessary they eat and bed within the "House."

An inventory of the "insight plenishing" of the Hospital, "conform as they are now standing in the house and chambers "thereof, at the term of Martinmas 1649," is also given in the previous Chapter. At a somewhat later period—1793—we find the following Inventory of articles belonging to the Hospital School, engrossed in the Minute Book of the Education Committee:—"60 "Bibles, 20 New Testaments, 28 Psalm Books, 27 Economics of "Human Life, 23 Perry's Spelling Books, 41 English Collections, "6 large slates, 18 small slates, 3 desks, 9 forms, and 5 inkstands."

¹ 1 Charles I., sess. 5, cap. 45, Thomson's Ed., vol. VI., p. 216, 2nd February 1646.

² 25th December 1649.

To return, however, to the narrative of the progress of the School. In 1650 the absorption of the Hospital's funds, consequent on the purchase of the Gorbals lands, necessitated retrenchment. Accordingly, on the 3rd of June 1652, the Patrons resolved "that the five " poor boys that are entertained in the said Hospital be put home " to their parents, and the Master of the House to pay them for " their entertainment as he and they can best agree, and to see " them trained up at School." It is further minuted that " John " Bell undertakes to sustain John Schearilaw, son to Hugh Scheari- " law, because he wants, and the Master of the House is to pay " him forty pounds by the year, with his clothes, and John Bell " undertakes to see him trained up at School; and in like manner " John Walkinshaw undertakes to do the like for James Clydesdale, " another of the poor boys, and appoints the Master of the House " to furnish the poor boys' clothes."

From the Account Books it appears that even before this resolution was passed it had become the practice to board at least some of the boys out of the Hospital, as an entry occurs of the payment of £28 8s. Scots, "for two boys' entertainment with Simon " Pickersgill, preceding Candlemas 1652."¹

No material alteration seems at this time to have been made with respect to the men, the Minute before referred to bearing that "the poor old people, not being able to make any kind of shift, "are to be entertained by the Master of the House, as easily as "he can."

As respects the Schoolmaster, the Patrons "discharge any farther "stipend to be paid him," but allow him to continue in his house, and have the use of the School, "during their will allenary." This, however, was of short duration, for on the 31st July 1653, it is minuted that "John M'Lay, late Schoolmaster in the Hospital, "with his family, be removed out thereof."

From 1652 may also be traced the practice of giving outdoor pensions to the men, and maintenance money to the boys, which, although evidently intended to be checked by a resolution in 1691, was nevertheless continued, the obviously greater practical good outweighing the desire for observing more strictly the letter of the

¹ 1st January 1653.

Mortifications. So far as the Records show, the practice referred to gradually increased, till the time when the old Hospital in the Trongate was sold, for although the School appears to have been carried on in the building, no boys whatever, and out of the forty-seven pensioners then on the roll, no man, and only five old women, were boarded within its walls.

Nor was the removal of the Schoolmaster, and the boarding out of the boys, and the subsequent reduction of the old men's pensions, the only retrenchment the Patrons were necessitated to make. On 13th May 1654, as already referred to in connection with the purchase of the Gorbals lands, it was "ordained that no manner of people, young or old, be placed in the Hospital until ane sure and constant rent be provided thereto."

Accordingly, it would appear from the Accounts that no boys were regularly maintained out of the Hospital funds during the years 1653 and 1654, and although entries of payments occur leading to the inference that there were two boys in the year 1655, five in the following year, and three in the year 1657, it is not altogether clear in what position they exactly stood, whether as boys regularly elected—their presentations not being minuted—or merely as receiving casual aid from the Preceptor, to assist in their education. Neither do any payments on account of the boys occur in subsequent years, till 1661, when a resolution by the Patrons to take on four boys came into effect.

In 1660, the revenues of the Hospital beginning to improve, the Patrons, on 26th November, resolved that, if possible, "four young boys be chosen, and be brought up in the Hospital according to the foundation thereof," and a remit was made to a Committee "to settle who shall be the boys, and what shall be bestowed upon them yearly, and how and in what manner of way they shall be bred and brought up."

The Committee accordingly elected four boys, viz., John Gilmour, Hugh Muir, George Pollock, "son to the late James Pollock, Cor-diner, procreate betwixt him and Margaret Pollock, who is lawful sister's daughter to the Founders," and David Maxwell. It is minuted that the Committee arranged with the mother of John Gilmour that she should keep her own son and Hugh Muir; and

with widow Margaret Pollock, that she should "keep in boarding "with her" the before-named George Pollock and David Maxwell, £50 Scots being allowed for the boarding of each boy, "and this to "continue till further advisement."

Although boys were thus again enrolled on the Hospital funds, it does not appear that any Schoolmaster was appointed to attend to their education for some time. The next Minute on this subject was after an interval of nearly fifteen years,¹ when Robert Forrest, Schoolmaster, was ordained to read and pray to the old men and boys in the House for a year to come, "as he has done this year "bygone, and to have £20 of fee for his pains." This was most probably one of the persons who, as before mentioned, were licensed by the Magistrates to teach within the Burgh in 1654, but of whose first election as Master of the Hospital School there is no record. Looking back at the Minutes it is evident that no Schoolmaster was appointed between M'Lay's time and Forrest's, for in 1664 we find the twelve old men in the Hospital² "admonished "according to their duty and carriage in the Hospital, and appointed "to convene every morning and evening in the high fore hall "thereof, for hearing of prayers and God's Word read, and ordains "Mr Thomas Glen, one of their own number, to carry on that "exercise daily." Glen died in the following year, and by a Minute, which is titled "Gray to read to the rest of the old men,"³ and which therefore shows that he was not the Schoolmaster, the Patrons and Ministers enjoined James Gray "to read a prayer to the old "men once in the day, with two chapters, and to sing a Psalm." It further appears that Gray was still living when Robert Forrest, the Schoolmaster, as being the proper person, relieved him of the duty of leading or superintending the religious exercises of his brother pensioners.

Many Minutes evincing the anxiety of the Patrons for the due observance of devotional exercises occur. On 31st July 1685 it is particularly "ordained that the whole boys repair to the kirk "each Sabbath day with the old men and the Schoolmaster." In later times it is simply ordered by the Patrons "that the Bible be

¹ 7th March 1667.

² 19th February 1664.

³ 20th October 1665.

“regularly read as a standing part of the education of the boys in “the School.”¹

The devotional exercises were almost invariably stipulated as an express duty to which the Schoolmaster should pay particular attention, but it does not appear that in this desire the Patrons were always obeyed. On one occasion, previously referred to, we find the Schoolmaster severely dealt with for his negligence. The Minute bears that “in respect of the said Mr William Hyndshaw’s “failure, recommends to the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, “Preceptor, and Ministers, against Mayday next, to look out for a “fit and proper person to be Schoolmaster in place of the said Mr “William Hyndshaw, and likewise to consider what may be the “most proper times for the old men and Schoolmaster, their meeting “and joining together in the worship of God in the Hospital every “day.”² Mr. Hyndshaw accordingly retired, or was dismissed, and a new Master is shortly afterwards elected in his place.

As respects divine worship, George Hutcheson, in his Deed of Mortification, prescribed that the old men should “resort to the “common prayers and preaching in the Laigh Trongate Kirk,” and here they and the boys appear to have attended. In 1703³ the Dean of Guild was appointed “to provide and prepare seats and “room for both the old men and the boys in the Tron Church, as “may be most suitable and convenient.” The old men probably continued to attend the Tron as long as the practice existed of boarding them in the Hospital, and the boys till that Church was burned down in 1793.⁴ The next notice on this subject is in 1798, when seats were ordered to be taken in the “Wynd Church,”⁵ for which £5 12s. 6d. sterling of yearly rent was paid. They then followed the congregation of that Church to St. George’s,⁶ but subsequently attended the College Church. In 1841⁷ it is minuted that, “as the College Church, where sittings are at present taken “for the boys, is inconveniently distant, arrangements should be “made for obtaining sittings for them in St. Andrew’s Church.” Although some difficulty occurred which necessitated the Patrons⁸ to

¹ 24th February 1825.

² 23rd February 1716.

³ 5th March 1703.

⁴ Cleland’s Annals, vol. I., p. 61.

⁵ 4th February 1798.

⁶ Cleland’s Annals, vol. I., p. 219.

⁷ 29th November 1841.

⁸ 6th April 1842.

give the Education Committee discretionary powers—the boys being possibly objected to by the fastidious and then fashionable congregation of that Church—the matter is subsequently arranged, and they continued to be accommodated with seats in that Church till 1876, when their attendance at Church in a body was finally discontinued.

The earliest mention of the school-room in the Hospital building occurs in a Minute of the Town Council of 28th October 1648, when the Preceptor was recommended to provide John M'Lay, the Master then appointed, with a School in the House. From subsequent notices it appears that the room so provided was situated on the basement of the north or back wing of the old Hospital buildings,¹ and was probably about 19 feet long by 15 broad, as we find in the Preceptor's Accounts a payment of £17 6s. 8d. Scots to James Muir, mason, "for paving the Schoolhouse, at 2 merks per ell."²

Here the School continued to be carried on till the Hospital buildings in Trongate were sold, in 1795. Then temporary premises, for which £7 of rent was paid, appear from the Accounts to have been taken, although it is not stated where. Afterwards premises were taken in New, now King Street, at £20 per annum of rent. There the School was apparently conducted till 1802, when a change was made to other and evidently larger premises, as £25 is entered as their rent, but, unfortunately, neither in this case is the locality stated. Here, however, the School continued till a change was made to the house which adjoined the present Hospital buildings in Ingram Street, to the east, on a site subsequently sold to the late Sir James Campbell of Stracathro.

The School-house in this situation is described in 1839, in a Memorial for Counsel's opinion as to the legality of its removal outwith the Royalty or Burgh boundary of Glasgow, "as although "on the same purchase or piece of ground, and immediately attached "to the Hospital Hall, is yet not under the same roof, and is rather "a mean or plain-looking building, and no way, either in appearance "or for any necessary use, connected with the principal building." It is further stated in the Memorial "that the whole premises "occupied by the School do not comprehend a larger area than "ninety-two square yards of ground, and they have long been found

¹ See Report in Minutes of 22nd September 1784.

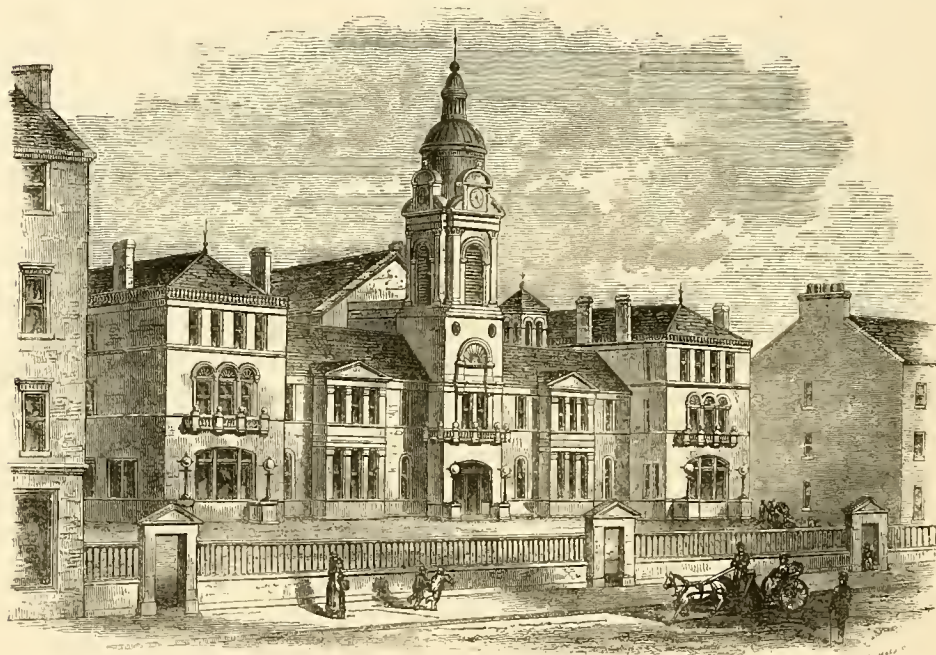
² 7th September 1725.

“ too small, and extremely exposed to noise and other inconveniences, “ from their situation and size.” From these causes, in the early part of the present century it had been found almost impossible to do justice to the boys attending the School. A remit was therefore made by the Patrons to a Committee to report on a proposal to erect a new School-house on a part of the Hospital's lands in Crown Street. This proposal, however, possibly from the apprehension subsequently expressed in the Memorial of 1839, was not further acted upon at the time. It may also be mentioned that, on 6th December 1827, the Patrons instructed their Committee to ascertain whether the Grammar School in George Street, which was considered eligible and convenient, could not be purchased from the town on moderate terms ; but as it appeared that the Trustees of Anderson's Institution were desirous to obtain these buildings, the Committee reported to that effect, and the Patrons did not proceed further in the matter. Having thus been unsuccessful, the Patrons resolved¹ on building an addition to the then existing School-house in Ingram Street, the expense of erecting entirely new buildings being considered too heavy. Although plans and estimates for this enlargement were obtained, it was not carried out, and the accommodation being found totally inadequate, the attention of the Patrons was, in 1838,² imperatively directed to remedy the defect. Considerable discussion took place among the Patrons at this time, as to the course which should be adopted with regard to the buildings for the School. Apparently again the first intention was to build on the site adjoining the Hospital in Ingram Street, as plans and estimates for a new School-house were prepared, submitted, and recommended to be accepted.³ Ultimately⁴ a Committee appointed on the subject gave in a report to the effect that it was desirable that the site of the School should be on the Hospital's lands in Crown Street, being, as is stated in a relative report by Mr. David Hamilton, the Architect, “ by far the most appropriate and best in all “ respects, from the quietness of the situation, good air, roomy “ and open site, with good accesses from all directions, and as just “ that kind of a situation, in a great town, that would be selected “ for a large public School, and one we have every reason to think

¹ 16th July 1828.² 16th March 1838.³ 26th November 1838.⁴ 16th July 1839.

“ that at this period the Hutchesons themselves would have chosen, “ as being connected and in good keeping with their name and lands.”

This report was approved of at a Special Meeting held on 21st August 1839, one of the Patrons dissenting and protesting, on the ground that it was illegal and *ultra vires* of the Patrons to remove the School outside the Royalty or original Burgh boundary of the City. Although this resolution to build in Hutchesontown was absolute, there appears to have been an understanding that



SCHOOL IN CROWN STREET.

the School buildings in Ingram Street should be retained, and be let from year to year, in case it might be found that the School required to be situated within the Royalty. No objection, however, was afterwards taken upon this score, although, in view of its being more convenient for the scholars, and admitting of greater facilities for an extension of the School, a proposal was mooted in 1866¹ that buildings should be purchased for the School on the north side of the river, and that the buildings in Crown Street and

¹ 18th June 1866.

their site should be sold. To revert, however, plans and an elevation of the new School buildings in Crown Street, by Messrs. David and James Hamilton, were approved of,¹ and the new School buildings, containing 3,168 square feet of class-room accommodation, were completed, at a cost of £4,236 8s. 4d., in 1841, and the Patrons resolved that the new School-room should be opened on the 26th April, being the day of the annual procession of the scholars.²

The site of the building so erected, although scarcely meriting the glowing description given by Mr. Hamilton in his report of its quietness, good air, and roomy locality, was found central and accessible to the generality of the scholars. The building itself also served its purpose sufficiently well, and is even described by the Assistant Commissioners on Education, in their Report of 1866, as "a beautiful one, and the class-rooms admirably adapted for the "purposes of teaching." Latterly, however, it was found that increased accommodation was essential for the proper conducting and extension of the School, and steps were accordingly taken to provide for this, under the enlarged powers conferred by the Hospital Act of 1872—to which, and the measures which have been adopted, reference will be made at the end of this Chapter.

The more important Minutes and Resolutions of the Patrons, having reference to the qualification and admission of the boys, and the conducting of the School previous to the alterations effected under the Act of 1872, may now be noticed.

It is observable that the Patrons have, from very early times, interpreted the Deeds of Mortification in a liberal spirit, not only as regards the qualification of the applicants but also the number appointed by the Hutchesons to receive the benefit of their bounty. Acting on this liberal principle, the Patrons, in the commencement of the present century, adopted a resolution which admitted of very considerable latitude in its practical application, although its terms were so couched that even the most determined opponent of innova-

¹ 10th October 1839.

² It may be mentioned that a bottle with coins was inserted in the foundation-stone of the new School buildings. This having accidentally been destroyed and exhumed in the course of subsequent alterations and additions, the contents were, with other mementoes, re-deposited in a new foundation-stone (1876), which is situated under the north end of the first step at the main entrance of the present building, of which the plate on the previous page is a fair representation.

tion could scarcely take objection to them. In 1806, pending the Report by a Committee to whom the matter had been remitted, the Patrons unanimously expressed their approval of the principle "that orphans or destitute children should not be excluded from being admitted into the School;"¹ and on the Report itself being given in, resolved that, in addition to the boys appointed strictly in terms of the Mortification (*i.e.*, sons of burgesses), they would provide for the education and maintenance "of twelve orphan children, as objects occur, by boarding them in the Hospital, under the care of a Matron."² How this was to be done does not, however, precisely appear.

The consideration of the question as to extending the benefits of the School, and liberalising or modifying the conditions of the qualification of the boys, was in later years rendered imperative by the operation of the Act 9 Vic., cap. 17, passed in 1846, to abolish the exclusive privilege of trading in Burghs. The practical effect of this Act, so far as Hutchesons' Hospital and similarly circumstanced Charities were concerned, has in general been to lower the status of applicants for admission. As it ceased to be imperative, or even necessary, to enter as a Burgess, in order to be qualified to carry on the business of a "Merchant, Craftsman, or any other trade," comparatively few persons of the class intended to be assisted by the Hutchesons—*viz.*, Merchant or Trades Burgesses, who have been in business on their own account—qualified themselves, according to the strict letter, for receiving the benefits of the Charity. Consequently, in the case of Hutchesons' School, it was speedily found that it was being monopolised by the children of Journeyman Operatives, whose hereditary practice it had in many instances become to enter as Burgesses, for no other purpose than immediately, and with an apparently legal qualification, to seek benefit from the different Charities and Incorporations of the City. Finding the number of really eligible and qualified applicants yearly diminishing, the Patrons extended the benefits of the Foundation to the grandsons of Burgesses. Gradually finding even this insufficient, on 26th November 1855, after mature consideration, they passed certain resolutions explanatory of the class of citizens intended to

¹ 13th November 1806.

² 19th February 1807.

be benefitted by the Institution, viz., "those who have been Merchants, Craftsmen, or of any other trade without distinction, not merely operatives, but such as have carried on business to some extent on their own account, with credit and reputation, and their children, but who, by a change for the worse in their former circumstances, have been necessitated to apply for the benefit of the Charity." The Patrons further minuted, that the practice which had arisen of persons entering as Burgesses, for the purpose of so far apparently qualifying themselves to apply for the benefit of the Charity, should be discouraged, by refusing, unless in special circumstances, applications founding on burgess-ship which had taken place within a shorter period than five years prior to the date of the application.

These resolutions certainly struck at the root of the evil, and their effect readily becoming evident, a petition by certain Burgesses of Glasgow, apparently of the class interested in their operation, was presented to the Patrons;¹ but on the motion of the Lord Provost, Sir Andrew Orr, seconded by Bailie, afterwards Lord Provost, Clouston, it was unanimously resolved that it be not entertained, "in consequence of the disgraceful language in which it was couched." As this resolution commended itself to the good sense of the community, no further objections were started.

As regards the age required in applicants for admission to the Hospital School, and the other conditions of their election, the following original and subsequent regulations may be noticed. In his Deed of Mortification, Thomas Hutcheson appoints that the age of the boys, at their entry to the Hospital, "shall be about seven years or thereby, or sooner if they be found capable of instruction in letters." At a very early period the conviction impressed itself on the Patrons that the standard of age, for the commencement of the education of children in the Hospital School, should certainly not be reduced, for the reason that in the Hospital School the education afforded commenced at a higher grade than that of a mere infant school, and consequently, unless a rearrangement of the system of teaching were adopted, and perhaps the addition made of a special teacher for the very young children, the admission of boys at so early an

¹ 7th May 1856.

age, before they had attained the preliminary knowledge possessed by the other children previously in attendance, would have retarded the general progress of the School.

It is also probable that the Patrons then, as well as subsequently, attaching a most proper importance to the home influence, and to the responsibility resting on the parents, considered it undesirable and inexpedient, when the boys were boarded in the Hospital and not always orphans, that they should be removed from the charge and influence of their parents before that early age. On one occasion, the father of one of the boys "having enlisted, and his mother having used him exceedingly ill, sold part of his clothes, and gone to Stirling, it was agreed that his allowance should be paid to a relative, and that the Clerk be instructed to inquire after the mother, and to prosecute her."¹

Acting on the views and principles above indicated, the Patrons determined "that none be preferred to be a boy in the House till he be first seven years of age,"² and "the practical observance of this regulation" was enforced by another Minute, ordaining "that no boys be voted for, or placed in the Hospital, until they produce an extract from the Session-Clerk as to their age."³ More recently⁴ the question as to the expediency of extending the age for admission to the School to between seven and nine years, instead of, as previously, limiting it to between seven and eight years, was discussed, and resulted in a remit to a Committee, on whose report the age was accordingly so extended. Again, on 12th April 1865, the standard of age for admission was raised from between seven and nine to between eight and ten years.

The length of time each boy might remain in the School was, by Thomas Hutcheson's Mortification, appointed to be "about four years." This seems to have continued the rule till 3rd June 1841, when it was extended by a resolution of the Patrons allowing boys, whose parents might wish it, to remain in the School another year after their regular course had expired.

A few further notices respecting details of the School may be mentioned. Thomas Hutcheson's Deed of Mortification ordained, as respects the boys, "that their whole habit and clothing are to

¹ 20th November 1794.

² 3rd May 1678.

³ 13th August 1706.

⁴ 9th April 1861.

“be all of one colour and of one fashion.” Accordingly the Patrons, desiring to secure conformity with this provision, prescribed, in 1685,¹ “that the whole boys in the School clad themselves with clothes of “a purple colour, betwixt and Candlemas next.”²

It must be explained, with reference to the foregoing Minute, that at this time the boys, like the pensioners, were receiving allowances in money, paid quarterly, out of which they maintained themselves, or were maintained by their parents or friends. It is doubtful whether boys were ever actually boarded in the Hospital after 1652. It must further be mentioned as respects the adoption of so startling a colour as purple for the whole suit of clothes, that such was the colour of the livery of the Archbishops of Glasgow, whose chamberlain George, and possibly also Thomas Hutcheson had been. It is probable they had themselves adopted it in their livery, or armorial bearings, which at that time it was obligatory, by Act of the Scots Parliament, for every one above a certain rank in society to matriculate, and for this reason it would probably be that this most unusual colour was determined on. Be this as it may, the purple suits were obviously too peculiar long to find favour with the good taste of the Patrons. In 1690 a recommendation to the Preceptor is minuted, “to see the boys in the House furnished “with stockings and shoes, and in grey clothes, and if the boys’ “parents will not provide these, that the Preceptor do it himself.”³ In the following year the Preceptor was ordered “to provide an “upper coat of grey cloth to every one of the boys in the House, “that their clothing may be all of one colour, and to retain the “price thereof off the first end of their pension, in respect the former “Act has been neglected.”⁴

This matter of the costume seems, in the year 1700, to have

¹ 31st July 1685.

² It may be mentioned that a similar direction is to be found in James Govan’s Mortification to the Merchants’ House (see History, p. 559) in 1709, where he directs that the Pensioners on his Foundation “shall be furnished with *purple* gowns, to be worn by them each Lord’s day, and to go “to church with the said garbs,” and further recommends “that the said poor men do attend at “burials when required with their garbs, and take up their place by themselves betwixt two files of “the Town Officers and go to the Church-yard in that order, with this provision always, that each “of the said poor men who attend the said burial shall get payment of 1s. sterling for their pains “from those interested in the funeral.”

³ 20th June 1690.

⁴ 18th May 1691.

been considered the only provision of the Hutchesons' Deeds of Mortification which the Patrons at that time had failed in duly implementing. At least it appears in that year that a Committee, appointed to consider "in what way the affairs of the Hospital " may be brought into more conformity with the Mortifications,"¹ found this matter alone to report upon, in terms which have been already quoted in the Chapter relative to the old men.

The gowns and coats ordered to be obtained, under this Report, apparently became worn out, notwithstanding the care directed to be taken of them. The Minutes of 5th March 1703 therefore contained an order upon the Preceptor "to buy and provide the gowns for " the old men, and slip coats for the boys in the Hospital, in " manner and to the effect contained in ane former Act, dated " nynteen (*sic*) March 1700, and to see that the former Act be " put in practice in all points relating thereto; and if any of the " old men and boys shall refuse to wear the said garbs, and give " obedience to the said former Act, they are to be extruded out " of the House, and the Preceptor is discharged from paying them " any pension or casualty after the time of their refusal."

In 1791 it is minuted that the clothing of the boys should in future be of "blue cloth with yellow buttons." Notwithstanding this, it appears from the Minutes of the Clothing Committee that in 1793 the boys were all clothed "in green jackets or short coats, " with yellow corduroy waistcoats and breeches, the waistcoat and " breeches being all in one piece."

Nothing further appears on this subject till 1836, when the Patrons considered "it would be more comfortable and neat to have " a plain jacket instead of the short-tailed coat, and that the colour " of the corduroys should be drab instead of olive."² They resolved accordingly. A minority, however, retained their predilection for the green tailed coats and yellow inexpressibles, and voted and protested against the change.

In former times a payment was made, termed "maintenance " money." From the year 1643, when the first boy was admitted to the Hospital, till 1652, when the boys were ordered to be "put " home to their parents," it does not exactly appear how many there

¹ 29th March 1700.

² 25th January 1836.

were in each year, nor what was the amount expended on each. The Accounts during this period merely show the amount expended on the general charges of housekeeping in the Hospital, when the boys were living along with the old men. As before mentioned, the boys were put home to their parents in 1652, and it does not appear that they were ever afterwards boarded in the Hospital. In that year the allowance for each boy's board was £40 Scots per annum, and certain small payments for his clothing. In 1653¹ the boys each appear to have received £100 Scots in full of everything, but the Accounts show that this was afterwards reduced to £32 Scots per annum, with the addition, however, of clothing to the few who still continued on the funds of the Hospital during the time of the depression in its revenues. In 1660,² when the revenues had increased, and arrangements been made for reinstating the boys on the funds, the allowance paid for each was £50 per annum, besides clothing. In 1664 the allowance appears to have been fixed at £66 13s. 4d. in full of everything, and in 1665 again reduced to £50 Scots, as neither in the Accounts of that year nor afterwards do we find any payments on account of clothing.

The order of the Patrons, in 1685, for the boys to clothe themselves in purple suits, has already been adverted to. The Minutes on this occasion, as well as those in 1690 and 1691, also previously mentioned, where the Preceptor, to secure observance of this order, is authorised by the Patrons, if necessary, to retain the cost of the clothes out of the boys' allowances, indicate clearly that the £50 Scots paid to the boys was intended to be applicable to the cost of their clothing, as well as their board or maintenance.

With the exception of the special occasions before alluded to, in the years 1700 and 1703, when the Preceptor was ordered to provide, at the expense of the Hospital, slip coats of dark grey, jeated with green, for the boys, to be worn on going to and coming from Church, it would appear that they continued until 1788 to receive the £50 Scots per annum in full of everything. In that year, however, it was resolved³ that the twelve boys on the Hospital Foundation should get £3 sterling each per annum for "maintenance money," and £2 each when they had completed

¹ 7th March 1653.² 27th November 1660.³ 27th March 1788.

their term in the School, and the practice of supplying clothes again commenced.

After considerable discussion, it was agreed, in 1839,¹ that no subsequently elected boys should be entitled to receive the maintenance money of £3 per annum, but that they should get clothing as before. The Patrons, however, reserved the power, in "destitute or necessitous cases, where they think it would be expedient and proper, to give an allowance towards the maintenance of the boys." This resolution, which was substantially repeated in a subsequent Minute,² gave rise to considerable comment, the Patrons being petitioned to revert to their former practice as regards the allowance of maintenance money. In the following year they resolved "that it was inexpedient to comply with the request, and refused the same accordingly."³ A modification was made in 1843,⁴ when it was resolved that, instead of allowing £3 each of maintenance money to the most necessitous families, £2 each be allowed to all the families whose boys were admitted. This was again altered in 1865, when it was resolved⁵ that the payment of maintenance money should, in future admissions, be confined to the sons of properly qualified burgesses, and the amount be £2 yearly during the first four years, and £3 during the last year's attendance.

In early times, when the boys were boarded in the Hospital, it was the practice when any of them died for the Patrons to defray the expenses of their funeral, in the same way as those of the old men. Many entries occur of payments for "mort kists" and winding sheets. In 1727⁶ it was expressly enacted that "the Preceptor is to pay £6 Scots towards the funeral expenses of such of the boys in the Hospital who shall happen to decease during their living in the House."⁷

This order, although very seldom, during the succeeding century, requiring to be acted upon, was not held to have fallen into disuse.

¹ 18th March 1839.

² 16th December 1839.

³ 3rd June 1840.

⁴ 6th December 1843.

⁵ 7th March 1865.

⁶ 23rd November 1727.

⁷ This sum is precisely the one-half of the amount ordered by the Patrons, on 30th September 1703, to be given as the funeral charges to the men pensioners, indicates pretty clearly, as regards the relative proportions of the Hospital's expenditure on the Pension Department and School, that the view of the Patrons was that one-half of the amount paid to the men should be the proportion applicable to the boys.

In 1839¹ the Education Committee, in consequence of the very distressing circumstances of the case, and the great talent of James Sharpe, who had been sent to the Grammar School, agreed to pay his annual allowance of £3, and £1 for funeral charges, to his friends; and a few other similar entries appear in the Accounts of the Hospital.

The Patrons were empowered to maintain at the Grammar School such boys as they might think promising and likely to prove "apt scholars." As it was evident from Thomas Hutcheson's Deed of Mortification that he intended a test of ability should be applied before the boys were sent to that Institution, the Patrons, in 1718, very judiciously appointed "that when any of the boys in the House apply to be put to the Grammar School, previous thereto they be tried anent their proficiency in the English, at least by the Preceptor and any one of the Ministers who are to make report."² Being anxious that the boys at the Grammar School should maintain themselves creditably, the Patrons, in 1841, resolved that each boy should receive £4 per annum, in addition to his other allowances.³

In comparatively recent years the Patrons adopted a high and exclusive test of ability in determining as to affording education at the Grammar School, by confining this privilege to the dux boy of each year in the Hospital School. As it was matter of doubtful expediency whether the privilege should be so limited, the Patrons, on the recommendation of a Special Committee, in 1861, resolved that the privilege should be extended, as the funds permitted, so as to comply with the intention of the Founders, which, as expressed by Thomas Hutcheson, was "that if any of the twelve founded boys be likely to prove scholars, and apt for learning," they should be sent to the Grammar School.⁴

It may also be noticed that the Mortification by Thomas Hutcheson makes a further provision for the boys after they have completed their education at School, thereby indicating that the aim of the Founder was to afford the means of securing a good practical education, qualifying those who received it for the active business of life. In his Mortification it is instructed that, after finishing their course of literary education, the boys should each receive in money

¹ 10th May 1839. ² 25th September 1718. ³ 29th November 1841. ⁴ 29th November 1861.

the amount which their yearly maintenance had cost, "for their better help and advancement to an honest life." It is also provided that such of the boys as were inclined may be bound as apprentices "to honest craftsmen, to instruct them in trade, or to be chapmen or mariners." At and prior to 1649, it appears that the Patrons carried this instruction into full effect, and a considerable portion of the earliest Minute Book is occupied with copies of the indentures. In early times, the fee was generally £50 Scots, or the precise amount allowed in name of yearly maintenance, and was given to the boy whenever he became bound as an apprentice. With the view of preventing irregularity, the Patrons, in 1722, ordained "that if the boys, after leaving the School, are not put to an apprenticeship within three years after they go out of the School, they shall amit and lose the £50 allowed for 'prentice fee."¹ Apprentices fees being, however, rarely if ever exacted by masters in the trades to which the Hospital boys were usually bound, no special payments on that account appear of late years in the books, the practice obtaining of simply giving the boys, whether they became bound as apprentices or not, the allowance of maintenance money on their leaving the School, along with clothing and a Bible, the latter being expressly ordered by Minute on 28th April 1795.

Thomas Hutcheson, in his Deed of Mortification, indicates that the Patrons should concern themselves with the College education of the Hospital boys, by endeavouring to procure for them one or other of the bursaries in the gift of the town, among which was his own bursary for the Keepership of the Library before alluded to; but the Patrons in early times did not always strictly adhere to the letter of the Deed that after leaving the Hospital or the Grammar School the boys should "have no further benefit in the House." The first instance of their departure in this respect occurred in 1807, when David Knox, a scholar whose education the Patrons had carried on at the Grammar School, was sent to College, and the Preceptor was requested to apply for a bursary for him, his fees for sessions 1809-10 being at the same time ordered to be paid.² In 1838, the fees of J. Parsell³ at the College are paid. In 1840, James

¹ 11th September 1722.

² 12th November 1807.

³ Now Paul Bedford, the Comedian.

Simpson is recommended to the Patrons of Baxter's bursary, and £3 per annum is further agreed to be allowed him from the Hospital funds, to enable him to pursue his studies at the College. In 1846 and 1847, fees were paid for W. Douglas, who also, in the latter year, was allowed the sum of £8. In 1850, on a representation by the Schoolmaster that two of the boys who had highly distinguished themselves, both in the Hospital and High School, were anxious to prosecute their studies at College, but had no means to do so, the Committee on Education agreed to pay their fees for the session, and give them an additional sum for books; and in 1851 and 1860 similar cases also occur.

Other instances of a liberal view taken by the Patrons of the terms of the Mortification occurred in their allowing¹ the equivalent of the expense of educating and clothing a boy in the Hospital School, estimated at £7 per annum, to be given during a definite period, towards the maintenance and education, at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, of boys otherwise qualified for the Hospital School. Although not so distinct, it may also be mentioned that in 1804 the sum of £7 is entered in the Cash Journal as having been paid to "Agnes Waddell, for keeping M'Kinlay, an orphan boy," who, however, may at the time have been receiving his education at the School; and, subsequently, in 1835, "J. M'Dougall, for education "at Inverness, on account of lameness, £3." The Patrons also paid for the board of boys after they have left the School, in consequence of their destitute circumstances.²

Although undoubtedly liberal in spirit and intention, some question might have been raised as to the legality of these actings of the Patrons, but fortunately this has now been set at rest by the Act of Parliament in 1872, to which reference has already been made. It may be proper, therefore, here to notice its specific enactments relating to the Educational Department of the Institution, and conclude with some mention of what has been done in carrying its provisions into effect.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Act of 1872, so far as relates to Education, viz.:—

By Section 5 it is enacted that the Patrons shall have power to

¹ 1st October 1855 and 16th March 1857.

² 10th May 1839.

continue in its present situation or to remove elsewhere their School in Crown Street, and to educate boys either gratuitously or for payment of fees, under such regulations as the Patrons may deem fitting, including the gratuitous clothing and payment of maintenance money and funeral charges; thereby so far sanctioning their previous action in these respects.

The next Section (6) gives them power to establish a similar School or Schools for the education and training of girls, with the same latitude as to gratuitous education, clothing, &c., for the Scholars.

Section 7 empowers the Patrons "to erect or acquire, establish "and maintain additional School buildings, with the requisite teaching "staff and appurtenances, for affording to boys and to girls education of the same description or grade as is or may be given "in the existing School;" or a higher education, with classical, commercial, and technical instruction, on payment of ordinary or modified fees; or gratuitously, as the Patrons may see fit.

The following additional powers are also conferred on the Patrons by the Act, viz.:—To establish Evening Classes in their Schools, and Libraries and Reading Rooms in connection therewith (Sec. 8); to assist various classes of children to attend other Schools in Glasgow affording a superior education (Sec. 10); to send, at the expense of the Hospital, these scholars or others educated in Hutchesons' Schools to English or Scotch University Local or Competitive Examinations (Sec. 21); to aid deserving boys in prosecuting their studies, with a view to a profession, at the High School or University of Glasgow (Sec. 22); and to give allowances to Hutchesons' scholars, or to those whose education the Patrons may have assisted, for a limited time after leaving School (Sec. 23); to contribute to the salaries of teachers or lecturers, or for the purchase of books and apparatus for educational purposes, in Mechanics' or other such Educational Institutions in Glasgow (Sec. 11); to amalgamate or combine with Charitable or Educational Institutions in Glasgow of a similar character or design to the Hospital or its Schools (Sec. 12), preserving, however, the name of "Hutcheson" in the designation (Sec. 13).

The Act declares (Sec. 14) that the Schools under charge of the Patrons shall be at all times open to Government inspection,

and makes provision (Sec. 20) for an annual or more frequent examination of the Scholars by Examiners appointed by the Patrons.

It also authorises the Patrons (Sec. 15), from time to time, to define the age for the admission of the scholars, and the period of attendance at School, with a power, if necessary, of expulsion (Sec. 15). The Act provides that the entrance examination of the applicants for admission to the School shall only be such as is suitable to their age (Sec. 16), and contains provisions regulating the office and duties of the Head Master of the Schools (Secs. 17, 18, and 19).

The Patrons are further empowered (Sec. 24) to increase the bursary of £8 per annum payable from Daniel Baxter's Mortification, and (Sec. 25) "to found bursaries, fellowships, or scholarships " at the University of Glasgow, or any other University in the " United Kingdom."

It will thus be seen that the Act gives the Patrons most ample powers to promote, in almost any way, the cause of education in Glasgow, "as, from time to time, they may deem expedient, and " warranted by the state of the funds at their disposal" (Sec. 4).

On obtaining the Act, the Patrons lost no time in proceeding to exercise its powers, and naturally, as the Act itself indicated should be done, their first steps were to enlarge the School in Crown Street, and to establish a School for girls.

On 9th April 1875, a remit was made to a Committee of the Patrons to consider and report, "(1) In how far, with a due regard to the Will and intention of the Founders, it is expedient " to extend the benefits of the existing Educational Establishment " to the public on payment of fees, modified or otherwise; and (2) " in how far, with a due regard to the finances of the Hospital, " it is expedient to found and endow one or more Schools in other " quarters of the City, intermediate betwixt Public Schools and " the University, whereby a liberal education may be placed, at a " moderate cost, within the reach of all classes of the community."

After careful consideration of this important subject, the Committee reported¹ on the first branch of the remit, recommending that the School should comprise an Elementary and a Secondary

¹ 26th October 1875.

Department, and that boys and girls be eligible for admission to both, after passing a suitable examination, and, with the exception of the Foundationers, on payment of fees, modified but still somewhat higher than those charged by the School Board, and that the Foundationers—to whom also the practice of supplying clothing should be restricted—should be strictly limited to the children of needful and deserving persons, who have carried on business or trade in Glasgow on their own account, with credit and reputation, but who, by misfortune, have been reduced in circumstances. This was confirmed by the Patrons on 22nd November following.

In the Secondary Department, in which the higher branches of education were to be taught, the Committee recommended the institution of Scholarships, affording free education, to be competed for by pupils educated either in Hutchesons' or other Schools; School bursaries, confined to pupils educated in the Elementary Department of Hutchesons' Schools; and Bursaries at the University of Glasgow, to be competed for by pupils who have completed their course in the Secondary Department of Hutchesons' Schools.

For carrying out the proposed system, the Committee, by a Supplementary Report, which was confirmed and approved of on 10th March 1876, recommended a considerable additional annual expenditure on salaries to an efficient teaching staff, besides the outlay involved in the increased School accommodation and charges, and the annual Scholarships and Bursaries; and the Committee concluded their Report on the proposed scheme by explaining that the objects aimed at in their recommendations were:—

“*First.*—To connect the School with the University, and to encourage promising youths, by the help of Scholarships and Bursaries, to enter its walls.”

“*Second.*—By a carefully adjusted course of study, to meet the requirements of those who do not propose for themselves a University career, but intend rather to devote themselves to mercantile, scientific, or technical pursuits, such as mechanics, engineering, &c., or to prepare for appointments either in the Civil Service, or other Government employments, open to competition.” And they add, that “whilst of opinion that the fees in the Primary Department of the School should be higher than

“ those charged in the Board Public Schools, the Sub-Committee
“ wish emphatically to state that it is essential to the success of the
“ scheme, and to secure the benefits they anticipate from its opera-
“ tion, that the fees, both of the Primary and Secondary Departments,
“ should be so adjusted as to place the education offered, not merely
“ within the reach of well-to-do persons, but of all classes who may
“ be wishful to secure for their sons the advantages of the highest
“ culture, and glad to sacrifice a little in its attainment.”

On the second branch of the remit—viz., as to the extension of Secondary Schools to other parts of the City—the Committee admit its importance, and state that while they have kept this object steadily in view, they deem it expedient, in the first instance, that the attention of the Patrons should be confined to the efficient working of their School in Crown Street.

In the course of their deliberations regarding the provision to be made for educating girls in the Hospital's School in Crown



HUTCHESONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL, ELGIN STREET.

Street, an opportunity occurred for acquiring buildings in Elgin Street, formerly occupied by the Gorbals Youths' School.

Respecting this Institution, it may suffice to state that the

original School buildings were erected in the year 1835, by funds raised by private subscription, the proceeds of a Ladies' Bazaar, and a grant from the Treasury. The site, originally in Greenside Street, was granted by the Patrons of the Hospital, in the belief that the School would tend to the benefit of the inhabitants within the Barony of Gorbals, and the improvement of the lands of which the Hospital was the chief proprietor. On this site the Gorbals Youths' School was conducted with very considerable success.

In 1864, the Union Railway Company acquired the Greenside Street School, paying for it £4,000. Thereafter, the site of the School in Elgin Street was granted by the Patrons of the Hospital on easy terms, and the present buildings were erected, according to plans by Mr. John Honeyman, Architect, the Foundation Stone being laid on 11th June 1868, and the School opened in the spring of 1869.

By a satisfactory and reasonable arrangement this building was made over to Hutchesons' Hospital, and the Patrons arranged that it should be devoted exclusively to the education of girls, and the Grammar School in Crown Street reserved exclusively for boys, instead of, as had been intended, carrying on the education of both in separate wings of the Crown Street building.

The two establishments were accordingly equipped with every necessary and appropriate teaching requisite, and on 4th August 1876 their opening was inaugurated with befitting ceremony.

The arrangements for both Schools were succinctly stated in carefully prepared prospectuses issued at the time, and since revised to the following effect, viz. :—

For the Boys School, it was the desire of the Patrons to reproduce, in its best form, the old Grammar School, where, in former days, a superior education was to be had at a moderate fee; where the children of country gentlemen, professional men, tradesmen, and artizans were educated side by side, and were prepared either for the University or commercial life; and by so doing to place an excellent education within the reach of all classes of the community, by a proper adjustment and graduation of fees.

In accordance with the intention of the Founders, and in terms of the Act of Parliament, children of decayed burgesses—persons

who have carried on business or traded in Glasgow for some time, and to some extent on their own account, with credit and reputation, or been in any way the means of promoting the prosperity of the City, and by misfortune been reduced in circumstances—were, as heretofore, to be admitted on the Foundation; and boys of all classes were to be admitted, on payment of fees, on passing an examination suitable to their age.

To encourage boys of good ability to complete their education, sixty SCHOLARSHIPS were instituted—twenty to be competed for each year. The successful competitors enjoy the privilege of being educated in the Secondary Department of the School for three years, free of charge.

Similarly, eighteen SCHOOL BURSARIES were also instituted—six to be competed for each year. In addition to free education for three years in the Secondary Department, these Bursaries carry a money payment of £5 for the first year, £10 for the second, and £15 for the third year, with books and stationery during the course.

Further, thirty TECHNICAL SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS have recently been instituted—ten to be annually competed for—conferring the privilege of attending, for three years, all the classes and lectures of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution, now the College of Science and Arts, with a grant, in the discretion of the Education Committee, of £5 for books and class expenses.

Besides the above, BURSARIES at the UNIVERSITY—the number of which varies according to circumstances—were instituted for competition among boys who have completed their course in the Secondary Department of Hutchesons' School—the Bursaries to be tenable for four years, and of the annual value of £20, £25, and £30 respectively.

As respects the Elgin Street Girls' School, the aim of the Patrons was to make provision, not merely for elementary instruction, but also for the higher education of girls. Special care was therefore directed to be given to train them in all womanly accomplishments, and to impart to them a high degree of mental culture and refinement.

In framing the curriculum for the higher classes in this School, particular attention was directed to be given to such subjects as

arithmetic, sewing and cutting-out, household economy and cookery, so as to give the girls such an industrial training as would tend to qualify them fitly to discharge their duties in domestic life, or, if need be, to occupy positions of usefulness and profit in those commercial businesses where female labour is in remunerative demand.

As in the boys' School, so in the girls', children of burgesses and other citizens, who, by misfortune, have been reduced in circumstances, are to be admitted on the foundation, and girls of all classes on payment of fees.

Twelve SCHOOL BURSARIES, similar in value to those for the boys, were also instituted to encourage girls to complete an extended course of study—four to be competed for each year.

Eight HIGHER EDUCATION BURSARIES, of the annual value of £15, have further been instituted, a fixed number of which will annually be open for competition, and payable provided the holder attends with regularity the classes of the "Association for the Higher Education of Women," or other similar Institution approved by the Patrons.

Recognising the importance of instruction in the art of SWIMMING, the Patrons have arranged systematic courses of lessons in the Greenhead Baths, which are specially set apart for both Schools, under competent teachers, on Saturday forenoons.

At present 1,060 boys are being educated in the Grammar School in Crown Street, by a staff consisting of Mr. Thomas Menzies, F.E.I.S., the Rector, with 28 Assistants. In the Elgin Street School, 719 girls are educated by a staff consisting of Mr. James Lochhead, the Head Master, a Lady Superintendent, 18 Assistant Teachers, and 5 Visiting Masters. The expense of both Schools for the year 1880 was £7,833 6s. 6d., of which £4,088 12s. 6d. was recouped by fees paid by the Scholars.¹

In order to test in a trustworthy manner the efficiency of their Schools, the Patrons resolved, on 14th April 1880, to request an Educationalist of eminence to inspect and report upon them. With gratification, after a critical and most exhaustive examination of both Schools, the Patrons received from J. M. D. Meiklejohn, Esq., M.A.,

¹ See Foot-note at p. 185.

Professor of the Practice of Education in the University of St. Andrews, highly satisfactory Reports, from which the following extracts are made.

In his Report respecting the Grammar School, which marks the eminent rank it has taken among the Educational Institutions of the City, Mr. Meiklejohn states :—“ So far as hard work, thorough and careful teaching, complete organisation, and a business-like working of the whole establishment are concerned, I do not think this School can be surpassed in Great Britain. The discipline and order are perfect, the organisation is like that of a first-rate man-of-war, and there is an atmosphere of vigour and purpose throughout the School. The Rector radiates energy, and it appears to me that the smallest boy in the place has the benefit of it. It would be difficult to find such results—results so level, and on so high a level—as those reached in this School in Arithmetic, Mathematics, and English, in any other School in this country. . . .

“ The management of the School is in the most vigorous and sensible hands; the staff is very good, zealous, intelligent, and exceptionally hard-working; the character of the work done is plainly visible in the fact that the longer a boy has been at School the greater seems to be his mental power, and the better his mental habits.

“ Probably the most just thing I can say of this School is that it satisfies, in the completest and most satisfactory way, the demands of the neighbourhood in which it stands, and that every individual boy, without exception, has the fullest care given to him. However lazy or careless he may be, he cannot escape the thorough organisation and arrangements of this School; he must work, and most of the boys work their hardest and do their best.”

These laudatory remarks by Professor Meiklejohn were confirmed in a very marked degree by the imprimatur of the Examiners of Candidates for Competition Bursaries at the University, in November 1880, no fewer than seven, out of the thirteen first year students who passed the Bursary Examination, being youths who came up direct from the Hutchesons' Grammar School, and of these seven, three were the highest on the list. It is further eminently gratifying to be able to record, that the progress of these

youths at the University has justified their early promise, and rewarded the care with which their previous training had been attended to—eleven prizes in Latin, Greek, and notably in Mathematics, having last Session of College been gained by the Hutcheson Scholars.

The Report respecting the Elgin Street Girls' School, in the same way, bears emphatic testimony to the thoroughness of the work done, and the high standard of efficiency attained, Mr. Meiklejohn reporting :—“ Steady diligence, a constant endeavour on the part of each pupil to do her very best, perfect order and discipline, good habits, attention, thoughtfulness—all these are present, and even conspicuous, in this School. The Head-Master appears to me to spare no labour or thought in bringing each department of the School up to the highest level, and in keeping it there. His vigilance is unwearied, and his insight into the character and powers of both teachers and pupils decidedly remarkable. In all the subjects in which drill is paramount the School is nearly perfect; and every individual girl has her talents and habits influenced, and strongly influenced, by the work and organisation of the School. Everyone is caught in the net. I never saw a set of Examination papers of such remarkable neatness—not to say elegance—as those sent up to me by the girls in this School. The effect, both upon the habits and the characters of the pupils, of all that is done, is obvious, even to the superficial observer. . . .

“ Meanwhile we have a School that is of the highest value to the district of Glasgow in which it stands, that maintains a very high standard in all its work, that has a strong influence for good on all who belong to it, and that trains to the best habits, while it develops the mental powers, of all its pupils.”

In conclusion, it only remains to mention the other means which the Patrons have as yet adopted for furthering the cause of education in Glasgow, in pursuance of their Act of Parliament. On the condition of obtaining free instruction for certain of the pupils educated in the Hospital's School, at the Glasgow School of Art and Haldane's Academy, the Patrons, in December 1876, contributed in aid of its funds, £50 for two years; on the expiry of which the grant was renewed on similar terms. In 1880, the

Patrons also agreed to contribute £600 per annum for three years, to aid the Mechanics' Institution of Glasgow, or College of Science and Arts, in carrying out, in a more efficient manner, the valuable educational agencies which that important Institution is designed to afford.



A P P E N D I X.

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No. I.

MORTIFICATION by GEORGE HUTCHESON, for the Foundation and Endowment of the HOSPITAL, dated 16th December 1639, and with the MORTIFICATION or EIK by THOMAS HUTCHESON for the same object (No. II. of Appendix), registered as Probative Writs, in the Books of Council and Session, 30th August 1793:—

FACSIMILES OF THE FIRST LINE, AND OF THE LAST FOUR LINES, OF THE ORIGINAL DEED OF MORTIFICATION, HOLOGRAPH OF GEORGE HUTCHESON, AND WITH HIS SIGNATURE.

I George Hutcheson of Lambhill, having respect to the glorie and worship of God

and comand given in his word of trewth to be beneficiall to the poore, and quhat is done to thame in his Hienes name is done to himself, Have dotit, anexit, mortifeit, and disponit the tenement of land following, conqueist and acquiret be me fra John Russill, Merchand, and John Sym, trauiller, liand on y^e north side of the Hie Streitt, bewest y^e auld West port of this Bur^t, baith bak and foir, with yaird and hail pertinentis y^of, the tenement of umq^{le} Patrick Bell, elder, on the eist, the lands of _____ on the west, the lands of Loncroft on the north, and the Hie Streitt on the south; to be edifiet and maid ane perfyte hospitall, for intertenement of the poore, aiget, decrippet men to be placed thairinto; for intertenement of quhome I have assignit and disponit tuentie thousand merkis of principall soum, to the effect ye anuel-rent y^of may be bestowed on the said aiget, decrippet men within the said hospitall, sua mony as the same anuel-rent may affourd; Ilk ane of the saids aiget, decrippet men having for their intertenement foure shillingis Scottis money, ilk day, and ilk yeir ane gowne of convenient cullor, with elding sufficient in the said hospitall, somer and wonter, for y^e convenient residence thairintill. And for bigging of the said hospitall in comlie maner, I think it expedient that

I, GEORGE HUCHESONE of Lambhill, having respect to the glorie and worship of God, and comand given in his word of trewth to be beneficiall to the poore, and quhat is done to thame in his Hienes name is done to himself, Have dotit, anexit, mortifeit, and disponit the tenement of land following, conqueist and acquiret be me fra John Russill, Merchand, and John Sym, trauiller, liand on y^e north side of the Hie Streitt, bewest y^e auld West port of this Bur^t, baith bak and foir, with yaird and hail pertinentis y^of, the tenement of umq^{le} Patrick Bell, elder, on the eist, the lands of _____ on the west, the lands of Loncroft on the north, and the Hie Streitt on the south; to be edifiet and maid ane perfyte hospitall, for intertenement of the poore, aiget, decrippet men to be placed thairinto; for intertenement of quhome I have assignit and disponit tuentie thousand merkis of principall soum, to the effect ye anuel-rent y^of may be bestowed on the said aiget, decrippet men within the said hospitall, sua mony as the same anuel-rent may affourd; Ilk ane of the saids aiget, decrippet men having for their intertenement foure shillingis Scottis money, ilk day, and ilk yeir ane gowne of convenient cullor, with elding sufficient in the said hospitall, somer and wonter, for y^e convenient residence thairintill. And for bigging of the said hospitall in comlie maner, I think it expedient that

sua meikle of the anuell of the principall be upliftit for ane yeir or ma yeirs, as may outred and decoir the same hospitall, in perfyte forme, be the sicht of the Patrones y^rof following, that y^efter the saids aiget, decrippet men may be interit and placet y^rin. Q^{lk} soum of twentie thousand merkis mo^{ey} is addebit and awand to me be y^e nobil and hono^{ic} persones following, viz^t : be an nobil Earle, James, Earle of Abercorne, and his brother the umq^{le} Lord of Strathband, and thair caunairs, nyne thousand merkis mo^{ey}; be an nobil Earle, John, Earle of Wigtoun, and his L. cautionaris, nyne thousand merkis; be Robert Fergus-hill of that Ilk, and his caunairs, twa thousand merkis mo^{ey}. In and to the bandes maid in my favours of the saidis principall soumes and anuel rentis y^rof, furth and fra the terme of Whitsunday, Javj and fourtie yeirs, in all tyme y^efter, q^{ll} repayment of the samen principall soumes, I have maid and constitute, and be thir presentis mak and constitute, the Patrones of the said hospitall following, my assigns, with power to thame and y^r successors in y^r offices to uplift the anuel-rentis of the said principall soumes, furth and fra the terme above written, q^{ll} repayment of the same principall soumes; and als to uptak the principall soumes as they happin to be payet, and to gif discharges y^ron, and of new to bestow the same for anuel-rent, as ample, in all respectis, as I nicht haive done myself, alswiell for anuel-rent, principall, penalty, or ony uther maner of way q^somever, resulting or may result on the said bandis in any sort; I have maid and constitute the Provost, Bailleis, Dean of Gyld, Deacen Convenar, and the ordinar Ministers of Glasgow, Patrones of the said hospitall, and thair successors in y^r offices, in all tyme heirefter, requeisting thame to see the Fundators will be accomplested, and to tak the said office in and upon thaim, and to discharge thaire dewtie thairintill as they will answer to God. This Mortification and benefite of fundation, is for old aiget, decrippit men, of the aige above fiftie zeirs, quha hes been honest of life and conversatioun, and ar knawin destitute of all help and support, the tyme of y^r entry in the said hospital, being merchands, craftsmen, or ony uther tred, without distinctioun. The twentie thousand merkis will affourd, of yeirly anuel-rent, saxteen hundreth merkis, q^{of}, gif thair be ellevin aiget men placet in the said hospitall, aucht hundreth pundis of the said anuel-rent, be me allotit to thaim, will mak ilk ane of thaim foure schillingis, ilk day, and the foure hundreth merkis, to compleit the full anuel-rent, to be bestowed on thair claiths and elding for thair better intertenement. It is necess^r that ane of the nomber, hawing knowlege to reid, sall reid ye prayairs morning and ewyng, besyde thair resort to the comoun prayairs and preiching in ye Laich Tronegait Kirk. Writtin and subscrivit be me, at Glasgow, the XVI day of December, 1639 yeirs.

Sic sub^r

GEORGE HUCHESONE.

 No. II.

EIK by Mr. THOMAS HUTCHESON to his brother's MORTIFICATION for the HOSPITAL (No. I. of Appendix), endorsed thereon, dated 14th July 1641, and registered along with said Mortification as a Probative Writ, in the Books of Council and Session, 30th August 1793.

Be it kend till all men be thir pnt lres, me, Mr. Thomas Huchesone of Lambhill, for sa meikle as umq^{le} George Hucheson of Lambhill, my brother, be verteu of

his Letter of Mortificatioun above writtin, did mortifie and doit the soume of tuentie thousand merkis money to be bestowit upon the intertenment of ellevin poore aigit men, speciet thairintill, in that hospitall now buildane within the Citie of Glasgow, callit Hucheson's hospitall, in manner conteint in the said mortification; And now for the better help and supplie of the saidis ellevin foundit persounes within the samen, Wit ye me to haif eiket, doittit, and mortifiet, as I for myself and as brother and air, dewlie servit and retourit, to the said unq^{le} George, be the tennor heirof eik, doitt, and mortifie to the said mortificatioun the soume of

addebit and awand to me, pairtlie to myself, and pairtlie to me as brother and air foresaid, be the persounes underwritten, and their cautionaris, conforme to thair particular bandis, grantit thairanent, viz., Lennox, elder of Woodheid, and his cautionaris, fyve hundred merk money prinll soume; be Gemmill of Ruchwood, and his cautionaris, ane thousand merk money; be Robert Fork, Notar in Paisley, and his cautionaris, ane thousand merk money prinll soume; be Agnes Hamiltoun, now Lady Galstoun, and her cautionaris, ane thousand pundis money prinll soume; be Peter Cumyng, Merchand in Glasgow, and his cauris, ane thousand merk money prinll soume; be Hew, Lord Montgomerie, and his caur, conform to thair band maid to myself, tua thousand merk money prinll soume; be Williame Stewart, Elder, merchand in Glasgow, and his cauris, ane thousand merk prinll soume; be Williame Stewart, younger, merchand thair, and his cauris, ane thousand merk prinll soume; be Lennox, younger of Woodheid, and his cauris, fyve hundreth merkis prinll soume; be William Stewart of Ambersmoir, and his cauris, ane thousand merk prinll soume; in and to the quhilk bandis prinll soumes above written yⁿ conteint, penalties obleist y^with, and all bypast annual-rentis of the same, resting awand, unpayit, and in tyme cuming, haill tennor and contentis of the saidis bandis with all that hes followit or may follow thairupon I by the tennor hereof mak and constitute the Proveist, Baillies, and Counsal of the said Burgh of Glasgow, and thair successoures in office, as Patrounes of the said hospitall, my undoubtit cessiounaris and assignayis thairunto, with power to thame as Patrounes foirsaid to uplift and receive the foirnameit soumes, prinll penalties, and all bypast anuel-rentis of the same, resting unpayit, and in tyme coming, to the weill and behuif of the saidis foundit persounes, and to call and persew thairfoir, obtain decreittis y^upon, and put the same into executioun, give discharges thairupon, and to lend furth or bestow the samyn upon the cheappest and best haldin arabill landis they can gett to buy thairwith, neir to the said Burgh, and to do all other thingis necessar, concerning the samyn, for securing thameselfis in the said soumes, as I my^t haif done myself, befor the maiking heirof; and obleistis me and my aires to warrand this assignatioun to the saidis Patrounes and thair foirsaidis, and to delyver to thame the foirsaidis particular bandis of the soumes of money above writtin, to the effect above mentionat. In witness q^of thir pntis, writtin be Williame Weymes, Notar in Glasgow, and subscriyvit be me at Glasgow, the fourtein day of July, Javj and fourtie one zeirs, before thir witnessis, M^r John Herbertsone, William Zair, and the said Williame Weymes, Notaris in Glasgow.

Sic sub^r T. HUTCHESONE, wth my hand.

M^r J. Herbertsone, witnes.

W. Zair, witnes.

Williame Weymes, witnes.

No. III.

CONTRACT betwixt the PROVOST, BAILLIES, and COUNCIL of GLASGOW, and Mr. THOMAS HUTCHESON, anent Umq^{le} George Hutcheson's Mortification (No. I. of Appendix), dated 27th June 1640, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 30th August 1793:—

At Glasgow, the twentie sevint day of June, the zeir of God, Jaivj and fourtie zeiris—

It is appointit, aggreit, and finallie endit betwix the persounes pairties following—to witt, Gabriel Cunynghame, Proveist, Johne Andersoune, George Porterfield, and Ritchart Allane, Baillies; Walter Stirling, Deane of Gild; Niniane Gilhagie, Deacen Convener, of the Burgh of Glasgow, and ordinar Ministers thairof, patrournes of the Hospitall, efter spec^t, on the ane pairt, and M^r Thomas Huchesone of Lambhill, brother and air, dewlie servit and retourit air, to umq^{le} George Huchesoune of Lambhill, on the uther pairt, in manner, forme, and effect following—that is to say; For sa meikle as the said umq^{le} George, be his L^{res} of Mortificatioun, writtin and subscriyvit with his awin hand, of the dait, at Glasgow, the saxtein day of December, the zeir of God Jaivj and threttie nyne zeiris, doittit, annexit, mortifiet, and disponit the tenement of land following, conquest and acquirit be him fra umq^{le} Johne Russell, Merchand, and Andrew Syme, traveller, burgesses of Glasgow, lyand on the north syed of the Hie-streett, bewest the auld West poirt of the burgh, baith bak and foir, with yaird and haill pertinentis thairof, the tenement of umq^{le} Patrick Bell, elder, on the east, the landis of _____ on the west, the landis of Langcroft on the north, and the Hie-streitt on the south, to be edifiet and made ane perfytt Hospitall, for the enterteaning of poor, aigit, decayit men, abune fyftie zeiris, quha hes been honest in lyfe and conversatioun, quha ar knowin destitute of all help and support in the tyme of thair enterie to the said hospitall, being merchandis, craftismen, or ony uther calling without distinctioun, and als monie to be put thairin, as the anuel-rent after spec^t, of the principall soumes after mentionatt, will affuird, Ilk ane of the saidis aigit persounes interteinit thairin to haif for thair interteinment four shillingis ilk day, and ilk (year) ane new gown, of claith of convenient cullour, with eldiug sufficient, somer and wonter, for thair better recidence thairintill; and for thair interteinment hes assignit and disponit twentie thowsand merkis money, principall soume, to the effect the samye may be still lent out for profit, and the anuel-rent y^{of} may be bestowit for entertenyng of the saidis persounes to be placit in the said hospitall; quhilk principal soume is addebtit and awand to him be the noble and potent Earles and Gentilmen after nameit, be their Bandis and obligatiounes after mentionat, viz., The soume of fyve thousand merkis money, principall soume, addebtit be ane Noble Earle, Johne, Earle of Wigtonne, Lord Flemyng and Cumurnald, &c., as principall, Johne, Lord Flemyng, his sone, John Gartshoir of that ilk, Johne Kinkaid of Auchinreoch, as cautionaris and soverties for the said noble Earle, quhilk is here'llie conceavit for payment tharof, ane zeirlye anuel-rent of fyve hundreth merkis money to be payit be the said noble Earle and his aires to the said George and his aires, quhill the repayment of the said principall soume, as the same, of the dait at Glasgow and Kirkin-tilloch, the twentie and twentie ane dayes of November, the zeir of God Jaivj and threttie twa zeiris, at lenth beiris; The soume of four thousand merkis money, principall soume,

addebit and awand to the said umq^{le} George be the said Noble Earle, John, Earle of Wigtoun, Lord Flemyng and Cumernald, &c., as principall, William Stark of Auchinstarie, Williame Flemyng of Overcroy, James Stark, fiar of Auchinvoill, Patrick Flemyng of Carbraine, Johne Gartshoir of that Ilk, and Patrick Flemyng of Balloch, cautionaris and soverties for the said noble Earle, quhilk is likeways here'llie conceavit for payment thairof, ane zeirle anuel-rent of four hundreth merkis money to be payit be the said noble Earle and his aires to the said umq^{le} George and his aires, quhill repayment of the said principall soume, as the said band, of the daitt, at Glasgow, Cumbernald and Edinburgh, re'xive, the twentie fyve, twentie sevin, and twentie aught dayes of May, the zeir of God Jaivj and twentie sax zeiris, lykwayes at lenth beiris ; The soume of four thousand merkis money, prin'll soume, addebit to the said umq^{le} George be ane noble and potent Earle, James, Earle of Abercorn, Lord Paislay and Kilpatrick, &c., as principall, Claud Hamiltoun of Strathband, brother to the said noble Earle, John Wallace of Ferguslie, Andrew Stirling of Law, and Archibald Dunbar of Mayneholme, as cautionaris and soverties for the said noble Earle, quhilk is here'llie conceavit for payment thairof, four hundreth merkis money to be payit be the said noble Earle and his aires, to the said umq^{le} George and his aires, quhill repayment of the said principall soume, as the band maid thairupoun, of the daitt, at the Place of Paislay, the twenty four day of September, the zeir of God Jaivj and threttie twa zeiris, at length beiris ; The soume of fyve thousand merkis money, principall soume, addebit be the said Claud Hamilton of Strathband as principall, William Cunynghame of Craigans, William Wallace of Johnestoune, Robert Pollok of that Ilk, Gawane Hamiltoune of Raploch, John Hamilton of Orbestoune, and John Wallace of Ferguslie, as cautionaris and soverties for the said Claud Hamilton, quhilk is here'llie conceavit for payment thairof, fyve hundreth merkis money to be payit be the said Claud Hamiltoun and his aires to the said umq^{le} George and his aires, quhill repayment of the said principall soume, conform to thair band, as the samyen band, of the daitt, at Glasgow, the saxt day of June, first day of July, and fyft day of August, the zeir of God Jaivj threttie ane zeiris, at lenth beiris ; and the soume of twa thousand merkis money, restand awand of the soume of thrie thousand merkis money, prin^l soume, addebit to the said George be Robert Fergushill of that Ilk, as principal, Alex^t Porterfield of that Ilk, Johne Crawford of Crawfordland, Robert Hamiltoun of Torence, and Robert Hamiltoun of Aikinheid, as cautionaris and soverties for the said Robert Fergushill of that Ilk, quhilk is lykewayes here'llie conceavit for the zeirle payment of aught scoir pundis money, to be payit be the said Robert Fergushill of that Ilk and his aires, to the said umq^{le} George and his aires, quhill repayment of the said principall soume, conforme to thair band, quhilk is of the daitt, at Paislay, the aughtein day of December, the zeir of God Jaivj threttie sevin zeiris, as the samyen at lenth beiris ; Quhairfore aught scoir merkis money of the said anuel-rent is zeirle dew for the said principall soume, restand awand unpayit ; Quhilkis haill principall soumes, re'xive abune spec^t, extendis in haill to the soume of twentie thousand merkis money left be the said Fundator, to be lent furth for anuel-rent perpetuallie, in all tyme cuming, for interteinment of the said puir, aigit, men to be placit thairintill. Lykeas the said umq^{le} George, be his said foundatioun, hes maid and constitute the saidis Proveist, Baillies, Dean of Gild, Deakin Conveiner, and Ministeris of the said burgh, and thair successoures in office, his undoubted Patrounes of the said Hospitall, to be

buildit, as said is, and hes maid and constitute thame his undoubtit cessiounaris and assignayes, in and to the forsaidis bandis and obligatiounes abune spec^t, principall soumes conteint thairintill, extending to twentie thousand merkis money, restand awand unpayit, zeirle anuel-rent thairof, in tyme cuming, and penalties conteint in the saidis bandis; and the forsaid haill principall soume to be still employit be the saidis patrounes, for the said zeirle anuel-rent to intertein the said puir men, to be placit in the said hospitall, zeirle and perpetuallie, in all tyme heirafter; and hes ordainit ane or mae zeiris anuel-rent of the said haill principall soume, for building the fabrik of the said hospitall, in maist cumlie and decent forme, as the saidis Patrounes thinkis fit and convenient, with all diligence possible, as the said Letter of Fundatioun and Donatioun at mair lenth proportis. Quhilk fundatioun being considerit be the saidis patrounes, and fund ane worthie work, tending to Godis glorie, and weill of the puir to be intertenyt in the said hospitall, thairfore the saidis Proveist, Baillies, Deane of Gild, Deakin Conveiner, and Ministeris of the said Burgh hes not only acceptit the said patronage of the said hospitall in and upon thame, uplifting and outputing of the said principall soume, and zeirle anuel-rent thairof, to be employit for intertenyment of swa monie puir men as it will affuird, conforme to the said Fundators will, zeirle, and als building of the said hospitall, in maner as said is; But lykwayes, they be the tenur heirof, faithfullie bindis and obleisses thame, and thair successoures in office, to the said M^r Thomas, brother and air to the said umq^{le} George, his aires and successoures, that they sall, with all diligence possible, stryve and endeavour to gett up the anuel-rents of the said principall soumes, fra the persounes abune mentionat, addebtit thairin, and to enter workmen and craftsmen to the building of the said Hospitall, and to uttred the same with all diligence possible; and thairefter to place swa monie puir auld men as the anuel rent abune spec^t will intertein, conforme to the Fundatoris will and intention abune exprest, and that they sall not suffer the plaices in the said Hospitall vaik, bot swa sune as ony of thais, plaicit thairintill, happenes to deceis, to present and plaice ane uther in thair rowme perpetuallie, in all time cuming, and that they prefer ony puir aigit man, of the qualitie foirsaid, beand of the name of Huchesoune, to ony uther, in the said Hospitall, for the respect they carrie to the said Fundatour, and bindis and obleissis thaim, and thair successoures in office, to fulfill the said umq^{le} George, Fundat^r foirsaid, his will and declaratioun thairintill, in all pointis to thair power, and leive nathing undone that may furder and perfyte the said work. For the quhilkis causes the said M^r Thomas, as brother and air foirsaid, hes ratifiet and approvin, and, be the teinor heirof, ratifies and approves the foirsaid fundatioun and mortificatioun of the said Hospitall, Patronage thereof, and the Fundatores haill will and mynd declairit thairanent, togidder with assignatioun maid anent the foirsaid haill her^{le} bandis and soumes of money abune spec^t, conteint thairintill, with all that hes followit or may follow thairupoun, to be employit in forme and maner abune mentionat; and farder, for thair gritter securitie thairof, the said M^r Thomas, as brother and air foirsaid, hes made and constitut, and be the tenor heirof makis, constitutis, and ordainis the saidis patrounes, and their successoures in office, to the weill of the puir people to be placit in the said hospitall, to be buildit as said is, his verie lawful undoubtit cessiounaris and assignayis, veluti in rem suam, in and to the foirsaid principall soume of twentie thousand merkis money, restand awand unpayit to the defunct, be the persounes abune spec^t, bandis maid to him and his aires be thame thairupoun, penalties for not

payment of the saidis soumes conteint thairin, and in and to the haill byrune anuel-rentis of the foirsaid haill principall soume, restand awand unpayit, preceeding the daitt heirof, haill remanent heidis and clauses conteint in the said bandis, with all that hes followit or may follow thairupon ; Quhilk byrune anuel-rentis the said M^r Thomas hes frilie giftit to thame, as patrounes foirsaidis, to be employit be thame for building the said Hospitall, and decoiring of the said work, with full power to the saidis Patrounes and thair foirsaidis to intromitt with, uplift and receive the haill byrune anuellis of the saidis principall soumes, restand awand unpayit be the persounes abune mentionat, addebtit thairin, and to employ the samyen immediatlie upoun the building of the said Hospitall, and siklyk to uplift the samyen anuel-rentis, zeirle and termle, in all tyme cuming, and to employ the samyen for intertenment of the puir to be placit in the said Hospitall, and gif neid be, to charge and persew thairfoir, and to give discharges on the ressaith thairof, zeirle and termle, in tyme coming, siklyk and also frilie as the said umq^{le} George, or the said M^r Thomas, my^t haif done thameselfis, befor the daitt of thir p^{ntis} ; as lykwayes, also aft as neid beis, with power to them to uplift the saidis principall soumes, fra the saidis debtours, or ony of thame, and to employ the samyen of new againe, upoun new her^l securitie or sufficient bandis, for zeirle anuel-rent, agreeabill with the lawes of this kingdome, and to employ the anuel-rent thairof zeirle, for intertenment of the puir to be placit in the said Hospitall, conforme to the said fundatioun, and to that effect, gif neid be, to cause regrat the saidis bandis, or ony of thame, raiss and cause execute all l^{res} and execu^{dis} neidful, agains the principallis and cautionaris thairupon, and the samyen to dew executioun cause be put, and to give to thame, or ony utheris quhome it efferis, discharges on the ressaith of the saidis soumes thairin obleist, bandis abune spec^t, and haill heidis yⁱⁿ conteint, also amplie, and in the lyk forme, as the said M^r Thomas, as brother and air foirsaid, my^t haif done himself befor the making heirof. Quhilk ratificatioun and assignatioun abune spec^t the said M^r Thomas obleissis him and his foirsaidis to warrand to the saidis patrounes and thair foirsaidis, at all handis, and againe all deidlie, for his awin propper fact and deid, allanerlie, to witt that he hes not done at na tyme bygane, nor sall not do in tyme cuming, ony fact or deed, in hurt and prejudice heirof, in ony soirt ; and hes instantlie delyverit to thame the foirsaid Letter of Fundatioun and Mortificatioun foirs^d, the saidis fyve here^{ll} bandis, of the daittis and contentis abune mentiounat, to be placit and keipt be thame in the Townes charter kist, in all tyme cuming. Lykas they sall cause regrat and insert the said Letter of Fundatioun and Mortificatioun, be ordinance of thair Counsall, in thair Counsall buik, and caus extract the samyen, and give the just double thairof to the said M^r Thomas, subscrivit be the saidis Patrounes and Town Clerk of the said Burgh, to be kept be him and his aires.[†] And farder the said M^r Thomas, haifing guid mind and will that the said Hospitall be biggit lairdge, and in ane comlic forme, he hais doittit, mortifiet, annexit, and disponit, and be the tennour heirof dottis, mortifies, annexis, and dispones to the foirsaidis Patrounes and thair successoures in office, to the weill and behuif of the puir, to be intertenyt in the said Hospitall, and for thair habitatioun, All and Haill, ane borne and borne zaird, lyand hard next adjacent to the wester gavill of the said house quhair the said Hospitall is to be buildit, boundit betwixt the landis of M^r Henrie Gibsone on the west, the Langcroft on the north, and the Kingis hie-streitt on the south partis ; and for thair better securitie

† The facsimiles of signatures appended hereto are taken from the duplicate here referred to.

thairof, to be employit to the effect abune mentionat, the said M^r Thomas obleissis him and his foirsaidis to infest and sease thame, and thair foirsaidis, in the said borne, mortifiet tenement, and zaird adjacent thairunto, and that with his awin hand, to be possess be thame and their successoures, Patrounes thairof, for the habitatioun, weill, and use of the puir, perpetuallie in all tyme cuming; provyding alwayes he be na farder obleist in warrandice thairof, but for his awin propper fact and deid, allanerlie. And because the saidis Patrounes hes power to uplift the foirsaid principall soume of twentie thousand merkis money, as the samyen happines to be gottin in, thairfoir they bind and obleiss y^m, and thair successoures in office, to the said M^r Thomas and his foirsaidis, that they sall employ the samyen of new againe upoun land, or other hereⁿ securitie, for payment of zeirle anuel-rent, agreeable with the lawis of the realme, to be employit for the sustentatioun of the puir, to be intertenyt in the said hospitall, zeirle and perpetuallie, in all tyme cuming, and that they be nowayes defraudit thairof: Lykas the saidis patrounes obleisses thame and thair foirsaidis to mak choiss of ony honest man, and ane ordinar Counsellour of the said Burgh, to be Collectour to the said Hospitall, anent the uplifting of the anuel-rentis and dewties belonging thairunto, quha sall be found obleist to thame, in making comp^t, rekining, and payment of his introumissioun y^with, zeirle and termle, as they sall be requyrit; and quhen the said Collectour happines to deceiss, or to be displacit, they obleiss thame and thair foirsaidis to plaice ane uther honest man, in his plaice, of the qualitie foirsaid, quha sall be comptable to thame, in maner abune written. Quhilk Collectour sall be choisin zeirle in counsell, be advyse and consent of the saidis Patrounes and Counsell of the said Burgh, and to quhome he sall mak compt zeirle, in counsell, of his introumissioun with the Hospitall rent, and how the samyen is disbursit. Provyding expresslie the saidis Patrounes be ne farder burdenit, anent the saidis principall soumes and zeirle anuel-rent y^of, but allanerlie to do thair exact diligence in law, to keip and retain the samyen, for maintineince of the puir to be placit in the said hospitall, in all tyme cuming. And for the mair securitie, the saidis pairties ar content and consentis thir presentis be insert and regrat in the buiks of Counsell, Commissaris buiks of Glasgow, or Burrow Court buiks of the samyen, either of thair decrettis and auc^ties to be interponit heirto, with L^res and execu^tis of horning, on ane single charge of sax dayis poinding and warding to pas heirupoun, and to this effect constitutis thair pro^ris, conjunctlie and severallie, promitten de rata. In Witnes Quhairof, thir pntis ar written be William Weymes, Notar, serviter to the said M^r Thomas Huchesoune, and daittit be M^r Johne Huchesoune, Town Clerk of Glasgow, and subscriyvit be the saidis pairties as followis, at day, zeir, and plaice foirsaidis, befor thir witnesses, the said M^r Johne Huchesoune, William Zair, his servitour, the said Will^m Weymes, and James Sandaris, residder in Glasgow.

Sic sub ^r	GA. CONYNGHAM.
„	JO. ANDERSOUN.
„	RICHARD ALLANE.
„	T. HUCHESOUNE.
„	NINIANE GILHAGIE.

W. Zair, Witnes.
 William Weymes, Witness.
 Jas. Sanders, Witness.

FACSIMILES OF AUTOGRAPHS ON THE FOUNDERS' DUPLICATE OF THE FOREGOING CONTRACT.

~~Geo. Hutcheson~~
 Patrick Bell
 Henry Glen
 Mathew Hamiltone
 Walter Stirling
 Richard Allane
 Andro Mairteyne
 George Hutcheson
 George Hutcheson

No. IV.

DRAFT CONTRACT by GEORGE HUTCHESON, for Founding a School, 1639.

At Glasgow, It is agreeit and mutuallie endit betwix Patrick Bell, Provest; Henry Glen, Mathew Hamiltone, and William Neilson, Baillieis; Walter Stirling, Dean of Gild; Richard Allane, Deacon Convenor; Andro Mairteyne, present thesaurer of the burgh and citie of Glasgu, with advyse and consent of the remanent Counsellors of the said burgh, undersubscrivairis, and they all, for thaimsalves and in name and behalf of their successors, succeding to thaim in their saidis offices, in all time hereafter, *and the ordinar mynsteris of Glasgow, likwyis undersubscrivars,*¹ on the ane pairt, and George Huchesone of Lambhill on the other pairt, in manner, form, and effect following:—That is to say, forsamekle as the said George, having receavit mony benefeittis temporall at the hands of God, beside ane long lyffe, and lairge time of repentance, hoiping in his mercie to enjoy that euerlasting lyffe in the kingdom of heevin, preparit for his elect throw the onlie worthie mereitis death and passioun of o^r comoun Saviour, Jesus Christ. And the said George, calling to mind that quhat benefite or almes beis givin to the poore, for Chrystis caus, is given to himself, quha will rewaird the same, cforme to the written word of God, and willing mind of the giveaur. As likwyes the said George, remembering that he has red and knawin, out of meane birth and parentage, mony gude Clerkis and Schollaris to have rissen, quha hes been profitable memberis baith in Kirk and Commonwelth. Thairfoir, upone thir respectis, and for the speciall luiff and favor he has and beiris to the glorie, honor, and worschip of God, and that it wer better to young anes to be unborne than unlernit in the mysteries of their salvatioun, He hes in the first noinat, maid, and constitute the saidis Provest, baillies, and Counsell, *and ordinar minysteris* of ye said burgh of Glasgow, and their successouris in their offices, Patrounes of this erectioun, as followis and to this effect:—The said George having partening to him heritable ane tenement of land, bak and foir, with yaird at the bak thereof, frie ishe and entry thereto, and all uther pertinentis y^of, lyand on the north syd of the hie Streitt of yis bur^t, without the West port y^eof, betwixt the landis of v^mq^l Patrick Bell, Elder, on the

¹ NOTE.—The words printed in italics show the alterations made by George Hutcheson on a revision of this draft.

eyst, the land and yaird of v^mq^l Thomas Blackwad on the west, the lands of Langcroft on the north, and the hie Streitt on the south ptis; the said George hes doittit, disponit, and perpetually mortefeitt the said tenement, bak and foir, with yaird and pertinentis, To be the house and hospital for the dwelling and residence of ane honnest man, skillit in leirning, for instructing the youth, qⁿ thay have ane perfyte entrance in their gramer, as sal be thocht maist meitt and prescrivit be the provest, Baillies, *and* (deleted) Counsell, *and Minysteris* of Glasgow for ye tyme, sua that ye maister of ye said hospital, and sua mony young orphanis, fatherless and moderless Bairnes, or otheris poore and destitute of all support (of the maill kind), as the rent underwritten, appointit for their sustentaone, in meitt, drink, clething, and bedding, can afford unto thame, may be putt in into the said hous and hospitall be the saidis provest, baillies, *and* (deleted) counsell, *and minysteris*, being of the aige of aucht years, at thair entry thereunto, and there learned, instructit, and interteinit in the principalls of the treue religioun, and worschip of God, and to haue suny insight in their gramer, be the instructioun of the said maister, qⁿ thay attein to the aige of fyfeteen years; And then they to be dismiss therefra, that as they are pregnant either to be scollaris, tradismen, or craftismen, they may endeavour to follow furth Goddis directioun to their best behove. And they being sua dismiss, sua money otheris, poore and destitute of all support, lackand parentis and freyndis for their support, may be of new placit and iniputt be the saidis provest, Baillies, *and* (deleted) Counsell, *and minysteris*, being of the age of aucht yearis, and remaining therein qⁿ fyfeteen yeiris, as said is; with express provision that gif ony of the surname of Hutchesone or Harbesone, of the age foresaid, be destitute of ony help of parents, or other means for their edificatioun, they be preferrit to the plaice and rowme before utheris. And for entertaineament of the Maister of the said house, and young anes sua to be placit thairintill, sua mony as the rent underwritten may afford to be sustaint therein, the said George has allotit and appointit *ane thousand merks* (deleted) *saxtein hundreth merks* yeirly, as being the ordinar anuelrent of *twelf* (deleted) *twentie* thousand *five hundreth* (deleted) merks principal soume, addebtit to him be the persones following, to be payit termelie at Whitsunday and Martimas yeirly, for the said Maister and poore anes enterteanement in meat, drink, cleathing, and learnding, in manner abovewritten. Which principal soume of *twelf* (deleted) *twentie* thousand *five hundred* (deleted) merks, with sua mekle mair as followis, is justly addebtet and awand to the said George be the persones underwritten, and their cautionaris, viz^t., be ane noble earle, John, Earle of Wigtown, Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld, &c., as principal, be twa bandis, the ane conteanding Five thousand merks, and the uther Four thousand merks, and anuelrent thair of, qⁿ repayment of the samyne; the cautionaris conteint in the Fyfe Thousand mark Band are John, Lord Fleming, John Gartschoir of that ilk, and John Kynkayid of Auchinreoth; and the cautionaris conteint in the Four thousand merk Band are James Stark, Fiar of Auchinvol, Patrick Fleming in Carbrayne, the said John Gartshoir of that ilk, Patrick Fleming in Balloch, and William Stark of Athenstairie; for the quhilk principal soume thair will be awand to the said George, of anuelrent at *Witsonday* (deleted) *Martemas* in this instant year of God, J^mv^jc^c threttie nine years, seven hundred and twentie merkis for ane years annualrent thereof; *and als there is addettit to the said George by the Lairds Cracate, elder and younger, and thair caiv^{rs}, of principal soume sax thousand, sax hundreth merkis, and of annuelrent at Martinmas next, addebtit*

y^rfoir, fyffe hundredth xxiii merkis. And also there is addetit to the said George, be ane heritabill band granted to him be Alex^r Fergushill of that ilk, as principal, Alex^r Porterfield of that ilk, Robert Hamiltone of Torrence, and Robert Hamilton of Aikenheid, his caunaris, containing thrie thousand merkis principal, with *tua yeiris* (deleted) *thrie termis* anuelrent thereof, owand at the term of *Martimes, Whitsonday* (deleted) 1639 years, whilk anuelrent thereof at the said term extendis to three hundredth and the foresaid haill soumes, in principall and anuellrent, at the term of *Martimes, Whitsonday* (deleted) foresaid extend to threttine thousand, allottit in manner above-written, and continuewit upon good security for the said *saxteine hundreth mkes be yeir of anuelrent y^rfoir*, as may afford them for their sustentatione and learnding, as is before appoyntit. And as to the rest of the said soumes extending to the said George hes frielie allotit and dedicat the same, to the repairon of the said tenement and house, maist gainand to the ese and comoditie for the M^r and poor anes to be resident therein. And for securitie of ye forsaid principal soumes and annualrent foresaid, restand owand at *Martimes, Whitsonday* (deleted) 1639, and q^u repayment thereof the said George has maid and constitute the saidis Provest, Baillies, and (deleted) Counsall, and *ministeris* of Glasgow, the said Georges assignais, veluti in rem suam, in and to the foresaidis pticular bandis, principall and anuellrent foresaid, restand owand and in time coming q^u repayment of the principall soumes, and in and to the penalties obleist thereanent, conteint in bandis, haill effect, substance, and obleismentis therein; surrogatand and imputtand the saidis Provest, baillies, and (deleted) counsall, and *mynisteris* of the said Burgh in the said Georges full right and title thereof, to the effect and for the caus above written. Obleissing him, his heirs and executors, to warrand the same fra his awn facts and deeds, And that he has done na deed in hurt and prejudice hereof in ony sort, and hes deliveret to the saidis provest, and (deleted) Baillies, and *ministeris* the saidis bandis to the effect abovementionit; qhilk Patronage of the said house and hospitall the saidis Provest, Baillies, and (deleted) Counsall, and *mynisteris* hes willinglie acceptit in and upone thame, and faithfullie bindis and obleisses thame, and thair successors in thair Offices, to do their vtter endeavour to see and have the fundators mortification and Donatioun foirsaid to have full perfectioun, conforme to his appointment abovementionit, and gif the principal sum of *twentie, twelf* (deleted) thousand *five hundreth* (deleted) merks money, or ony part thereof, beis payet at ony terme herefter, they sall employ the samyne of new for anuelrent, that the maister of the said house and poore anes therein, sua mony as may be sustent thereby, may be intertenit, q^u it please God others, weill affectit to Gods glorie, may bestow some of their almes for intertenement of sum ma poore, young, boyes in the said house and hospitall, the tyme, space, maner and form above prescrivit.

 No. V.

MORTIFICATION by MR. THOMAS HUTCHESON, for the Foundation and Endowment of the SCHOOL, dated 9th March 1641, and with relative EIK by him, for the further Endowment of both SCHOOL and HOSPITAL, of date 3rd July 1641, both registered as Probative Writs in the Books of Council and Session, 30th August 1793.

Be it kend till all men be thir pnt L^{res}, me, M^r Thomas Hutchesone of Lambhill:

For sa meikle as thair is command given us in the word of God to be charitable to the poore, being assured that quhat is done to thame heir on earth, in Godis name, is halden as done to himself; as lykwayes following the pious and memorabill example of my worthie predecessour, umq^{le} George Hutchesoune of Lambhill, my brother, quho, under God, was the funtane from quhome my meanes and estaitt did flow, and for the great zeall, respect, and regaird I haif to the advancement of the glorie of God, weill, help, and supply of the poore, hopping that God will performe toward me his gracious promeis, contenit in his sacreid word, maid to all thais quho provis charitable to the poore, Thairfoir to haif dottit, annexit, mortifiet, and disponit, as I be thir pntis dott, annex, mortifies, and disponis the borne acquyred be me fra _____ lyand without the west port of the Burgh of Glasgow, upoun the west end of that tenement of land thair, mortifiet be my said umq^{le} brother, for the use of ane Hospitall; togidder with the soumes of money efter spiet; To be buildit up togidder in ane haill continuat work with the same Hospitall, and nevertheles to be maid ane commodious and distink houss be itself, for educatting and harbouring of the foundit persounes efter spiet, viz', Tuelf maill children, indigent orphanes, or utheres of the lyk conditioun and qualitie, in meitt, drink, clothis, elding, and uther necessaris as becumes, with ane maister to teach, lairne, instruct, and oversie thame, and _____ weimen, to mak thair meitt reddie, wash thair clothis, and to keip thame and the houss cleanlie, and exerce all uther serveill thingis thairin, and all of thame to be intertenyed in the houss; and the tuelf boyis to be furnisheit in the foirsaidis haill necessaris, with buikis, paper, pennis, ink, and uther thingis neidfull, at the discretioun of the Patrounes under writtin, and utheris to be appointit be thame; and the said maister quho instructis thame, and the saidis weimen to be elected and chosine be the Patrounes, and he to haif for his pensioun zeirle, by and besyid his intertenyment in the houss, the soume of _____ and the saidis _____ weimen to haif of fee zeirle, besyid thair intertenyment in the houss, viz', the first and cheif of thaim the soume of _____ and the uther the soume of _____. Becaus I will not that any of the saidis foundit children be employit in the service of the houss, quhairby they may be divertit from thair lairning, upoun pretext of necessitie or conveniencie quhatsumever. Quhilk tuelf orphanes, or utheres of the lyk conditioun and indigencie, sal be all burgessis sones of the Burgh of Glasgow, quho ather wantis parentis, or quhose parentis ar not hable to susteane thame; and gif ony sal be of the name of Hutchesoune or Harbertsoune, of that qualitie, and sall desyre the benefiet of this fundatioun, to be preferit befor utharis thairintill; the aige of the saidis orphanes and utheris foirsaidis, at thair enterie to the said Hospitall, sall be about seven zeiris or y'by, or sooner gif they be fund capabill for instructioun in letteris; thair abod sal be about four zeiris, for lairning to reid and writt, and thairefter, as the patrounes undermentiounat, or thais to be appointit be thame, sal find thame inclynabill, to imploy thame by binding of thame to honest craftismen, to instruct thame in tred, according to thair severall dispositiounes, or to be chopmen or mariners, or ony uther lawfull tred, calling, or vocatioun, as they sal be fund capabill of, and inclynnys to, and to haif at thair outgoing, ilk ane of thame, for thair bettir help and advancement to ane honest lyf, ane full zeiris mentinence in moneyis, as was bestowit upoun thame zeirle, during thair abod in the houss; and gif ony of the saidis tuelf orphanes, or utheris foirsaidis, be liklie to prove scollars, and apt for lairning, at the end of the saidis

four zeiris, or soonner, being fund qualifiet, be thais to be appointit be the patrounes, efter spiet, in maner following, then they ar to be enterit to the gramer scholl, and thair instructit in letteris freele, without payment of any scollage thairin during thair abod, quhill they be fund meitt and apt to enter to the Colledge, quhilk is appointit to be for the spaice of four zeiris, or at most fyve zeiris, during quhilk tyme they sal be intertenit in the houss, and haif thair buikis and all uther thingis furneist to thame, in manner foirsaid, duiring the said spaice, siklyk, and in the samyn maner, as they wer befor thair enterie to the said gramer scholl, And efter they haif past thair courss in the said gramer scholl, to haif nae farder benefiet in the houss; bot zit gif it sall happin ony of the saidis foundit persounes desyre to enter to the Colledge, and to pass thair courss thair, seing they ar burgessis sones of this burgh, I do heirby earnestlie recommend thame to the patrounes underwritin, that such of thame may be preferit to be of the Townes bursoures, as occasioun sall offer, they being fund qualifiet, being best lairmit and maist indigent; and efter that ony of the saidis tuelf foundit persounes hes enterit to the said gramer scholl, and remaint thairin ane zeir or mae, and sall not prove capabill nor inclynabill to letteris and lairning, upoun knowledge quhair of they sall be bund and putt to sum lawfull tred and vocatioun, in maner as is above writtin, and sall haif ane zeiris rent in moneyis bestowit upoun thame to that effect, as is above speit. As also I ordaine thair haill habeit and clothing to be all of ane coullor and of ane fascheoun. And for performance and effectuatting of the premissis, I be the tennor heirof dott and mortifie, as said is, the soume of _____ to the effect the anuel-rent thairof zeirle may be bestowit upoun the saidis foundit persounes, and utheris foirsaidis, whilk is addebit to me be the persounes following, viz^t, Be James Muirheid, Youngar of Lauchop, and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, ane thowsand, twa hundreth merks money, principall soume; Be Sir James Hamilton of Brumhill, Kny^t and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, the soume of ane thowsand merkis money, principall soume; Be David Andersoune of Byres, and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, the soume of twa thowsand merkis money, principall soume; Be Johne Hamiltoun in Partik, and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, the soume of ane thowsand merkis, money principall soume; Be umq^{te} James Stewart, Youngar, Merchand, burges of Glasgow, and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, the soume of fyve thowsand pundis money, principall soume; Be the Laird of Capringtoun and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, thrie thowsand merkis money, principall soume; Be Hew Wallace of Carrikis and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, the soume of ane thowsand pundis money, principall soume; Be the Laird of Lamount and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, the soume of ane thousand merkis money, principall soume; and be Hew Wallace of Underwood and his cautionaris, conforme to thair band, the soume of twa thowsand merkis money, principall soume; and do heirby appointt the Towne of Glasgow patrounes of my said Hospitall, in the ordour and maner following, viz. : I will and ordaine that the Proveist, Baillies, and Counsell of the said Burgh of Glasgow, zeirle and ilk zeir, nominat and elect four persounes of the maist qualifiet of thair awin number, with four of the ordiner Ministeris of the Towne, for the tyme; Quhilkeis four persounes and ministeris, togidder with the maister of the houss, to be appointit be the Counsall, as is efter exprest, sall meitt and convey in the Hall of the said Hospitall twyse ilk zeir, to witt, on the first Weddinsday efter Candilmes, and on the

first Tysday efter Lambmes, or of finer, as the Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall sall think meitt, or as the occasioun of the housse sall requyre, and that lawfull wairning sall be made thair of to thame, be the maister of the housse, and that thair the saidis four electit persounes and ministers, togidder with the said maister of the housse, cognosce and determine concerning the receptioun, admissioun, and intertenyment of the saidis foundit persounes, and the ordouring and governing of the said housse, and the quhoill effairis thair of. Recommending earnestlie to the saidis patrounes that they deall impartiallie in the administratioun thair of, alwayes with ane equitable and charitable respect to the most indigent young anes of the Citie, in the ordour and maner befor sett downe, and as they sall ans^r to God. And lykwayes I appoyntt the Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall, and thair succesoures in office, to nominat ane of thair awin number, maist qualifiet for that effect, and that upoun the quho sall give his aith, de fideli administratioune y^rintill, to be maister of the said Hospitall, quho sall haif ane charge of the ingathering and debursing of the haill rentis belonging thairunto, and of the reulling and governing thair of, duiring the tyme of his office, and sall mak ane trew comp^t thair of to the saidis four persounes and four ministeris, quho sal be electit as said is, for cognoscing of the said housse, in maner above writtin, at syklyk tymes as they sall requyre him. Reserving alwayes libertie to myself to present and plaice the foirsaidis foundit persounes, duiring my lyftyme. And for the saidis patrounes bettir securitie and payment of the foirsaidis soumes of money, particularlie above mentionat, addebtit and awand to me, as onlie brother and air, dewlie servit and retour to the said umq^{le} George Hutchesoune, thairfoir I haif maid, constitute, and ordaint, lyk as I be the tennor heirof makis, constitutis, and ordaines the saidis Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall, and thair successoures in office, present and to cum, my vere lawfull, undoubtit, and irrivocabill cessounaris and assignayis, in and to the foirsaidis particular bandis and obligatiounes, haill principall soumes, above mentionat, thairin obleist, maid and grantit be the persounes above nameit, and thair cautionaris, in favouris of the said umq^{le} George Hutchesoune of Lambhill, my brother, of the samyn, and in and to the haill anuel-rentis thair of, furth and fra the first term of Whitsunday or Mairtimes immediatelie efter my deceiss, quhen it sall happen, and in and to the severall penalties mentionat thairintill, haill tennor and contentis of the samyn, with all that hes followit or may follow thairupoun ; turnand and transferrand the samyn bandis, haill soumes of money, particularlie above writtin, thairin contenit, and all anuel-rentis of the samyn, furth and fra the next terme, Whitsunday or Mairtimes, immediatelie efter my deceiss, quhen it sall happin, and siklyk zeirlie and termlic thairefter, quhill repayment of the samyn soumes, penalties mentionat thairintill, haill tennor and contentis thair of, with all that hes followit or may follow thairupoun, fra me as onlie brother and air foirsaid, dewlie servit and retourit, my airis and successoures, to and in the persoune and favouris of the saidis Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall of the said Burgh, and thair successoures in office, present and to cum, as patrounes foirsaidis, quhom I haif surrogatt and imputt, and be thir pntis surrogattis and imputtis in my full plaice, ry^t, and title of the samyn, to the effect above writtin; with power to the saidis patrounes, and thair successoures in office, to uplift and receive the saidis soumes of money, particularlie above mentionat, penalties obleist thairfoir, and all anuel-rentis thair of, furth and fra the nixt terme of Whitsunday or Mairtimes immediatelie efter my deceiss, as said is, and siklyk zeirlie and termlic

thairefter, quhill repayment of the samyn, give dischairgis on the ressait thairof, and of new to lend furth the samyn soumes, in haill or in pairt, ever as the samyn happines to be payit, upoun new heretable securitie for anuel-rent and proffeitt, to the effect the samyn may be bestowit upoun the saidis foundit persounes, and utharis above mentionat, in maner above exprest, and generallie all and sundrie uthar thingis neidfull to do, concerning the samyn, siklyk and als amplie, in all respectis as I, as brother and air foirsaid, dewlie servit and retourit, my^r haif done myself befor the making heirof, the samyn alwayes ever tending to the benefit, use, and behuif of the saidis foundit persounes, and utharis above spiet, in forme and maner above rehersit. And hes presentlie delyverit to the saidis Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall, as Patrounes foirsaidis, the foirsaidis particular bandis of the soumes of money particularle befor mentiounat, to be keipit and usit be thame, to the effect above expresst, allenarlie and na utherwayes. In Witnes quhairof, thir pntis ar written be Williame Weymes, Notar in Glasgow, and subscriyvit be me as followis, at Glasgow, the nynt day of Mairche, the zeir of God Jaivj and fourtie ane zeiris, befor thir witnessis, Williame Hutchesone, mchand, burges of Edinburgh, James Inglis, merchand, burges of Glasgow, Williame Zair, Notar thair, and the said Williame Weymes, Notar, writter heirof, my servitour.

(Signed) T. HUTCHESOUNE, with my hand.

Wm. Hutchesson, Wittnes.

James Inglis, Wittnes.

W. Zair, Wittnes.

Williame Weymes, Wittnes.

And farder witt yee me, the said M^r Thomas Hutchesone of Lambhill, in supplie of the mortifica'un above written, and farder help to the saidis tuelf foundit orphaines, and utheris to attend thame, to be plaicit y'in, and farder help and supplie to the tuelf old men foundit be the said umq^{le} George, my brother, by and attour that quhich the s^d umq^{le} George hes mortifiet for thair mentinance, as the patrounes findis the same neidfull to be done, to haif dottit and mortifiet, and be thir p'ntis eikis, dottis, and mortifies thairto the soume of ten thousand merkis money, with the haill anuel-rentis y'of, for tyme bygaine and to cum, addebtit to me be the persounes following, viz., Thrie thowsand merkis money addebtit to me be the Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall of Glasgow, and quhilk was instantlie lent be thame to the Comitie of Estaittis; the soume of twa thowsand merkis money awand to me, as brother and air to the said umq^{le} George, my brother, be Johne Colquhoun of Luss; and the soume of thrie thowsand merkis money in the hands of Collein Campbell, young^r; and twa thowsand m'ks awand be the Earle of Wigtoun and his cau'ris; And be thir p'ntis assignis the foirsaidis haill soumes to the saidis patrounes in maist ample form of assignation, w^t power to thame to call and persew y'foir, and to obtain payment and decrettis y'upon, and give dischargis on the samyn, and obleissis me to warrand this assigna'un to thame. As lykwayes for certain guid considera'unes and respectis moving me, I do hereby grant full licence and libertie to the foirsaidis Proveist, Baillies, and Counsall of the said Burgh, with consent of the Ministeris thairof, to wair and bestow not onlie this soume of ten thousand merkis money, contenit in this eik, with the haill soumes of money sp'iet in the mortifica'une above writtin, but also the haill soumes

mortifiet be the said umq^{le} George, my brother, for mentinence of the saidis tuelf old men upoun the best, cheppest, and weill haldin arabill landis they can gett to by, neir this burgh, to the effect the maillis, fermes and dewties y^rof, may be convertit in all tyme coming, for sustentatioun of the saidis foundit persounes, in maner exprest in the saidis Mortifica[']unes. In Witnes quhairof, this present eik, writtin be the said Williame Weymes, Notar, and subscriyvit be me at Glasgow, the thrid day of July, the zeir of God Jaivj fourtie ane zeiris foirsaid, befor thir witnessis, Johne Maxwell, young^r, merchand in Glasgow, the saidis Williame Zair, and the said Williame Weymes.

Sic sub^r T. HUTCHESOUNE, w^t my hand.

Johne Maxwell, Witnes.

W. Zair, Witnes.

William Weymes, Witnes.

No. VI.

RATIFICATION of MR. THOMAS HUTCHESON'S MORTIFICATION,
dated 15th October 1641.

Be it kend till all men be thir pnt lres lres (*sic*), We, Jonet, Bessie, and Heline Hutchesones, three onlie law^{ll} sisteris germane and airis portionaris to umq^{le} M^r Thomas Hutchesone of Lambhill, or broyr, and I the said Bessie, with consent of James Pollok, couper, burges of Glasgow, my spous, for his intres, For sa nikle as the umq^{le} M^r Thomas, or said brother, for the grait love and respect he had to the glorie of God, and help and supplie of the poore, did dot, mortifie, sell, assigne, and dispone to the Provest, Bailleis, and Cosall of this brughe, diverss landis, anualrents, feu duties, and soumes of moey, and that for the use and behuif of the poore to be placit in that hospitall now bulding witin the s^d brughe, callit Hutchesone's Hospitall, and for the bulding throf, bying all material thрто, and in speciall the said umq^{le} M^r Thomas sold and disponit to them hes lands of Eister and Waster Hendersouns, Cardonald, Wright Lands, Craighall Milne, Milne Land, witin the Shrfdome of Ranfrew, and that in security of the soume of aucht thousand marks, with certane bygane anual rents, adebtit be my Lord Blantyre, as in the said dispositioun and chartor following thrupoun, of the dait the last day of August last bypast, at mair lenth is contenit; Thairfoir witt ye us, for the grait respect we have to the s^d pious wark, and the good intentioun of the said umq^{le} M^r Thomas thrintill, to have ratefeit and approvine, and be the tenor heiroy ratefeis and approvis the foirsd dispositioun of the sds lands of Cardonald, Eister and Waster Hendersones, and utheris foirsaidis, with chartor and seasing following thrupoun, and all uyr dispositiouns, bands, assigna[']uns, and all writis qtsumever, maid and grantit be the said umq^{le} M^r Thomas, in favoris of the sds Provest, Bailleis, and Counsall, for the use of the sd hospitall, and poore to be placit thrin, admitting and declairing the generalitie heiroy, to be als lawll as if everie particular war heir insert, and bindis and obleis us to reiterat and renew thir pntis to them and their successors, how oft as they sall requyre us, ay and quhill they find themselfis sufficientlie securit thranent, and to do all uyr thingis that it becums us, as airis to the sd umq^{le} Thomas, for recovering of all soumes of moy mortifeit for the use of the sd hospitall, so oft as we sall be requyrit thрто; and for the mair

securitie we ar content thir pntis be actit and regrat in the buikis of Cosall and Sessioun, or Comissrs buikis of Glasgow, qrof the Judges throf, that decreits and aucteis to be interponit heirto wt lres and exellis of horning, poynding, and warding, upoun ane simple chairge of sex dayis to pas thrupoune, and to this effect costituts

or Proris, cojunctlie and severallie. In Witnes qrof, thir pntis, writtin be W^m Zair, Notr in Glasgow, and subt as followis att Glasgow, the ffyftein day of October, Javij fourtie ane yeirs, befor thir witniss, James Gray, M^r Ard Lorne, Notis, John Bell, and Thomas Clerk, Merchand Burgess of Glasgow.

No. VII.

MORTIFICATION by JOHN BRYSON, Elder, Merchant in Glasgow, dated 5th November 1705, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 30th August 1793.

Bee it kend till all men be thir present l^{res}, me, John Bryssone, Elder, Mer^t, late Baillie of Glasgow, fforsuameikle as I have pertaining and belonging to me heretably, All and hail these three Aickers of Land or thereby, lyand within the territory of the Burgh of Glasgow, on the north side of that hill called Garngadehill, bounded betwixt the common lands of the said Burgh on the east and north, the lands sometyme belonging to umq^{le} John Liddell and umq^{le} John Luggie, thereafter to William Liddell, John Finlay, and William Neilson, respective, on y^e west, the lands of old belonging to Umq^{ll} M^r John Young and Alexander Pollock, and thereafter to Williame Neillsone, Walter Neillsone, his son, and Robert Duncan, respective, on the south parts, as my rights and securities y^{of} in themselves more fully bears. And now ffor the charity I have, carry, and bear towards the poor of Hutchesons' hospitall, in Glasgow, and in remuneration of the kindnesses done to me be M^r Thomas Hutchesone, my Grand Uncle, one of the Founders of the said hospitall, Do mortifie the fores^{ds} Lands to the poor of the s^d Hospitall, in all time, after my decease:—Therefore witt ye me, the s^d John Bryssone, to have Annallzied, Disponed, Mortified, and for now and ever overgiven, as be the tenor hereof Annallzies, Dispones, Mortifies, and (Heretably and irredeemably, but any regress of Reversion or any kind of redemption whatsoever), for now and ever overgives, to and in ffavors of James Sloss, Mer^t, late Baillzie of Glasgow, præceptor of the s^d Hutchesones' Hospitall, and his successours in office, for the use, well, and behoove of the poor of the s^d Hospitall, All and hail the for^{ds} three aickers of land, or thereby, lyand on the north side of the for^{sd} hill, called Garngadehill, and bounded in manner @ sp^{eit}; together with all right, heritable tittle of right, claime, interest, property, possession, and other right and tittle whatsoever q^{lk} I had, have, may or can claim, or pretend thereto, or to any part or portion thereof, in time coming. In the qlk^s lands I bind and oblidge me, my heirs and successours, duely and validly, to infest and sease the s^d James Sloss, as Præceptor of the fores^d Hospitall, and his successours in office, for the use, well, and behoove of the poor of the s^d Hospitall, and that be resignation thereof, in the hands of the Proveist or any ane of the Baillzies of the s^d Burgh of Glasgow, for the time being, in ffavours and for new infestment, state, and Seasine thereof, to be given and granted to the said James Sloss, Præceptor of the said

Hospitall, and his successours in office, for the use, well, and behoove of the s^d poor in due and competent forme ; ffor effectuating of the whilk infestment by resignation I have made and constitute, and hereby makes, constitutes, and ordains

ilk ane or any of them, con^{lie} and sev^{ly}, my very lawfull, undoubted, and irrevocable pro^{cs}, actors, ffactors, and special errand bearers, &c. (here follows resignation clauses in common form) ; Q^{lk} heretable disposition above written, prorie of resignation above sp^{cit}, and infestments to follow hereupon, I bind and oblige me, my heirs, and successours to warrand, acquitt, and defend to the said James Sloss, Præceptor of the said Hospitall, and his successours in office, for the use, well, and behoove of the said poor, at all hands and agst all deadly : And I hereby nominate and appoynt the Magistrates and Ministers of the s^d Burgh of Glasgow for the time, and their successours in office, Overseers to the Præceptors of the s^d Hospitall, in the right management of this my present Mortification :—And in regard I designe to keep and retain this present right in my own custody and possession, dureing my lifytyme, therefore I hereby declare that if the same shall be lying besyde me after my decease, undestroyed or uncanceled, that then the samen shall be als authentick and valide to all intents and purposes, and the poor of the said Hospitall shall have als good right to the lands above disponed, as if the samen were actually delivered be me to the s^d James Sloss, Præceptor fors^d, at the subscribing hereof, and he infest thereupon, and that notwithstanding of any law or practice in the contrare, with the imperfection whereof I have dispensed, and hereby dispense for ever ; Consenting thir p^{nts} be reg^{rat} in the Books of Counsell and Session, or any others competent, therein to remain, ad futuram rei memoriam, and thereto constitutes

Pro^{rs}.

In Witness Whereof thir p^{nts}, wrytten be Cuthbert Stewart, Servitor to Charles Stewart, Wrytter in Glasgow, are subscribed at Glasgow, the fyfth day of November, Jaivii and fyve years, before these witnesses, William Selkrig, Wrytter in Edinburgh, and the s^{ds} Charles and Cuthbert Stewarts, Witnesses also to y^e Marginall Notte.

Sic sub^r JOHN BRVSSOUN.

William Selkrig, Witnes.
Charles Stewart, Witnes.
Cuthbert Stewart, Witnes.

No. VIII.

MORTIFICATION by JAMES BLAIR, Elder, Merchant in Glasgow, dated 21st June 1710, and recorded in the Burgh Court Books of Glasgow, 12th August 1713.

I, James Blair, elder, Merchant in Glasgow, and one of the present partners of the Wester Sugar Work in Glasgow, having left a considerable part of my estate among my brothers' and sisters' children, and mortified to the poor of Irvine, and now, after mature deliberation, do by these presents mortify, assign, and dispone ten thousand merks of the readiest of my estate not formerly disposed of, and that to the hospital commonly called Hutchesone's Hospital, to be disposed of as underwritten, to witt, the always present Provost, three Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Deacon-Conveener, to join with the six Ministers of the burgh of Glasgow, and if any either of the Magistrates or Ministers places

be vacant they are to choyse others in their place ; And ordains that my nephew and his heirs male, I say, James Blair, do sit with the foresaid Magistrates and Ministers to dispose of the interest at ffyve per cent., being ffyve hundred merks yearly, amongst such poor and indigent as after specifified, to witt, I do hereby ordain the foresaid ffyve hundred to be distribut yearly by the foresaid persons among seven severall persouns, that is, say one hundred merks to every one of three old, indigent, men that formerly had any credit, and the other two hundred merks to be equally distribut amongst four boyes yearly, they being at or above six years of adge, fitt to be schooled, and to continow untill they come to twelve years of adge ; And doth hereby ordain that in the first place the name of Blair shall have the preference, and next the name of Gemmill, if there be none of my blood relations within the sixth degree, that is in distress and makes aplication, in that case they are to be preferred to either of the names ; And if not then the foresaid names of Blair and Gemmill shall be preferred ; And I do also ordain yt iff Hugh Montgomerie of Busbie be in Glasgow, at any time when the foresaid Magistrates and Ministers dooth convey about ordering this my mortification, that he be called and sitt as ane member with them. And now seeing this my mortification is to lay in my Cabinet unknown untill my death, I do therefore charge such as do first fynd the same to delyver it up to the foresaid Magistrates and Ministers, as they shall answer to God, to the end the same may be registrat in the Hospitall Books, to remaine ad futuram rei memoriam ; Reserving always to myself the interest of the foresaid ten thousand merks all the dayes of my liffe, with power also to make voyd this Mortification, to annull or to destroy the same at any time hereafter, etiam in articulo mortis. And I do hereby dispense with any informalities herein, as if all were written in the most formall manner, and with the not delyvering it up during my liffe ; Consenting to the registration in the Books of Council and Session or any others needful, that letters and exetorials may pass hereupon, on ane charge of six days only ; And constitute
 my
 Prors. Written with my own hand, who makes this above Mortification, and subscribed at Glasgow, this twenty one of June, seventeen hundred and ten years, before these witnesses, James Johnston, Merchant in Glasgow, and John Armour, Taylor in Glasgow.

Sic sub^r JA. BLAIR.

Ja. Johnstoun, Wittness.

John Armour, Wittness.

No. IX.

MORTIFICATION by DANIEL BAXTER, Bookseller in Glasgow, with relative DEED of NOMINATION of EXECUTORS, both dated 14th October 1776, and CODICIL, dated 24th February 1779, all recorded in the Burgh Court Books of Glasgow, 8th January 1785.

I, Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in Glasgow, considering that it has pleased God to bless me with a considerable stock of worldly goods, and being resolved that my lands and effects should, after my decease, be in all time thereafter and for ever mortified and employed to public and pious uses, and for the ends and to the effects aftermentioned ; Therefore I do hereby, in the event of my predeceasing Mary Cameron, my present wife,

without heirs of my body, give, grant, mortify, dispone, assign, and make over to and in favours of Andrew Cochran, Esquire, Preceptor, and the Patrons of that charitable foundation in Glasgow called Hutcheson's Hospital, and his and their successors in office, for the use and behoof of the poor, and other purposes aftermentioned, the just and equal half of all and sundry lands, tenements, and other heritable estate and effects whatever, also the just and equal half of all debts and sums of money, heritable and moveable, and the just and equal half of all goods, gear, and other moveable effects and subjects whatever, which shall be pertaining and belonging, or addebted and owing to me, the time of my decease ; Excepting always my household furniture (to the whole of which and to the other half of my whole subjects, debts, and effects the said Mary Cameron, my wife, stands provided by our Contract of Marriage, in the event of my predeceasing her without heirs of my body), to which, and my whole body clothes, she is hereby expressly declared to have right ; And in the event that I shall survive my said spouse (in which case I shall have full power to dispose of the whole of my foresaid subjects, debts, and effects), and that I shall afterwards die without heirs of my body, then I hereby give, grant, mortify, dispone, assign, and make over to and in favours of the Preceptor and Patrons of the said Hospital, and their successors, as representing the same, for the use and behoof of the poor, and other purposes aftermentioned, the whole lands, tenements, and other heritable estate and effects whatever, and also the whole debts and sums of money, heritable and moveable, and the whole goods, gear, and other moveable effects and subjects whatever, including my household furniture, that shall be pertaining and belonging, or addebted and owing to me, at the time of my death ; together with the haill writes, evidents, title deeds, and securities, grounds of debt, vouchers, and instructions of my subjects, debts, and effects hereinbefore dispomed, and I hereby bind and oblige my heirs and successors, other than those descended of my body, to make up proper titles to my lands, tenements, heritable debts, and other heritable subjects, and thereafter to denude themselves of the same in favour of the said Preceptor and Patrons, as representing the said Hospital, or in favours of the said Preceptor and Patrons and my said wife equally, as aforesaid, in the respective events before specified, and to procure them duly infeft in the same. But these presents are granted in favour of the said Preceptor and Patrons, and their successors in office, and are to be accepted by them with and under the burdens, conditions, and provisions hereinafter written, which are hereby declared to be binding and obligatory upon the said Preceptor and Patrons, but shall not be understood to create any real lien or burden on any heritable subjects hereby conveyed ; *Primo*, In the event of their having right to my whole subjects, with and under the burden of the payment and performance of my whole funeral charges, and of all my lawful debts and engagements ; But in the event of their only having right to one-half of my subjects as aforesaid, then with and under the burden of the payment of one-half of my said funeral charges, debts, and engagements, the other half thereof being to be paid by the said Mary Cameron, my wife, who in that case shall have right to the other half of the foresaid subjects ; *Secundo*, The said Preceptor and Patrons shall, by their acceptance hereof, be bound and obliged to make payment of the sums of money underwritten, to the persons after specified, at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas that shall occur twelve months after my decease, with the lawful interest thereof from the said term of payment till payment, viz., to Alexander

Baxter, Shoemaker in Milnrig, one hundred pounds Sterling; to Daniel Baxter, son of the said Alexander Baxter, one hundred pounds Sterling; to Jean Baxter, spouse of David Foulis, Weaver in Eastwood, one hundred pounds Sterling; to Janet Baxter, spouse of Thomas Gibson, Saddler in Glasgow, one hundred pounds Sterling; to Margaret Baxter, spouse of Thomas Craig, Cooper in Glasgow, one hundred pounds Sterling; to Daniel Gibson, son of the said Thomas Gibson, ten pounds Sterling; to Daniel Duncan, son of John Duncan, Baker in Glasgow, ten pounds Sterling; to the Town of Glasgow's Hospital, or Poors' House there, the sum of one hundred pounds Sterling; to the Merchants' House of Glasgow, twenty pounds Sterling; to the Treasurer of the General Kirk Session of Glasgow, the sum of two hundred pounds Sterling, the yearly interest thereof to be paid by the said Treasurer to a Schoolmaster, for his trouble and pains in teaching thirty children of the inhabitants of the City of Glasgow, an equal number of whom to be chosen out of each parish, to read English, and the election of such Schoolmaster or Teacher, and the ordering and managing of such school, as well as the nomination of the scholars to be taught therein, to be in the power of the members of the said General Kirk Session, who are hereby ordained to enter a minute of this donation in their records; And further, the said Preceptor and Patrons, by their acceptance hereof, shall be bound and obliged to make payment of the following yearly annuities, to the persons aftermentioned during their respective lives, after my death, at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas, by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment at the first of these terms that shall occur twelve months after my death, and thereafter half-yearly during the respective lives of the said annuitants, viz., a yearly annuity of twelve pounds Sterling to the said Alexander Baxter; a like annuity of twelve pounds Sterling to the said Jean Baxter; a like annuity of twelve pounds Sterling to the said Janet Baxter; and a like annuity of twelve pounds Sterling to the said Margaret Baxter; and upon the death of any of the said Alexander, Jean, Janet, and Margaret Baxters, the annuities of such deceasers shall devolve on and become payable to the survivors or survivor, during the lives of such; a yearly annuity of eight pounds Sterling to Elizabeth Fairweather, spouse of James Hunter, Taylor in Glasgow; a like annuity of eight pounds Sterling to Anne Grahame, Widow of William Rodger, Mariner, from Glasgow; an annuity of six pounds Sterling to Barbara Gibson, spouse of the said John Duncan, Baker; a like annuity of six pounds Sterling to Janet Baxter, daughter of John Baxter, Taylor in Glasgow; a like annuity of six pounds Sterling to Jean Orr, Teacher in Glasgow; a like annuity of six pounds Sterling to Jean Johnston, spouse of Robert Ramsay, Dancing Master; a like annuity of six pounds Sterling to Barbara Johnston, spouse of Thomas M'George, Baker; and a like annuity of six pounds Sterling to John Stark, Taylor in Glasgow; and which several annuities hereinbefore provided are hereby declared to be an alimentary provision to the several annuitants, and shall not fall under the jus mariti of their several husbands, but shall be uplifted and discharged by themselves alone, without their husbands' consent, and shall not be any ways affected by their own, or their husbands', debts or deeds. And the said Preceptor and Patrons shall also make payment to a young man (whose father is or was a burgess and gild brother of the burgh of Glasgow), who has past part of his course of studies in the University of Glasgow, and is to follow them out there, in order to become a preacher of the Gospel, eight pounds sterling yearly, for six

years, two of these years during his study of the Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the other four at Divinity, commencing the first years payment at the first term of Candlemas that shall occur twelve months after my decease; and the said Burse is to be bestowed or presented to one qualified as above, at the end of each six years, successive, in all time coming, unless the same shall become sooner vacant by the death of the Burser, or his leaving the University, when it is again of new to be bestowed as aforesaid. And it is declared that the said Preceptor and Patrons, together with the Principal, Professors of Divinity, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy and Logic, in the said University, or majority of them, shall have the power of bestowing and electing said Burser; and the said Preceptor and Patrons shall further be obliged to make payment of such other annuities and sums of money to such persons as I shall think proper to appoint, by a writing under my hand, at any time of my life, even on deathbed; and in the event that there shall not be a sufficient fund for answering the whole of the said sums and annuities, I hereby appoint a sufficient fund to be lent out for answering the annuities in the first place, and the sums to suffer a proportional defalcation till such time as a sufficient fund shall arise by the failure of the annuitants. *Tertio*, I hereby appoint the whole residue and remainder of my subjects hereby disposed, including the Capital that shall be lent out for answering the said annuities, as the annuities severally fail, to be employed by the said Preceptor and Patrons in the manner following, viz., they shall in the first place, for the encouragement of honest trade and industry, lend out six several principal sums of fifty pounds Sterling each, to six several Merchants, burgesses and gild bretheren in Glasgow; and six several principal sums of six hundred merks Scots each, to six several Craftsmen, burgesses and gild bretheren in Glasgow, to enable them to prosecute their businesses and trades, and that without any obligation for interest (except as under written), upon the said Merchants and Tradesmen severally granting bond, with undoubted personal security, to repay the said principal sum, free of all charges, with a fifth part thereof further of penalty, in case of failure, at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas that shall occur after the date of the bond; but the said Preceptor and Patrons are hereby authorized to allow the said sums to lay over, without interest, for the space of five years after the said term of payment, unless they shall be of opinion, that the circumstances of the case render it proper or necessary to call up the same sooner, of which the said Preceptor and Patrons are to be the only judges; and the bonds to be granted for the said sums shall bear them to be received from DANIEL BAXTER, BOOKSELLER, HIS MORTIFICATION, and shall contain a clause obliging the granters to pay the lawful interest thereof, from and after the date of any summons or charge, to be given for payment of the same, as also obliging them to make payment of the lawful interest of the said sums, from and after the date of the said bonds, in case any part of the said sums shall be remaining unpaid up, at the distance of six months after such charge; and as the said principal sums shall be from time to time paid up, they shall always of new be lent out upon the same terms in all time coming. In the second place, after the said principal sums are once lent out, the said Preceptor and Patrons shall employ the residue and remainder of the said subjects upon the purchase of lands, or shall lend out the same on good, real or personal security, and shall take the vouchers and securities thereof, conceived in favour of themselves, as Patrons of DANIEL BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION,

for the purposes aftermentioned, and shall in all time thereafter apply the annual proceeds thereof, after deduction of all expense of management, in payment of the following yearly charities, or in case the said annual proceeds should be insufficient to pay the whole of the said charities, then of such of them as the Preceptor and Patrons shall think most proper, viz., To three poor men, burgesses and gild bretheren of Glasgow, whose birth or former situation in life may entitle to respect, the sum of one hundred pound Scots, each, yearly during their lives, they being in need and continuing to deserve the same; to three poor women, being the widows or daughters of respectable burgesses of Glasgow, the sum of one hundred pounds Scots, each, yearly during their lives, they being in need and deserving thereof; and to six children of such burgesses of Glasgow fifty pounds Scots, each, yearly for the space of four years, the said children not being under eight years, nor above ten years of age, at the time the said charity is first bestowed upon them; they, the said children, during the years of receiving the said donation, shall follow out regularly either a latin or writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping education, and continuing to renew and bestow said donations, under the name of DANIEL BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION, at the end of every four years, or from time to time, as the same becomes vacant. And in the event there shall be any part of the proceeds of my said subjects still remaining, after lending out a capital sufficient to answer the said yearly charities, I hereby appoint such surplus to be laid out on the purchase of land, or lent and secured by the said Preceptor and Patrons, in manner before mentioned, and the yearly proceeds thereof to be applied by them for such uses and purposes as I shall direct, by writing under my hand, and failing thereof, either in augmentation of the yearly charities before mentioned, or of the sums to be lent out free of interest, or for any other yearly charitable uses the said Preceptor and Patrons shall think proper, such charitable purposes being always given and received under the designation of DANIEL BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION; and any applicant who is a blood relation of mine shall, in the first place, and any who bear the name of Baxter, and otherwise qualified as above, shall, in the second place, be preferred to any of the benefits or mortifications before specified. And in the event I shall not myself name a Factor, for ingathering my subject after my decease, I hereby authorize the said Preceptor and Patrons to name one, for uplifting and ingathering the subjects hereby disposed, and to allow such Factor a reasonable gratification for his trouble; and after the same are uplifted I hereby ordain and appoint the said Preceptor and Patrons to make out and subscribe a fair and regular account, shewing the free amount thereof, with an obligation subjoined thereto, that the same shall be applied in manner hereinbefore directed, which account and obligation they shall insert in the Books of the Hospital, and shall thereafter register the same in the Books of Council and Session, or any other competent record. It being hereby declared that the Book and Accounts of the subjects hereby conveyed, and mortifications and donations paid therefrom, shall at all times be kept separate, regular, and distinct, ballanced and docketed by the Preceptor and Patrons, once each year, and the mortifications and charities bestowed shall bear the designation of DANIEL BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION. And I hereby reserve to myself full power and liberty, at any time of my life, and even on deathbed, to revoke, alter, or inovate these presents, in whole or in part, as I shall think fit, by a writing under my hand; and I hereby dispense with the delivery

hereof, and declare that these presents, so far as not altered or revoked, though found lying in my own custody, or in the custody of any other person, at the time of my death, undelivered, shall be as valid and effectual to all ends and purposes as if the same had been formally delivered, during my life. And I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or any others competent, therein to remain for preservation, and for that purpose constitute

Prors., &c. In Witness Whereof, these presents, wrote upon this and the seven preceding pages of stamped paper, by John Shiels, Clerk to James Hill, Writer in Glasgow, are subscribed by me at Glasgow, the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six years, before these witnesses, the said James Hill and John Shiels.

Sic sub' DANIEL BAXTER.

Jas. Hill, Witness.

John Shiels, Witness.

NOMINATION of EXECUTORS.

I, Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in Glasgow, do hereby, in the event of my death without heirs of my body, nominate, constitute, and appoint Andrew Cochran, Esq., the Preceptor, and the Patrons of that Hospital in Glasgow, called Hutchesons' Hospital, and his and their successors in office, to be my Executors; and I hereby empower them to give up an Inventory, and confirm, and to intromit with, levy, and recover my whole goods, gear, debts, and other moveable effects and subjects; for one half whereof, after payment of my debts and funeral charges, they shall be accountable to Mary Cameron, my present wife, in case she survive me, in terms of our Contract of Marriage; and the other half thereof, or (in case the said Mary Cameron shall die before me) the whole thereof, they shall be obliged to pay and apply, in terms of a General Disposition of my whole subjects, executed by me in favour of them, as representing the said Hospital, of the same date with these presents; and I hereby declare that my said Executors shall not be liable for omissions, or to do diligence, nor shall they be entitled to any part of my said subjects in virtue of their office, or for their trouble in the execution thereof, but shall be obliged to apply them wholly as aforesaid; consenting to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or any others competent, therein to remain for preservation, and constitute

Prors., &c.

In Witness Whereof, these presents, wrote upon stamped paper by John Shiels, Clerk to James Hill, Writer in Glasgow, are subscribed by me at Glasgow, the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six years, before these witnesses, the said James Hill and John Shiels.

Sic sub' DANIEL BAXTER.

Jas. Hill, Witness.

John Shiels, Witness.

CODICIL to DEED OF MORTIFICATION.

I, Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in Glasgow, considering that upon the fourteenth day of October, seventeen hundred and seventy six years, I executed a Settlement of my whole subjects, reserving power at any time of my life, even on deathbed, to alter the same in

whole or in part, by a writing under my hand, Do, in consequence of that power, make the following alterations in part of the foresaid Settlement:—

1100. The bursary to be given to a good boy, son of a burgess and gild brother of this burgh, attending the Humanity Class, well recommended (especially by his former teachers), be at the disposal of the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, the Ministers of the City, the Principal and Professor of Divinity, and the five Regents, to continue the five years he attends the several gown classes, and the first year he attends the Divinity Hall, as it is judged a young man of merit may in that time be able to push his way so as to be able to pursue his education thereafter.

2do. As John Stark is now provided for, from another fund, I ordain his pension to be given to William Cochran, bookbinder, who long attended my shop.

3tio. As I apprehend there will be an exccessence of some hundred pounds of my subjects, more than will satisfy the destinations of my settlement, I order a dividend of said exccessence to be made equally amongst the children of the foresaid Alexander, Jean, Janet, and Margaret Baxters; and I ordain that this may be paid within two years after my death, for the use of said children, to such persons as may have a right to receive it for them.

4to. I appoint Mr James Hill, Writer, as Factor upon my estate, and a reasonable salary be allowed him, until all be properly gathered in and settled.

5to. I appoint that any person who can make out propinquity to me, to the fourth degree, be preferred to these charities before any stranger; and after such relations the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunninghame, and Cameron, if well recommended, and burgesses and gild brothers; and that they be preferred in the order they are here mentioned.

6to. I ordain that any money that may be unoccupied for a time be put into the hands of the City Chamberlain, or lodged with any of the Banks of Credit, at four per cent.

And I still reserve to myself power to make what further alterations I shall see meet, by a writing under my hand; and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or any others competent, therein to remain for preservation, and for that end constitute

Prors., &c. In Witness Whereof,
I have written and subscribed these presents, consisting of this and the preceding page of stamped paper, at Glasgow, the twenty fourth day of February, seventeen hundred and seventy nine years, before these witnesses, John Sloss, Merchant in Glasgow, and William Sloss, Clerk to Sloss, Miller, & Co., Tallow Chandlers there, witnesses likewise to subscribing the marginal note on the first page.

Sic sub^r DANIEL BAXTER.

John Sloss, Witness.

William Sloss, Witness.

No. X.

TRUST DISPOSITION and SETTLEMENT by WILLIAM SCOTT, Tobacconist in Glasgow, dated 14th October, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 28th December 1818.

I, William Scott, Tobacconist in Glasgow, being resolved to settle the succession to my heritable and moveable property, so as to prevent all disputes thereanent after my

death, and having full confidence in the integrity and abilities of the persons afternamed for executing the trust hereby committed to them, do hereby, under the conditions and provisions, and for the purposes after specified, give, grant, assign, dispoise, and convey from me, after my death, to and in favour of James Guthrie, Manufacturer in Glasgow; James Paterson, Manufacturer there; Donald Cuthbertson, Accountant there; Alexander Hamilton, Tobacconist there; Robert Alexander, Tobacconist there; and James Hamilton, Tobacconist there, and to the acceptors and survivors, acceptor and survivor of them, and such other persons as they or the acceptor or acceptors, survivor or survivors shall assume as Trustees amongst with them, in virtue of the powers hereinafter committed to them, any two being a quorum, so long as that number shall remain to act as Trustees for the purposes aftermentioned, and to the assignees of the said Trustees heritably and irredeemably, all and sundry lands, heritages, teinds, adjudications, tacks, heritable bonds, and other heritable subjects, and also all and sundry goods, gear, debts, stock in trade, or in copartnership, household furniture and plenishing, sums of money, bank notes, gold and silver, coined or uncoined, and other moveable effects, and in general my whole estate, heritable and moveable, real and personal, of whatever nature or wherever situated, belonging, or which shall belong and be owing to me at the time of my death, whether by bond, bill, account, promissory note, letter, ticket, or any other way, with the said bonds, bills, and whole other vouchers, instructions, and conveyances thereof, writs and deeds granted, and diligence and execution used for payment or security of the said debts and effects, together with all right, title, and interest which I have or may pretend to the said lands, heritages, means, estate, and effects now belonging to me, or that shall be pertaining to me at the time of my death, and particularly without prejudice to the said generality. (Here follows an enumeration of certain heritable subjects and securities belonging to the Testator, with a Procuratory of Resignation and other clauses of form.) But these presents are granted, and to be accepted by my said Trustees, for the uses and purposes, and with and under the obligations, declarations, and power afterwritten, viz., In the *First place*, for payment of all just and lawful debts owing by me at time of my death, which I empower my Trustees to pay, upon being satisfied of the justness thereof, without the necessity of decrees of constitution, also sickbed and funeral expenses in a suitable manner, all which I appoint them to pay from the first and readiest of my means and estate. In the *Second place* I appoint my said Trustees to pay the sums of money after specified, which I give, legate, and bequeath to the following legatees, viz., To each of my two nephews, Ninian Scott and William Scott, sons of the said deceased David Scott, my brother, Twenty pounds Sterling; and to each of my other two nephews, John Scott and George Scott, sons of the said deceased David Scott, Fifteen pounds Sterling, being to enable my said four nephews to purchase suitable mournings; to James Whyte, sometime Clerk to my said brother, Thirty pounds Sterling; to Margaret Aitken, my present servant, provided she is in my service at my death, Twenty pounds Sterling, and Ten pounds Sterling to buy her mournings; to the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow, Sixty pounds Sterling; to the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, Fifty pounds Sterling; to the Magdalene Hospital of Glasgow, Thirty pounds Sterling; and to the Lock Hospital of Glasgow, Ten pounds Sterling, for the use and benefit of these Charitable Establishments respectively—all which Legacies I appoint to be paid within one month after my death, with interest

thereafter till payment. In the *Third place* my said Trustees shall distribute and divide my body clothes, and certain other articles after specified, to and among my said four nephews, Ninian, William, John, and George Scott, as follows, viz., one fourth share of my body clothes, and the silver watch and case left me by my brother, to the said Ninian Scott; one fourth share of my body clothes, and my gold watch and seals thereto appended, with all my rings, buckles, brooches, snuff boxes, and trinkets, my mother's chest of drawers, and the family bible, with box and stand belonging to it, left to me by my brother, to the said William Scott; another (fourth) share of my body clothes and my own silver watch to the said John Scott; and the remaining fourth share of my body clothes to the said George Scott; all which articles I leave, legate, and bequeath to my said nephews respectively, and appoint my said Trustees to deliver to them accordingly; *Fourthly*, my said Trustees shall, as soon as may be conveniently done after my death, dispose of my moveable property, excepting my body clothes and other articles above specified, and shall also sell my heritable subjects, either by public roup or private bargain, as they shall think proper; and they shall lend out the proceeds of my said heritable and moveable estate, upon sufficient heritable security in their own names, as Trustees under this Deed of Settlement; and the money which may be owing to me on bond by the Trustees on the Clyde Navigation my said Trustees may either allow to remain in their hands, or call up and lend out on heritable security, as they may think proper; In the *Fifth place*, after payment of all my debts, sickbed, and funeral charges, and the legacies aforesaid, the free residue of my property shall remain vested in my said Trustees, and such others as they may assume from time to time, in virtue of the powers afterwritten, in trust for the uses and purposes following, viz., the amount of the free annual interest and income of my said estate shall be paid over each year by my said Trustees, in four equal parts or shares, to and among my said four nephews, Ninian, William, John, and George Scott, during their respective lives, and that by such instalments, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or otherwise, as my said Trustees shall think fit and direct; but in respect the said John Scott possesses a shop in Saltmarket Street, to which he derived right from his deceased uncle, William Glen; and in respect the said George Scott, by his father's settlement, is allowed Two hundred pounds Sterling more than either the said Ninian or William Scott, therefore, and in order to equalize in some degree the annual income of my said nephews, I hereby order and direct that a sum equal to the interest of Two hundred pounds Sterling shall be deducted annually from the share of income hereby destined to each of the said John and George Scott, and added to the shares payable to the said Ninian and William Scott, during their respective lives, and a similar deduction shall eventually be made from the shares payable to the children of the said John and George Scott, and added to those payable to the children of the said Ninian and William Scott, in case such children shall succeed to a share of the income or fee of my said estate as after provided; and in case, at the death of my said nephews, all or any of them shall have lawful issue, the same share of the yearly income of my said estate shall descend and be paid to the child or children equally of each of my said nephews which had been paid to my nephews themselves, and that in such instalments as my said Trustees shall think fit, until the said children shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty five years complete; and in the event of a child or children of all or any of my said four nephews surviving to the said age of twenty five

years, I hereby destine and appoint one fourth part or share of the fee or capital Stock of my said estate to fall and belong to the child or children equally of each of my said four nephews so attaining to the said age; the sum of Two hundred pounds Sterling being always deducted from the shares which may fall to the families of the said John and George Scott, and added to those of the said Ninian and William Scott, as before mentioned; it being understood that the proportion due to each child shall be payable so soon as he or she arrives to the said age, in so far as such proportion can then be ascertained; and according to this destination and division of the fee of my said subjects and estate, my said Trustees shall pay or convey to such child or children their share or shares thereof, on their respectively attaining the said age; and I hereby specially provide and declare that the annual rent and interest of my said estate hereby provided to be paid to my said nephews and to their children, in manner foresaid, is and shall be entirely for their aliment, and shall not be subject to their debts or deeds, nor to the diligence of any of their creditors, nor shall my said nephews or their children be entitled in any manner to assign, transfer, or dispose of the said provisions in their favor, it being my express will and intention that the same shall be and remain purely alimentary, until the periods arrive for determining the final succession to the fee of my estate, in terms of this deed. And further, in the event of all or any of my said four nephews dying without lawful issue, or of such issue not attaining the age of twenty five years, the fourth part or share of the fee or capital of my said estate, which I had destined to the child or children of each of my nephews, shall then fall and belong to the Preceptor and Patrons of that Charitable Foundation in Glasgow, called Hutchesons' Hospital, it being hereby expressly ordained that in no case shall ever the child or children of any one of my said four nephews succeed or be entitled to more than the fourth share which had been liferented by their father (regard being always had to the deduction to be made from the shares of the said John and George Scott as aforesaid), but that on the death of any one or more of my nephews, without leaving lawful issue, or upon the death of the whole children of one family before any of them arrive at the age of twenty five years, in every such event one or more fourth shares of the fee of my estate shall fall and belong to the said Preceptor and Patrons; and such share or shares so descending to them I order and appoint to be added to the funds of the said Hospital, and the annual rent or income thereof to be applied for the support of old men, old women, and the maintenance, clothing, and education of boys, according to the existing rules of the Hospital as to qualification of applicants or otherwise, in the proportion of one fourth of the income to the men, one fourth to the women, and one half to the boys; but it is my express will and desire that the annual pensions to be given from my said estate shall not be less than twenty pounds to old men, and fifteen pounds to old women, and that the sums given in name of maintenance to boys shall not be less than four pounds Sterling, besides the other usual allowances for clothing and education; and in all applications for the benefit of the charity to be bestowed from the funds of my Estate, I direct that the names of Scott and Anderson shall have the preference. In the *Sixth place*, I hereby authorise and empower my said Trustees, and the acceptors or acceptor, survivors or survivor, at any time they shall think proper, to assume such other person or persons as they may think fit as Trustees along with them in the management of the property hereby conveyed, who shall

act under the same powers and conditions in every respect as the Trustees hereby specially named. *Lastly*, I hereby nominate and appoint my said Trustees, and such others as they shall assume, to be my sole Executors and intromitters with my moveable estate, and also to be Tutors and Curators to the child and children of all and each of my said four nephews, in regard to the subjects and estate hereby eventually bequeathed to them, during their hail popularities and minorities; and I declare that my said Trustees shall not, as such, nor as Executors or Tutors and Curators, be bound to do diligence, nor be liable *singuli in solidum*, nor for omissions, but for their actual intromissions only, with power also to name and appoint Factors, for whose actings they shall not be answerable, and to allow them such factor fee as my Trustees shall think reasonable; and I hereby revoke all former settlements, reserving full liberty at any time, even on deathbed, to alter or totally cancel these presents as I may think proper, dispensing with the delivery hereof, and declaring these presents to be effectual, though found lying by me at the time of my death, or in the custody of any person to whom I may entrust the same; and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or others competent, therein to remain for preservation, and thereto constitute

Procurators. In Witness Whereof, these presents, consisting of this and the nine preceding pages, all written on stamped paper by William Aitchison, Writer in Glasgow, are subscribed, along with the marginal addition on page sixth, written also by the said William Aitchison, at Glasgow, the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen years, before these witnesses, William Greig, Victualler in Glasgow, and the said William Aitchison, writer hereof.

William Greig, Wittenes.

Sic sub' WILL. SCOTT.

Will. Aitchison, Witnes.

No. XI.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES of the TRUSTEES of Miss MARY HOOD, making over part of her Trust Funds to the Preceptor and Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital, dated 3rd March 1827.

Considerable doubts having been for sometime past entertained, whether it was competent for the Trustees under Miss Hood's Settlement to be themselves the Founders of a Charitable Institution, such as that which they have established, for the relief of unmarried females of advanced age, and in decayed circumstances, the Settlement only authorising the Trustees to apply the residue of the estate, in aid of the Institutions for charitable or benevolent purposes, established or to be established in this City, or its neighbourhood, the Trustees have come to the resolution of discontinuing the management of the Institution, in its present form, and of paying to the Preceptor and Patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital the sum of Six thousand pounds Sterling, on condition of their applying the interest thereof in payment of the pensions, amounting to three hundred pounds a year, already granted by the Trustees, and on condition of the vacancies, which will hereafter occur by the death of pensioners, being filled up by said Preceptor and Patrons, with as much conformity to the Regulations, framed by the Trustees of "Hood's Charitable Institution," as the laws of the Hospital will permit.

The Preceptor and Patrons having expressed their readiness to accept of such a donation on the terms mentioned, and their Clerk being at present engaged in preparing a Deed of Discharge and Agreement to that effect, the Factor is hereby authorised, on receiving said Deed, duly executed, to pay to the Preceptor and Patrons, or their Cashier, the foresaid principal sum of Six thousand pounds, and the interest thereof, at five per cent. from the term of Candlemas last till the payment shall take place.

RECEIPT and ACKNOWLEDGMENT granted by THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL to Miss MARY HOOD'S TRUSTEES, dated 23rd February, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 21st March 1827.

We, The Royal Incorporation of Hutchesons' Hospital in the City of Glasgow, Considering that the deceased Mary Hood, sometime residing in Drygate, daughter of the deceased James Hood, Excise Officer in Glasgow, by her Settlement, dated the 26th day of December 1817, and registered in the Books of Council and Session the 18th day of December 1818, appointed The Rev. Dr. John Burns, Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, Daniel Mackenzie, Esquire, and Andrew Sim, Esquire, merchants there, and Donald Cuthbertson, Esquire, accountant there, her Trustees and Executors; and after bequeathing various legacies therein specified, she appointed the residue of her estate to be applied by her said Trustees in aid of the Institutions for Charitable and Benevolent purposes, established or to be established in the City of Glasgow or neighbourhood thereof, and that in such way and manner, and in such proportions of the principal and capital, or of the interest or annual proceeds of the sums to be appropriated, as to her said Trustees and their foresaids should seem proper; declaring that the said Trustees shall be the sole judges of the appropriation of the said residue for the purposes foresaid; as the said Settlement here referred to bears; And Whereas the said Trustees had judged it most expedient and proper that the dividends, interests, or annual proceeds of a part of the nett stock or funds belonging to the said Mary Hood should be granted in charitable pensions as follows:—

The pensions to be payable half-yearly, at Candlemas and Lammas, and the representatives of pensioners dying shall not be entitled to any part of the pensions payable at the term following their death.

Applicants of the name of Hood shall, *cæteris paribus*, be preferred, and the female relations of the late Miss Hood should be entitled to a preference, although they should not answer the description after given, provided they be of good moral character and in indigent circumstances.

The pensioners shall be unmarried females of irreproachable character, natives of the City or Barony Parish of Glasgow, and who have been resident in said City or Parish for at least five years, and if not natives, for at least ten years previous to their applications to be enrolled as pensioners, of not less than fifty years of age, and who from easy or respectable circumstances have been reduced to indigence.

The amount of the pensions to be granted shall not be under Five pounds nor above Twenty pounds Sterling per annum.

And whereas the said Trustees, having proposed to pay over to us the sum of Six thousand pounds Sterling, burdened at present with the different pensions to the several individuals specified and contained in the list or schedule hereunto annexed, upon condition of our paying the foresaid pensions, and also on condition of our granting these presents; Therefore we do hereby acknowledge to have received, on the second day of February 1827, notwithstanding the date hereof, in aid of our said Hospital, the foresaid sum of Six thousand pounds from the said Trustees, by the hands of the said Donald Cuthbertson, Esquire; and we hereby bind and oblige ourselves to content and pay the several pensions to the respective persons mentioned in the said list, during the periods they are respectively entitled thereto; and also it is hereby provided and engaged that in disposing of the future pensions, or in the application of the future nett rents or proceeds of the said sum of Six thousand pounds Sterling, according as the same shall become free or arise, and be at our disposal by the failure of the pensioners or annuitants specified in the said schedule or list, we shall conform to the foresaid Regulations, or opinion and wish of the said Trustees as above expressed, in so far as we competently can do the same, or are authorised by, and according to the existing Rules and Regulations of our said Hospital, made or to be made as accords, but no further. And we do hereby for ever exoner, acquit, and discharge the foresaid Trustees of the said Mary Hood, not only of the said sum of Six thousand pounds, but of all claims and demands whatsoever competent to us against them by or under the said Settlement, saving and excepting any further sum they may hereafter think fit to appropriate to us, and saving also our claims and rights as accords, in the event of any extinction of the said Trust, without a full appropriation by the said Trustees of all the residue of the said funds and estate of the said Mary Hood; and we consent to the registration hereof in all Judges' Books competent, for preservation and execution as effects, and thereto constitute

Procurators.

In Witness Whereof, these presents, written upon stamped paper by William Kennedy, Apprentice to William Davidson, Writer in Glasgow, are subscribed, along with the Schedule of pensions endorsed hereon, written by the said William Kennedy, by William Smith, Esquire, Merchant in Glasgow, Preceptor, and Laurence Hill, Writer in Glasgow, Clerk of the said Incorporation, in their name and behalf, and the Seal of the said Corporation affixed hereunto, at Glasgow, the twenty-third day of February eighteen hundred and twenty seven years, before these witnesses, George Miller, Clerk to the said William Smith, and Daniel M'Laren, servant to the said Laurence Hill.

George Miller, Witness.

Daniel M'Laren, Witness.

Sic sub^r

,,

WM. SMITH.

LAURENCE HILL, Clerk.

No. XII.

CARTA REGIAM INCORPORATIONEM DE LIE HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL
IN CORPUS POLITICUM ERIGENS.—Dated 3rd February, and written to the Seal and
registered and sealed 2nd April 1821.

GEORGIUS Quartus, Dei gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fideique Defensor, Omnibus ad quos
præsentes literæ nostræ pervenerint, Salutem; Quandoquidem nos considerantes quod

nobis humiliter oblatum fuit per Danielem MacKenzie de Acrehill, Armigerum, beneficæ Institutionis in Glasgva vocatæ in vulgari "Hutchesons Hospital," preceptorem, Henricum Monteith de Carstairs, Armigerum, Burgi Glasguensis dominum præpositum, Robertum Findlay de Easterhill, dicti burgi ædilem, Robertum Hood, Armigerum, decanum convocatorem artificium dic^t Burgi, et Gulielmum Taylor D.D. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Glasguensis Ministrum, Patronos dic^t Institutionis, pro seipsis, et nomine et vice omnium Magistratum Concilii et Ministrorum dic^t Burgi Glasguensis, patronorum dictæ Institutionis, narrantem quod prædic^t petitores et eorum predecessores pro centuriis duabus aut eo circa exstiterunt, et sicuti corpus incorporatum habiti fuerunt in Civitate Glasguensi, negotium et administrationem habentes rerum Institutionis fundatæ et dotatæ intra dic^t civitatem, pro sustentatione pauperum grandævorum, et pro educatione puerorum, per Magistros Georgium et Thomam Hutcheson de Lambhill, et quod per hoc spatium, per fidelem et cautam administrationem petitorum, et eorum predecessorum, sicuti preceptorum, et patronorum dic^t Institutionis facultates ejusdem floruerunt et creverunt, et inde pias intentiones Donatorum maxime promoverunt et auxerunt; sed nihilominus, neque petitores nec eorum predecessores adhuc ullam cartam erectionis, vel sigillum ad causas, obtinuerunt; Et itaque nobis humiliter supplicant warrantum sub nostro Regali Signo Manuali concedere, pro carta erectionis sub sigillo magno in favorum petitorum, cum omnibus potestatibus, privilegiis et immunitatibus, in similes Institutiones communiter collatis, vel per eas fructis secundum legem Scotiæ nos autem proposita laudabilia et intentiones Institutionis promovere et augere cupientes indicium speciale favoris et tutaminis nostri regii postea scriptum petitoribus donare volumus; Igitur nos constituimus, ereximus et incorporavimus, sicuti nos regio nostro prerogativo et gratia speciali pro nobis, nostrisque regiis successoribus per has presentes constituimus, erigimus et incorporamus dict. Danielem Mackenzie de Acrehill, Armigerum, dictæ piæ Institutionis vulgo "Hutchesons Hospital" vocatæ, in presentia Preceptorem, et Joannem Thomam Alston, Armigerum, Burgi nostri Glasguensis nunc dominum præpositum, una cum omnibus Magistratibus, Conciliariis, et Ministris Ecclesiarum stabilitarum in dicto burgo, presentes Patronos dictæ Institutionis et eorum successores in unam liberam, legalem, et nemini nisi nobis subjectam incorporationem, vel corpus politicum, sub hoc nomine et titulo, viz.: "THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF HUTCHESONS HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW," et in hunc modum perpetua successio eodem erit, et potestas exclusiva directio et administratio rerum dictæ Institutionis, cum potestate habendi et utendi sigillo communi, et capiendi, tenendi et fruendi terris, hæritagiis et bonis mobilibus, causas agendi, litigandi et defendendi eorum nomine, vel nomine eorum camerarii, et specialiter cum potestate tales leges privatas et regulas faciendi, quas aptas existiment pro suimet ipsorum gubernatione et administratione, et distributione facultatum dictæ Institutionis, pro relevio pauperum et educatione puerorum, sub provisione tantum, quod dictæ leges et regulæ non sint adversæ legibus hujus regni nostri; Et nos per presentes et ordinamus declaramus quod dic^t Preceptor et Patroni convenient sexagesimo die a data presentium et postea talibus diebus quas dirigent, pro administratione rerum dictæ Institutionis, et in omnibus conventibus undecim eorum, vel eorum successorum, numerus sufficiens, vulgo "a quorum" erunt, et majori parti eorum qui adsint plena potestas erit omni tempore dirigendi, determinandi et in executionem gerendi quodcunque illis expediens vel idoneum, videbitur in rebus dic^t Institutionis vel de

proficuis seu expedituris ejusdem ; Et nos, pro nobis, nostrisque regiis successoribus per presentes confirmamus in favorem dic^t Preceptoris et Patronorum omnia jura et privilegia qualiacunque, quæ adhuc possident et fruunter, seu legaliter possidissent vel fruerentur ; Et nos ordinamus hanc presentem cartam nostram liberalem interpretationem semper recipere, ac in favorem et pro honore et commodo dic^t Preceptoris et Patronum eorumque successorum. In cujus rei testimonium, præsentibus sigillum nostrum per Unionis tractatum custodiend. et in Scotia vice et loco magni sigilli ejusdem utend. ordina^t appendi mandavimus, Apud aulam nostram apud Carlton House, tertio die mensis Februarii, anno millesimo octingentesimo vigesimo primo, Regniq^{ue} nostro, anno secundo.

Per signaturam manu S D N Regis supra scriptam.

Written to the Seal, and registered the second day of April 1821.

Sic sub^r THOMAS MILLER, Sub^t

Sealed at Edinburgh, the second day of
April, One thousand eight hundred
and twenty-one years.

Sic sub^r JAMES S. ROBERTSON, Dep^t
£80 Scots.

(TRANSLATION.)

ROYAL CHARTER erecting HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL into a corporate body.—
Dated 3rd February, and written to the Seal and registered and sealed 2nd April 1821.

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith—To all to whom these our letters shall come, greeting ; Whereas it has been humbly represented to us by Daniel M'Kenzie, Esquire, of Acrehill, Preceptor of that Charitable Institution in Glasgow, commonly called Hutchesons' Hospital ; Henry Monteath, Esquire of Carstairs, Lord Provost of our Burgh of Glasgow ; Robert Findlay of Easterhill, Dean of Guild of the said Burgh ; Robert Hood, Esquire, Deacon-Convener thereof ; and William Taylor, Doctor in Divinity, Minister of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, Patrons of the said Institution, for themselves and in name and behalf of all the Magistrates, Council, and Ministers of the said Burgh of Glasgow, Patrons of the said Institution ; That the said Petitioners and their predecessors have existed for nearly two centuries, and been deemed a corporate body in the City of Glasgow, having the care and administration of the affairs of the Institution, founded and endowed within the said city for the maintenance of poor aged persons, and the education of boys, by Mess^{rs} George and Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill ; and that for the foresaid period, by the faithful and careful administration of the Petitioners and their predecessors, as Preceptor and Patrons foresaid, the funds thereof have prospered and increased, and been the means of promoting and furthering, in an eminent degree, the pious intention of the donors ; But nevertheless neither they nor their predecessors have heretofore obtained any Charter of Erection or Seal of Cause, and they have therefore prayed us to grant warrant under our Royal Sign Manual for a Charter of Erection under the great seal in their favour, with all the powers, privileges, and immunities generally conferred on and enjoyed by similar Institutions,

according to the law of Scotland; And We being desirous of promoting and furthering the laudable purposes and object of the Institution, are willing to grant the Petitioners this underwritten special mark of our Royal favour and protection; Therefore We have constituted, erected, and incorporated, as we from our Royal prerogative and special grace, for us and our Royal successors, Constitute, Erect, and Incorporate the said Daniel M'Kenzie, Esquire of Acrehill, present Preceptor of the said Institution, commonly called Hutchesons' Hospital, and John Thomas Alston, Esquire, now Lord Provost of our said Burgh of Glasgow, along with all the Magistrates, Councillors, and Ministers of the Established Churches in the said Burgh, present Patrons of the said Institution, and their successors, into one free and lawful Incorporation and body politic, independent of all but ourselves, under the name and title of "THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW," and the same as such shall have a perpetual succession, and the exclusive power, management, and administration of the affairs of the said Hospital, with power to have and use a Common Seal, and to hold, possess, and enjoy lands, heritages, and moveables, and to pursue and defend actions in their name, or that of their Chamberlain, and specially with power to make such by-laws and rules as they may think expedient, for their own government, and the management and distribution of the funds of the said Hospital, for relieving the poor, and the education of boys, under the proviso only that the said laws and rules shall not be contrary to the laws of our realm; And We hereby ordain and enact that the said Preceptor and Patrons shall convene on the sixtieth day from this date, and thereafter on such days as they may direct, for the administration of the affairs of the said Hospital; and in all meetings eleven of them, or of their successors, shall be a sufficient number, vulgo a quorum, and the major number of them who shall be present shall have full power at all times for directing, determining, and carrying into execution whatsoever shall seem to them expedient or advisable in regard to the affairs of the Hospital, or the revenues or expenditure thereof; and We, for us and our Royal Successors, hereby confirm to the said Preceptor and Patrons all the rights and privileges whatsoever which they hitherto possessed and enjoyed, or lawfully might possess and enjoy; and We ordain that this our Charter shall always be interpreted liberally, and in favour and to the honour and advantage of the said Preceptor and Patrons, and their successors. In testimony whereof We have ordered our Seal, appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and used in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof, to be hereunto appended at our Court at Carlton House, this third day of February, Eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and in the second year of our reign.

By the sign Manual of our Sovereign Lord the King aforesaid.

Written to the seal, and registered the second day of April 1821.

Sic sub^r THOMAS MILLER, Sub^t

Sealed at Edinburgh, the second day of
April, One thousand eight hundred
and twenty-one years.

Sic sub^r JAMES S. ROBERTSON.
£80 Scots.

No. XIII.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL ACT, 1872, 35 VICT., CAP. 20.

AN ACT for enlarging the powers of THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW, and for regulating the Management thereof, and of the Mortifications therewith connected; and for other purposes. (Royal Assent, 13th May 1872.)

The Preamble of this Act need not be quoted *ad longum*, as it merely contains a narrative, more or less full, of what is given in Chapter IV. of this volume of the following Deeds, which are here enumerated in the order and as printed in the rubric of the Preamble, viz. :—

- (1) Mortification, dated 16th December 1639, by George Hutcheson.
- (2) Contract, dated 27th June 1640, between Provost, Bailies, &c., of Glasgow, and Thomas Hutcheson.
- (3) Mortification, dated 14th July 1641, by Thomas Hutcheson.
- (4) Mortification, dated 9th March 1641, by Thomas Hutcheson.
- (5) Eik to Mortification, dated 3rd July 1641, by Thomas Hutcheson.
- (6) Deed of Ratification, dated 15th October 1641, by Janet, Bessie, and Helen Hutcheson.
- (7) Minutes of the Patrons of the Hospital, dated 15th September 1737, admitting females to the benefit of the Institution, and present regulations respecting the Pensioners and Scholars, and narrative of what enlarged powers it may be expedient should be granted to the Patrons thereanent.
- (8) Mortification, dated 21st June 1710, by James Blair.
- (9) Mortification, dated 14th October 1776, by Daniel Baxter.
- (10) Codicil, dated 24th February 1779, to Mortification by Daniel Baxter.
- (11) Trust Settlement, dated 14th October 1818, by William Scott.
- (12) Trust Settlement, dated 26th December 1817, by Mary Hood, and Minutes by her Trustees.
- (13) Royal Charter, dated 3rd February 1821.

And whereas the funds and properties of the foresaid Royal Incorporation and Mortifications therewith connected have prospered and increased, and have been the means of promoting and furthering in an eminent degree the pious intention of the donors:

And whereas great and numerous changes have taken place since the dates when the before-mentioned Deeds of Mortification, Bequests, and others were granted, rendering the exact observance of many of the provisions therein contained disconsent with the intention of the donors:

And whereas, by reason of legislation abolishing the exclusive privilege of trading in burghs, and from other causes, burghship has ceased to afford the requisite test or criterion, prescribed by certain of the before-mentioned Deeds of Mortification:

And whereas, at the time the Hospital was founded, the Merchants' House of Glasgow elected two merchant bailies and thirteen merchant councillors, and the Trades' House of Glasgow one trades baillie and twelve trades councillors, besides the presidents of their

respective incorporations, to the government of the Hospital, through the common council of the burgh:

And whereas the election of the town councillors of Glasgow is now vested in and exercised directly by the proprietors and inhabitants of the city, qualified in terms of "The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868": And whereas the Merchants' and Trades' Houses of Glasgow at the present time largely represent the mercantile and trading constituency of the City, for whose benefit the Mortifications were intended; and it is desirable that a representation in the Government of the Hospital, more accordant with their original rights in this respect, should be conferred upon the said Merchants' and Trades' Houses: And whereas from the large number and importance of the religious denominations and communities in Glasgow, other than those of the Established Church of Scotland, it is also expedient that a certain proportion of the Clergy, holding charges in Glasgow, of other religious denominations than that of the Established Church, should be added to the number of the Patrons:

And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the better government and administration, and the application of the property and revenues of the Hospital, and of the Mortifications and Bequests under the management of the Preceptor and Patrons thereof, whereby the usefulness and efficiency thereof may be increased, and their benefits extended; but these purposes, or certain of them, cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament,

MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

That it may be enacted, and be it 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, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "Hutchesons Hospital Act, 1872."
2. The Patrons of the Hospital and of James Blair's, Daniel Baxter's, William Scott's, and Mary Hood's Mortifications, now under the management of the existing Patrons of the Hospital, shall hereafter be the Preceptor, to be annually elected by the Patrons from among their own number, and the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, the Lord Dean of Guild, the Deacon Convener, and the Councillors, all of the City of Glasgow for the time being; three persons to be annually elected by the Merchants' House of Glasgow; and three persons to be annually elected by the Trades' House of Glasgow; the Ministers for the time being of the Parishes in Glasgow commonly known as the North or Saint Mungo's, otherwise the Inner High; the South-west, or Saint Mary's, otherwise the Tron; the South or Blackfriars, otherwise the College; the East or Outer High, otherwise Saint Paul's; the West, otherwise Saint George's; the North-west or Ramshorn, otherwise Saint David's; the Middle, otherwise Saint Andrew's; Saint Enoch's; Saint John's; and Saint James's; and six Ministers to be elected by the Patrons in General Meeting assembled from among the Ministers of religion officiating in Glasgow, not being Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, and to hold office during their incumbency. Not more than two Ministers of any one denomination shall be elected to hold office at one time.
3. The Patrons shall have power to apply a part, not less than one-half and not exceeding two-thirds, of the revenues of the Hospital, and of Blair's and Daniel Baxter's

Mortifications, one-half of the revenues of Scott's Mortification, and the whole of the revenues of Hood's Mortification, in the payment of pensions, of such amount and tenure, and under such conditions as they may consider most judicious in the circumstances of each case, in favour, so far as respects the Hospital, and Blair's, Daniel Baxter's, and Scott's Mortifications, of Citizens of Glasgow, or of persons who, in the estimation of the Patrons, may be considered needful and deserving of aid, and who shall have carried on business or trade in Glasgow for some time, and to some extent, on their own account, with credit and reputation, or who shall have been in any way the means of promoting the prosperity of the City, who by misfortune have been reduced in circumstances, and also in favour of the widows and daughters of persons of the above description, whose circumstances the Patrons may consider call for such assistance, and, so far as respects Hood's Mortification, in favour of unmarried females of irreproachable character, who, if natives of Glasgow, have resided there for at least five years, or who, if not natives, have resided there at least ten years, and who shall be not less than fifty years of age, and shall have been reduced from easy or respectable circumstances to indigence; as also in the payment or contribution to the representatives of deceased pensioners, or to such other persons as the Patrons may think proper, of an amount equal to one quarter of the annual pension of such pensioners respectively, for or on account of his or her funeral charges or expenses: Provided always, that none of the foresaid persons, at the time of applying for or while in the enjoyment of a pension, shall be in the receipt of parochial aid; and reserving always all and whatever may be the existing rights and, *cæteris paribus*, preferences of persons enrolled as burgesses of Glasgow previously to the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and all other preferences conferred by the hereinbefore recited deeds respectively.

4. The Patrons shall have power to apply the remainder of the revenues, and a part, not exceeding one-third of the capital, of the Hospital, and the remainder of the revenues of Blair's, Daniel Baxter's, and Scott's Mortifications, in carrying out or furthering the cause of education, under the provisions hereinafter mentioned, or such of them as the Patrons may, from time to time, deem expedient and warranted by the state of the funds at their disposal, and as may be required to meet or provide for educational wants or necessities in Glasgow.

5. The Patrons shall have power to continue the existing School for the education of boys, either gratuitously or for payment of fees, modified or otherwise, and under the present or such altered regulations and arrangements, including the gratuitous clothing and payment of maintenance-money, or either of them, to the boys, or certain of them, as may from time to time be found expedient, and also the payment of funeral charges to the parents or guardians of such of the boys as decease during their attendance at school; as also, if thought fit by the Patrons, to alter, add to, or enlarge, or to remove elsewhere the said school and schoolmaster's house, or either of them.

6. The Patrons shall have power to establish a similar School or Schools for the education and training of girls, either gratuitously or for payment of fees, modified or otherwise, and under such regulations and arrangements, including the gratuitous clothing and payment of maintenance-money, or either of them, to the girls, or certain of them, and payment of funeral charges as aforesaid, as the Patrons may, from time to time, see

fit and proper; and for that purpose to erect or acquire, and establish and maintain, with the proper teaching staff and appurtenances, school buildings and relative accommodation; as also if thought fit by the Patrons to alter, add to, or enlarge, or to remove elsewhere any such School or Schools.

7. The Patrons shall have power to erect or acquire, and establish and maintain, with the proper teaching staff and appurtenances, additional school buildings and relative accommodation, in such situations or localities as they see fit and proper, for affording to boys and to girls education of the same description or grade as is or may be given in the existing School, in accordance with the intentions of the founders, or a higher English education, and classical, commercial, and technical instruction, or both descriptions or grades of education; and in either case for payment of fees, modified or otherwise, or gratuitously, as the Patrons may, from time to time, see fit and proper.

8. The Patrons shall have power to establish evening classes in their Schools for boys or girls, and libraries and reading-rooms in connection therewith, under such regulations and arrangements as the Patrons may see fit.

9. The Patrons shall have power to establish and found a School or Schools for the industrial training of destitute and neglected children, and for that purpose to erect or acquire and maintain, with the proper teaching staff and appurtenances, school buildings and relative accommodation.

10. The Patrons shall have power to give to children brought up in Hutchesons' Schools, or to indigent orphans, or in some cases to the children of persons who are unable to afford them such education as is hereinafter mentioned, assistance in the shape of payment of school fees to enable such children to attend other Schools in Glasgow affording a high class education.

11. The Patrons shall have power, when and so long as they see fit, and under such conditions and arrangements as they may deem desirable, out of the funds at their disposal for educational purposes, to contribute annually such sums as they may think proper for, or towards, the salary of teachers or lecturers, or for, or towards, the purchase of books, models, instruments, or other apparatus requisite for educational purposes in any Mechanics' Institution, School of Art, or Educational Institution or Establishment, either now existing, or which may be founded or established in Glasgow.

12. The Patrons shall have power, with the concurrence of, or by agreement with, the Governors, Managers, Trustees, Directors, or Patrons of such Charitable or Educational Institutions in Glasgow, now existing or founded, or which may hereafter be founded, as may be of similar character or design to the Hospital, or the Schools hereby authorised to be established, from time to time, to amalgamate or combine such Institutions with the Hospital, or with the Schools hereby authorised, or any of them.

13. The Schools existing and to be established and maintained by the Patrons shall be styled "Hutchesons' Schools;" and all Institutions which may be amalgamated or combined with the Hospital shall thenceforth adopt a title in which the name of Hutcheson shall be preserved.

14. The Schools under charge of the Patrons shall be open, at all times, to Government inspection.

15. The Patrons shall have power, from time to time, to define and fix the age for

election and admission of scholars, and the age at which, or the circumstances under which, they may be required to leave the Schools. The Patrons shall nevertheless have power to decline electing, or, having elected, shall have power to cancel or annul the election of, or to expel any child or scholar whose admission or continuance might be prejudicial to the other children or scholars in the School, or whose conduct is such as, in the opinion of the Patrons, renders such a measure expedient or necessary.

16. The entrance examination shall only be such as is suitable to the age of the applicants.

17. The Head Master of the School or Schools over which he presides shall be appointed by and hold his office at the pleasure of the Patrons, and shall be responsible for the efficient working of the Schools, and shall, if thought fit by the Patrons, be vested, during their pleasure, with the power of employing, suspending, and dismissing the teachers and monitors under him ; but the salaries shall be fixed and paid by the Patrons.

18. The Patrons shall have power to give the Head Masters of their Schools, or of such of them as the Patrons see fit, such proportion of the fees paid by the scholars attending the School or Schools under his charge, as the Patrons may determine from time to time.

19. The Head Master shall make a report to the Patrons once in each year, or oftener if required, on the general condition and progress of the School or Schools under his charge, and as to any special occurrences therein during the year, and also, having regard to their proficiency and conduct, shall mention the names of any scholars who, in his judgment, are deserving of reward ; and the Patrons shall be entitled, if they see fit, to allow annually, out of the funds at their disposal for educational purposes, a reasonable sum for prizes to scholars who may be so recommended.

20. The Patrons shall have power to institute an annual or more frequent examination of the scholars in the Schools under their management by examiners appointed by them, who shall report to the Patrons on the proficiency of the scholars, and on the position of the Schools as regards instruction and discipline, and the Patrons shall have power to allow such examiners suitable fees for their trouble ; and may, if they think proper, communicate the Report so received to the Head Master, together with such instructions for his future guidance as they may see fit ; and shall also have power by such persons, at such times and in such manner as they may see fit, to investigate into any complaint, and to institute an inquiry into the management of the School or Schools and persons connected therewith, and to adopt such measures consequent thereon as to the Patrons may seem fit and proper.

21. The Patrons shall have power to send, at the expense of the Hospital, scholars of merit and attainment educated in Hutchesons' Schools, or who have received assistance towards a high class education under the provisions of the tenth section of this Act, to attend English or Scotch University Local Examinations, or Examinations for Scholarships, Exhibitions, Bursaries, or other examinations of a like kind.

22. The Patrons shall have power to afford assistance to deserving boys to enable them to prosecute their studies at the High School and University of Glasgow, or either of them, or elsewhere, with a view to the learned or any other professions requiring long or special training.

23. The Patrons shall have power to give allowances for such limited time after they leave School, to such of the Scholars educated in any of their Schools, or whose education may have been aided by the Patrons, as to them may seem proper.

24. The Patrons shall have power to pay, out of the general funds of Daniel Baxter's Mortification, a Bursary of eight pounds per annum, or of such other increased sum as they may see fit, to a student duly elected in terms of the Statutes of the University of Glasgow, or of the regulations prescribed by the Universities Commissioners in relation thereto, due regard being had to the preferences conferred by the herein-before recited deeds respectively.

25. The Patrons, with the view of encouraging meritorious boys, shall have power to found Bursaries, Fellowships or Scholarships at the University of Glasgow, or any other University in the United Kingdom, attainable under such conditions, and tenable for such period, as shall from time to time be appointed by the Patrons.

26. All property, heritable and moveable, real and personal, wheresoever situated at the time of the passing of this Act, and all conveyances, assignments, charters, sasines, agreements and other deeds and instruments, and all obligations, writings and bequests of what kind or nature soever, with the lands, subjects, property, sums of money, stocks and other matters and things therein contained, which have already been taken to or executed or conceived in favour of the Hospital, or of the Preceptors and Patrons thereof, or of any persons as trustees or otherwise, for the use or behoof of, or connected with the Hospital, or of the before-mentioned Mortifications, Charities or Bequests, whether the same are held absolutely or in security, and in general all estate and effects, and all debts, obligations, rights and interests of every description belonging to the Hospital or Mortifications, Charities or Bequests, or vested in any person for the benefit thereof at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby transferred to and vested in the Patrons, as fully as if the same had been made, granted and taken after the passing of this Act, and the same shall in future be held, managed, sold, granted, conveyed, assigned, leased, released, discharged, sued for, or otherwise used and disposed of by the Patrons under the corporate name of "The Royal Incorporation of Hutchesons' Hospital in the City of Glasgow," without the necessity of any connecting or continuing title, or separate investiture, or writing, or procedure, other than this Act; and in like manner, all bonds and other obligations, of what nature soever, made, granted or issued by the Hospital, or by the Preceptor and Patrons, or officers thereof, in name and behalf of the same, and generally all debts and liabilities existing against the Hospital and Mortifications, Charities and Bequests at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be valid and subsisting against the Hospital and Mortifications, Charities and Bequests respectively, and the funds and property of the same in the like manner, and as effectually as if this Act had not been passed.

27. The right of using a common seal, the privilege of perpetual succession, the right of suing and being sued, and of granting obligations, the right to acquire and hold, possess and enjoy lands, heritages, and moveables, and burden, sell, feu or dispose of the same, all in their corporate name, and all other corporate rights and privileges; also the power of enacting and altering statutes, bye-laws and regulations, and of appointing and deputing powers to committees of their number, for the better administration and manage-

ment of the institution, or of the property and revenues thereof, or of matters incidental thereto, or connected therewith, and of fixing the quorum of such committees, as hitherto, or at present exercised; as also of electing and remunerating, and of conferring retiring allowances upon the schoolmasters, and other officers, of or connected with the institution, are hereby confirmed, and as such shall remain with the Patrons; and in general the whole rights and powers of the Patrons, as at present exercised, or competent to them, shall remain intact; and all Deeds of Mortification, Foundation, or Endowment, Charters, Statutes and Bye-laws or Regulations, are hereby altered and varied in so far only as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect. New statutes or alterations of existing statutes, bye-laws, regulations and standing orders, must be sanctioned by two meetings of the Patrons, the one held after the lapse of a month from the other.

28. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt the Hospital and Mortifications therewith connected from investigation by any Royal Commission which may hereafter be appointed to inquire into and report upon the Charitable and Educational Institutions in Scotland, or from the provisions of any General Act relating to Charitable and Educational Institutions in Scotland which may hereafter be passed during this or any future Session of Parliament.

29. The expenses of obtaining and passing this Act, and incidental thereto, shall be paid out of the funds and assets of the Hospital.

No. XIV.

LEGACIES AND DONATIONS TO WHICH NO SPECIAL CONDITION
WAS ATTACHED.

1648.	John Wilson, sometime a pensioner in the Hospital, £233 6s. 8d. Scots,	£19 8 11
1706.	John Bryson, 3 acres in Garngadhill.	
1709.	Andrew Morsoun, Mariner, £155 15s. 4d. Scots,	12 19 7
1715.	The Town of Glasgow, one-half of the cost of the new Clock, £200 Scots,	16 13 4
1718.	The Town of Glasgow, some corners and pieces of Ground to strait Marches of Ramshorn Lands, valued at 1,000 Merks Scots,	55 11 2
1736. } 1737. }	Glasgow Assembly,	18 17 11
1740.	The Magistrates of Glasgow, some Fines levied by them,	23 15 0
1745.	Aitkenhead,	5 0 0
—	Provost Coulter,	5 0 0
1748.	Mrs. Luke, relict of Robert Luke, 100 Merks Scots,	5 11 1
1754.	Provost Peter Murdoch, to the Widows' Fund,	20 0 0
1759.	Andrew Buchanan,	10 0 0
1761.	Archibald Buchanan,	10 0 0

1739.	} Anonymous, in various sums of from £5 to £20, almost annually between these years,	£240	0	0
1767.				
1768.	Sir Michael Stewart of Blackhall, on account of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Stewart, relict of John Peadie of Ruchill, 100 Merks Scots,	5	11	1
1775.	Mrs. Lilius Grahame, daughter of James Grahame of Kilmannan,	20	0	0
1776.	Jean Murdoch, daughter of Zacharias Murdoch, Merchant in Glasgow,	5	0	0
—	John Murdoch, Merchant, and late Provost of Glasgow, paid by Mr. William Miller, his grandson and heir,	15	0	0
1777.	James Brown, Merchant in Glasgow, heir of Provost Andrew Cochrane, out of respect to him, and knowledge of his intention to make a bequest to the Hospital,	100	0	0
1781.	Agnes Murdoch,	5	0	0
1786.	Thomas Nicolson,	50	0	0
1788.	James Coulter, Merchant,	25	0	0
1798.	Christian Dunlop, a pensioner of the Hospital,	74	13	6
1802.	Peter Reid, Merchant, Glasgow,	47	0	0
1804.	John Campbell of Clathic, late Preceptor,	46	0	0
1811.	William Telfer, a pensioner of the Hospital,	7	10	0
1814.	James Henderson, Merchant in Virginia,	400	0	0
—	John Snow, Barber in Glasgow, the nett half of his whole means,	485	7	6
—	James Forrester, Merchant, Glasgow,	35	0	0
1815.	Margaret and Janet Telfour, daughters of John Telfour, Watch- maker,	20	0	0
1821.	David Carrick Buchanan, Esq.,	50	0	0
1828.	Charles Hutcheson, Esq.,	15	0	0
1829.	Miss Margaret Johnston,	180	0	0
1833.	Captain Robert Tennent, Barrack Master, Wellington Square, Ayr, £500 and interest, £94 3s. 3d.,	594	3	3
1863.	Miss Barbara Aitcheson, at one time a pensioner,	100	0	0
1868.	Miss Margaret Alexander, in repayment of sums advanced to her as a pensioner,	225	10	0
1875.	George Thomson, Watchmaker, Glasgow, on condition of the Hospital Patrons administering the Trusts of his Settlement for certain charitable purposes, £25 per annum.			

No. XV.

LIST OF PRECEPTORS.

DATE OF ELECTION.		
1641.—August 17,	. . .	Colin Campbell, Junior, Merchant.
1647.—May 14,	. . .	William Hume.
1648.—January 22,	. . .	James Hamilton.
1650.—October 26,	. . .	Thomas Allan.
1651.—October 11,	. . .	James Hamilton.
1652.—April 18,	. . .	Colin Campbell, late Provost.
1654.—January 14,	. . .	James Trane, Merchant.
1655.—December 29,	. . .	James Barnes, Merchant.
1659.—September 13,	. . .	Henry Glen, Merchant.
1661.—December 17,	. . .	Robert Rae, Merchant, late Bailie.
1663.—February 27,	. . .	John Walkinsbaw.
1664.—February 14,	. . .	Colin Campbell.
1665.—February 28,	. . .	Donald M'Gilchrist, Merchant.
1666.—March 20,	. . .	John Caldwell, Merchant.
1667.—March 7,	. . .	James Ker, Merchant.
1668.—March 6,	. . .	John Johnstone.
1669.—April 20,	. . .	Robert M'Ure.
1670.—March 4,	. . .	Marcus Marshall.
1671.—April 1,	. . .	John Gilhagie.
1672.—April 2,	. . .	John Bryson.
1675.—March 18,	. . .	John Barnes, Merchant.
1677.—April 13,	. . .	Robert Cross.
1679.—April 25,	. . .	John Govan, Merchant.
1680.—April 16,	. . .	John Braidie, Merchant.
1681.—May 2,	. . .	James Corbett, Merchant.
1683.—May 3,	. . .	John M'Ure, Elder, Merchant.
1685.—July 3,	. . .	John Aitcheson, Merchant.
1687.—April 22,	. . .	James Stirling, Merchant.
1688.—May 24,	. . .	John Gray, Merchant.
1689.—July 1,	. . .	Duncan M'Lachlan, Merchant.
1690.—June 28,	. . .	John Stirling, Merchant.
1691.—June 12,	. . .	George Muirhead, Merchant.
1693.—July 24,	. . .	Matthew Cumming, Merchant.
1700.—September 24,	. . .	James Sloss, late Bailie.
1709.—September 27,	. . .	William Donaldson, Merchant.
1713.—August 7,	. . .	Robert Alexander, Merchant.
1729.—November 4,	. . .	John Robertson.
1736.—November 11,	. . .	Andrew Cochrane, Merchant.
1777.—July 24,	. . .	John Campbell of Clathic.
1800.—April 1,	. . .	Laurence Craigie, Lord Provost.
1805.—February 28,	. . .	Gilbert Hamilton.

DATE OF ELECTION.		LIST OF PRECEPTORS— <i>Continued.</i>
1809.—February 17,	. . .	Nicol Brown.
1813.—February 18,	. . .	John Hamilton, late Lord Provost.
1815.—February 15,	. . .	Daniel Mackenzie.
1822.—February 21,	. . .	Robert Findlay of Easterhill.
1823.—February 27,	. . .	John Thomas Alston of Moor Park.
1824.—February 12,	. . .	William Smith, Lord Provost.
1827.—February 23,	. . .	Robert Dalglish.
1834.—February 18,	. . .	Robert Grahame, Lord Provost.
1834.—November 20,	. . .	William Mills, Lord Provost, <i>pro tem.</i>
1835.—March 31, . . .	. . .	Robert Dalglish.
1836.—March 8, . . .	. . .	William Mills, Lord Provost.
1838.—March 16, . . .	. . .	William Gilmour.
1840.—March 31, . . .	. . .	John Leadbetter.
1843.—November 17,	. . .	Alexander Hastie.
1846.—November 25,	. . .	James Anderson.
1848.—November 26,	. . .	David Mackinlay.
1864.—November 23,	. . .	William Whyte.
1867.—November 21,	. . .	James Couper.
1870.—November 23,	. . .	William Taylor.
1874.—November 17,	. . .	Archibald Gray Macdonald.
1877.—November 30,	. . .	John Taylor, Junior.
1878.—May 23, . . .	. . .	Archibald Gray Macdonald, <i>pro tem.</i>
1878.—November 26,	. . .	Thomas Adam Mathieson.

 No. XVI.

 LIST OF THE MASTERS OF HUTCHESONS' SCHOOL FROM THE FIRST
 APPOINTMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

	DATE OF ELECTION.
1. John M'Lay,	28th Oct. 1648.
His services are dispensed with in 1652.	
2. Robert Forrest,	1666.
Resigns, and becomes a Writer.	
3. Peter Reid,	18th May 1691.
Peter Reid's son John, procreat between him and Marion Hutcheson, is admitted to the first vacancy as one of the boys in the School "in respect his mother is ane relation to the Foundators," 24th May, 1688.	
Deceases.	
4. George Clark, Student of Theology,	9th Nov. 1705.
Deceases.	

LIST OF SCHOOL MASTERS—*Continued.*

5. John M'Lurg, 21st Aug. 1706.
Appointment cancelled by the Patrons.
6. John Walker, late Rector of the Grammar School, Glasgow, 7th Sept. 1708.
Elected a pensioner in the Hospital.
7. William Hyndshaw, Student of Divinity, 10th Feb. 1710.
Retires, or is dismissed for refusing to obey the Patrons' instructions.
8. James Brown, 13th April 1716.
Deceases.
9. George Park, 17th July 1742.
Deceases.
10. James Aitken, 29th Nov. 1743.
Apparently deceases.
11. James M'Kenzie, 29th Jan. 1751.
Deceases.
Galt, ad interim, 14th Jan. 1785.
James Mitchell, do., March 1785.
12. James Douglas, Private Teacher of English in Trongate of Glasgow, 11th May 1786
Resigns.
13. Charles Thomson, 14th Aug. 1793
Leaves without assigning a reason.
14. Quintin Bowman, 22nd Feb. 1798.
Deceases.
15. Andrew Hamilton, 13th Nov. 1800.
Resigns.
16. John Willock, 16th Jan. 1804.
17. John Ferrie, 15th Aug. 1816.
Andrew Kirkwood, Teacher in Glasgow,
Appointed to assist Mr. Ferrie, in consequence of his
ill health, 13th Dec. 1827.
Mr. Ferrie resigns, being appointed Professor of Moral
Philosophy in Belfast Institution.
18. John M'Arly, Crieff, 23rd Sept. 1829.
Deceases.
19. Thomas Menzies, St. James's Parish School, Glasgow, 1st Nov. 1861.

ELGIN STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL.

- James Lohead, St. Andrew's Parish School, Glasgow, 4th July 1876.

No. XVII.

LIST OF THE PRECEPTOR AND PATRONS OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL,
AND OF THEIR VARIOUS COMMITTEES, ALSO OF THE OFFICIALS CONNECTED
WITH THE HOSPITAL AND SCHOOLS, 1880-81 :—

THOMAS ADAM MATHIESON, PRECEPTOR.

PATRONS.

The Honourable John Ure, Lord Provost.	Messrs. Andrew Stewart Bryce.
Bailie John Laing.	William Collins.
Bailie James Thomson.	William Dron.
Bailie William M'Onie.	Matthew Fairley.
Bailie Archibald Dunlop.	John Filshell.
Bailie William Wilson.	James Gray.
Bailie John Mowat.	Henry Grierson.
Bailie John Farquhar.	James Struthers Hamilton.
Bailie Hugh Colquhoun.	George Jackson.
Bailie James Hunter Dickson.	John Lennox Kincaid Jamieson.
Bailie Thomas Watson.	Hugh Lamberton.
James Buchanan Mirrlees, Lord Dean of Guild.	Alexander M'Laren.
Andrew M'Onie, Deacon-Convener.	Duncan M'Pherson.
Treasurer James Hamilton.	John Ritchie Miller.
River Bailie John Finlay.	John Mitchell.
Depute River Bailie James Landells Selkirk.	James Morrison.
Rev. David Brown.	John Neil.
Rev. Dr. George Stewart Burns.	Alexander Osborne.
Rev. Robert Dickson.	James Reid.
Rev. Dr. James Dodds.	David Richmond.
Rev. John Henderson.	James Shaw.
Rev. David Millar.	William Rae Wilson Smith.
Rev. John Orr.	Peter Stewart.
Rev. Dr. Frederick Lockhart Robertson.	William M'Neill Stuart.
Rev. Thomas Somerville.	James Torrens.
Rev. —, Incumbent of St. Paul's.	William Ure.
Messrs. Peter Bertram.	Alexander Waddel.
James Brown.	William Walls.
William Brown.	William Renny Watson.
	John Young.

ELECTED MINISTERS.

Rev. Dr. John Adam.	Rev. James Watson Reid.
Rev. Dr. James Black.	Rev. David Russell.
Rev. Principal George Douglas, D.D.	Rev. Dr. David Young.

LIST OF PATRONS, COMMITTEES, &c.—*Continued.*

ELECTED BY THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

Walter Graham Blackie, Ph.D. | James King. | William M'Ewen.

ELECTED BY THE TRADES' HOUSE.

Robert Alexander Bogue. | Franc Gibb Dougall. | William Duncan.

COMMITTEES, *viz.* :—

ON LANDS.

The Preceptor.	William Dron.
Bailie Laing.	J. Struthers Hamilton.
Bailie Thomson.	Alexander M'Laren.
Bailie Farquhar.	Duncan M'Pherson.
Bailie Colquhoun.	James Reid.
Bailie Dickson.	David Richmond.
Deacon-Convener.	Rev. Dr. F. L. Robertson.
River Bailie Finlay.	William R. W. Smith.
Depute River Bailie Selkirk.	William Ure.
Peter Bertram.	W. Renny Watson.
James Brown.	John Young.
William Collins.	

The Preceptor, *Convener.*

James Brown, *Sub-Convener.*

Five a Quorum.

ON FINANCE.

The Preceptor.	Matthew Fairley.
The Lord Provost.	Henry Grierson.
Bailie Watson.	James King.
Dean of Guild.	William M'Ewen.
Depute River Bailie Selkirk.	John Mitchell.
James Brown.	Alexander Osborne.
Franc Gibb Dougall.	Rev. Dr. F. L. Robertson.
William Duncan.	

The Preceptor, *Convener.*

Depute River Bailie Selkirk, *Sub-Convener.*

Five a Quorum.

ON EDUCATION.

The Preceptor.	Deacon-Convener.
Bailie Dunlop.	Rev. D. Brown.
Bailie Wilson.	Rev. Dr. G. S. Burns.
Bailie Colquhoun.	Rev. R. Dickson.
Bailie Dickson.	Rev. Dr. J. Dodds.
Dean of Guild.	Rev. D. Millar.

LIST OF PATRONS, COMMITTEES, &c.—*Continued.*

Rev. J. Orr.	Franc Gibb Dougall.
Rev. Dr. F. L. Robertson.	Henry Grierson.
Rev. T. Somerville.	James Hamilton.
Rev. Dr. J. Adam.	George Jackson.
Rev. Principal Douglas, D.D.	John L. K. Jamieson.
Rev. Dr. J. Black.	James King.
Rev. D. Russell.	Hugh Lamberton.
Rev. Dr. D. Young.	John Ritchie Miller.
Rev. J. W. Reid.	John Neil.
W. G. Blackie, Ph.D.	Peter Stewart.
R. A. Bogue.	Alexander Waddel.
William Collins.	William Walls.

The Preceptor, *Convener.*

James Hamilton, *Sub-Convener.*

Five a Quorum.

ON PENSIONS.

The Preceptor.	William Brown.
The Lord Provost.	Franc Gibb Dougall.
Bailie Laing.	John Filshill.
Bailie M'Onie.	J. Struthers Hamilton.
Bailie Colquhoun.	George Jackson.
Bailie Watson.	James King.
Deacon-Convener.	William M'Ewen.
Rev. Dr. J. Black.	John Mitchell.
Rev. Dr. J. Dodds.	Alexander Osborne.
Rev. D. Millar.	James Torrens.
R. A. Bogue.	Alexander Waddel.
James Brown.	

The Preceptor, *Convener.*

Alexander Osborne, *Sub-Convener.*

Five a Quorum.

ON CLOTHING.

The Preceptor.	James Gray.
Bailie Mowat.	J. Struthers Hamilton.
Deacon-Convener.	William R. W. Smith.
R. A. Bogue.	William M'Neil Stuart.
Andrew S. Bryce.	

The Preceptor, *Convener.*

R. A. Bogue, *Sub-Convener.*

Three a Quorum.

LIST OF PATRONS, COMMITTEES, &C.—*Continued.*

TO SIGN FEU-CONTRACTS AND OTHER DEEDS.

The Preceptor.	William Duncan.
Bailie Wilson.	James Gray.
Bailie Farquhar.	James King.
Bailie Colquhoun.	Alexander Osborne.
Bailie Watson.	William R. W. Smith.
R. A. Bogue.	William Walls.
James Brown.	

Three a Quorum.

OFFICIALS.

Hill, Davidson, & Hoggan, *Chamberlains and Clerks.*
 Thomas Menzies, *Rector of Grammar School.*
 James Lochhead, *Head-Master of Girls' School.*
 Andrew M'Donald, *Master of Works and Baron Officer.*

No. XVIII.

PROGRESSIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND STOCK, OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL, AND RELATIVE MORTIFICATIONS, FROM 1737 TO THE PRESENT TIME, SHOWING ALSO, IN MORE RECENT TIMES, THE NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL AND CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS:—

YEAR.	REVENUE.		PENSIONERS.		SCHOOL.		EXPENDITURE.		STOCK.	
	Sterling.		No. of Men.	No. of Women.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Sterling.		Sterling.	
1737	£310	8 11	17	5	19	...	£257	11 3	£6,478	18 0
1738	328	18 4	17	7	...	...	278	14 3	6,581	19 10
1739	322	10 3	17	10	...	...	279	16 9	6,624	13 4
1740	354	5 0	...	...	...	...	315	6 0	6,663	12 4
1741	344	16 7	...	...	...	...	325	12 8	6,682	16 4
1742	381	1 7	...	...	...	...	286	16 5	6,777	1 6
1743	373	15 2	...	...	...	...	311	15 5	6,839	1 3
1744	373	12 11	...	...	...	...	327	17 11	6,884	16 3
1745	380	9 10	...	...	...	...	315	8 9	6,957	5 8
1746	383	3 1	...	...	...	...	340	10 10	6,999	17 11
1747	362	5 11	...	...	...	...	341	1 3	7,021	2 6
1748	386	7 11	...	...	...	...	360	18 11	7,046	11 7
1749	348	13 6	...	...	...	...	315	15 11	7,079	9 2
1750	388	17 3	...	...	...	...	338	8 10	7,129	17 8
1751	431	17 3	...	...	...	...	351	6 7	7,210	8 4
1752	384	16 6	...	...	...	...	364	4 0	7,231	0 10

PROGRESSIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, &C.—Continued.

YEAR.	REVENUE.			PENSIONERS.		SCHOOL.		EXPENDITURE.			STOCK.		
	Sterling.			No. of Men.	No. of Women.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Sterling.			Sterling.		
1753	£390	16	6	...	...	...	...	£366	16	7	£7,255	0	8
1754	412	12	3	...	...	...	...	335	19	8	7,331	13	3
1755	399	3	9	...	...	...	...	328	0	4	7,402	16	8
1756	387	15	7	...	...	...	...	347	12	0	7,443	0	3
1757	395	10	0	...	...	...	...	358	16	7	7,479	13	8
1758	407	15	3	...	...	...	...	351	9	10	7,535	19	1
1759	446	19	4	...	...	...	...	357	18	6	7,624	19	10
1760	433	11	8	16	22	17	...	357	0	10	8,189	17	8 ¹
1761	446	19	7	...	...	...	...	357	6	0	8,279	11	3
1762	430	7	4	...	...	20	...	413	6	9	8,296	11	10
1763	486	19	3	...	...	...	...	387	8	8	8,396	2	4
1764	547	8	11	...	...	..	..	504	2	11	8,439	8	4
1765	606	0	4	...	...	...	...	464	0	10	8,581	7	9
1766	527	9	3	...	...	...	...	453	12	0	8,655	5	0
1767	679	7	3	...	...	...	...	511	16	1	8,822	16	2
1768	531	14	8	...	...	...	...	458	1	7	8,896	9	3
1769	563	9	4	...	...	...	...	529	15	3	9,670	3	4
1770	540	10	5	...	...	...	...	514	16	11	9,687	10	2
1771	657	10	11	...	...	...	...	519	4	2	9,825	16	11
1772	1,126	3	1	...	...	...	...	743	5	11	10,208	14	0
1773	933	10	7	...	...	...	...	692	15	1	18,548	14	0
1774	946	14	6	...	...	23	...	1,002	12	4	18,492	16	3
1775	961	17	10	...	...	...	...	760	4	7	18,694	9	6
1776	970	17	4	...	...	...	...	847	14	9	18,817	11	11
1777	1,058	2	4	...	...	...	...	906	10	3	18,969	4	1
1778	958	0	7	...	...	...	...	934	4	5	18,993	0	3
1779	993	7	9	...	...	...	...	998	10	6	18,987	8	6
1780	973	14	3	47	63	...	...	934	18	4	19,026	4	5
1781	979	1	7	...	...	...	...	940	10	0	19,064	15	11
1782	974	1	7	...	...	...	...	989	3	9	19,049	13	9
1783	974	1	7	...	...	...	...	1,032	19	7	18,990	15	9
1784	1,133	11	1	...	...	...	...	1,111	10	2	19,012	16	8
1785	988	12	1	...	...	...	...	958	4	1	19,031	10	8
1786	1,024	6	5	...	...	...	...	956	13	5	19,099	3	9
1787	989	7	1	...	...	...	...	1,179	19	8	18,908	11	2
1788	1,192	0	8	...	...	...	...	1,176	4	8	23,767	0	9 ²
1789	1,190	12	9	...	...	...	...	1,362	3	10	23,595	9	8
1790	1,479	12	9	55	74	32	...	1,480	15	0	23,634	3	6
1791	1,438	8	4	60	90	...	...	1,463	8	8	22,609	3	2

¹ An increased value is at this time put upon the lands and houses.² From sale of Hospital Garden, and increased value put upon houses and lands.

PROGRESSIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, &c.—Continued.

YEAR.	REVENUE.			PENSIONERS.		SCHOOL.		EXPENDITURE.			STOCK.		
	Sterling.			No. of Men.	No. of Women.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Sterling.			Sterling.		
1792	£1,595	8	10	64	89	...	...	£2,916	14	9	£22,287	17	3
1793	1,486	14	0	61	90	...	...	2,095	4	6	21,679	6	9
1794	1,478	5	6	58	86	...	...	1,445	18	1	21,707	8	1
1795	1,783	18	0	56	91	...	...	1,495	13	10	21,901	4	0
1796	1,573	4	1	50	93	...	...	1,887	19	9	21,511	5	6
1797	1,508	2	7	47	89	...	...	1,466	15	10	21,165	9	10
1798	1,635	7	5	52	81	...	...	1,521	16	3	21,279	3	1
1799	1,625	12	3	52	82	...	...	1,437	14	5	21,467	0	10
1800	1,768	8	9	53	78	48	...	1,584	10	6	21,682	15	5 ²
1801	1,669	0	2	51	78	...	...	1,250	19	0	22,100	16	8
1802	2,064	10	1	51	83	...	...	1,536	4	8	22,629	2	0
1803	2,387	19	1	57	86	...	...	1,635	19	2	23,381	2	0
1804	2,018	17	4	62	86	...	...	1,691	7	4	23,708	12	0
1805	2,561	17	3	69	91	...	...	1,827	0	4	24,438	5	0
1806	3,038	9	10	77	92	...	...	2,518	13	1	24,935	8	5
1807	3,470	11	5	92	96	...	...	2,488	13	8	25,906	9	3
1808	3,090	14	9	90	103	44	...	2,787	7	5	26,207	5	8
1809	3,077	15	4	91	110	42	...	2,779	10	10	26,492	10	9
1810	3,076	12	4	94	116	44	..	3,439	11	6	26,129	11	7
1811	3,075	19	1	85	110	...	...	3,228	16	1	25,976	14	8
1812	2,575	18	2	87	118	60	...	2,829	9	7	25,766	18	9
1813	3,347	15	1	88	118	80	...	3,005	10	11	26,613	2	5
1814	3,245	17	11	90	115	72	...	3,068	8	6	26,790	11	10
1815	3,303	16	7	93	119	76	...	3,027	2	7	27,067	5	10
1816	3,170	5	1	93	115	80	...	2,934	19	1	27,302	11	10
1817	3,001	1	10	89	119	76	...	2,958	19	7	27,344	14	1
1818	2,851	11	7	94	123	77	...	3,745	17	5	26,450	8	2
1819	2,990	2	5	91	122	77	...	2,998	12	6	26,441	18	1
1820	3,663	3	6	90	123	102	...	3,410	8	11	26,694	12	8
1821	3,384	17	6	93	119	...	...	3,337	19	11	26,741	10	3
1822	2,994	7	11	91	120	...	...	3,090	9	4	26,645	8	10
1823	2,794	19	7	93	115	...	...	2,956	8	11	26,483	19	6
1824	2,938	16	4	76	112	103	...	2,895	14	10	26,527	1	0
1825	2,986	15	7	68	107	...	...	3,227	4	1	26,286	12	7
1826	3,102	13	9	70	109	...	...	3,056	2	0	26,333	4	4
1827	3,211	14	3	72	156	...	...	2,940	1	6	26,604	17	1
1828	3,381	13	6	82	180	...	...	3,483	14	3	26,501	16	5
1829	4,092	4	5	97	167	...	...	3,759	1	11	26,834	19	0
1830	3,795	2	5	87	189	...	...	3,578	4	8	27,051	16	9

¹ Expenses connected with embankment of Clyde; laying off lands for feuing; assessment for Govan Manse.

² See, however, explanatory remarks on page 152.

PROGRESSIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, &C.—Continued.

YEAR.	REVENUE.		PENSIONERS.		SCHOOL.		EXPENDITURE.			STOCK.		
	Sterling.		No. of Men.	No. of Women.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Sterling.			Sterling.		
1831	£3,796	13 4	80	209	...	...	£3,963	16 7	£26,884	13 7
1832	3,767	16 4	86	226	...	...	4,244	3 5	26,408	6 6
1833	3,712	13 4	85	226	...	...	4,191	3 0	25,929	17 0
1834	3,957	4 11	91	240	...	...	4,294	4 8	119,663	5 6
1835	3,955	5 7	81	221	105	...	3,744	11 10	119,111	3 11		
1836	4,019	3 7	75	207	...	...	3,978	9 10	118,894	2 11
1837	5,173	1 0	68	194	...	...	5,029	18 6	140,695	3 9
1838	5,175	15 6	85	227	...	...	4,981	0 2	140,870	18 9
1839	5,718	0 1	87	253	120	...	5,568	11 6	140,822	11 10		
1840	6,074	13 0	90	257	120	...	5,620	1 7	141,131	10 7		
1841	5,584	6 10	81	271	...	...	5,588	10 6	141,127	6 11
1842	5,703	2 2	81	278	...	...	5,404	10 11	141,425	18 2
1843	5,746	10 6	80	308	140	...	5,823	14 0	166,833	10 0 ¹		
1844	5,834	14 8	77	300	154	...	5,562	2 9	166,746	16 5		
1845	5,867	4 1	73	312	154	...	5,322	3 0	166,580	7 9		
1846	7,979	5 0	78	329	157	...	5,817	13 1	170,856	13 10		
1847	7,246	5 4	76	349	162	...	6,287	14 4	171,933	18 8		
1848	6,837	0 7	65	351	159	...	6,424	9 7	171,832	12 5		
1849	6,649	19 2	58	356	164	...	6,397	15 3	173,389	5 9		
1850	6,891	17 0	56	343	167	...	6,529	3 3	175,046	4 10		
1851	7,011	19 10	52	369	160	...	6,697	19 4	178,447	7 3		
1852	7,251	9 1	52	381	176	...	6,831	18 1	178,639	5 4		
1853	7,187	3 9	55	392	176	...	7,097	16 0	179,332	5 2		
1854	7,415	18 6	53	410	174	...	7,072	5 8	180,475	14 6		
1855	7,644	11 0	50	404	175	...	7,194	17 2	182,069	11 4		
1856	7,541	7 1	49	418	176	...	7,089	16 9	187,504	3 0		
1857	7,794	3 5	55	430	178	...	7,502	18 3	195,743	17 10		
1858	8,218	11 11	62	446	178	...	7,652	9 1	199,956	4 3		
1859	9,217	3 3	64	466	176	...	7,071	1 5	202,805	17 11		
1860	9,056	15 3	69	489	175	...	8,642	15 10	204,543	4 9		
1861	9,042	4 1	81	498	176	...	8,288	6 3	205,466	0 5		
1862	9,442	18 4	88	533	176	...	9,656	17 1	205,496	19 0		
1863	9,959	3 9	93	557	178	...	9,303	12 6	207,518	15 6		
1864	9,887	6 5	96	578	174	...	9,565	0 3	208,435	10 3		
1865	10,334	7 3	88	589	178	...	9,685	5 1	222,606	10 6		
1866	11,498	14 2	90	601	176	...	10,510	7 9	223,594	17 0		
1867	11,059	4 2	94	631	181	...	11,669	16 2	235,560	12 11		
1868	11,217	17 11	92	667	188	...	11,890	4 3	240,379	2 11		
1869	11,920	12 9	97	688	188	...	12,022	13 4	242,775	3 5		
1870	12,508	5 4	100	686	196	...	12,491	9 4	269,558	15 8		

¹ A revaluation is at this time made of the Hospital's properties.

PROGRESSIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, &c.—Continued.

YEAR.	REVENUE.			PENSIONERS.		SCHOOL.		EXPENDITURE.			STOCK.		
	Sterling.			No. of Men.	No. of Women.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Sterling.			Sterling.		
1871	£13,002	9	1	104	718	208	...	£12,659	6	10	£273,223	4	3
1872	13,256	17	0	101	717	219	...	14,141	14	5	275,186	1	2
1873	12,988	13	0	92	750	235	...	14,076	11	9	360,691	9	4
1874	16,876	19	2	95	772	283	...	14,761	12	4	371,593	9	4
1875	17,492	18	2	99	811	286	...	18,015	17	2	376,543	3	2
1876	18,881	4	6	112	876	1,002	728	15,939	1	0	384,173	15	11
1877	18,954	0	10	115	908	1,096	864	17,473	3	3	385,699	13	6
1878	19,202	0	8	122	971	1,262	913	19,896	6	9	391,391	12	4
1879	18,600	10	5	140	1,010	1,282	875	20,437	15	6	394,551	10	0
1880	18,802	0	10	146	1,017	1,083	719	18,796	10	10	395,005	0	11

No. XIX.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND BALANCE ACCOUNTS OF THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW, AND OF DANIEL BAXTER'S, SCOTT'S, AND HOOD'S MORTIFICATIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Giving effect, in the manner defined by the recent Opinion of Counsel, to "Hutchesons' Hospital Act 1872," which provides that "the Patrons shall have power to apply a part "not less than one-half and not exceeding two-thirds of the Revenues of the Hospital " . . . in the payment of Pensions . . . and the remainder of the Revenues, "and a part not exceeding one-third of the Capital of the Hospital . . . in carrying "out or furthering the cause of Education."

REVENUE.

Ground-annuals in Hutcheson Street, &c.,	£390	6	3
Feu-duties of Lands in the Barony of Gorbals, viz. :—			
Wellcroft and Stirlingfold,	£258	0	0
Tradescroft,	242	17	8
Kirkcroft,	529	1	6
Pretty-three,	1,204	7	5
Barr's Park,	6,120	0	7 ¹ / ₂
St. Ninian's Croft,	952	1	2 ¹ / ₂
Docanyfauld, Orchard, Lawson's Garden, &c.,	6,171	10	10 ¹ / ₂
	<hr/>		
	15,477	19	3 ¹ / ₂
Rents of Brickfields, Unfeued Grounds, &c.,	1,843	5	5 ¹ / ₂
	<hr/>		
	£17,711	11	0
Duplications of Feu-duties,	71	16	0
Thomson Bequest, proportion of Income,	15	19	11
Interest on Arrears of Feu-duties recovered,	18	3	11
	<hr/>		
	£17,817	10	10
	<hr/>		

EXPENDITURE.		
Repairs, &c., on Properties,		£229 3 6
Rates, Taxes, &c.,		190 10 3
Factors' Commission,	£666 7 0	
Master of Works and Officer's Salary,	180 0 0	
		846 7 0
Interest—		
On Sundry Loans, &c.,	£3,410 9 6	
On Mortified Funds belonging to Daniel Baxter's, Scott's, and Hood's Mortifications,	984 10 0	
		4,394 19 6
Miscellaneous—		
Printing Cases of Applicants for Pensions, Minutes, Accounts, Circulars, &c.,	£112 10 3	
Carriage Hires visiting Applicants for Pensions and Schools, inspecting Lands, &c.,	45 7 5	
Travelling and other Expenses of Committees,	69 6 1	
Account Books, Stationery, Stamps, &c.,	52 5 5	
Coals, Gas, Cleaning Hospital Hall, and Sundries, Connected with Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Bill, Claim for Relief of Poor Rates, and General Business, including Deputation Expenses to London,	442 13 1	
Auditor's Fee for examining Factors' Accounts,	31 10 0	
		814 9 5
		£6,475 9 8
Surplus of Revenue, { <i>Two-thirds</i> for Pensions,	£7,561 7 5	
{ <i>One-third</i> for Education,	3,780 13 9	
		11,342 1 2
		£17,817 10 10

Pension Department.

Two-thirds of Surplus Revenue for 1880, as above,	£7,561 7 5
Deficiency, being amount <i>over</i> expended, and carried forward to the <i>debit</i> of the Pension Department,	1,430 12 7
	£8,992 0 0
Pensions and Precepts to 133 Men and 956 Women (for particulars see <i>infra</i>),	£8,923 10 0
Funeral Charges of 35 deceased Pensioners,	78 10 0
	£9,002 0 0
Deduct Pension repaid by Family of a deceased Pensioner,	10 0 0
	£8,992 0 0

Education Department.

One-third of Surplus Revenue for 1880, as above,	£3,780 13 9	
Grammar School in Crown Street—		
For the Education of 1,083 Boys, of whom 88 are Founda- tioners, 63 hold Scholarships, and 24 School Bursaries (for particulars of Expenditure see <i>infra</i>),	£4,376 17 6½	
Deduct Fees received,	2,167 2 6	
		£2,209 15 0½
Girls' School in Elgin Street—		
For the Education of 719 Girls, 72 of whom are Founda- tioners, and 16 hold School Bursaries (for particulars of Expenditure see <i>infra</i>),	£3,053 5 5½	
Deduct Fees received,	1,921 10 0	
		1,131 15 5½
		£3,341 10 6
Allowances for School Fees of 61 Boys and 22 Girls,	£91 8 11	
Professor Meiklejohn, for Examination of Schools, and printing his Report,	89 18 6	
Feu-duty of Ground for Grammar School,	133 9 0	
Do. do. Girls' School,	88 7 1	
		403 3 6
Donation to the School of Art and Haldane Academy,	£50 0 0	
First Moiety of Annual Grant of £600 for 3 years to the Mechanics' Institution,	300 0 0	
		350 0 0
		£4,094 14 0
Deduct Proportions paid by { SCOTT'S Mortification,	£270 0 0	
{ DANIEL BAXTER'S do.,	50 0 0	
		320 0 0
		£3,774 14 0
Surplus, being amount <i>under</i> expended, and carried forward to the <i>credit</i> of the Education Department,		5 19 9
		£3,780 13 9

BALANCE OR STOCK ACCOUNT OF HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL, AS AT 31ST
DECEMBER 1880.

Heritable Property—		ASSETS.
Lands in the Barony of Gorbals, <i>feued</i> ,		£343,101 10 3
Do. <i>unfeued</i> (as per Messrs. Edmiston, Baird, & Binnie's Valuation in 1843), £22,306 2 4½		
Add Expense of Road through Sandyacres field, 700 0 0		
		23,006 2 4½
Carry forward,		£366,107 12 7½

Brought forward,	£366,107	12	7 ¹ / ₂
Ground Annuals from Property in Hutcheson Street, &c.,	8,196	11	3
Lands of Camphill,	30,739	19	11
Lands of Westends,	18,163	14	4
Properties at Strathbungo, in Pollokshaws Road, and Cavendish Street,	6,917	7	10
Ingram Street Property,	5,169	13	11
School Buildings in Crown Street,	£29,255	9	3 ¹ / ₂
School Buildings in Elgin Street,	6,255	9	2 ¹ / ₂
		35,510	18 6
Property in Whitevale Street,	3,349	0	2
		£474,154	18 6 ¹ / ₂
Moneyed Property—			
Arrears of Feu-duties, Rents, &c.,	£2,528	13	8 ¹ / ₂
Property-tax, to be recovered,	804	19	11 ¹ / ₄
Suspense Account,	691	4	4
		4,024	17 11 ³ / ₄
Pension Department—Over Expenditure of two-thirds of Surplus			
Revenue in 1880,	1,430	12	7
		£479,610	9 1 ¹ / ₄
DEBTS.			
Loans—			
Over Lands in the Barony of Gorbals, &c.,	£49,347	17	11
Over Camphill,	20,000	0	0
Over Westends,	14,000	0	0
		£83,347	17 11
Clydesdale Bank,	1,160	0	0
Factors,	107	9	0 ³ / ₄
		£84,615	6 11 ³ / ₄
Scott's Mortification,	£12,500	0	0
Hood's do.	6,000	0	0
Daniel Baxter's do.	3,050	0	0
		21,550	0 0
		£106,165	6 11 ³ / ₄
Education Department—Under Expenditure of one-third of Surplus			
Revenue in 1880,	5	19	9
Carry forward,	£106,171	6	8 ³ / ₄

Brought forward, £106,171 6 8³/₄

BALANCE OF ASSETS.

At 31st December 1879, £372,991 1 5¹/₂
 Add—Donation of £400 received from
 the Family of a deceased Pensioner, and
 £48 os. 11d., proceeds of sale of a small
 piece of ground in Pollokshaws Road, 448 0 11
 ————— 373,439 2 4¹/₂
 £479,610 9 1¹/₄

ACCOUNTS OF DANIEL BAXTER'S, SCOTT'S, AND HOOD'S MORTIFICATIONS FOR 1880.

By "Hutchesons' Hospital Act 1872," the Patrons have power to apply a part not less than one-half, and not exceeding two-thirds of the Revenues of Daniel Baxter's Mortification, one-half of the Revenues of Scott's Mortification, and the whole of the Revenues of Hood's Mortification in the payment of Pensions, and the remainder of the Revenues of these Mortifications, in carrying out or furthering the cause of Education.

DANIEL BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION.

BALANCE of previous year's Account, viz. :—

Factors, £8 0 9¹/₂
 Hutchesons' Hospital, 3,050 0 0
 ————— £3,058 0 9¹/₂
 Revenue—Interest on Mortified Funds, 122 0 0
 ————— £3,180 0 9¹/₂

Pensions— *Expenditure.*
 3 Men and 3 Women, £50 0 0
 Education—
 Allowance to Hutchesons' Schools, £50 0 0
 Bursary, 8 0 0
 ————— 58 0 0
 Factors' Commission, 8 0 0
 ————— £116 0 0

Factors— *Balance.*
 Of previous year's Account, £8 0 9¹/₂
 Surplus Revenue for 1880, viz. :—
 Under Expenditure in Pensions, £7 0 0
 Over Expenditure in Education, 1 0 0
 ————— 6 0 0
 ————— £14 0 9¹/₂
 Hutchesons' Hospital, 3,050 0 0
 ————— £3,064 0 9¹/₂
 ————— £3,180 0 9¹/₂

SCOTT'S MORTIFICATION.

BALANCE of previous year's Account, viz. :—

Factors,	£1 11 7	
Hutchesons' Hospital,	12,500 0 0	
	<hr/>	£12,501 11 7
Revenue—Interest on Mortified Funds,		562 10 0
		<hr/>
		£13,064 1 7

Expenditure.

Pensions—		
10 Men and 10 Women,	£268 0 0	
Funeral charges of a deceased Pensioner,	2 10 0	
	<hr/>	£270 10 0
Education—		
Allowance to Hutchesons' Schools,	270 0 0	
Factors' Commission,	22 10 0	
	<hr/>	£563 0 0

Balance.

Factors—		
Of previous year's Account,	£1 11 7	
Deduct Over Expenditure of Revenue for 1880 in Pensions,	0 10 0	
	<hr/>	£1 1 7
Hutchesons' Hospital,	12,500 0 0	
	<hr/>	12,501 1 7
		<hr/>
		£13,064 1 7

HOOD'S MORTIFICATION.

BALANCE of previous year's Account, viz. :—

Factors,	£0 16 2	
Hutchesons' Hospital,	6,000 0 0	
	<hr/>	£6,000 16 2
Revenue—Interest on Mortified Funds,		300 0 0
		<hr/>
		£6,300 16 2

Expenditure.

Pensions—		
48 Women,	£288 0 0	
Factors' Commission,	12 0 0	
	<hr/>	£300 0 0

Balance.

Factors,	£0 16 2	
Hutchesons' Hospital,	6,000 0 0	
	<hr/>	6,000 16 2
		<hr/>
		£6,300 16 2

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

6 Men at £15 per annum,	£90 0 0	
10 „ at 12 „	120 0 0	
50 „ at 10 „	500 0 0	
42 „ at 8 „	336 0 0	
	<u>£1,046 0 0</u>	
19 having been enrolled at Whitsunday, 1880, deduct Candlemas quarter off each, not paid,	50 10 0	
	<u>£995 10 0</u>	
6 Men, limited pensions, at £10 per annum,	£60 0 0	
7 Men, limited pensions, at £8 per annum,	56 0 0	
	<u>£116 0 0</u>	
3 having been enrolled at Whitsunday, 1880, deduct Candlemas quarter, not paid,	6 10 0	
	<u>109 10 0</u>	
	<u>£1,105 0 0</u>	
Deduct portions not paid of pensions lapsed during the year,	57 10 0	
	<u>£1,047 10 0</u>	
12 Men, Precepts (from £2 to £20),	75 15 0	
	<u>£1,123 5 0</u>	
<u>133</u>		
5 Women at £20 per annum,	£100 0 0	
4 „ at 16 „	64 0 0	
5 „ at 15 „	75 0 0	
2 „ at 14 „	28 0 0	
61 „ at 12 „	732 0 0	
197 „ at 10 „	1,970 0 0	
321 „ at 8 „	2,568 0 0	
2 „ at 5 „	10 0 0	
1 Woman at 2 „	2 0 0	
	<u>£5,549 0 0</u>	
52 having been enrolled at Whitsunday, 1880, deduct Candlemas quarter off each, not paid,	118 10 0	
	<u>£5,430 10 0</u>	
323 Women, limited pensions, from £8 to £16 per annum,	£2,827 0 0	
60 having been enrolled at Whitsunday, 1880, deduct Candlemas quarter off each, not paid,	134 10 0	
	<u>2,692 10 0</u>	
	<u>£8,123 0 0</u>	
Deduct portions not paid of pensions lapsed during the year,	464 0 0	
	<u>£7,659 0 0</u>	
35 Women, Precepts (from £2 to £10),	141 5 0	
	<u>7,800 5 0</u>	
<u>956</u>		
	<u>£8,923 10 0</u>	
1,089 Extra Charities to defray funeral charges of 35 deceased Pensioners,	78 10 0	
Carry forward,	<u>£9,002 0 0</u>	
	2 P	

Brought forward, £9,002 0 0

DANIEL BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION.

3 Men at £8 6s. 8d. per annum,	£25 0 0	
3 Women at £8 6s. 8d. per annum,	25 0 0	
—	—	50 0 0
6		

SCOTT'S MORTIFICATION.

6 Men at £15 per annum,	£90 0 0	
1 Man at 12 ,,	12 0 0	
3 Men at £10 ,,	30 0 0	
—	—	£132 0 0
10		
1 Woman at £24 per annum,	£24 0 0	
1 ,, at 16 ,,	16 0 0	
5 Women at 15 ,,	75 0 0	
1 Woman at 14 ,,	14 0 0	
1 ,, at 12 ,,	12 0 0	
1 ,, at 10 ,,	10 0 0	
—	—	151 0 0
10		
—		£283 0 0
20	Deduct portions not paid of pensions lapsed during the year,	15 0 0
—		—
		£268 0 0
	Extra Charity to defray funeral charges of a deceased Pensioner,	2 10 0
		—
		270 10 0

HOOD'S MORTIFICATION.

3 Women at £10 per annum,	£30 0 0	
15 ,, at 8 ,,	120 0 0	
2 ,, at 6 ,,	12 0 0	
17 ,, at 5 ,,	85 0 0	
—	—	£247 0 0
37		
—	4 having been enrolled at Whitsunday, 1880, deduct Candlemas half-year off each, not paid,	13 0 0
		—
		£234 0 0
	1 Woman, limited pension, at £8 per annum,	£8 0 0
	10 Women, limited pension, at £5 per annum,	50 0 0
—		—
		58 0 0
11		
—		£292 0 0
48	Deduct portion not paid of pension lapsed during the year,	4 0 0
—		—
		288 0 0
1,163		
—		—
		£9,610 10 0

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE IN GRAMMAR AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—

Salaries to Rector and 28 Assistant Teachers,	£3,181 15 2
Clothing and Maintenance money to 90 Foundationers,	106 17 0
School Bursaries (23),	230 0 0
School Books, Stationery, &c., to Foundationers, Bursars, and 63 Scholarship Pupils,	198 11 5
Prize Books, &c.,	39 13 2
Receipt and Roll Books, Prospectuses, &c.,	68 7 6
Coals, Gas, and Water, £110 6s. 10d., Cleaning and Sundries, £75 3s. 1d.,	185 9 11
Taxes, Insurance, &c.,	91 8 0 ¹ / ₂
Printing and Advertising,	16 4 1
Drill Instructor, and Janitor's Uniform, £12 12s. 3d.; Lessons in Swimming, £5,	17 12 3
Furnishings, Repairs, &c.,	240 19 0
	<hr/>
	£4,376 17 6 ¹ / ₂

Deduct Fees Received, {	3rd Quarter of Session 1879-80, £492 4 6	
	4th ,, do., 482 0 0	
	1st ,, of Session 1880-81, 592 1 0	
	2nd ,, do., 600 17 0	
	<hr/>	2,167 2 6
		<hr/>
		£2,209 15 0 ¹ / ₂

GIRLS' SCHOOL—

Salaries to Head Master and 24 Assistant Teachers,	£2,436 10 0
Maintenance money to 74 Foundationers,	8 0 0
School Bursaries (12),	120 0 0
School Books, Stationery, &c., to Foundationers and Bursars,	88 1 8
Prize Books, &c.,	31 0 6
Receipt and Roll Books, Prospectuses, &c.,	38 2 3
Lessons in Cookery, £35 19s. 6d., and in Swimming, £5,	40 19 6
Coals, Gas, and Water, £55 6s. 8d., Cleaning and Sundries, £51 11s. 2d.,	106 17 10
Taxes, Insurance, &c.,	27 15 6 ¹ / ₂
Printing and Advertising,	16 7 0
Drill Instructor, and Janitor's Uniform,	12 0 9
Furnishings, Pianoforte, Repairs, &c.,	107 10 5
Rent of Hall in Elgin Street,	20 0 0
	<hr/>
	£3,053 5 5 ¹ / ₂

Deduct Fees Received, {	3rd Quarter of Session 1879-80, £459 11 0	
	4th ,, do., 427 9 0	
	1st ,, of Session 1880-81, 517 11 6	
	2nd ,, do., 516 18 6	
	<hr/>	1,921 10 0
		<hr/>
		1,131 15 5 ¹ / ₂
		<hr/>
		£3,341 10 6

GLASGOW, 4th March, 1881.—I have examined the RENTAL BOOK, CASH BOOK, JOURNAL, and LEDGER of HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL, as also the ACCOUNT BOOKS of DANIEL BAXTER'S, SCOTT'S, and HOOD'S MORTIFICATIONS, for the year 1880, and having compared the Entries with the Vouchers, find the whole to be correctly stated and properly vouched. I have also examined the foregoing ABSTRACTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, and the BALANCE or STOCK ACCOUNTS, and relative APPENDIX, and having checked and compared the same with the ACCOUNT BOOKS, find the whole correct.

ANDREW BANNATYNE, CA.

Authenticated by THOS. A. MATHIESON, *Preceptor*.

ABSTRACT PROGRESSIVE STATEMENT OF THE FEUS OF
HUTCHESONTOWN SINCE 1790, IN DECADES.

	Total Number of Steadings Feued.	Total Contents Feued, in Square Yards.	Average Size of each Steading, in Square Yards.	Average Number of Square Yards Feued in each year.	Average Price per Square Yard.	Total Feu-duty.
From 1790 to 1800 inclusive,	40	205,333 ¹ / ₉	5,133 ³ / ₉	18,666 ³ / ₉	10 ³ / ₄ d.	£464 19 4
„ 1801 to 1810 „	80	137,641 ³ / ₉	1,720 ⁴ / ₉	13,764	3/5	1,180 15 10
„ 1811 to 1820 „	2	1,416 ⁵ / ₉	708 ² / ₉	141 ⁵ / ₉	2/4 ³ / ₄	8 9 9
„ 1821 to 1830 „	21	37,722 ⁸ / ₉	1,796 ² / ₉	3,772 ² / ₉	8/2 ¹ / ₂	774 15 9
„ 1831 to 1840 „	27	16,232 ⁸ / ₉	601 ¹ / ₉	1,623 ² / ₉	7/5 ³ / ₄	304 3 2
„ 1841 to 1850 „	69	43,400 ⁷ / ₉	628 ² / ₉	4,340	11/1	1,203 16 10
„ 1851 to 1860 „	102	58,464 ⁶ / ₉	573 ¹ / ₉	5,846 ⁴ / ₉	15/2 ¹ / ₄	2,222 7 7
„ 1861 to 1870 „	38	62,298 ⁷ / ₉	1,639 ¹ / ₉	6,229 ⁸ / ₉	13/10	2,155 11 4
„ 1871 to 1880 „	57	109,437 ⁷ / ₉	1,920	10,943 ⁷ / ₉	26/0 ¹ / ₂	7,127 19 11

Note.—There remains to the Hospital at the present date the following extent of Unfeued Property:—

GORBALS LANDS—

Barr's Park,	40,155 square yards.		
Craig Park,	62,829 „		
Holm Park,	33,659 „		
Sandyacres,	57,112 „		
	193,755 „	=	40 acres 0 roods 5 poles.
WESTENDS, &C.,	53,088 „	=	10 „ 3 „ 35 „
CAMPBILL,	285,560 „	=	59 „ 0 „ 0 „
WHITEVALE STREET STEADING,	2,072 „	=	0 „ 1 „ 28 ¹ / ₂ „
	534,475 „	=	110 „ 1 „ 28 ¹ / ₂ „



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