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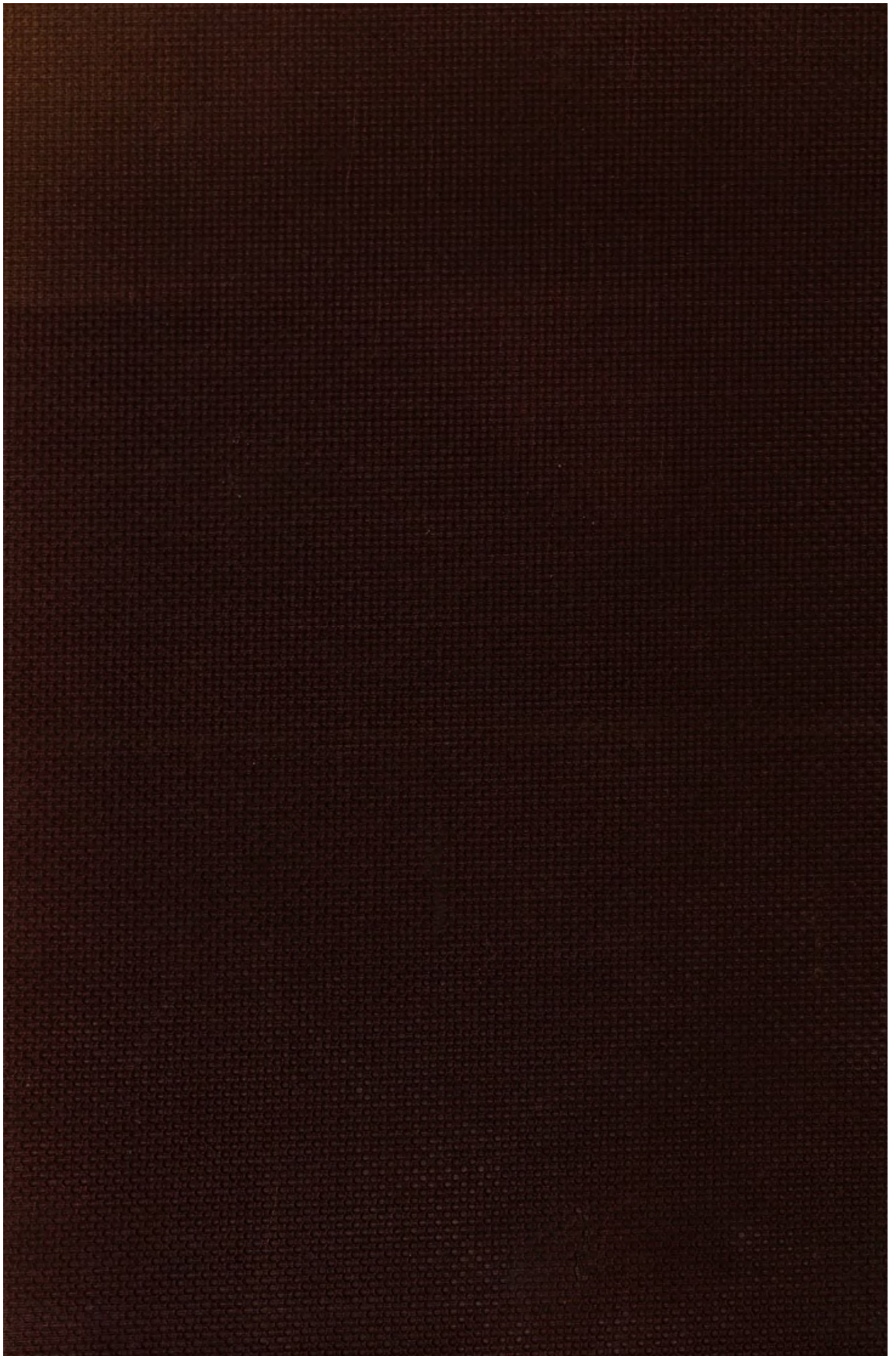
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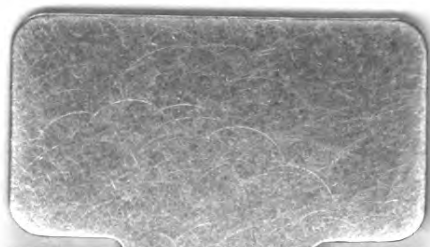


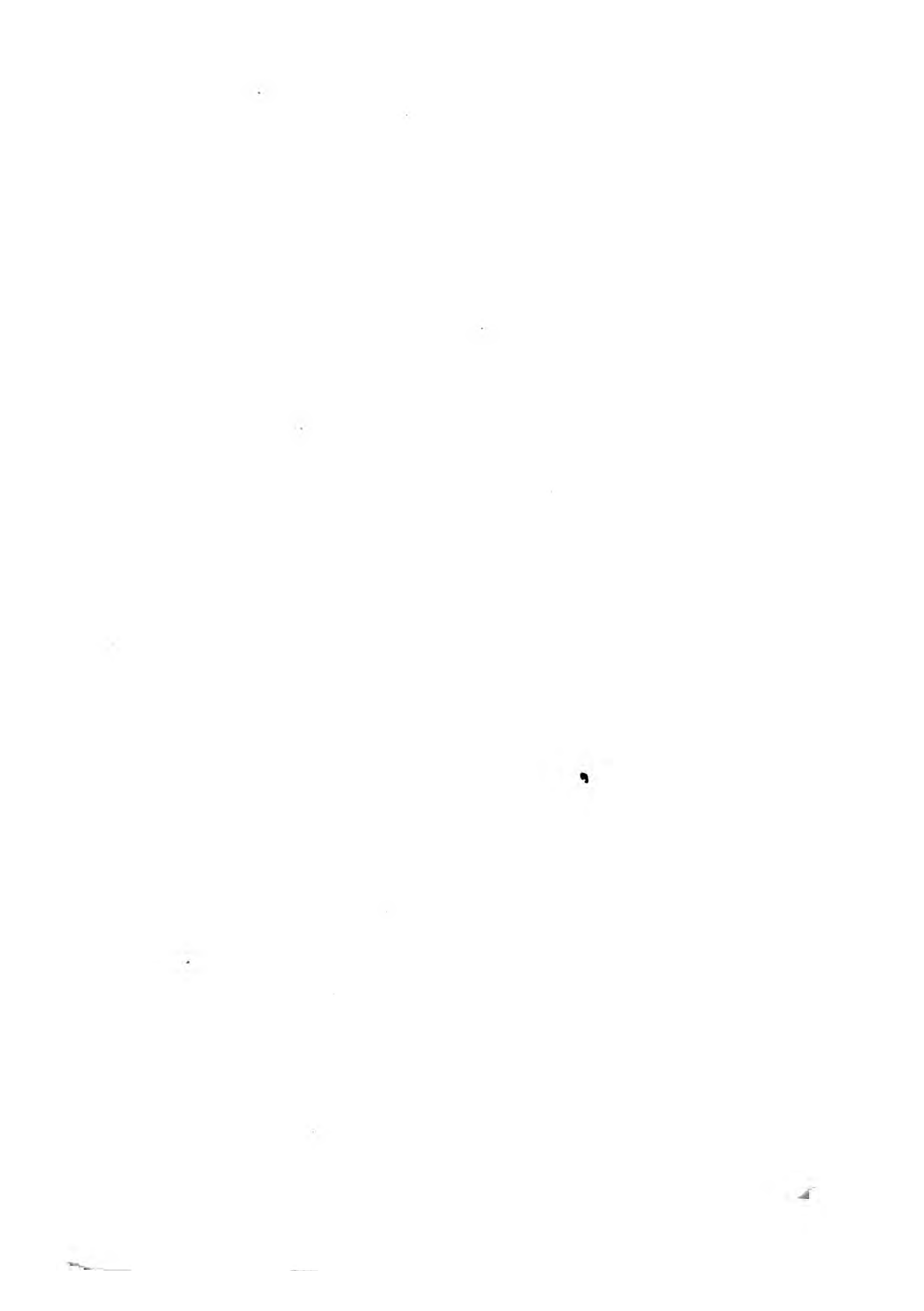
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Gough Island
New Zealand

8⁰⁰ 157.



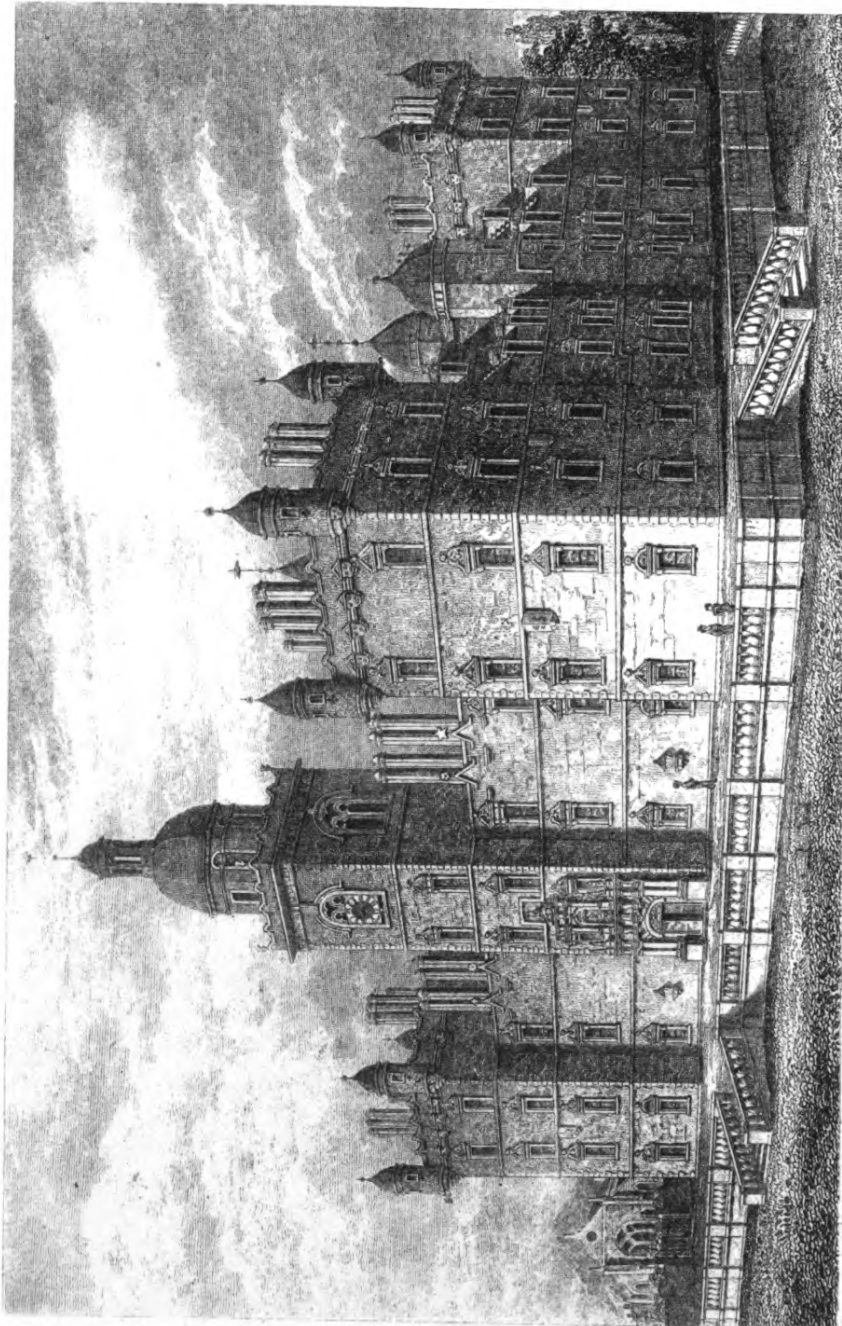


HISTORY

OF

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

JOHN BAXTER, PRINTER, JAMES COURT, HEAD OF MOUND, EDINBURGH.



W. & A.K. Johnston.

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL

Drawn & Engraved by

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HISTORY
OF
GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,

WITH A
MEMOIR OF THE FOUNDER,
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE
HERIOT FOUNDATION SCHOOLS,

BY WILLIAM STEVEN, D.D.,
LATE MINISTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINBURGH, AND
FORMERLY HEAD-MASTER OF HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

New Edition,

REVISED AND ENLARGED

BY FREDERICK W. BEDFORD, D.C.L.,
HOUSE-GOVERNOR AND HEAD-MASTER OF HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.



EDINBURGH :
BELL & BRADFUTE, 12 BANK STREET.
LONDON : SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.

MDCCCLIX.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE Author of the following pages had the honour of holding for nearly five years the combined offices of Head-Master of Heriot's Hospital and Inspector of the Heriot Foundation Schools. Shortly after his election, being desirous to become acquainted with the history of the educational arrangements, and the internal economy of the Establishment, he was unable to find in printed works the information which he wished. His attention was, in consequence, directed to the Records of the Hospital, and to the valuable and curious documents preserved in its Charter-Room. When subsequently called upon to state his opinion on various topics, he had occasion to communicate the result of his inquiries in several official reports; and it occurred to him, that from his copious notes a useful volume might be prepared. Had the Writer indulged in amplification, he is well aware that the result of his labours would have been more imposing; but he has adopted the present size for the sake of general conve-

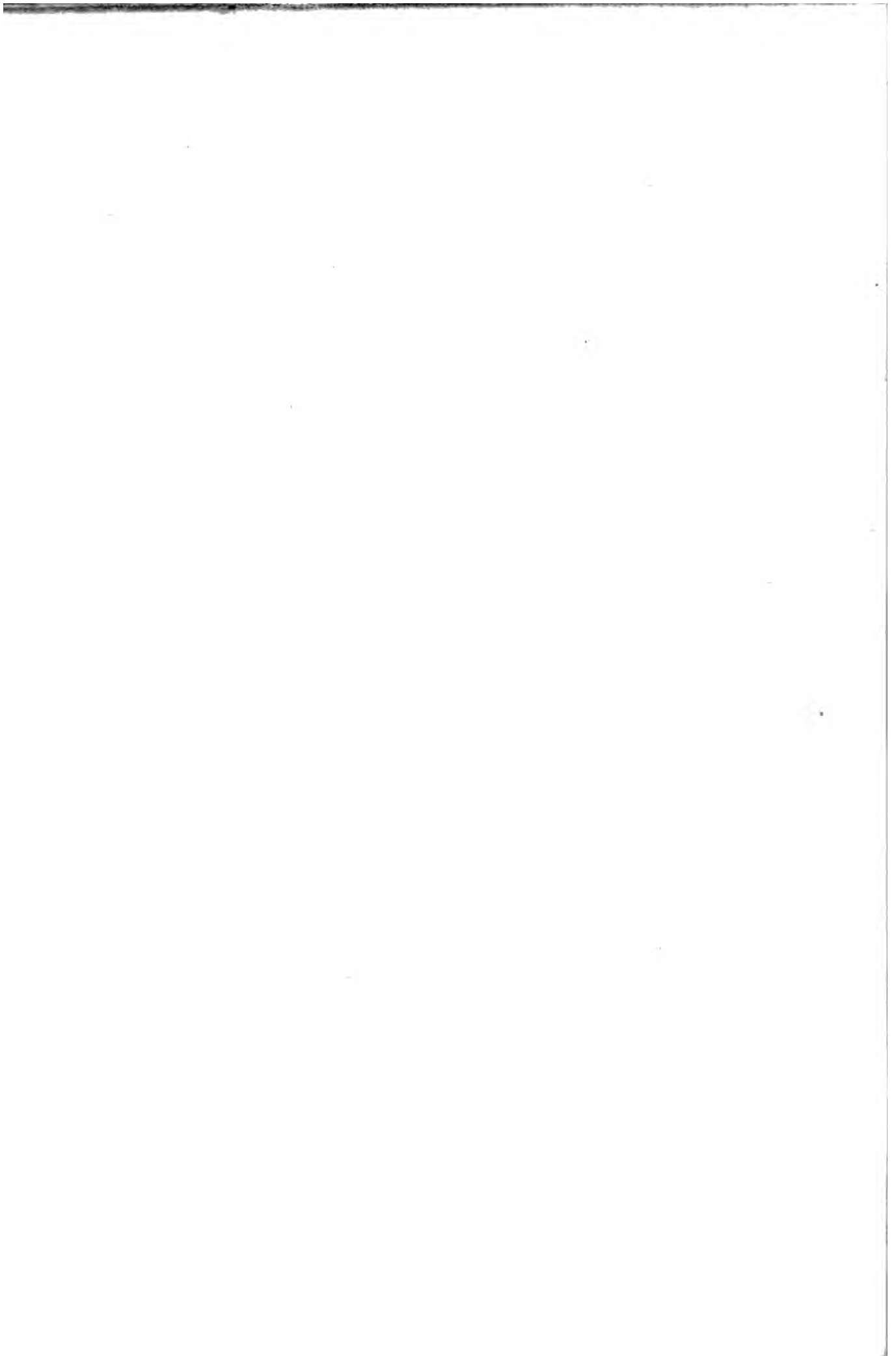
nience. The object which he chiefly had in view was, that the work might be one of practical utility. Though, as will be perceived in frequent references, the Author has availed himself of all that has been published on the subject, he has in every instance resorted to the fountain head, and carefully examined the original authorities. This irksome labour was rendered easy and agreeable by the friendly and valuable aid which he received from ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Esq., of the General Register House. For pointing out to him several other sources of information, he has gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of Principal LEE, DAVID IRVING, Esq. LL.D., of the Advocates' Library, and DAVID LAING, Esq., of the Signet Library, Edinburgh. Nor can he deny himself the gratification, also, of recording, with becoming respect, his obligations to the Right Honourable VISCOUNT DUNGANNON, and to Miss AGNES STRICKLAND. In a more especial manner, he offers his best thanks to all officially connected with the Institution, for their uniform readiness in lending him every assistance in their power.

Several of the documents introduced into the text and the Appendix, are now printed for the first time, and are not merely of local, but of national interest. The engravings have been prepared expressly for the Work; and the Plan of Edinburgh, on which the lands of Heriot's Hospital are deline-

ated, deserves particular notice. No one, we think, can look upon that Plan without being convinced, that the Institution is deeply indebted to the early Governors, whose sagacious foresight is strikingly manifested by their having invested the funds at their disposal in the purchase of so much land in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

If the Author's researches should be found useful to his colleagues in the management of the affairs of this great Foundation,—if they should offer any gratification to those educated under its venerable roof,—or if they should exhibit to strangers a faithful outline of the life of GEORGE HERIOT, and an accurate view of the nature, extent, and results of his princely endowment, the labour bestowed will not have been altogether in vain.

MEADOW LODGE,
EDINBURGH, *July 4, 1845.*



PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE Author of the First Edition of this Work had been engaged for some time previously to his death, in collecting and arranging the materials for a New Edition. In succeeding to this duty at the Publishers' request, I have felt it but respectful to the Author's memory and labours to preserve, as far as possible, an identity of plan.

Many important changes, however, have been made, and new features introduced. The size of the volume has been somewhat enlarged; the antiquarian and documentary evidence, which in the former edition was perhaps too largely mixed up with the principal text, has been here thrown into foot-notes; some unnecessary details have been altogether expunged, whilst the substance of important extracts has been incorporated with the leading text; throughout the Memoir of the *Founder* and the History of the Hospital, the dates have been

placed at the head of each page, for convenience of reference; translations have been given of every Latin passage; the History both of the Hospital and the Foundation Schools has been brought up to within a few days of publication; an entirely new Chapter has been written on the Scheme of Education pursued in the Hospital; and the Account of the Foundation Schools has been completely remodelled.

All that has been deemed valuable in the Appendix has been retained, whilst the following additions have been made:—A List of the House-Bursars and Blair-Bursars; a List of the Hospital Medallists; a List of the Preachers of the Anniversary Sermons, from the opening of the Hospital; a Glossary of Obsolete Terms formerly used in the Hospital, with a Dialogue showing their application; a List of nearly 400 Pupils Educated in the Hospital, since the commencement of the present century, with the Professions and Trades which they afterwards embraced; a Pedigree of the Founder's Family, embodying all the reliable information at my disposal; and an Account of the Proceedings at the Bi-Centenary Festival of the Opening of the Institution, in June 1859.

A less minute Table of Contents has been given in this Edition, in consequence of the New General Index at the end of the Volume.

I desire to express my obligations to Councillor

JOHN GREIG, an old alumnus of the Institution, for the kind assistance he has rendered me, in collecting the Names and Professions of old Pupils, inserted in Appendix XX ; as well as for the "Glossary of Obsolete Terms," in Appendix XVI, with the accompanying Dialogue, prepared at my request ; also to my brother-in-law, HENRY P. ALLISON, Esq., M.R.C.S., Newcastle-on-Tyne, for his valuable assistance in the compilation of the Founder's Pedigree ; and to THOMAS MURRAY, Esq., LL.D., Author of the "Literary History of Galloway," for an interesting Biographical Sketch of the late Dr Steven, one of his oldest and most esteemed friends.

FRED. W. BEDFORD.

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,
EDINBURGH, *3d August 1859.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF THE LATE

REV. WILLIAM STEVEN, D.D.

WILLIAM STEVEN was born in the burgh of Peebles on the 22d November 1796. His father, James Steven, served an apprenticeship to a joiner or carpenter, but on his removal to Edinburgh, in the beginning of the century, he added to that trade the business of a builder; in which two capacities he continued till his death, in 1829. His mother, Janet Ritchie (who died under her son's roof in 1842), was daughter of Mr Andrew Ritchie, farmer in Woodhouse, parish of Manor, county of Peebles. The character of his parents was highly respectable, and their son thereby enjoyed the great advantage, inculcated both by precept and example, of a sound moral and religious education.

His early scholastic instruction was obtained at the school of his paternal uncle, Mr Robert Steven, who was long a respected and successful teacher of

English in this city. He was sent to the High School in October 1808, and was so fortunate as to have for his teacher James Gray, to whose memory he afterwards did justice in one of his published works. Having remained under Mr Gray for four years, he joined the Rector's class, which was at that time under the care of Mr (now Professor) Pilsans; a gentleman whose unrivalled merits, both as a public preceptor and as the author of various treatises on the art of tuition, he ever highly appreciated.

His views being directed to the Ministry, he entered College in 1814, and followed the course of study which that sacred profession requires. He was licensed as a preacher or probationer by his native Presbytery of Peebles in 1822. He had, meanwhile, been employed in the capacity of private tutor in various families, in order to be enabled to defray the expenses of his own education. In 1825 he was engaged as tutor in the family of the late James Murray Grant of Glenmoriston; and the estimation in which he was held by this gentleman is attested by the circumstance, so honourable to both parties, that Mr Grant, at a subsequent period (1843), voluntarily offered to procure for him the parochial living of Moy, an offer which Dr Steven declined.

The Rev. Dr Anderson, minister of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam, required an assistant; and Dr Steven, having been selected for the office, received ordination from the Presbytery of Abertarff in

April 1826, and soon thereafter proceeded to Holland. His services and character having gained the esteem and confidence of the congregation, he was unanimously elected successor to Dr Anderson, on the demission of the latter, and he was accordingly inducted to the charge in March 1829. Having now gained a respectable and independent status, he was married, on the 6th October of the subsequent year, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr George Gibson, an eminent merchant in Rotterdam.

Dr Steven was early distinguished for a love of learning, and had gained various prizes, both at school and at college. He had also taken the degree of A.M. in 1822. Amid his professional engagements he never neglected his favourite pursuits, particularly in the departments of biography and of literary and ecclesiastical history. In 1833 he published the "History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam ; to which are subjoined, Notices of the other British Churches in the Netherlands," a work shewing great research, and marked by an uncommon degree of minuteness and accuracy. To this work he appended a "Brief View of the Dutch Ecclesiastical Establishment," which he afterwards enlarged and published in a separate form, and which has undergone two editions. This publication he dedicated to his maternal uncle, the late Rev. William Ritchie, minister of Athelstaneford, "in testimony

of great esteem and affection " on the part of the author.

But though highly esteemed as he was by his congregation, and by the public of Rotterdam, his professional income (paid by the Dutch government) was so limited that he always indulged the hope of getting preferment in his native country. Accordingly, when a vacancy occurred in the office of House-Governor in Heriot's Hospital, he became a candidate for that situation, and having produced testimonials of his fitness, both as to scholarship and to educational knowledge, he was elected to fill the vacant office in April 1839. Previously to his leaving Holland the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Leyden, as a memorial of the estimation in which he had been held while resident in that country.

The duties of the new and important sphere on which he now entered, he discharged with such fidelity and efficiency, that the Magistrates and Council of the city (who are, *ex officio*, Governors of Heriot's Hospital) presented him, in 1843, to the church of Trinity College Parish, then vacant. While he remained in the Hospital, he availed himself of the opportunities which he enjoyed, of access to the archives of the Institution, and to other sources of information; and, in 1845, he gave to the world "Memoirs of George Heriot, with the History of the Hospital." This production, though encumbered, perhaps, by too minute details, omitted in

this edition, threw much new light on the interesting subjects of which it treats. Though no longer the official head of the Institution, he continued, as one of the Clerical Governors, to take a deep interest in its affairs, both in the welfare of its inmates and in the arrangement and preservation of its records.

Having been educated in the High School, he began, at an early period, to make collections illustrative of its annals, including an account of the eminent men who, as teachers or pupils, had done honour to that venerable seminary. At length, in 1849, the "History of the High School" appeared, with an appropriate dedication to Professor Pillans, who had, for ten years (1810–20), filled, with distinguished success, the office of Rector.

Dr Steven was not yet old ; and from his almost uniform good health it seemed probable that his days might be prolonged till the ordinary term of human life ; but he was seized with apoplexy towards the end of 1856 ; and though he partially recovered, the disorder returned ; and his death took place on the 2d of the subsequent month of April, in the 61st year of his age. He left a widow and five children,—two sons and three daughters.

As Minister of Trinity College Parish, he laboured under peculiar disadvantages. Deprived of a parish church (which had been removed to make way for one of the railways connected with the city), he conducted public worship in the Calton Convening

Room,—an apartment altogether unsuitable and undignified. He yet maintained a respectable congregation; the number of communicants being greater than that of persons who could be accommodated as regular hearers. His pulpit discourses, though neither brilliant nor eloquent, were earnest, and his people were sincerely attached to him.

As an author Dr Steven was distinguished for minute and extensive research. In antiquarian knowledge, both literary and ecclesiastical, he had few, if any, superiors; and his strict accuracy has never been questioned. His publications are remarkable for this invaluable quality, not for beauty of composition, or felicity of arrangement. His histories would more appropriately bear the name of annals. His best production is the "History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam;" which, indeed, reflects the greatest credit on his peculiar acquirements. He laid no claim to fancy or imagination, either in his pulpit services, or in his published works. But the volumes which he has given to the world add much to our stock of literary and ecclesiastical knowledge, and will ever be consulted for the original and valuable materials which they contain.

As a man he was particularly estimable. Of gentle voice and manner, his heart was kind. His countenance, like his demeanour, was bland, indicative of the benevolence which distinguished him. He had great regard for the feelings of others.

Though he lived in times of ecclesiastical strife, he followed and maintained a pacific course ; and never, at any period of his life, either made or had an enemy. His generosity was excessive ; and his beneficence, not merely to his own immediate relations but to all who solicited his aid, was perhaps more liberal than either prudence dictated, or a due regard to the welfare of his own family warranted. He was not possessed of force of character, and could not have been a leader in public matters ; but his principles were distinct and definite ; and from the maintenance of these, no power or influence could, for a moment, induce him to swerve.

This humble, but honest tribute to the memory of a worthy man is paid by one who enjoyed his intimate friendship for nearly forty years, and who, the more thoroughly he knew him, respected him the more.



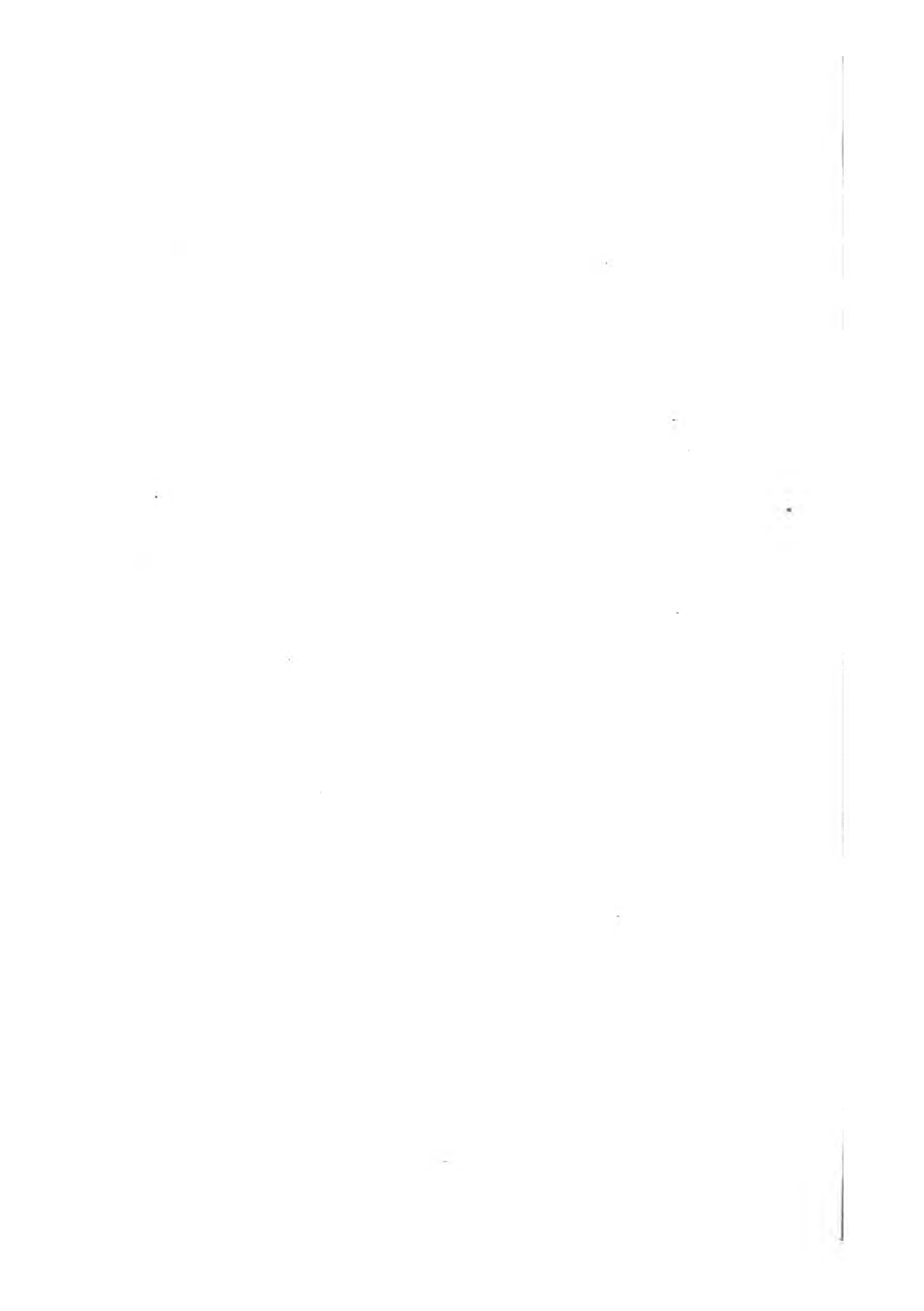
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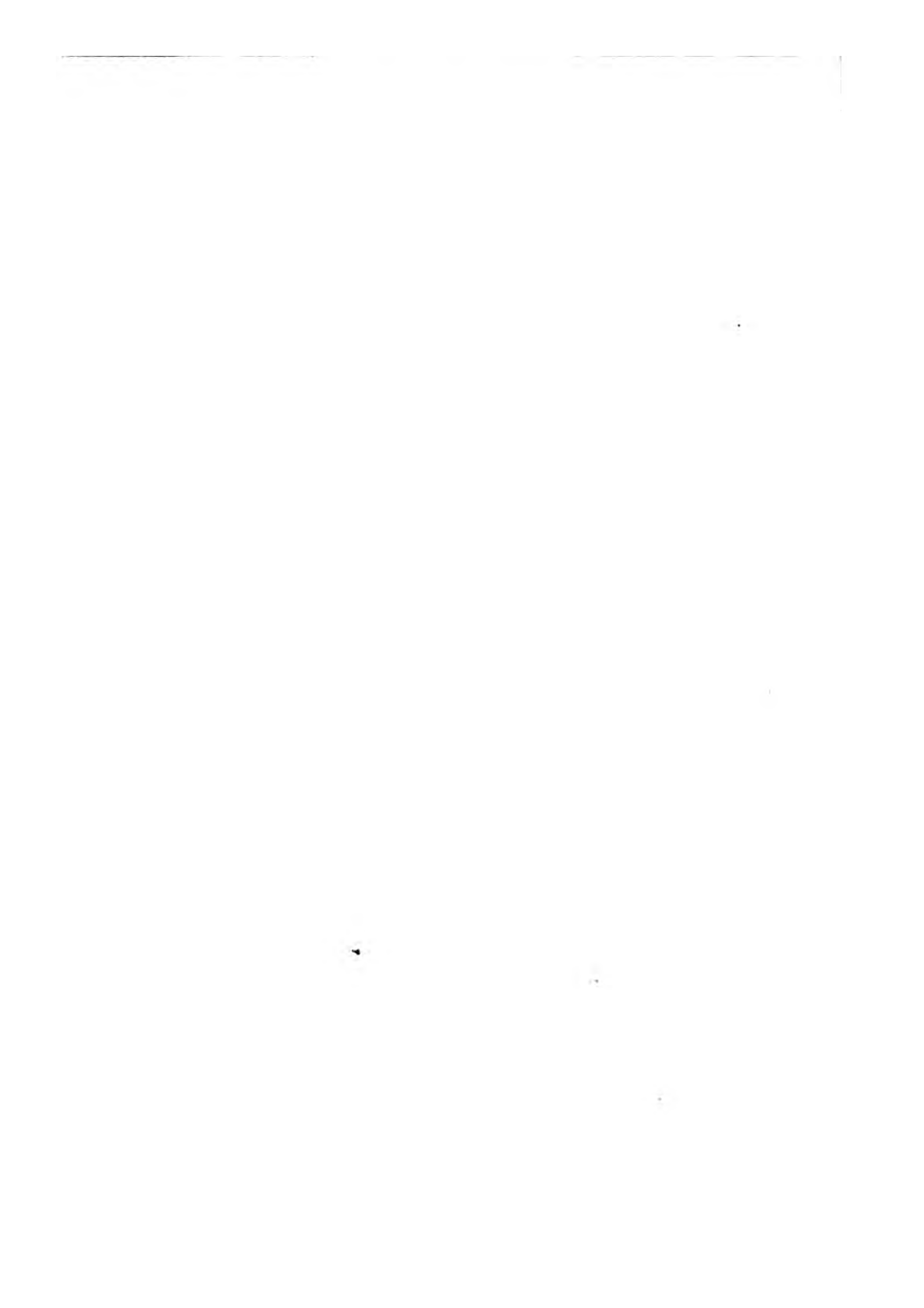
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PEDIGREE OF HERIOT

James Heriot of Niddry

John Heriot had the Confirmation of C

George Heriot, son of Supposed to be the Edinburgh. Goldsm

Elizabeth Balderston = George are Canc Land

GEORGE HERIOT founder of the Hospital. Born June 1563. Died Feb. 12, 1623-4. Et. 60. = 1st, Christian, dau. of Simon Marjoribanks, Esq., merchant. Married Jan. 1586. Died about the year 1603.

James Jossie Merchant = Elizabeth Band took the name of Heriot on her father's death. = William Don. 2d Husband. Margaret Scott. Two Sons, said by Sir Robert Sibbald to have been drowned at sea.

Thomas. Baptised July 29, 1603. Christian = Archibald Lindsey, M.D. Sibilla = ... Ahanna. Jonet = William H. John. Grissel.

Joseph. Will dated Feb. 2, 1660. George of Longniddry = Elizabeth Died March 1672. = Richard Cunnig Glengarnock, rish of Kilmaur Oct. 1678. George of Longniddry = Rachel, dau. of John Young. Robert of Longniddry Born June 25, 1750 = Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Cunninghame. 1. Rachel. 2. Jane 3. Ann. 4. Elizabeth. Living in Edinburgh in 1859. 1. Samuel 2. George 3. Robert } Ob. s. p.

OF TRABROUN AND EDINBURGH.

Michael =

of Trabroun from Archibald Earl of Douglas.
dated 19 of James I.

of Trabroun, = Christian Kyle.
who settled in

Heriot. Ob. 1610. *Æt.* 70. = Christian Blaw. 2d Wife.
let and Eliz. Balderston his spouse
in that land, on the north side of
a, bounded by Alex. Johnstone's
to. 21, 1553-4.

Elison, dau. of
nes Primrose,
p. Mar. Sept.
8. Died April
1612. *Æt.* 20.

Patrick =
Settled at Genoa,
and married into
an Italian family.

... Scott = Margaret = Robert Kincaid.
2d husband.

Maria = Ludovick Keir.

William Scott, M.D.

George Scott, Merchant.

Jonet Scott = George Scott, Skipper, Leith.

Margaret Scott = Alexander Ramsay.

Francischetta = John Cerar.

Marion = John Houston.

James =
Married June 4,
1624-5. Appoint-
ed Jeweller to
Charles I, Sept.
21, 1627.

Elizabeth, dau. of Ro. Joyce,
Keeper of the Robes to Chas.
I. Married, 2dly, Sir David
Cunningham of Robertland,
in the parish of Stewartown,
Bart.

David Heriot =
of Edin., Gold-
smith. Buried
March 26, 1661.

Margaret, dau. of
Alex. King, Esq.,
Merchant, Edin.

m of
pa-
Died

Alexander, born Jan. 28, 1598-9.
George, born Feb. 8, 1606.

3. David Heriot = Margaret, dau.
of Edin., Advocate. of ... M'Gill.
Bur. Nov. 9, 1662.

1. Marion, born July 2, 1595.
2. Isobel, born Sept. 11, 1597.
3. Margaret, born Jan. 4, 1601.
4. Euphemia, born Feb. 14, 1602.
5. Margaret, born Nov. 17, 1609.

Alexander, born March 3, 1625.
David, born March 10, 1626.
George, born July 12, 1629.

1. Elizabeth, born March 9, 1627.
2. Marjory, born June 4, 1630.
3. Marion, born July 21, 1636.



MEMOIR
OF
GEORGE HERIOT.

GEORGE HERIOT, the benevolent founder of the magnificent hospital in Edinburgh which bears his name, was born in that city in the beginning of June 1563. The family from which he sprung, though not opulent, was very ancient, and one of acknowledged consideration in the county of Haddington. Trabroun, the patrimonial estate, a small property not exceeding four hundred acres, is situated in the parish of Gladsmuir, and had been acquired by John Heriot, for military service, from Archibald Earl of Douglas. In the charter, which was confirmed by King James the First of Scotland, in the nineteenth year of his reign, the Earl designates him "squire," and son to his confederate, James Heriot, of Niddry-Marischal.¹ Several members of the house of Trabroun were connected by marriage with the nobility and landed gentry of the country; whilst Agnes Heriot, one of the family, was honoured in

¹ Register of the Great Seal, in the General Register House, Edinburgh.—Haddingtoun, p. 582.

being the mother of George Buchanan, the historian and poet.¹

George Heriot, the founder's grandfather, appears to have been a son of Trabroun, and probably the first of that family who settled in Edinburgh. His son, of the same name, was brought up as a goldsmith, perhaps at that time the most lucrative trade. This second George Heriot, the father of the subject of our Memoir, commenced business as a goldsmith early in life. He speedily rose to distinction, and became an active member of society. Such, indeed, was his influence as a citizen, that he was selected, along with other three, to proceed to Linlithgow, and endeavour to pacify King James the Sixth, in regard to the alleged disloyal deportment of some of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, manifested towards himself personally, in a riot which took place in December 1596.² On five different occasions he served as Deacon-convener of the incorporated trades of Edinburgh; and he had likewise repeatedly represented the city in the Scottish Parliament.

George Heriot, senior, died at Edinburgh in the year 1610, at the age of seventy. His portrait, taken in his 50th year, has been preserved in the Hospital; and his eldest son caused a handsome monument to be erected to his memory, in the Grey Friars' church-yard.³ The mon-

¹ Lives of Scottish Writers, by David Irving, LL.D., vol. i, p. 68.

² Row's Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland (Wodrow Soc. edit.), p. 185.

³ "Graunts and giues licence to George and David Heriot, sones to umq̄ George Heriot, Goldsmyth, to big ane tomb in the Grey Friars' Kirk-yaird."—Record of the Town Council of Edinburgh, vol. xii, folio 52, b. (Nov. 30, 1611.) Mr James Lawtie, advocate, the Founder's factor in Scotland, in his "Compt of George Hereotis' moneyis," under the date of 1611, mentions, that he and "umquhill" David Heriot, and William Cokie, had the direction of this matter; that he paid "To Johnne Simsone, mason, for bigging of the tombe v̄ merkis,—and to William Cokie, for gulting of the tombe xxx lib."

ument, placed against the east wall of that ancient cemetery, at a little distance southward from the *Martyrs' Tomb*, is still almost entire, having the Heriot armorial bearings, and several ornaments sculptured in the upper division, surrounded with the following inscription in raised characters :—

VIATOR,
QVI SAPIS, VNDE SIES, QVID SIS, QVIDQUE
FVTVRVS SIS, HINC NOSCE.

VITA MIHI MORTIS, MORS VITÆ, JANVA FACTA EST;
SOLA & MORS MORTIS VIVERE POSSE DEDIT.
ERGO QVISQVIS ADHUC MORTALI VESCERIS AVRA,
DVM LICET, VT POSSIS VIVERE DISCE MORI.
1610.¹ G. H.

The elder Heriot was twice married: 1st to Elizabeth Balderstone, by whom he had three children; namely, George (the founder of the Hospital), Patrick, and Margaret: 2nd to Christian Blaw, by whom he had three sons, David, James, and Thomas; and four daughters, Christian, Sybilla, Janet, and Marion.

¹ *Translation*—Traveller, who art wise, hence learn whence thou art, what thou art, and what thou art to be.

To me life has become the gate of death, and death (the gate) of life; and only the death of death has given me the power to live. Therefore, whosoever thou art that now breathest the air of mortals, learn to die whilst thou mayst, that thou mayst be able to live.

In verse :—

Trav'ler be wise, thy footsteps hither bend
Hence learn thy source, thy nature, and thine end.

To me has life become the gate of Death;
And death of life. Death's death alone has giv'n
The power to live. While, therefore, thou hast breath,
So learn to die, that thou may'st live in Heav'n.

Of George Heriot's early history scarcely any thing is known. There can, however, be no doubt that he received an education worthy of his father's standing in society. This indeed is quite apparent, not merely from original letters and other documents of his which happily exist; but also from various incidents in his after career in life. Having been apprenticed to his father's trade, and thoroughly initiated into the different branches of that business, he determined, when yet a young man, to commence on his own account. Previously to doing so, he had resolved to marry. Accordingly, on the 14th of January 1586, in the twenty-third year of his age, he entered into a contract of marriage with Christian, daughter of the then deceased Simon Marjoribanks, merchant in Edinburgh.¹ The connexion was highly respectable. His father agreed to give "his eldest sone and apperand air," within a month after the proposed marriage, one thousand merks "to be ane begynning and pak to him;" besides five hundred merks additional, for "the setting up of ane buith to him, furnissing of his clething to his marriage, and of wark lumes, and utheris necessaris requissite to ane buith." With his wife he was to receive the annual interest, at the rate of 10 per cent., of 1075 merks, lent to the city of Edinburgh. The yearly produce of her patrimony was exactly one hundred and seven merks, six shillings and eight pence, Scottish money; and the united capital of the two is said to have been £214, 11s. 8d. sterling. Heriot thus began business with considerable advantage. The traditionary statement that he had the good fortune, at this period, when passing one day along the harbour of Leith, to espy, in the sand or ballast discharging from a foreign vessel, a large proportion of gold, and that he obtained the whole at a mere nominal price, we regard as pure fiction. That Heriot

¹ A copy of the Marriage-Contract will be found in the Appendix, No. I.

was amazingly fortunate in trade from the very outset is quite certain ; but this success was assuredly not gained by fortuitous or adventitious circumstances. It was, on the contrary, so far as is known, the result of persevering and honourable industry, under the guidance of sound principle. His residence in Edinburgh was in the Fish-market Close.¹ His first shop or "buith" was one of those small erections, which, till a comparatively recent period,² were attached to St Giles' Cathedral. His shop, or *kraam*,³ as it was commonly called, was at the *Lady's Steps*, at the north-east corner of the church. This was a central situation, and a much frequented spot. Upon the steps leading up to the krames, it was customary to implement the bargains made at the neighbouring cross, by going through certain formalities, and in presenting the hire penny.⁴ In this humble erection, and afterwards in one at the west end of the Cathedral, Heriot carried on an extensive trade as a goldsmith and money lender. He soon recommended himself to the notice of his Sovereign, by whom, on the 17th July 1597, he was declared goldsmith to Anne of Denmark, the gay consort of James VI.⁵ Ten days afterwards, Heriot's appointment was publicly proclaimed at the Cross of Edinburgh, by sound of trumpet.⁶ This, it must be confessed, was a most fortunate appointment, for never, truly, did tradesman get a better customer. There is no question that Heriot was principally indebted to Anne of Denmark

¹ George Heriot, the Founder of the Hospital, resided in the Fish Market Close in the year 1590, as appears from an original receipt by his landlord and brother-in-law, Simon Marjoribanks.

² Removed about the year 1815.

³ *Kraam* is a Dutch word, literally signifying a booth, or temporary shop at a market or fair.

⁴ Chambers' Traditions of Edinburgh, vol. ii, p. 217.

⁵ See Appendix, No. III, for a copy of the royal presentation.

⁶ Birrel's Diary, p. 44.

for the acquisition of his large fortune. Few of our sovereigns have been more addicted than was Anne to the extravagant bestowal of diamond rings and other valuable ornaments on favourites. Her rage for finery was obviously carried to an unjustifiable length. The original documents, indeed, preserved in the charter-room of the Hospital, strikingly exhibit both the ruling passion of the Queen in this respect, and the no less proverbial caution of her worthy goldsmith. Whenever her Majesty was desirous of procuring money or some new trinkets, whether for personal use or for gifts, it was no unusual thing to pledge with him the most precious of her jewels.¹

¹ This was very soon the case, as the subjoined letter, from King James to Lord Newbattle, which has never before been printed, abundantly testifies:—

“Traist Cousing and Counsallour, We greit you hertlie wele. Having oftintymes befor, baith be word and wrett, preissit Mr Johnne Prestoun of Fentounbarnis to satisfie and mak pament to George Heriot younger, of that sowme expressit in our precept, of the first and reddyest of our taxatioun, seing our dearest bedfellowis the Quenis Jowallis wer ingadged for this sowme, and that it tuitched Us sa neirlie in honnour, yit hes he ever excusit himself with the collectioun and keiping together of that sowme destinat to the dispasche of our Ambassadour to France. For removing of the quhilk his farder delay and excuis, We have thoght guid heirby to will and desire you, That ye fail not to caus the said George be ansuerit of that sowme debtfull to him, and contentit in his precept off the first end of that sowme reservit to the dispache of our said Ambassadour, or ony uther part of our taxatioun, being presentlie or that salhappin to cum first in your or your substitutis handis, and that ye prefer his pament to all utheris for the releiff of our said dearest bedfellowis Jowellis ingadged, and our honnour and promeis caus; quherunto we dout not bot ye will have a speciall regaird as ye will mereit Our thankis and do Us acceptable plesure and service. Sua we commit you to God. From Falkland, this xiiij of Junij 1599.

“JAMES R.

“*To our traist Cousing and
Counsallour The Lord of Newbattle.*”

His Majesty, on the 4th April 1601, was pleased to appoint George Heriot as his own jeweller.¹ This was another important step gained. The fees attached to the two offices which he now held were very considerable. So entirely, indeed, did the royal household seem to require Heriot, in his double capacity of goldsmith and cashier, that an apartment in the palace of Holyrood was actually prepared in which he might regularly transact business. It has been computed, that during the ten years which immediately preceded the accession of King James to the English throne, Heriot's bills for the Queen's jewels alone could not amount to less than £50,000 sterling.

Imitating the extravagance of the Court, the principal nobility and gentry of Scotland also vied with one another in the frequency and costliness of their purchases. Like royalty, too, they were often glad to avail themselves, in times of emergency, of pecuniary accommodation from Heriot.²

¹ See Appendix, No. IV.

² Subjoined is the copy of an acknowledgment which Heriot received from her Majesty, on the restitution of a richly set emerald, which she had "engaged:"—

"We Anna, be the grace of God, Quene of Scottis, grantis us presentlie to haif ressaved agane of the hands of our servitour George Heriot younger, our goldsmyth, Ane Imarod set about with dymontis and rubeis in forme of ane fedder, quhilk was ingaget be us and delyverit to the said George be Alexander, lord of Fyvie, of befoir. Be thir presentis, subscriyvit with our hand at Dalkeith, the twenty nynt day of July 1601.

"ANNA R."

In the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts—(MS. in the General Register House, Edinburgh)—the following sums appear to have been paid to George Heriot, by order of the King:—

"1601 Jan. *Item*, for ane Jowell quhairwith his Hienes propynit [presented to] his darrest bedfallow in ane new yeir gift, j^m iij^c xxxiij *li. vj s.*

"1601 Dec. *Item*, for ane greit chenzie of gold with his Hienes

Heriot had frequently in his possession most valuable articles pertaining to the King and Queen. How he should have become, as he actually did, the temporary conservator of certain title-deeds belonging to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, is not very apparent. From what is known, however, of King James's peculiarities in money matters, it seems not unlikely that Heriot held this rather unusual pledge in consequence of some pecuniary advance.¹

Among the original papers preserved in the Charter-Room of the Hospital is a communication of the Queen's, a brief holograph note, addressed to George Heriot, her banker and jeweller.² Miss Agnes Strickland, in her interesting work on the "Lives of the Queens of England," regards this as the first note extant in the Queen's hand, and says, "It is written in the Scottish dialect, while, to the Queen's credit, she had made herself mistress of the English language before she became Queen of England, and wrote and spelled it far better than did her great grand-daughter,

portrait hingand thairat quhilk wes gevin to ane gentilman that come fra the Duik of Magilburkh [Mecklenburg].

vjc xij li. xviiij s. iiij d."

¹ The royal precept is as follows:—

"**REX.**

"George Heriot younger, It is our Will, and We command you, that upoun the sicht heirof, ye delyver to our servitour Johnne Gib, the wryttis concerning our chappell royall within our castell of Sterling, quhilkis ye have in your handis, according to the particular note to be gevin to you be our said servitour Quhairanent thir presentis salbe your warrand. Subscrivit with Our hand At Halyruidhouse, the day of Januar 1603.

JAMES R."

On the original document, Gib the King's "servitour" acknowledges the receipt of several legal instruments or papal bulls, which he particularly enumerates.

² "Gordg Heriatt, I earnestlie dissyr youe present to send me tua hundrethe pundes vithe all expedition becaus I man hest me away presentlie.

"ANNA R."

Queen Anne of Augustan celebrity." This note has no date, but was evidently written by her Majesty when requiring the necessary funds to carry into immediate execution a hurriedly planned visit, during the King's absence, to her son, Prince Henry, who was then under the Earl of Mar in Stirling Castle.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, the British islands were united under one sovereignty, in consequence of the Scottish monarch having been called, by hereditary right, to fill the vacant throne. King James, with no little pageantry, commenced his journey to England, April 5th 1603. Immediately before the cavalcade started, his Majesty took leave in his own peculiar way. "He bade farewell to his Queen in the High Street of Edinburgh. They both were dissolved in tears. The whole population of the metropolis of Scotland witnessed this conjugal parting; and loudly mourned the departure of their Sovereign, and joined their tears to those of his anxious consort."¹ Heriot contributed essentially to the decoration of his royal master's person on this memorable occasion, and furnished him with an abundant supply of valuable rings. The Scottish nobles, in attendance upon his Majesty in his progress southward, were equally indebted to the court-jeweller. Queen Anne appears to have lost no time, after her consort's departure, in summoning Heriot into her presence, and giving him extensive orders. The two months which intervened before she proceeded to London, were spent in making the requisite arrangements, in accomplishing which Heriot's services were frequently required.²

¹ Miss Agnes Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*, vol. vii, p. 384.

² Her orders were of a miscellaneous description. As a specimen we give a few particulars from an original account for jewels and other articles furnished to the Queen, from the 28th January 1603 to 10th August 1604:—

As might be supposed, the removal of the Court from Edinburgh seriously affected the interests of many individuals. Those who, like Heriot, mainly depended upon royalty and its usual retinue, forthwith repaired to the capital. The subject of this memoir was now too important a person, and in various respects too closely connected with his sovereign's arrangements, to be allowed a long absence from his wonted post. Accordingly, we soon find our goldsmith in London, "dwelland foreanent the New Exchange."

It was about this period, though the precise time we do not know, that Christian Marjoribanks, the wife of George Heriot, died; nor have we discovered any particulars respecting her, or the number of her children. Sir Robert Sibbald, in an unpublished work,¹ records the distressing event, that two sons by that marriage perished at sea, while on their passage from Scotland to London. It is remarkable that no other writer² has even alluded to this mournful visitation; but there is no reason to call in ques-

"*Imprimis*, Ane pendant, all sett with diamonds, price thereof, (in *sterling* money) xlviilib; *Item*, for making of a tablett for a portrait, sett with diamonds and rubies, xvilib; *Item*, for a silver chafing dish, waying 47 ounces, xvilib xiiis. vid." In the same bill, the following articles are enumerated:—" *Item*, your Majestie oweth to me of the workmanship, and the gould furnisht to your Majestie's work, made at your entrie in the citie of London, iic xviiiib; *Item*, for making of her Majestie's picture in gold, vilb; *Item*, for making of the Prince's picture in gold, vilb; *Item*, for setting the two pictures in a jewell set with diamonds, viiiib; *Item*, for 2 dossen of lambeskins to keep your Majestie's jewells, at 8s. the dos., xvi s."

¹ *Scotia Illustrata; sive Theatrum Urbium, Arcum, Monasteriorum et Ædium quarundam illustrium in Scotia.* MS., Adv. Lib., Edinb., 33. 3. 22., p. 5.

² Slezer mentions the circumstance (*Theatrum Scotiae*, p. 7, Lond. 1692, folio), but he cannot be regarded as any additional authority, the book being, in reality, but an incomplete and inaccurate version of Sir Robert Sibbald's MS.

tion the accuracy of Sibbald's statement regarding this domestic calamity.

After the lapse of five years, Heriot, abounding in wealth, and high in reputation, returned to Scotland, for the purpose of forming a matrimonial alliance with Alison Primrose, eldest daughter of James Primrose, the grandfather of the first Earl of Rosebery. This marriage, advantageous to both parties, took place at Edinburgh, in the autumn of 1608.¹ The bride was sixteen, and the bridegroom forty-five. James Primrose, the father of nineteen children, was a lawyer by profession; and being a man of no small industry and sagacity, had recommended himself to King James, by whom he was appointed, in 1602, Clerk to the Privy Council, an office which he honourably filled for nearly forty years.² With his second wife Heriot received five thousand merks Scots as her portion; and, as appears from the marriage-contract, he engaged to "joyne and eik thairto" twenty thousand merks, with the view of purchasing land or annual-rents for their mutual advantage.

On returning home Heriot found that his business was daily increasing; and, in the course of a very few months, he was actually unable to procure in London the necessary number of workmen to execute his orders. In these circumstances, a singular method,—in all probability the suggestion of the Queen,—was forthwith adopted. A Government proclamation was issued, calling upon all magistrates throughout the kingdom, to aid the court-jeweller in securing the services of the tradesmen he required.³

¹ See Appendix, No. II, for a copy of the Marriage-contract, dated September 26th 1608.

² Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, vol. ii, p. 402.

³ This curious document was as follows:—"Whereas this gentleman, George Heriott, hir Majesties Jeweller, is commanded to make with speed some worke for hir Majesties use and service, and for the better expediting of the service, is to use the helpe of other workemen of his Trade, besides thoes that are his servants, Theis

In the month of May of the same year, Heriot received a communication from her Majesty, intimating, that having recently got from him to the value of a thousand guineas, she thought it proper, seeing she did not at that moment possess an over-abundance of the current coin of the realm, to place in his hands some substantial articles as security. It is certainly somewhat out of character to find the first Queen of Great Britain resorting to such a humiliating practice. In consideration of having received some rich pendant diamonds, and a large supply of amber grease, civet, and musk, to the value just stated, her Majesty authorizes Heriot to pawn certain jewels enumerated in her precept, and of which she had lost conceit.

Economy could never be reckoned among the virtues of Anne of Denmark. In consequence of her indiscretion, she shortly discovered, that her exalted station did not save her from the anxiety which embarrassment brings in its train. She became melancholy and dispirited in the winter of 1609; and, on inquiry, it was ascertained that her jointure was insufficient to meet the demands of her creditors,¹ of whom Heriot was the principal. The sum of £20,000 sterling was immediately drawn from the public chest for the pay-

are therefore to praye, and require you, and every of you, to bee ayding and assisting unto him, in the taking upp of such workemen as he shall necessarily use for the furthering of the service; Provided alwaies, that the said George Heriott do yeald them such wages for their worke, as in theis cases are usually accustomed: wherof I pray you fayle not. From Whitehall, this 15 of March 1609.

“SUFFOLKE.

“*To all Maiors, Sheriffs, Justicis of Peace, Bayliffis, Cunstables, Hedborouches, and all other his Majesty's Officers, to whome it may appertaine.*”

¹ Miss Agnes Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*, vol. vii, p. 440.

ment of the Queen's debt, and the royal dowry was further increased £3000 a-year.

Heriot met with another severe domestic bereavement in 1612. For a second time he had the misfortune to find himself a widower. Alison Primrose, his beloved wife, was cut off in the flower of her days, on the 16th of April in that year, at the youthful age of twenty. She appears to have been not less remarkable for her piety, amiableness of disposition, and superior mental endowments, than for great personal beauty. The stroke to Heriot and the family connexions was the more severe, as they were actually rejoicing in the prospect that she was on the eve of becoming a mother. The union thus prematurely dissolved had not existed above four years. Her sorrowing husband erected a handsome monument over her remains in St Gregory's parish church, London. Though the church itself was destroyed by the Great Fire, and the site on which it stood now forms part of St Paul's Churchyard, the inscription on the tomb, prettily, though somewhat quaintly expressed, has been preserved.¹

¹ It was as follows :

“ Sanctissimæ et charissimæ Conjugi, ALISONÆ HERIOT, Jacobi Primrosii, Regiæ Majestatis in Sanctiori Concilio Regni Scotiæ Amanuensis filiæ; feminæ omnibus tum animi tum corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu instructissimæ: Mcestissimus ipsius Maritus, GEORGIUS HERIOT, ARMIGER, Regis, Reginae, Principum Henrici et Caroli Gemmarius, bene merenti, non sine lachrymis hoc Monumentum piè posuit.

“ Obiit mensis Aprilis, die 16. Anno Salut. M.DC.XII., Ætatis 20. in ipso flore juventæ, et mihi, parentibus, amicis, tristissimum sui desiderium reliquit.

“ Hic ALICIS PRIMROSA jacet, crudo obruta fato,
 Intempestivas ut Rosa passa manus.
 Nondum bis denos annorum impleverat orbis,
 Pulchra, pudica, patris deliciæ atque viri:
 Quum gravida, heu! nunquam mater, discessit; et inde
 Cura dolorque patri, cura dolorque viro:

The death of Alison Primrose proved a most disastrous event to George Heriot. Two months after her decease, we find him tracing, on a slip of paper, this short but significant sentence:—"She cannot be too much lamented, who could not be too much loved;" a declaration, the sincerity of which we cannot doubt, as it does not appear to have been intended for the public eye. He had no surviving children by marriage; and he continued a widower during the remaining eleven years of his life. Up to his second wife's demise, his character as a man and a Christian was irreproachable. There is a fact, however, connected with his history shortly after this period, which we have no wish to conceal, though we regret being called upon even to advert to it, since it unquestionably leaves a deep stain on his otherwise fair name. The circum-

Non sublata tamen, tantum translata recessit,
Nunc Rosa prima Poli quæ fuit ante Soli."

Translation.—To his most pure and beloved wife, ALISON HERIOT, daughter of James Primrose, his Majesty's Clerk of Privy Council in the kingdom of Scotland; a woman richly endowed with all mental and personal gifts, and by pious education most accomplished, her most sorrowful husband, GEORGE HERIOT, Esquire, Jeweller to the King, Queen, and the princes Henry and Charles, dutifully, affectionately, and not without many a tear, erected this monument.

She died on the 16th of April in the year of Redemption 1612, in the 20th year of her age, in the very flower of her youth, and left to me, her parents, and friends, a very sad cause of regret.

Here lies ALICE PRIMROSE, overwhelmed by a premature fate,

Like a rose untimely crushed by rude hands.

Not yet had she completed twice ten years,

Fair, modest, the darling of her father and husband.

When pregnant, alas! never a mother, she departed; and hence

Care and anguish to her father, care and anguish to her husband;

Not however entirely torn away, but translated, she has withdrawn:

And now she is the *prime rose* of Heaven, who was the *Primrose*
of Earth.

stance to which we refer is, that George Heriot had two illegitimate daughters. It certainly cannot be insinuated that he left them to pine away in indigence and disgrace. He at once acknowledged them; and in this the characteristic qualities of his mind and heart shone forth. With that high sense of honour and justice by which he was eminently distinguished, he exercised towards them the part of an indulgent and a considerate parent; and, as will afterwards appear, made ample testamentary provision for both.

No sooner had the Queen been extricated from her difficulties by the intervention of government, than she speedily became a debtor to her goldsmith to a much greater extent than formerly. In consequence of this, Heriot, with the view of meeting the demands of his creditors, naturally directed his attention to Edinburgh, where he had large sums invested. His cousin, Adam Lawtie, was instructed forthwith to raise the requisite money, by applying to James Primrose, who had in his possession several bonds belonging to his son-in-law.

A lengthened and unpleasant correspondence now ensued betwixt George Heriot and his father-in-law. Primrose declined surrendering the documents, maintaining that a third of the property which George Heriot possessed at his wife's decease would "fall and appertaine to his bairnis." Through Lawtie, the sum of 5000 merks given as "tocher" or portion, was at once offered by Heriot to be restored. Primrose, though he did not persist in his claim to such an extent, intimated to his son-in-law, that he thought it reasonable that Heriot should make restitution of some nine or ten thousand merks expended at his daughter's marriage.¹

¹ Adam Lawtie thus writes to George Heriot on the subject, on the 2d September 1612:—

"Sir, Having considerit your letter at lenth, with the particulars of your gudefather's letter send thairwith, and fullely deliberat

Many letters were exchanged on the subject; and from those which have been preserved, we are constrained to

thairupone I according to your directionis addressit me to your gudefather, and with sik oratorye as I culd. 1. I declaired I had ressav'd letters from you, and then I fully impartit to him the greit favour and affection borne be you to him, and of your eirnest desyre to continew the same, and that it may be mutuall intertened, quhilk ye will for your pairt to your lyfis end, lukiing alwyse to haif a meeting of him. 2. And heirwith declairand to him your present estait and caise, with the Quenes Ma., and of hir Hienes's compts, quhair hir Majestie stands debtour to you, and how for hir service ye had contractit greit debt; and that for keping of your credit ye were forceit, aganis your will, to tak the reddiest of your moyan [property] heir in Scotland quhilk is in his hands to satisfy your creditours, so fer as the same wald reik [reach]. 3. And siklik that he may haif pruiff of your gud will towards him and his bairnes, so that amytye and friendship myt continew, and in memory of your depairtit bedfellow his dochter, ye willit me to mak offer to him in your name (altho ye culd not be obligt be law, bot upone gud weil,) off the soume of fyve thowsand merks scotts, quhilk wes the tocher ye ressav'd with his dochter, upone ane warrant to freith [free] you at his barnes hands and utheris of all that thai myt clame be deceis of his dochter. And heirwith I pat him in memory of the favirubill letter send be himself to you concerning that mater. 4. Than I shew to him that in consideratioun your creditours wer instant to be payit, and that seing ye understud the money quhilk he had of yours in his hands wes gevyn furth upon bands and obligationis maid in his name, and that your creditours culd not accept the obligationis in payment unles it wald pleis him to mak assignationis thairof to your self and in your name. And having used sik persuasyve arguments to him as I thocht maist meit, he hard me at lenth, and efter lang conference he for answer deliberatly, in plane termes, protestit be solem aith, that befoir ye wrait to him of that mater, and that he had conferred with his brother Archibald thairanent, he never thocht nor dreamed of sik a purpos, or that any thing culd befall to him or his bairnes be deceis of his dochter. And quhen, as I begouth [began] to reterat to him, that nothing be law wald fall to thame, bot that out of your gude will, for a testimony of the remembrance of your wyf, and to intertening friendship betwix you and him, ye wald willingly impart to him agane your tocher. He then shairply answerit (by my

say, that James Primrose does not appear to advantage. It is clear that he was bent on benefiting the junior members of his family at Heriot's expense.¹

expectatioune), That gif nothing wald fall to him be law, than he wald haif nane of your geir upone no respect. Bot gif any thing wald fall to him or his bairnes he wald first have quhat will fall be law."

¹ The son-in-law's opinion of Primrose is explicitly given in the subjoined letter, which he addressed to Adam Lawtie. From the same communication we also learn that Heriot had been in an infirm state of health, but was slowly recovering.

"WELBELOVED CUSINE,

"Yours of the 25 of September last came to my hands the first of this instant, together with a bill of exchange by the deliverance of one James Grame, to whom I have payed in full discharge of the said bill, the some of 27£. 15s. currant money of England. In your said leter you did signifie the receat of my leters of the 6 of August last, and of the apearance ther is of some end of that mater in contraversie betwixt my goodfather and me, which I do heartilye wish: it being a bissiness so unworthie of my friend's travells. As concerning that apologie which you thinke he myndes to wryte, I do not much regard it, being asured to find much more friendship in his words, then ever I have in his actiones. In a word, as God has comanded, I am resolved to seek peace, and followe after it, and leave him to his owne humors till his tyme come as I thank God myne is, when he maye get leasure to pannse [think] upon his oversights, of which number he maye peradventure reckone his subtle and temporisinge dealling with me to be one.

"I did since send you a litle packet, wherin was a leter to Archibald Primrose, another to James Guthrie, and the third to yourself. I did therin wryte you, that by God's mercifull providence, I am lyke to recover of that heavye disease wherwith I have bene so long and dangerouslye afflicted; for, as I did wryte to you the swalling is much diminished, and the humore doth daylye resolve, so that I hope, by God's grace, to have yet some small respitt of my lyfe, which I pray God may be accompanied with his holye blissing, wherunto I do recomend yourself, and all yours, and rests

Your verye lovinge Cusine,

GEO. HERIOTE.

London, the 4 of October 1616.

This unpleasant business was at length amicably compromised, through the friendly interference of Lord Binning, who afterwards became the first Earl of Haddington.

Although Heriot could not entirely monopolize the goldsmith and jewellery trade in London, he had at least a very large share of both the royal and the public patronage. His advice was always taken by the Crown in reference to matters which immediately concerned his business.¹

It was about this time, that Heriot, now a creditor of the Crown to the amount of £15,000 sterling, was compelled, on account of the inconvenience which the want of it occasioned, to memorialize their Majesties, as well as the Privy-Council, on the subject.²

¹ The following document, signed by the Privy-Council, explains what we mean :—

“ After our very hearty commendations. Wheras his Majestie is pleased to make sale of some unserviceable plate in the jewell house, and likewise of some stones and jewells sett in the said plate, theis salbe to will and require you to make your present repaire to the jewell hous, to view the parcells set apart and appointed to be sould and therupon to report unto us what course is to be taken for his Majestie’s best advantage and profit in the sale of the same. And so we byd you heartely farewell. From Whithall, this 3. of December 1619.

“ Your Loving friends,

“ G. CANT.

“ LA. WINTON.

“ ROBERT NAUNTON.

“ FULTE GRAUILL.

“ JUL. CÆSAR.

“ *To our very Loving Friend*

GEORGE HERIOTTE,

His Majestie’s Jewellour.

² The original copies of the petitions referred to are preserved in the Hospital. The one addressed to the Queen evinces considerable tact and cleverness on the part of the Court-Jeweller.

“ *To the Queen’s most excellent Majestie :*

“ *The humble Petition of George Heriot, your Majestie’s Servant.*

“ Most humbly sheweth, that, whereas the last time your gra-

The petition¹ to the King, who was also an excellent customer, will be perused with interest. He speaks of

gracious Majestie was pleased to admit your suppliant to your royal presence, it then pleased your highnes to regret that your gracious intentiones towards the payments of your debts, were much hindered by the scarcetye of your majestie's treasure, whereupon your suppliant did resolve, and as he still doeth, to forbear to trouble or importune your Majestie until it suld pleas God to second your royal dispositione with greater plentye than now is. Onlye his most humble suite, at this time, is, in regaird of the extreame burden of interests wherewith he is borne downe, and which he must shortlye either paye, or perish, together with some other urgent necessities,—That your majestie wald be graciously pleased to give your highness' warrant to the right honourable the lord ——, for the discharge of the raymment of an account acknowledged, under your majesty's hand, and direct to the lord Knyvet, in anno. 1613, together with some other litle things, delivered, for your Majestie, to Arthur Bodrane, page of your Majestie's bedchamber, for your majestie's use, in July and August last past, and your petitioner shall ever pray, &c."

¹ " *To the King's most excellent Majestie :*

" *The humble Petition of George Heriot, your Majestie's Jeweller.*

" Most humblie shewing to your Majestie,—That wher there is dew unto your Majestie's suppliant the some of Eighteene thousand pounds sterlinge, and above, as maye appeare be sundrye privie seales for payment of the most part of the said somme in februarie 1611, which remaineth yet unpaid. The wante whereof hes brought your Hignes' suppliant to so hard an extremitie as he hath beene inforced, for maintaininge of his credite, to take upon interest above the some of fyfteine thousand pounds, ingaginge his friends—and layinge to pawne all his stock of Jewells and comodities wherein he is accustomed to deale, to his utter overthrowe, not havinge them in his hands to sell for his benefite when there is occasione, all which he protesteth and avoweth in the faith of a Christian and honest man to be true, as he hath here informed.

" His humble suite unto your most excellent Majestie is, that in consideration of his readinesse of deliverye to your Majestie's use, not onlye his owne estate, bot lykewyse whatsoever his credite could procure, and of his twentie four yeares service to your Majestie, the Queene, and your royal children, without havinge ever sought or

having served their Majesties and their royal offspring for the long period of twenty-four years, "without having ever sought or obtained any recompence for the same, as others of his profession and meaner desert have had." Both documents present us with a strange picture of the times.

A favourable answer was given to his Petitions, though not to a great amount; and Heriot was thus enabled to satisfy his correspondents in Portugal and Spain, whence he regularly obtained precious stones, jewels, &c.

From a letter of Mr James Lawtie, advocate, dated December 15th 1621, it appears that George Heriot was intent on purchasing landed property in the vicinity of Edinburgh; and that he had been blaming his cousin for allowing several estates, which were in the market, to escape. This Lawtie assures him was not the case.¹

Heriot had long been a considerable land owner in Eng-

obtained any recompence for the same, as uthers of his professione and meaner deserte hes had;—To be graciouslye pleased to comiserate the hard estate your suppliant is brought to, so as he maye have satisfaction of that which hath bene so longe owing, with allowance of such consideration for his forbearance since the graunt of the Privy Seales untill his time of payment, as he himself doth paye to save his credite and to keepe him from being utterlye undone, which utherwyse he can by no meanes prevent: And as he is in deutie bound shall ever praye for your Majestie's long and prosperous reigne."

¹ "As for Pilrige," says he, "it wes wadsett [mortgaged] befor to Mr James Rayth, quha as yet reteanis the possessione. As for Gosfurd, for my self I thocht it not ane meitt bargane for you; for it is bot twentie chalderis at the farrest, and the price of it is fourtie thowsand pundis, so I wald have bein loathe to haive imbarket yow therin. Bott ther ar bargains anewe, and daylie rying, in respect of this Act anent the annuellis. Therfor, Sir, guve me ane warrand under your hand to deall, and designe the place quhare; for ye man be assured, that bargains neir Edinburghe are hard. Bott if ye will goe to the countreye, I shall be ansuerabill for bargains for twentie thowsand pundis shortlie."

land, having, in addition to house property in St Martin's-in-the-Fields, purchased an estate at Roehampton, in the parish of Putney, near London. But, anxious to invest his money in Scotland, he had several interviews with certain of his countrymen in the metropolis who wished to dispose of their paternal acres. In September 1622, for instance, Adam Lawtie wrote to Heriot regarding the estates of Broughton and Pilrig, near Edinburgh, which were then for sale; and, in another epistle, written on the last day of the same year, he intimated to him, that the Earl of Roxburgh expressed his surprise, that Heriot had not formerly signified to Lawtie, an intention to purchase from that nobleman the superiorities of the Canongate, Canonmills, and certain other lands pertaining to the barony of Broughton. It is quite evident from this communication, that Heriot must have had several interviews with the Earl while in London, respecting this property. His cousin, however, recommends him not to think of purchasing without a personal inspection of the lands. Heriot's declining health must have been the reason of his not having given the directions which the Earl expected; and the same cause rendered a visit to Scotland utterly impossible. It will afterwards be noticed, that the estate of Broughton and other conterminous lands were purchased shortly after Heriot's decease.

It is gratifying and instructive to behold a person rising to distinction and opulence by his excellent character, talents, and indefatigable industry, and judiciously bequeathing a large sum for benevolent purposes. A notable instance of this is presented to us in the life of George Heriot, whose name is now identified with the most splendid charity of which his country can boast. In the *Disposition and Assignation*¹ of his property, dated September 3, 1623

¹ See Appendix, No. V, for a copy of this document, hitherto unprinted.

the first mention is made of his wish to found the Hospital.¹

Heriot being apprehensive that the bulk of his property might, contrary to his wishes, be inherited by the daugh-

¹ The following is an extract from the above document:—

“And forsamikle as I intend, be Goddis grace, in the zeale off pietie, to found and erect ane publick, pious, and charitable worke within the said burgh of Edinburgh, to the glorie of God, ffor the publick weill and ornament of the said burgh of Edinburgh, ffor the honour and dew regaird quhilk I have and bears to my native soyle, and mother citie of Edinburgh forsaid; and in imitatione of the publick, pious, and religious work foundat within the citie of London called Chrystis Hospital thair, to be callit in all tyme coming*

Hospital and Seminarie of Orphans, for educatione, nursing, and upbringing of youth, being puir orphans and fathirles childrene of decayit burgesses and freemen of the said burgh, destitut and left without meanes; to such competent number as the means and mentenance allowit thairupon are able to afforde, quhair they may have some reasonable allowance for thir mentenance of food, ludging, and rayment within the samyn Hospital and Seminarie, and thir to be keipte at schole and pious exercise, or at the Grammar Schole of the said burgh, as the Prowest, Baillies, and Counsale of the said burghe for the tyme shall think expedient, aye and whill thai be full fyfteine yeiris of age competent, at quhilk tyme they may be [set] furth in prentischips to learne some honest trade or occupatione, or utherways send to colledgis or universities, to the scholes, according to their capacities and conforme to the rule and ordour to be at more at large set down and expressit be me, ather apart or in my letter will and testament thairanent.”

“In the quhilk foundatione, mortifications, and securities thereanent, it is and shal be expreslie provided, that I, my airis-male, and successouris, shall remane and continue due and lawfull Patrons of the samyne foundatione, mortificatione, and institutione, and the said Prowest, Baillies, and Counsale of Edinburgh for the tyme, and ther successours (in whose favouris the samyne is fundat, dot-ed, and mortified), dew and lawfull administratours, directours, guyers, governours, and rewlars of the samyn pious and publick institutione, and that my friends and kinsfolkis shal be first preferred as occasion presentis.”

* Heriot, with great modesty, leaves the *naming* of his Hospital to those whom he might appoint to carry his intentions into effect.

ter and only child of Patrick, his deceased brother, anxiously consulted his professional friends how such a result might be legally prevented. Adam Lawtie, in a letter written at Edinburgh, on the 24th October 1623, acknowledges the receipt of a communication on this subject; and in a very judicious reply, which is too long to be here inserted manifests a truly Christian spirit towards his cousin.¹

Heriot seems to have lost no time in acting upon the counsel of his legal adviser, who appears to have taken the opinion of the most eminent lawyers in the Scottish Metropolis.²

¹ Let the following extract suffice :

“SIR, My dewtie remembred. I haiff ressaved your letter the xxi. of October instant, send from you to me of the dait at Londoun the xxviii. of September last. At the reding quhairof, being thairby certifeit of your present havye seiknes and disease: I am sory at my hairt, as God is my witnes, praying his divyne Majestie to comfort you with his Holye Spireit, and thairwith to assist you to tak in patience his saynd [message or messenger] in quhais hands the power and strenth lyes onely to relieff you. The contentis of your letter, as I tak thame up are, ane greiff in your mynd ye haif consaved, that giff it sall pleis God to call upone you, your warldly efaris are not so settled as ye wald wishe, for the secluding of your Neyce ffra all successioun to be air to you in your airship, lands, rentis, annuellis, guds or gier movibill or unmovabill, quhilk she may craiff or clame as air to you be your deceis; as als the feir ye haif consaved that upon the deid-bed or otherways ye cannot gude-ly dispone the same by your latter Will or Testament as ye wald.”

² In reference to this very subject, we are enabled to subjoin an excellent letter which he then received from his nephew Alexander Ramsay :—

“RIGHT WORSCHIPFULL SIR,

“I receavit your letters upon the 21 of October last. As your Worshipfull craves informatioun and resolutioun about you W^{ll} estait in Scotland, that it may be made lyable to your W^{ll}'s last Will and Testament, and that the conceptiouns and caisses of law drawin up be Mr Thomas Wilsoune may be considerit and advysit thairwith, and that consultatioun micht be had be the best learnit lawyers for your W^{ll} better resolutioun. Adam Latie being weill expert and certified with the lyk subject, hes

George Heriot having thus wisely "set his house in order," serenely awaited the issue of his protracted illness, and looked forward to the solemn hour of his departure with becoming resignation, humility, and Christian fortitude. He died in London at the age of sixty years, on the 12th February 1623-4, and was interred in his own parish church, of St Martin's-in-the-Fields, on the 20th of the same month. Every thing connected with his burial was conducted in a manner becoming the station and character of the deceased.¹

taine upon him to gife satisfioun and full resolutioun into your W^{ll} in every point theirof, and oblischis him that the samyn sall be als valueabill as gife the best learnit had declarit the samyn quhilk is ane solid and suir way to gette your W^{ll} hail estait in Scotland quhilk is ather heretable or moveabill both to the contentment of you W^{ll}, and comfort of your W^{ll} friends, but any advantage to any appeirand air. The quhilk he has schawin the samyn be his letter into your W^{ll} in most evident and plaine termes, quhilk is according to the solid rewills of our law quhilk cannot be questionabill. And as to the informatioun of Mr Thomas Wilsonne he holds to be to no purpose, but ydle curiosities; and as concerning the speache and conference betwix Sir Jon Scot and your W^{ll}, he thinks it to be ane ydle suppositioun, but not ane reall practise, and rejects the samyn. And as for your W^{ll} seikness and indispositioun, quhilk saveing the good plesure of God, I regrait heavilie fra my soule, and beseichis God wha is the perfytt phesition both of body and soule, to cuir the infirmities and diseases of your body and soule, and as the outward man decayes, so the inward man may grow in the graces of his Spirit; and to blis your W^{ll} with all happines competent to this lyfe, and to crowne your W^{ll} with immortalitie in the lyfe to cum. Now, recomending your W^{ll} to God from my soule, and to his grace for ever. Amen.

"Your Servant,

"ALEX. RAMSAY.

"From Edinburghe 24 of October 1623."

¹ An exact record of the expenses incurred on that occasion has been preserved; and from that curious document we here transcribe a few extracts, as illustrative of the custom and usual charges at that period:—

'1623, March 1. The Churchwardens of the parishe of Saint Martin's in the fields, for the opening of the

According to Sir Robert Sibbald,¹ an oration was pronounced at his grave, by Dr Balcanquall, one of his earliest and most attached friends. Dr Mackenzie, who was Physician to Heriot's Hospital in the commencement of the eighteenth century, mentions that this discourse was printed; though, as far as we can ascertain, no copy is known to exist. Speaking of the founder, Dr Mackenzie says, "Dr Walter Balcanquall, Dean of Rochester, who preached his funeral sermon, informs us that he was a person endowed with all Christian virtues; a most fervent and zealous worshipper of God, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; a loyal and faithful subject: and that, as God had blessed him with great riches, so never was there any that made better use of them."

If any monument to George Heriot ever existed in St

ground and all uther Church duties, for the buriall of the deceased, the some of	£7 6 0
1623. March 1. John Phillpott, Roughe-dragon Herald in full discharge of all duties belonging to Herald-erye; as lykewise in full satisfaction of fower dozen of Scutchiones [probably for the House and Hearse],	14 13 4
— March 3. Thomas Devaulx, operator, in recompenses of his paines,	10 0 0
— March 8. Edward Depleurs and Edward Taylor, Apothecaries and partners, full of all reckonings from the beginning of the world to this daye,	38 0 0
— March 9. Mr Terrie, one of the executors, for three mourning clokes; one unto himselfe, another unto Mr Delaune, the other executor, and one unto Mr Sharpe, &c.	16 0 0
— William Adamson, given for bread distributed to the poor,	5 0 0
— John Turnbull for the coffin,	1 7 0
1624, April 6. Gedeon Delaune, for Apothecaries bill for Mr Herriotte, and some of his ffamilie; imbalmeinge of his last wyfe, and himselfe,—all from January 1621, unto his buriall,	23 13 10

¹ Scotia Illustrata, &c. MS. Adv. Lib. Edinb. 33: 3: 22.

Martin's-in-the-Fields, it must have perished along with that Church. The present edifice was built entirely from the foundation in 1712; and we cannot learn that there are any tablets or inscriptions in it whatever of a previous date, or that were transferred from the old building.¹

A portrait of George Heriot was painted by Paul Vansomer, an artist of considerable distinction, and a great favourite at Court.²

In connection with the Founder's personal history it may here be mentioned, that from this portrait, which was "brocht hame be the Lord Register," the stone statue which adorns the Hospital was made.³ The portrait, however, that is now in the Hospital, is not the original by Vansomer, but only a copy by George Scougall, a Scottish painter, who flourished towards the close of the seventeenth century. This picture represents Heriot apparently in the

¹ The late Rev. R. H. Barham, B.A., of St Paul's London, favoured the author with a friendly communication in regard to this matter. "What I sent," says Mr Barham, "to Sir Walter Scott, and to which he alludes in the Notes to his last edition of "Nigel," was the epitaph on Heriot's 2d wife, Alison Primrose, who was buried in Old St Paul's (where there was a monument to her memory), and was registered at St George's, my former Rectory, the Parish Church of which was, before the fire of London, attached to the old Cathedral, of which it formed the south-eastern angle, as may be seen in the old prints. The entry in the burial Register is, 'Mrs Alison wife of Mr George Heriott gentleman 20 April 1612.'"

² To this portrait, Mr Gideon De Laune, one of the executors of Heriot's Will, refers in a letter, dated at London, May 20th 1637, and addressed to the Town Council and Ministers of Edinburgh, in the following touching paragraph:—

"And because my Lord Register [Sir John Hay of Barro] would have borrowed Mr Heriot his picture, to have made another by it, to be set in some place at your Honours' pleasure at Edinburg, I have entreated his Lordshipe to accept this originall for your Honours, which I dedicat gladly to that use. It may pleasure them that never saw him: in me, his remembrance cannot die."

³ The late Sir John Sinclair, in his account of Aberdeen (Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. xix, p. 231), speaking of the works

vigour of life, habited in the court dress of the time, with a richly embroidered mantle, and an ample lawn ruff or collar. It has been observed that the fair hair which overshades the thoughtful brow and calm calculating eye, with the cast of humour on the lower part of the countenance, are all indicative of the genuine Scottish character, and well distinguish a personage fitted to move steadily and wisely through the world, with a strength of resolution to ensure success, and a disposition to enjoy it.¹

There is also preserved in the Hospital an original portrait of George Heriot, taken in 1589, when he was in his twenty-sixth year.²

Sir Walter Scott, in his well known-work of fiction entitled "*The Fortunes of Nigel*,"³ awakened a deep interest in the public mind in favour of George Heriot. In the introduction to this historical romance, he observes:— "As worth of character, goodness of heart, and rectitude of principle, were necessary to one who laid no claim to high birth, I made free with the name of a person who has left the most magnificent proofs of his benevolence and charity,

of George Jamieson, the portrait painter, enumerates, by mistake, a picture of George Heriot, preserved in his Hospital at Edinburgh.

¹ See Historical and Descriptive Account of George Heriot's Hospital, Edin. 1827, p. 8. This small work, illustrated with engravings, was edited by the Rev. Thomas Thomson.

² In the year 1807, David, Earl of Buchan, presented this painting to the Governors, along with the one of the Founder's father, previously noticed. The two portraits of the subject of this Memoir, have been engraved. The one representing him at the age of 26, appears as a frontispiece to the sixth volume of the literary periodical entitled "*The Bee*," vol. vi, accompanied by a short biographical sketch by Lord Buchan. Of the other painting, the folio-sized print of 1743, engraved by the brothers John and Charles Esplin, who were educated in Heriot's Hospital, is decidedly the best.

³ See *George Heriot; or the Fortunes of Nigel*. Dramatized by William Henry Murray, Esq., of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, pp. 77. John Anderson, jun., Edin. 1823. 18mo.

that the capital of Scotland has to display. The Founder of such a charity as this may be reasonably supposed to have walked through life with a steady pace, and an observant eye, neglecting no opportunity of assisting those who were not possessed of the experience necessary for their own guidance. In supposing his efforts directed to the benefit of a young nobleman, misguided by the aristocratic haughtiness of his own time, and the prevailing tone of selfish luxury which seems peculiar to ours, as well as the seductions of pleasure which are predominant in all, some amusement, or even some advantage, might, I thought, be derived from the manner in which I might bring the exertions of this civic mentor to bear in his pupil's behalf. I am, I own, no great believer in the moral utility to be derived from fictitious compositions; yet, if in any case a word spoken in season may be of advantage to a young person, it must surely be when it calls upon him to attend to the voice of principle and self-denial, instead of that of precipitate passion. Something, I hoped, might be done not altogether unworthy the fame which George Heriot has secured by the lasting benefits he has bestowed on his country."

The pencil of the late Sir William Allan, another distinguished Scotsman, was successfully employed in portraying a most interesting epoch in the history of George Heriot,—the period when the thought first arose in his mind to erect an Hospital. The Founder is represented by the artist as relieving the widow and the fatherless. Having read the petition of his poor widowed country-woman, Heriot is supposed to be looking upon a pallid child which stands trembling by its mother; and, reflecting upon the munificent establishment of Christ Church, London, to be wishing that some similar refuge for such destitute orphans existed in his own country. This wish was "father to the deed" which immortalized his name.¹

¹ Sir William Allan's painting came into the possession of

To eulogize such a man as George Heriot would be superfluous ; he has left a more lasting monument to perpetuate his name and character than any memorial that gratitude could conceive or rhetoric express.

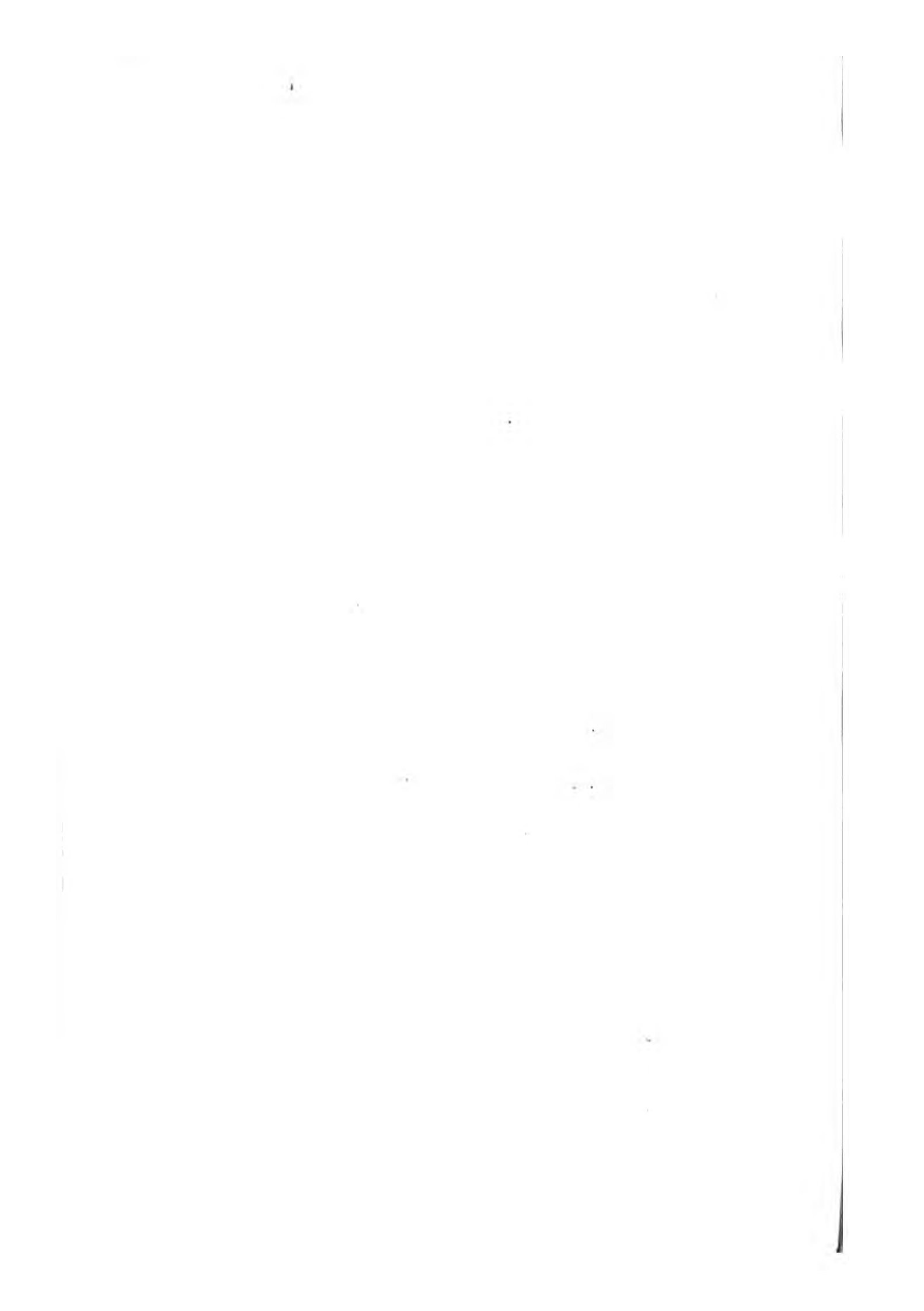
Edward Harwick, Esq., Sheffield, on the 29th of May 1841, having been previously purchased for the sum of £250 by "the Association for the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland."



HISTORY
OF
GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

“ Heriot's Hospital is one of the proudest ornaments of Edinburgh,
and is equally distinguished for the purposes of the Institu-
tion, and the excellence of the administration.”

SIR WALTER SCOTT.



HISTORY

OF

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER I.

1624-1658.

ON opening the last Will and Testament¹ of GEORGE HERIOT, dated 10th December 1623, it was found that, independently of lands and houses, his property consisted of a very valuable stock of jewels, of debts due by the royal family, and the nobility and gentry, also of money lent on heritable security. That Heriot had not forgotten his relations and intimate friends, as well as his dependants, while he bequeathed a large sum for a truly benevolent object in Edinburgh, will best be shown by an analysis of his last Testament.

To Franchischetta Heriot, the only child of his deceased brother Patrick,² he bequeathed 500 marks English. By the Disposition and Assignment,³ his sister, Margaret, had,

¹ For a copy of the Will, see Appendix, No. VI.

² Patrick Heriot had settled at Genoa, and married there into an Italian family. The only issue of this union was a daughter. The steps which she took in regard to her uncle's settlement are noticed on page 38.

³ See Appendix, No. V.

in addition to her former allowance, a life-pension of one hundred pounds sterling; and her five children had been amply provided for. To the poor belonging to the parish of St Martin's-in-the-Fields he left £10, and double that amount to those of the French Reformed Congregation in London. To his step-brother, James Heriot, who succeeded him as court-jeweller, he leaves £2000, of which the fourth-part was to be given him in jewels, "such as he traded in." Thomas Heriot, another step-brother, gets £1000 in cash, besides India stock to the same value. To Christian Blaw, his father's widow, he assigned a life-rent of 500 marks English, with the proviso that, at her death, the principal was to go to her daughters, Christian and Sybilla Heriot. The last two, as also their sisters, Janet and Marion, were to receive a similar sum to their mother's, and on the like conditions. Some other legacies are mentioned such as one of £30 to Mr Gilbert Primrose, Minister of the French Church in London, and a relation of his second wife; and £40 to Margaret Robinson, one of his kinswomen. After a few remissions of debt, and legacies to old servants, he intimated his pleasure in regard to his two illegitimate daughters. To Elizabeth Band, a girl of ten years of age, and the elder of the two, he gave his copy-hold estate at Roehampton, in the county of Surrey; and to Margaret Scot, the other child, he left valuable house-property in London. Both were placed wholly under the care of his "very loving and kind friends, Robert Johnstone, LL.D., gentleman, William Terrie, goldsmith, and Gideon De Laune, apothecary, all of London;" and whom he appointed the executors of his last Will and Testament. He also nominated and ordained his "worthy good friends," Mr James Maxwell, of his Majesty's bedchamber; Walter Balcanquall, D.D., Master of the Savoy; and Mr Walter Alexander, Gentleman-usher to the Prince of Wales, as *overseers* and *supervisors* of his last Will. The prominent article of George Heriot's Will followed the no-

mination of the executors and supervisors. It directed that all the surplus of his estate shall go to the Provost, Bailies, Ministers (of the Established church), and the Town Council of Edinburgh, for founding and erecting an Hospital in that city; and for purchasing land to belong in perpetuity to the Institution, to be employed for the maintenance, relief, bringing up, and educating, as far as the means will allow, of so many poor fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh. Heriot willed that his Hospital should be governed by statutes, either made by himself or formed and signed after his death by Dr Balcanquall. The Lord Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and Town Councillors of Edinburgh were declared Perpetual Governors; and into their hands the executors were directed to render a satisfactory account, within six months after the testator's decease. In the event of mal-administration or non-performance on the part of the Governors of the Hospital, the Chancellor of Scotland, the two Archbishops,¹ the President of the College of Justice, and the Lord Advocate, were appointed forthwith to institute an investigation as to the truth of any such allegation, and, if proven, the whole funds of the Institution were to go to the University of St Andrews, for the support of as many "poor scholars" as the rector and professors there shall appoint.

By a Codicil to his Will, bearing date the 21st January 1623 (according to the mode of computation of time then known in England, but being in reality the month immediately succeeding the date of his Will), George Heriot confirmed and ratified his said latter Testament, and gave further directions to Dr Balcanquall regarding the intended Hospital. He also bequeathed divers others legacies to certain individuals, and declared it his pleasure that ten exhibitioners or bursars in the college of Edinburgh, should,

¹ Episcopacy was at that time the established form of Church government in Scotland.

in all time coming, receive such an annual sum as the funds of his charity would permit. After the Testator's death, the Will and Codicil were duly proved by his Executors, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 16th of February following.

As soon as the corporation and the clergy named in the Will, received an official announcement of George Heriot's important bequest to the city, they immediately despatched to London Mr John Hay, advocate, then town-clerk of Edinburgh, and empowered him, as their commissioner, to receive the funds.¹

It may not be inappropriate, in this place, to furnish a few biographical notices of two individuals, Dr Balcanquall and Dr Robert Johnstone, who were intrusted by Heriot to take a special charge of his affairs after his death. There is no reason to suppose that the other individuals associated with him were, in any respect, negligent in the discharge of their duty. As Balcanquall and Johnstone, however, were extremely active and useful, and will be repeatedly mentioned in the sequel of our narrative, and as their names are identified with the literary and ecclesiastical history of their country, no apology seems necessary for briefly introducing them to the reader.

Walter Balcanquall, D.D., the nephew of George Heriot, was born at Edinburgh about the year 1586. His father, of the same name, was nearly forty-three years one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and died there in 1616. The subject of this notice received his early education in his native city, and at its university took the degree of M.A. in July 1609. Two years afterwards, having resolved to study for the English Church, he repaired to Cambridge, and entered at Pembroke-Hall, where he was admitted as a Fellow. In 1618 he was incorporated at Oxford as Ba-

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 1.

chelor of Divinity.¹ King James became his patron, and appointed him one of his chaplains, and Master of the Savoy. The Savoy, so called from an earl of that name, was an ancient charitable foundation in London for aged people. The Mastership of this wealthy almshouse Balcanquall resigned whilst abroad at the Synod of Dort, whither he was sent by his Majesty.² Before proceeding thither, Balcanquall received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from the University of Oxford. On his return from Holland he was re-appointed to the Savoy, and received other clerical preferment. So high did he stand in his sovereign's estimation, that he was promoted to the Deanery of Rochester, in which he was installed March 12th, 1624.

Robert Johnstone, LL.D., a cadet "of the House of Newbie in Annandale,"³ was a native of Edinburgh. He was "the son of an honest citizen, and was bred in the college."⁴ Though he had devoted his attention to the study of law, and had settled in London, where he resided

¹ See Principal Baillie's Letters and Journals, edited for the Bannatyne Club, by David Laing, Esq., vol. i, p. 478. 4to.

² Some papers regarding Dr Balcanquall will be found in the Proceedings of the Synod of Dort, and in Hale's Correspondence.

³ The following inscription, for which the author is indebted to his early and esteemed friend, the Rev. John Sime, late Chaplain of Trinity College Hospital, Edinburgh, appears among many others of a similar kind in the chapel of that ancient and valuable institution:—

"Docter Robert Johnstone, of the House of Newbie in Annandale, ane eminent lawier, among severall other considerable soumes left by him in *Anno* 1640, to be improven unto certaine pious and charitable uses in this city, did bequeath 18,000 merks, which, according to the laudable intentione of this munificent Benefactor, the Good Toune applyed for advancing the Religious and charitable ends of this Hospital. By which Donary, as by the many other Acts of his Liberality, this great Donator hath propagated an lasting Monument of his pietie to posterity."

⁴ Craufurd's Hist. of the Univ. of Edinburgh, p. 140.

the greater part of his life, moving in the best society, we are not aware of the precise nature of his avocations. That he did follow some lucrative branch of the legal profession is certain. His habits, however, were decidedly literary; and his intellectual character and sound scholarship are apparent in his published history of the affairs of Britain and certain other European nations. This work, consisting of a large folio volume, written in Latin, is deserving of high eulogy.¹ In the selection of Dr Johnstone as one of his executors, is afforded another proof of the penetration of the pious Founder. Of Dr Johnstone's sagacity, accuracy, and fine generous feeling, as well as of his deep anxiety that George Heriot's noble bequest should be made available to the erection and support of the intended Hospital, there exists the most satisfactory evidence.

In consequence of the steps which Heriot's niece took for the furtherance of her own interests, various obstacles were thrown in the way of a settlement with the executors. She and her husband, John Cerar, came from Genoa and had repeated interviews with Dr Johnstone and his colleagues in London. She finally consented to ratify her uncle's Disposition and Last Will on receiving 4000 merks scots.²

The earliest preserved communication of Dr Balcanquhall to the governors is dated from his official residence in the "Savoy, this 5 of January 1626, *stilo loci*."³

¹ See Dr Irving's Lives of Scottish Writers, vol. i, pp. 293-4.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 42. The documents obtained from Italy to establish Franchischetta Heriot's claims, have been preserved. See also Inquisit. Special, Edinb., 527 and 1173 (December 1624).

³ It is as follows:—

"My verie good Lord, and the rest of your Grave Senate,—I am very glaid to find by your letter my hope confirmed concerning your cair in bringing to some happie conclusion that pious woork whairwith yourselves and I am intrusted. As all this interim I never was wanting in my concurrence with your Commissionar, so

On receipt of this letter, the Curators directed an answer to be sent to Balcanquall, "with heartie thankis for his paines taken in thaire effaires and concurrence with Mr John Hay thaire commissioner."¹ The Governors cannot be charged with remissness in attending to the Heriot trust; and they had already received considerable sums of money due to the estate by certain noblemen in Scotland. Active themselves, they seem to have thought that those charged with the winding up of matters in London were not sufficiently diligent.² But the executors, who by no means slept at their post, had difficulties to contend with, for which the Governors had not made sufficient allowance.

In July 1626, the Governors commenced their valuable purchases in the vicinity of Edinburgh, by acquiring from Thomas Fleming, a large portion of the estate of Broughton, extending to eighty-six acres and a half, together with the lands of Middledrum and Three Riggs, for 33,600 merks; and by agreeing with John Maxwell for his lands

have I not been nowe in perfyting the Executor's accompts and all uther maner of transactions with them, whair of I make no question but that his frequencie of letters will spair me the labour of giving you ane account.

"At the spring, when the wayes begin to growe to be any thing fair, by God his grace, I shall make it knowen by my presence among you, how fordward you shall find me to condescend to all your conveniences; befoir which tyme I desyre to be ane humble suitor to you, that you would be pleased to think of some fittest place for building and uther accomodations, that so at my comming I may find things in all possible forwardnes."

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 86.

² Hence, on the very day on which they wrote to the Master of the Savoy, we find this entry in the Records of the Hospital:—"Forsamekill as the Counsell being informed that the debtis of umquhile George Heriot has not been gathered in so diligentlie be the Executors as wes expected, and not willing that they sould lye any longer over, Thairfor, ordaines ane letter to be direct to Maister Johne Hay, for taking ordour with the saids debtis, and putting end to that business the best he can."

of Lochflatt, and with the laird of Lugtoun for the superiority of the same, together with "the patronage of St Andro and St Katherine," for 18,500 merks.¹

The meetings of the Governors from the very first were conducted in the most orderly manner; and it is gratifying to observe the scrupulous exactness which characterizes the whole proceedings.²

It was erroneously stated by Maitland,³ more than a century ago, and it has frequently been asserted since, that George Heriot bequeathed £43,608, 11s. 3d. sterling, for the erection and maintenance of his Hospital. This is nearly double the amount of what was actually received.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, pp. 71, 79, and 90. As it may interest some to know the agricultural annual value of the first property acquired by the Governors, an extract from the Records, under date Jan. 10, 1627, is here subjoined:—

"Aggreis with the fermereris [farmers] of the lands of Brughtoun pertening to the guid towne as feoffis in trust of the hospitall founded by umquhile George Heriot for this yeiris pryce of thair fermes of the saids lands: viz., vi lib. xiiis. and iiijd. for ilk boll bear, and seavin pund for ilk boll quhyt, to be paid at pasche nixt."—*Ib.*, p. 86.

² The practice for the senior minister present to open the meetings of the General Board with prayer, and the youngest to close it, seems to have existed at a very early period. On the fly-leaf of an old volume of the Hospital Records, there appears the following:—
"Prayer at the convening of the Counsall, Anno 1627:—

"O gracious God and loving Father, We humbly beseik thy holie Maiestie for thy Chryst's saik, to be present in mercie with us in giving thy blissing till all our affaires. And seing thou art onlie wyse, be thou our wisdome in all our adoes, and grant that, all particularitie and corrupt affectiones quhatsumeuer sett asyde, we may deale in all maters presentit to us with upright hairts and single eyes as in thy presence, swa that the fruit of our travellis, be thy speciall gracie, may alwayes tend to the glorie of thy name, and wealfaire of this our native Town, and comfort of euerie youthfull member of the same, through Jesus Chryst our onlie Lord and Savure. So be it."

³ History of Edinburgh, 1753, p. 439, folio.

Maitland's blunder, caused by his inadvertently taking some of the calculations in *Sterling* instead of *Scottish* money, has been the cause of many murmurings against the Governors, as well as of "spiriting up lawsuits against them."¹ From authentic vouchers, which are still extant, it appears that the sum which the administrators eventually received, was £23,625, 10s. 3½d. The late Lord President Blair, at an early stage of his distinguished professional career, when employed by the Governors as counsel in a disputed case before the Court of Session,² investigated the whole matter.³

Dr Balcanquall, repaired to Edinburgh in June 1627,

¹ Arnot's History of Edinburgh, 8vo, 1816, p. 438.

² See Memorial, for the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital and others, *Defenders*, against Alexander Brown and others, *Pursuers* (23d July 1765), 4to, pp. 29-31.

³ The result of his Lordship's inquiries is annexed:—

ACCOUNT OF MONEY BEQUEATHED BY GEORGE HERIOT, FOR FOUNDING HIS
HOSPITAL.

By his <i>Disposition</i> , George Heriot disposed debts owing to him in Scotland, amounting in <i>sterling</i> money, to	£11,784 13 4
Deduct £180 of Annuities, and Legacies,	4,400 0 0
	£7384 13 4
The Executors of his <i>Will and Testament</i> , in their clearance with Mr John Hay (the Commissioner sent to London), give as the total charge,	£40,123 3 7½
<i>Deduct.</i>	
Funeral charges, servants' wages, workmanship, &c., disbursed by the Executors,	£2095 1 6
Debts,	5427 8 2
Legacies,	5938 6 8
Jewels sold below the appraised value,	109 10 0
Shortening of debts,	1308 5 2
Clocks and watches given as presents,	43 10 0
Legacies contained in the <i>Testament</i> un- paid by the Executors, and which the Governors were liable to pay,	888 0 0
	£15,810 1 6
	24,313 2 1½
Carry forward,	£31,697 15 5½

for the purpose of performing the duty which had been imposed upon him. Having, along with the magistrates and ministers, with whom he had absolute power to treat, inspected the large messuage in the Mint, situated at the foot of Gray's Close and Todrick's Wind, which George Heriot had bequeathed for the intended Hospital, "they all in ane voyce finds, not onlie the saids tenements and bounds of the same ar uncapable of so grait a work, bot also that the same lands ar for the maist pairt ruinowes, and thairfore, that the downe taking of the same, and red-ding of the ground will be more expensive, and will expend graiter sowmes of money then will acqyre ane far lairger and commodious parcell of ground, for setting and making of ane stance to the said Hospitall, and making of orchards, gardenis, and walkis fitt for the same."¹ Altogether, the situation was extremely ill adapted for the object in view. The Governors and Dr Balcanquall, therefore, wisely came to the determination—so favourable at once to the health of the future inmates, and the beauty of the town—to erect the Hospital in a more elevated and open site. They accordingly fixed upon a field to the south of the Grassmarket, acquired a short while before by the Magistrates of Edinburgh, from Sir George Touris of Inverleith, "and

	Brought forward,	£31,697 15 5½
Mr John Hay, when reckoning with the Governors on the 12th May 1627, takes credit for the following particulars:—		
Lost on the sale of Jewels <i>in cumulo</i> ,	£3338 7 4	
Lost on weight and telling,	3 7 10	
The Commissioner's expenses, shortcomings by compositions, and debts due by the Crown, for which there was no warrant	1380 10 0	
By contract betwixt his Majesty and the Earl of Roxburgh on the one part, and the Governors on the other, it appears that the sum of £8350 Sterling, due by the Crown, was compounded for £5000; so that there falls to be deducted on that account,	3350 0 0	
		8072 5 2
		<u>£23,625 10 3½</u>

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, pp. 150-1.

incorporat with the rest of the said brugh, and haldin of his Majestie in frie burgage." They also resolved, that there the Hospital should be erected, "conforme to the paterne of the same given be the said Deau of Rochester; that all materiallis be bocht in dew sease, to the effect that they may begyne to bige and build upon the fyifteine day of Merche nixt."¹ The field in which the Hospital now stands, consisting of eight acres and a half, was forthwith purchased for 7600 merks. It was part of the "Hie Riggs," immediately adjoining the Grey Friars' Church Yard (the most ancient cemetery in the metropolis), and extending westward to the city wall.

The Governors, on the 13th July 1627, instructed the treasurer "to fraucht ane schip to bring home jeasting and uther comodious tymber from Norraway for thair work."² On the afternoon of that day, Dr Balcanquall again compeared, and presented the BOOK OF STATUTES, "subscryvit with his hand, and seallit with his seale, willing the provost, baillies, ministeris and counsell, to accept the same, and to reull and governe the said Hospitall conforme to the same when the same salbe finished."³ Having read and maturely considered every chapter of the Statutes, the Governors agreed thereto, and accepted the same for themselves and successors.

A new claimant for a voice in the management of the bequest, about this time appeared. James Heriot, the step-

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital (June 22, 1627), vol. i, p. 151, and p. 192.

² *Id.*, p. 153. See also pp. 185-6.

³ *Id.*, pp. 161-180. A copy of the Statutes of the Hospital will be found in the Appendix, No. VII.—"Ordanes the provest and bailleis to caus give ane gratuitie to Doctor Balcanquel for his panes in setting downe the Statutis concerning George Heriote his hospitall and expensses debursit in repairing to this brugh by and attour his legacie And ordanes the thesaurer to caus pay the same."—*Record of George Heriot's Hospital*, vol. i, p. 152.

brother of George Heriot, and his successor as Court jeweller, applied to Charles the First, for the purpose of securing the right of patronage, to which, agreeably to the Will, and as a relative of the Founder, he considered himself entitled; and praying that no public deed might be allowed to pass which might prove prejudicial to the interests of himself and family.¹

Dr Balcanquall continued conscientiously to discharge the duties committed to him by the Founder. It is obvious that Heriot must have had the highest opinion of Balcanquall when he assigned to him alone full and unfettered power to draw up the Statutes of the proposed Hospital. Without, however, remarking on the manner in

¹ This called forth the following message from the King:—

“CHARLES REX.

“*To the Exchequer.*

“RYCHT WORSHIPFULL, Wnderstanding the good and pious Wark instituted by George Hereot, sometime Jewallare to our late deir father, in erecting ane hospital in our burgh of Edinburgh, for such laudable purposes as are mentioned in the mortificatione thareoff: And being crediabilie informed, how James Hereot our Jewallare, his brother and laughfull heir maill, hath wndoubted right to the patronage of the same; And withall, sieing it doth specialie concerne ws, not onlie to haue a speciall care of the dwe preseruatiōne of all such good and pious warks in the integritie heiroff, according to the Will of the foundatour, but lykwayis to sie that our said seruante be nawayis prejudged in his laughfull right; and the rather, becaus he is continoualie to giue attendance in his charge heir; thairfore, our speciall pleasour is, That you pas noe signatour, grant, or deid whatsoever, which may in any wayis prejudice our said seruante in his said right of patronage; And tharefor, that you signifie our pleasour heirin to the commissioners for surrenders, at thare nixt sessione, giving them speciall Notice, hou wee haue resolved in soe farr as wee can lawfullie doe, both to mantein the said Wark in the integretie thareof, according to the said Will of the Foundatour thareof, and our said seruand in his said right of patronage. Soe, comending the premissis unto your serious care, as a purpos which wee speciallie respect, We bid you farewell. At Thebaldis, the 21 September 1627.”

which the reverend compiler of those Statutes performed his important and delicate task, it may be observed, that Balcanquall's shrewdness, knowledge of the world, and business-like habits are apparent in his correspondence with the first Governors of the Hospital.¹

In the spring of 1628, certain arrangements of a preliminary nature were made. William Wallace was appointed master-mason, and Andrew Davidson, overseer, of the intended erection. The reputed architect was Inigo Jones, of whose genius there remain several specimens of a similar kind, not only in Britain, but also on the Continent, particularly the palace of Frederiksborg in Denmark.² It is somewhat remarkable that the *name* of Inigo Jones does not appear either in the Records or other documents of

¹ Much good sense pervades the subjoined letter:—

“My verie good Lord, and the rest of your Reuerend and Grave Assembly!—Though I am persuaded that the fifteen day of March beeing nowe past, according to your couenant the woork of the Hospital bee gone in hand with, yet I cannot choose but continue to be both a faithfull remembrancer, and earnest petitioner to yow all for using all expedition in that business, upon which the eyes of so manie are fixed, that heirby the woorld may take notice that I am not unmyndfull of that pairt whairwith I was trusted. The planting of trees nowe betymes is a thing verie necessary, that so they may be come to some forwardnes by that tyme the building is fitte to be inhabited.

“I beseech you especially to have a cair that all matter of chairges and expences from the verie first may be verie fairly registred, that the present and future tymes may have a clear testimony of the sinceritie of our proceedings. In this and all uther your weightie affairs, for God his blessing and assistance, you want not the prayers of

“Your faithfull friend and seruant,

“WALTER BALCANQUALL.

“SAVOY, this 14 of Aprill 1628.

“*For my Most Honored and Reuerend freinds,
The Lord Prouest, Bailifs, Ministers, and
Councill of Edinburgh.*”

² See Feldborg's *Denmark Delineated*, Edin. 1824, p. 88, 8vo.

Heriot's Hospital.¹ According to *tradition* he supplied his friend Dr Balcanquall with the plan ; and competent judges do not hesitate in ascribing the work to Inigo Jones, convinced by the same characteristic features as distinguish the works of the great masters in the sister art of painting.² To the Treasurer's accounts we are indebted for the only existing statement relative to the laying of the foundation-stone of the Hospital.³

¹ From this circumstance *mainly*, the merit of the design has been attributed by some to Dr Balcanquall ; by others, to a succession of master-masons.

² In 1853, the Governors remitted to the House-Committee to ascertain from the Statutes of the Hospital, and any other sources, how far any light could be thrown on the popular tradition, that Inigo Jones was the architect of the building. In two elaborate and exhaustive Reports, presented to this Committee by one of its members, Robert Ritchie, Esq., C.E., and afterwards printed by order of the General Board, the opinion is offered that *no authentic*, although *much presumptive*, evidence is afforded of the truth of the tradition. Mr Ritchie very reasonably argues, that, as the plan of the building is *known* to have been presented to the Governors by Dr Balcanquall *before* the building was commenced, and as Inigo Jones and Balcanquall were contemporaries, it is more probable that the *architect* than the *divine* should have been the author of so great a work.

Referring to a paper on this subject, read before the Archæological Society by Mr Laing, in which the author ascribes the merit of the design to the master-masons, Wallace, Aytoun, and Mylne, Mr Ritchie, supported by Mr Robert Chambers and the late Mr Alexander Black, is of opinion, that whilst it is possible that the working out of the details may, with great latitude, have been left to a succession of master-masons, the main features of the original design must have been handed over to the Governors, together with the Statutes, before any master-mason had been appointed.

For further particulars, we beg to refer to Mr Ritchie's two able Pamphlets, published by Bell and Bradfute ; and also to the papers of Messrs Laing, Robertson, and Rhind, in the Transactions of the Architectural Society, 1856.

³ It is as follows :—

“To the workmen the 3. of Junij 1628, at the first casting the ground
for to begyn the laying, and at which some of the Council
were present, xxix s.

As far as the building is concerned, the treasurer's books are at once satisfactory and curious.¹ Not only are we there informed whence the materials were obtained, but, we verily believe, that there would be no difficulty in ascertaining the very name of the person by whom a particular ornament was executed, as well as the sum which he

“*Item*, The first of Julij 1628. In the name of God, we begane to lay the ground-stane on ane Tyisday eftir the sermone; and I gaive in drink-siluer to the maister-maissone and his companions at the founding of the Work tua rosnobills, is
xxj lib. vj s. viij d.

“*Item*, mair given to the barrowmen in drink-siluer,
vj lib. xiiij s. iiij d.

“*Item*, To Andro Daudsone quha attendis the Work, xxxvj s.”

¹ From the Treasurer's Book of Disbursements in *Scottish* money, the following extraordinary particulars are derived:—

“1632—March 24 To the wemen that drew in the cairt, at redding
[clearing] the fownd, . . . xxxiiij s.
To the 2 workmen that callit [drove] the cairt,
iii lib. xij s.
— 31 To the 6 wemen that drew in the cairt, xxviij s.
To the men that keipis thame, iii lib. xij s.
April 7 To the 6 wemen that drew the red, xxxiiij s.
June 2 To the gentlewemen that oulk [week], xxii s.
For 6 shakells to the wemeinis hands, with the
cheingis to thame, pryce of the piece xxiiij s.,
is vii lib. iiij s.
mair for 14 loks for thair waistis and thair hands,
at vi s. the piece, is iiij lib. iiij s.
For ane quhip to the gentlewemen in the cairt, xij s.”

On perusing the above, it would be a false inference to conclude, that, in Scotland, females were *generally* put to such servile and shocking work in the seventeenth century. These *women* and *gentlewomen*, we have no doubt, were hardened offenders, upon whom every kind of church censure had been fruitlessly expended. There being then no bridewells or houses of correction, it seems probable that the magistrates, whose jurisdiction extended even to hanging, and drowning in the North Loch, had tried the effect of public exposure, by sending these culprits to clear the foundation for the Hospital. To prevent their escape, locks and shackles had been used in the scandalous manner noticed in the Treasurer's account.

received for his work. A few of the "carvers" were foreigners.

The stones with which the fabric was reared, were brought from Ravelstone, Craigleith, and Craigmillar; the lime from Kirkliston and Westhouses; and the home timber from Dalkeith. The amount of wages given to the operatives may be also stated. The master-mason had six pounds scots, or ten shillings sterling weekly, besides one hundred pounds scots of yearly salary; the overseer or foreman had three pounds a week; and the masons and wrights received three pounds twelve shillings scots, weekly.

A general description of the building, conformable to the original design, may now be offered. George Heriot's Hospital is a commanding edifice, consisting of one square court, encompassed with buildings. It has—as shewn in the *frontispiece* to this volume—projecting turrets at the external angles, and a square tower over the entrance, which is carried up to double the height of the rest of the building, and finished with a cupola. The windows have pediments over them; some of these are triangular, others semi-circular, and some open in the middle. The entrance is in the north front, through a semi-circular doorway, leading directly into the inner court. This archway is flanked with two Doric columns on either side, supporting a fully enriched entablature, which is subdivided into several compartments by heavy trusses, grotesquely ornamented. Immediately above the archway are twisted Corinthian columns: the whole of the centre front is crowned and surrounded by minute sculptures. On entering the court, and immediately above the centre archway, stands a fine statue of the Founder. The interior of the square, which is about 32 yards by 30, has arcades on the east and north sides, and towers at the four angles, in which are spiral or skrew stairs. The windows of three sides have

pilasters and regular sculptured ornaments over them. In the upper row, on the north or entrance side, in the middle of the sculpture over the windows, there are small niches, with busts in them. On the south side is the chapel with large Gothic windows; but the entrance door has small coupled Corinthian columns, with a semi-circular pediment over each pair. There are upwards of two hundred windows in the Hospital; no two of which are found precisely the same in their details. Notwithstanding this ingenious variety, even an experienced eye would not at first discover this singular freak of the architect. "We know," says Sir Thomas Telford, "of no other instance in the works of a man of acknowledged talents, where the operation of changing styles is so evident. In the chapel windows, although the general outlines are fine Gothic, the mouldings are Roman. In the entrance archways, although the principal members are Roman, the pinnacles, trusses, and minute sculptures partake of the Gothic. The outlines of the whole design have evidently been modelled on the latter style of the baronial castellated dwelling."¹

Several alterations, to which we shall hereafter advert, were made on the building. In a view of the Hospital, engraved in Holland, from a drawing by Mr James Gordon, minister of Rothiemay, and published before the year 1650, there is a lofty spiral clock steeple in the north front, as well as domes on the towers.² This view, it is conjectured, gives an accurate representation of the original design.³

With the exception of a letter⁴ received by the Gover-

¹ See Brewster's *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, vol. vi, p. 560, article *Civil Architecture*, written by the late Sir Thomas Telford.

² See note to D. Buchanan's *Descriptio Urbis Edinburgi*, in the *Bannatyne Miscellany*, vol. ii, p. 401.

³ For a more minute description of the Hospital, see Appendix, No. VIII.

⁴ "My verie good Lord and the rest of your Reuerend and Grave Assembly.—As I am heartily glaid to hear of the good beginning

nors in 1629, the name of Dr Balcanquall appears but once more in the records of the Hospital. He and Dr Johnstone were consulted in March 1630, regarding the debt due to the Heriot Trust by the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, amounting to £2400. A considerable portion of this sum was the price of jewels furnished to the Duke when in Spain. Dr Johnstone, in replying to the Governors, gives an account of several interviews with his Grace's representatives. Their determination was, says Johnstone, that we should sue in Chancery; and he adds, "My answer was, that I would rather choyse that the poore sould praye to God, and petitione the king for their right. They were degusted with those words, and sent for me thereafter, protesting their syncere intentione to give contentment, but the exemple concerned manie others."

of the intended Woorke, so I hope I shall easily obtain pardon for beeing ane earnest suitor and faithfull remembrancer for the continuance and progresse of it. It is nowe high tyme to give the woorld a satisfactorie account for our proceedings heirin. And at his Majestie's comming home, I hope the building shall be in that forwardnes as shall give testimonie to the many strangers who will look upon it, that wee of our nation can discharge the trust for pious uses committed to us, as well as they use to doe it in this countrey. I doe theirfoir humbly beseech you to incourage and spurre on your Threasorer and all uther officers belonging to that Woorke, for the quick ripening of it, and bringing it to that perfection against his Majestie's comming home, which may stand with all our credits; for if they want incouragment from you, wee must expect but faint fruits after so liberall a planting. For your L. and all the rest of your gravest associats' health and happiness, you shall never want the best prayers of

"Your faithfull citicen and seruant,

"WALTER BALCANQUALL

"Rochester, this 5 of 8ber 1629.

"*For my Most Honored and Reuerend friends,
The Lord Provest, Baylifs, Ministers, and
Councillors of Edinburgh—These.*"

After this period Dr Balcanquall became gradually involved in public affairs. He held the valuable rectory of Adisham, in Kent, and there he seems to have chiefly resided for some years. His application for the rich Deanery of Durham was successful, and he was installed May 24, 1639. In that year he wrote, in his Majesty's name, and by royal command, the well-known work, entitled, "A large Declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland." The service, however, which he rendered to Charles, it must be owned, was of a very questionable character. The book was regarded by the King's friends as a triumphant vindication of the attempts of Charles upon the purity of the Church of Scotland; but it only excited new indignation in the minds of the people. This was the beginning of Balcanquall's misfortunes. On the approach of the Scottish army into England, he made a precipitate flight from Durham, and was declared an incendiary.¹ He was deprived of the Mastership of the Savoy, by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons, June 7, 1645. During the next six months he was in constant dread of being apprehended. He died at Chirk Castle in North Wales, where an asylum had been given him by Sir Thomas Myddleton, on the 25th December of the last mentioned year; and was interred in the parish church of Chirk.²

¹ See Laing's edition of Baillie's Letters and Journals, vol. i, p. 478; Hutchinson's History of Durham, vol. ii, p. 156; and Surtee's History of Durham, vol. i, part i, p. 96.

² I have most respectfully and gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of the Right Honourable Viscount Dungannon, the learned author of "The Life and Times of William the Third," for having politely furnished me, not only with an exact copy of the Inscription, but also with an accurate drawing of the Monument, to the memory of Dean Balcanquall. This inscription, as given by Willis (in his "Survey of the Cathedrals of York, Durham," &c., London, 1742, vol. i., p. 255, 4to), has evidently not been copied with such care as that which is given on the next page:—

In the beginning of 1631, Dr Johnstone presented a memorial to King Charles the First, soliciting the pay-

“ M. S. [Memoriæ Sacrum.]

“ Hic situs est vir eximius Gualterus Balcanquallus, SS., Theologiæ Professor, qui, e Scotiâ oriundus, ob singularem eruditionem Avlæ Pembrochianæ in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi Socius factus est & inter Theologos Britannos Synodo Dordracensi interfuit. Mox Regiæ Majestati a Sacris, Xenodochij Sabavdiensis Londini Præpositus, & Decanus primo Roffensis, dein Dvnelmensis, omnia hæc officia siue dignitates magnis virtutibus ornauit. Tvm uero in Scotticanæ Rebellionis arcanis motibus obseruandis atq. detegendis solertissime versatus, & in Rebelliõe Anglicanâ Regi maxime fidus; obsidione Eboraci liberatus, in has oras se contulit, vbi perhvmãiter exceptus, sed ab hostibus cupidissime quæsitus & extvrbatus, hiemali tempestate mire sæuiente ad tvtelam Castelli in proximo confvgit, & morbo ex infesti itineris tædio correptus, ipso die natiuitatis Christi, ad Dominvm migravit, Anno æræ Christianæ MDCXLV.

“ Hæc in Memoriam Defuncti scripsit Johannes Cestriensis, rogatu Viri Nobilissimi Thomæ Middletonij, Baronetti, qui ex pio animi proposito, sua cura atq. sumptu, hoc Monumentum posuit.”

Translation.—To Memory Sacred. Here lies that distinguished man, Walter Balcanquall, Professor of Sacred Theology, of Scottish birth, who, owing to his uncommon erudition, was created a Fellow of Pembroke Hall in the University of Cambridge, and was present as one of the British Divines at the Synod of Dort. Soon afterwards, being appointed Chaplain to his Majesty, Master of the Savoy Hospital in London, and Dean, first of Rochester, and then of Durham, he adorned all these offices or dignities by his great virtues. Subsequently, he was, with much skill, engaged in watching and detecting the secret movements in the Scottish Rebellion, and proved himself most faithfully attached to his king, in the English Rebellion. Having escaped from the siege of York, he betook himself to this neighbourhood, where he was most humanely received and entertained. But having been very keenly pursued by his enemies, and driven from his retreat, he fled to the protection of the Castle, in the vicinity, during a remarkably severe winter storm; and being seized with sickness from the fatigues of this fatal journey, he went to his Lord, on the very day of Christ's nativity, in the year 1645 of the Christian era.

John [Bridgman, Bishop of] Chester, wrote these in memory of the deceased, at the request of the truly noble Sir Thomas Middle-

ment of £8369, 12s. 5d., due by his Majesty and others, to the Founder's estate ;¹ and in an authenticated copy of this

ton, Baronet, who, with pious intent, at his own trouble and expense, reared this monument.

The Rev. J. H. Thompson of Chirk, has obligingly supplied the author with these additional particulars regarding the Dean :—“ Dr Balcanquall was not buried in the family vault of the Myddletons. He is supposed to have been originally interred at the east end of the church, exactly under the spot where the pulpit now stands. A few years back, when some men were cutting the flues, for the purpose of warming the church, they met with two very old lead coffins, one of which was believed to contain the remains of Dr Balcanquall. It was carefully removed, and deposited under one of the arches in the centre of the church, where it now lies.”

¹ Subjoined is the correspondence which took place on the occasion.

“ To the Kinges Most Excellent Majestie.

“ The humble petition of Robert Johnstone, Executor of George Heriot, your Majestie's Jeweller, late deceased.

“ In all humilitie sheweth unto your sacred Majestie, that your Royal father, of happy memorie, was indebted unto the said George Heriott, as may appeare by privie seale, the some of 4423Li. 1s. 9d, and by certificates signed 468Li. 11s.; also your Highnes was indebted unto the said George Heriott the some of 2419Li., as may appeare under your Majestie's signe-manuell; and by accompt signed by the Right Hoble the Lord Compton, and Sir Robt Car, 1059Li. 19s. 8d.; amounting in all, to the some of eight thousand, three hundred, threscore nyne poundes, twelve shillings and five-pence.

“ May it therefore please your gracious Majestie to give order for satisfaction of the said somes, in regard they have lyne long due; and the raither, because the goodes and chattles of the said George Heriott are devised unto pious and charitable uses, for the erecting of a Hospitall in Edinbrough, and the maintenance of poore orphanes there; which good intention is hindered by the not payment of his debts. And your Suppliant, and manie other whom it concerns, shall daylie pray for your Majestie's long, happy, prosperous reigne.”

“ At the Court at Whitehall, 6 Aprilis 1631.

“ His Majestie is graciousle pleased to referre the consideratioun hereof, to the Lord Tresurer of England, and Mr Chaunceller of the

petition, his Majesty commands the Lord Treasurer of England and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take order for the payment of these debts.

The Governors had the misfortune to be soon deprived by death of William Wallace, their active and intelligent practical architect. They speak in high terms of "his extraordinier panes and grait cair he had in that Wark, baith by his advyce, and in the building of the same." William Aytoune, who succeeded Wallace as Master-mason, belonged to a respectable family in Fyfe, and had acquired, it would seem, no small celebrity in his calling. Aytoune's formal deed of engagement with the Council has been preserved. It thence appears, that he was to mould and carve, and to be the responsible superintendent of the whole operations. He binds himself "to devyse, plott, and sett downe what he sall think meittest for the decorment of the said wark, and paterne thairof alreddie begun, where any defect beis fund; and to mak with his awin handis the haill mowlds, alsweill of timber as of stane, belonging generallie to the said wark. And als, to mak and carve his Majestie's portratt, or ony uther portratt he beis requyrit to mak in that wark: and to mak all sort of dyallis as salbe fund fitting for the samyn.¹

William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, personally interested himself in the affairs of this Institution. He was not present at the foundation of the Hospital, but he had seen the building at an early stage of its progress, when in Edinburgh at the coronation of King Charles the First.²

Exchequer, to take some good order for the payment of these debts, that the pious work intended may proceed.

"DA. FREMAN."

¹ "Contract betwix the Counsall of Edr and William Aytoun, meassoun," dated 5th Dec. 1631-2, and 15th Feb. 1632. His portrait is preserved at the Hospital.

² "This appears from the following letter, which he addressed to the Town-council a few months after his return:—

The Archbishop appears to have been most assiduous in his exertions; and the part which he took in regard to the recovery of the debt brings his character favourably into view. Dr Johnstone, expatiating on his Grace's services, says, that he "mooved his majestie effectuellie in the matter;" and in a letter to the Governors in October 1633, observes, "I dide in the interim solicite the Lord Thesaurer for ane ansuere of your letters; whose response is, in the former tenore, that *there is noe monie*. Wherefore, my opinione is, that ye give hartie thanks to the Archbishop for his mediacione, and that ye crave the continuance of his favores in assistance of the pious cause; and alsoe, that he maye propone somme particulere waye of satisfacione

"Salutem in Christo! [In Christ, greeting!]

"After my hartie commendations, &c., I thanke you and the whole Corporation of Edenburgh, for the love and worthy usage which I have found, when I was lately in those partes upon attendance of his Majesty, as alsoe for the kynd letters which I have now receyved from you. Concerning theyr contents, I have allready performed therin as farr as I am able: For I tooke occasion, in the presence of the Lord Register (who is able to give you an accompt how hartily I did it), to move his Majesty, that the debt due to Mr George Heryot, and given to that worthy Worke, which I saw begunne and in good forwardnes, may be carefully payd in, that soe pious a Worke may not in that respect be hinderd. His Majesty very graciously spake many good wordes both of Mr Heryot, and the Worke, and in my hearing put the Lord Register upon the best waye that for the present could be thought on; who I doubt not but will give you now at his returne some good accompt of it. And if hereafter your Agent, Mr Johnstone, shall fynd that there is any farther use of my mediation to his Majesty to advance that charitable Worke, I shall never be sparing of my paynes, but be ready to give it and you all the assistance I can. Soe, with remembrance of my love to the whole Body of the Towne, and particularly to the Subscribers of the letters to me, I leave you to God's blessed protection, and soe rest,

"Your very lovinge ffriend,

"W. CANT.

"Lumbekith, Octob. 1633."

from his Majestie, and the Thesaurer, by asseignments upon the Customes or otherwayse, or the creatione of a baronie in England, or some casualtie, that may equale your debt; for I am confident ye cannot get reddie monie; and as ye are to relye especialie upon the helpe of the Archbishop, soe ye must not neglect to remember the Lord Thesaurer."

Sir John Hay,¹ the active clerk of the Hospital, tendered his resignation in January 1634; and the Governors, on his recommendation, elected Mr Alexander Guthrie in his stead.²

In February 1634, the Governors bought eighteen acres, "within the town and lands of Broughton," for the sum of 4120 pounds, 16s. 8d. scots; and, in the November following, they obtained from Mr John Tailzeour, fifteen acres, lying in the barony of Restalrig, at the rate of 500 merks an acre. On the 16th of the last mentioned month, a letter was received from the king, and read at the general meeting of the Board. In this letter, his Majesty urges

¹ John Hay, son of William Hay, of Barrow and Linplum, was long town-clerk of Edinburgh. He was also the first who held the office of clerk to Heriot's Hospital. In 1633, he was appointed by Charles the First (who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood) Lord Clerk-Register, and almost immediately, a Lord of Session. In 1637 Sir John was elected chief magistrate of Edinburgh, and was then one of the principal advisers of the introduction of the Service Book. In consequence of the active part which he took in that extremely injudicious movement, he fled from the fury of the public into England. He subsequently joined Montrose, and was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh. His life was now in imminent danger, and he only saved it, and obtained his freedom, by bribing the Earl of Lanark with his liferent of a small landed property in Galloway. Sir John Hay finally retired to Duddingston, near Edinburgh, where he died Nov. 20th 1654.—See Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice, by Geo. Brunton and Dav. Haig, pp. 291-2, Edin., 1832, 8vo.

² For a Chronological Catalogue of the various Office-bearers, see Appendix, No. IX.

the Governors to proceed with the Work,¹ as he had already given orders for the payment of the moneys due to them. A few months afterwards, the Governors received another interesting letter from Archbishop Laud,² thanking them for the kind letters which he had received from them, and renewing his promise to forward their interests at every available opportunity.

The Governors, on the 31st August, had resolved, for

¹ "CHARLES R.

"Trustie and Welbeloved ! Wee greete you well. Having been petitioned in your behalf for such moneyes as are found due to unquhile George Heriote, and were doted by him to the use of his Hospitall; for payment whereof we have already given order to Our Tresaurer here, and wilbe carefull to see the samen done according to the Author his pious intention, so soone as with conveniencie may be : It is Our pleasure, that you proceed in that work for finishing the buildings intended by you with all diligence, and not to neglect what may conduce to that purpose, which Wee will tak well at your handes. Wee bid you farewell. From Our Honour of Hampton-Court, 14 October 1634."

² "*Salutem in Christo!* [In Christ, greeting!]

"After my hearty commendations, &c., I thanke you all for the kind letters which I have received from you, in which you are pleased to acknowledge more fauor then I haue done, and to give me more thankes than I haue deserued; yet I haue done what I can for the furtherance of your Hospitall. I haue likewise, since the receipt of these your letters, moued his Majestie againe; but the occasions of the times are soe necessary and pressing, that I have not been able to doe you the good I intended, but God willing, I shall omitt noe opportunity in this, or any other particular, to doe that city all the seruice I can. And now very lately, what I haue done, in another great busynesse concerning you, I leaue to the Lord Register's report, to whome yee are all very much beholding. Soe hauing not farther to trouble you, I leaue you all to the grace of God, and rest,

"Your very loveinge Friende to serve you,

"LAMBETH, May 19, 1635.

"W. CANT.

"*To the Right Worshipful my very worthy Friends
the Prouost, and the rest of his Brethren of
the City of Edinburrowe These.*"

urgent reasons, to grant an annuity of two hundred merks to Christian Heriot, sister to the Founder, and spouse of Archibald Lindsay, M.D.¹

John Bland, plumber in Newcastle, had been employed to "theak" the Hospital with lead, at the sight of the Council, they supplying him with the lead. He was to cast and work the same at four shillings scots the stone. In his agreement is this sentence :—" Gif he sall prove negligent and not discharge his dewtie, at the sight forsaidis, in ony peynt, in that case it sall be in the optione of the said Council, not onlie to remove him from the said Wark, but also to punish him in his persone and gudis."²

Whilst the arrangements for the settlement of the debt due by the Crown were tardily moving to a completion, Dr Johnstone, in a private letter to Mr Alexander Guthrie, town-clerk, and clerk to Heriot's Hospital, writes in these terms on the 6th February 1636 :—" I knowe your tender credite and conscience for the welle of the pious worke. If the citie purchase not with there owne monies the liberties beyonde the bridge of Leithe, and the superioritie of Cannogate, the intended worke will be ruined; for the poor cannot live upon the aire of superioritie and jurisdictione, and it will yealde bot small in your owne knowledge." The Governors finding that there was no likelihood that either the King's debt or the Earl of Roxburgh's would be paid, unless by "buying in the bargane of Brughtoun," and being now resolved to terminate this protracted business, they appointed a committee of their number to accomplish this object without delay. On the first of July 1636, they resolved to effect the purchase of this property.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 265.

² This "Johne Bland, Inglischman, plumber in Newcastle," grants a receipt to the Treasurer of Heriot's Hospital, on the 31st October 1635, for £912, 7s. Scottish money (£76, 0s, 7d. sterling), for 2926 stone of lead, at 6s. the stone; and for 229 stone, at 3s. "ilk stane."—*Original Receipt*, among the Hospital Papers.

Many acres of the original estate of Broughton had already been acquired for the Hospital. The history of this now very valuable property may be briefly told. The barony of Broughton was of great extent, and comprehended not only the lands encompassing Edinburgh, but property in the three Lothians, as also in the counties of Stirling and Peebles. The lands forming the barony belonged, along with many others, to the monastery of Holy Cross or Holyroodhouse, from the time of its foundation by David I. until it was, with other religious establishments, abolished at the Reformation. In 1568, King James granted these lands and revenues to Adam Bothwell, bishop of Orkney, under the reservation of an annual sum to Robert Lord Stuart. The bishop, in 1587, surrendered the lands¹ to the crown in favour of Sir Lewis Ballindean of Auchinoul, Lord Justice-Clerk; and, by charter under the Great Seal, His Majesty united the whole lands and others into a free barony and regality, to be called the barony of Broughton. Sir William Ballindean, the grandson of Sir Lewis, disposed of this valuable estate, in 1627, to Robert Earl of Roxburgh; but the Earl, three years afterwards, sold the lands to Charles I. for 280,000 merks = £11,527, 16s. 8d. sterling. The money, however, not being paid, the King, as a security, re-conveyed the property to the Earl in the nature of a mortgage. Charles, with consent of his Exchequer and the said Earl, solemnly contracted and agreed with the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, in July 1636; promising at the same time to ratify and confirm that contract by a parliamentary enactment. This promise his Majesty fulfilled four years afterwards.

The sum of ten thousand pounds sterling was allowed by the Governors to the Crown and the Earl, together

¹ The procuratory of resignation by the Bishop, showing the extent of the barony, with a description of the lands and others which were erected into the barony of Broughton, is preserved in the Charter-Room of Heriot's Hospital.

with the sum of £500 sterling, "for assurance underwritin of the sum of fyve thowsand pund sterling, promittit be his Majestie, in contentatioun of the debtis and sowmes dew by his Majestie to the said hospittall." The magistrates of Edinburgh, as appears by the minute of conveyance,¹ had a goodly share of this new purchase, and that for a comparatively small consideration. Representing the community, they agreed to pay for the superiority of the Canon-gate, North Leith, and as much of the south side of the Water of Leith which belonged to the barony of Broughton and the Pleasance, £200 sterling; and for one part of the £500 above mentioned, for the "assurance," the sum of £300. The Town-council were further taken bound not to prejudice the Canon Mills, which the Hospital had acquired at this time from the Earl of Roxburgh, but to "suffer those of the baroneis to repair to them, and grind thairat, according to use and wount, and to help thame to ane thirlage so far as they can, gif the same remane in thair hands."

Christian Blaw, the Founder's step-mother, intimated, in February 1637, that John Ahanna, son of her daughter Sybilla Heriot, had been left a destitute orphan. Calling to mind the relationship of this child, and that, if the House were finished, his title to admission was unquestionable, the Governors at once directed that he should enjoy 200 pounds scots every year till the "wark be perfytit."

Although the operations were necessarily slow, from the circumstance that all payments were made exclusively from the annual revenue, the Hospital was much longer in being "perfytit" than was anticipated. Nine years' la-

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 273-4. In a letter, dated May 22, 1637, Dr Johnstone thus alludes to the closing act of the above transaction:—"The privie seales are past in the executors' names, and his Majesty exonered by our discharge of the whole debt. The tallies and assignments are made to the Earl of Roxbrough, whereby he is to receive five thowsand pounds starling."

bour had already been spent in the erection. The progress of the building was now suddenly arrested by the national commotions, in consequence of which the tenants were almost ruined. This unfortunate interruption is adverted to in the minutes, under date April 1st 1639. "For causes and consideratiounes moveing thame, and in respect of the dangerous time; and in regaird that the thesaurer can get nane of the annuels payit, ordanes the wark to cease for a space, and the maisons and workmen to be dismist for a tyme."¹

Dr Robert Johnstone, with whose name the reader is familiar, had been most indefatigable in the discharge of his executorial duties. "I hope," says he, in a letter written at this period, "for piety, conscience, and credit's cause, some poor orphanes may be placed accordinge to the institution, and that my eies may be supervisors of the performance, as I have been an executor of his last Will and Testament." The doctor's desire in this respect was not realized by him. He died at London, in October 1639, leaving a large fortune to charitable and benevolent purposes. Among other legacies, he bequeathed £1000 sterling, "to be put out for profit, to buy gowns, stockings, shirts, and clothes, unto the poor children of Mr Heriot's Hospital;" the interest of £100 sterling to the schoolmaster in the same institution; £1000 for the maintenance of eight poor students in the University of Edinburgh; and a similar sum for the endowment of a grammar school at Moffat.

In regard to the eight bursars, "bearing the surname of Johnstone," the Town-Council, as patrons, were directed to take four pupils of the school of Moffat, and the other four from the High School of Edinburgh. Failing application from those of the name of Johnstone, "the provost, bailiffes, and ministers of Edinburgh, may elect some able

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 299.

scholars, out of the aforesaid Mr Heriot's Hospital, to supply the number." ¹

The Governors, "in their baronial capacity as lords paramount of the barony of Broughton," directed a court to be holden, in March 1640.²

These courts were regularly held under the auspices of the Hospital, for fully a century, for the investigating of cases of offence committed within the regality; and sometimes even capital crimes were tried before the baron bailie.

When the treasury became better replenished, the building operations were resumed. This did not take place, however, till 1642, when the work proceeded uninterruptedly, and with great spirit.

¹ See Last Will of Robert Johnstone, LL.D, printed in the Appendix to Constable's *Memoirs of George Heriot*.

The Governors, on the 22d Dec. 1656, settled an annuity of £20 sterling upon Robert Spence, nephew to Dr Robert Johnstone.—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. i, pp. 410-11, and 479.

² Their resolution to that effect is thus expressed:—

"They have thocht guid and expedient, that the provest, bailleis, with sum of the ministrie and the counsail, sall pas upone Fryday next to the tolbuith of the Cannogait, and thair fence and hold ane Court in thair awin names. And for this effect they ordane William Sinclare, present barone baillie of the baronie and regalitie of Broughtoun, as for the present to be baillie to the Hospital, as now becum in the place of the barrone of Brughtoun, and to indict ane court to be halden in the said tolbuith befor him the 13 of this instant; and ordanes the said court to be fenced in their names as barrones of that pairt of the baronie of Brughtoun; and as superiours and heritours of the said lands of the baronie of Brughtoun; and ordanes an act to be maid in the said Court, comandng the hail heritours of the saids lands to schew thair holdingis and that preceptis be direct furth to that effect for schewing thair richtis the day of ; as also, it is agreed and condescendit, that the said William Sinclair salbe elected barrone baillie till Michaelmes nixt, and that Mr James Logane be elected clerk to the said pairt of the said baronie, during thair will, and that the officers be of new chosen, sworne, and admitted in presence of the Court."—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. i, p. 304.

In an early part of this volume, notice was taken of the very liberal provision which George Heriot had made for his natural daughters. Elizabeth Band, the elder of the two, on her father's demise, assumed the name of Heriot, and was married to Mr James Jossie, son of a respectable merchant in Edinburgh. She was now a dependant widow with two boys. Pitying the changed circumstances of the family, the Governors, in November 1643, unanimously voted an annual pension of one thousand merks scots to Mrs Jossie, "for the bringing up and intertyneing of the said tua childreine in meatt, clothes, learning, and uthris necessaris; and this to indure aye and til the saids bairnis be past the aige of learning of gramar and uther authours."¹

All unemployed capital was vested in landed property.²

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 321.

² The new accessions acquired by the Governors about this period, the parties from whom the purchases were made, and the prices paid, are enumerated below:—

- 1636. Dec. 26. From Mr William Rutherford, four acres betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, for 2000 merks.
- 1637. Feb 13. From Mr John Oliphant, thirty acres "in the west and eist of Brughtoun," for 15,000 merks.
- 1641. March 14. From Robert Glen, his "blok of the lands of Fleures," within the regality of Broughton, for 3000 pounds.
- 1642. Jan. 17. From James Sanders, flesher in Rotterdam, three acres on the north side of the Gallowlee, for 1349 merks.
- 1644. Sept. 9. From John Hamilton, apothecary, and Mr Lawrence Oliphant, advocate, a portion of Broughton, extending to forty acres, having several dwellings thereon, for 1400 merks.
- 1645. June 9. From Mr William Rutherford, writer in Edinburgh, thirty-five acres, seventy-four falls, and two pieces of grass land, called the Easter and Wester Quarrel or Quarry Holes, with "houses, bigginis, dowcattis, and yairds thairof," as also the equal half of nine acres in the barony of Restalrig, for 32,500 merks.
- 1646. April 13. From John Stewart, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, his lands in Broughton, for 15,000 merks.
- 1647. July 2. From Mr Robert Logan of Mount Lothian, and Ro-

All the purchases were made in *Scottish* money. The enumeration given in the foot-note is curious, as it gives some idea of the price of land in the vicinity of Edinburgh two centuries ago, and also the names of the proprietors at that time. Our object in being so minute is to shew with what activity and zeal the early Governors laboured to augment the value of the Hospital property. Scarcely an acre in the neighbourhood came into the market which they did not instantly acquire for the benefit, in perpetuity, of the Heriot Trust.

The accompanying *Ground-plan* gives a general idea of the extent of the lands encircling the Old Town of Edinburgh, acquired at different times, and belonging to the Governors, either as proprietors or superiors. A large portion of that ground, as is well known, is now extremely valuable to Heriot's Hospital, in consequence of having become the site of the New Town.

House property, too, was purchased at this time, with the view of improving the access to the Hospital from the

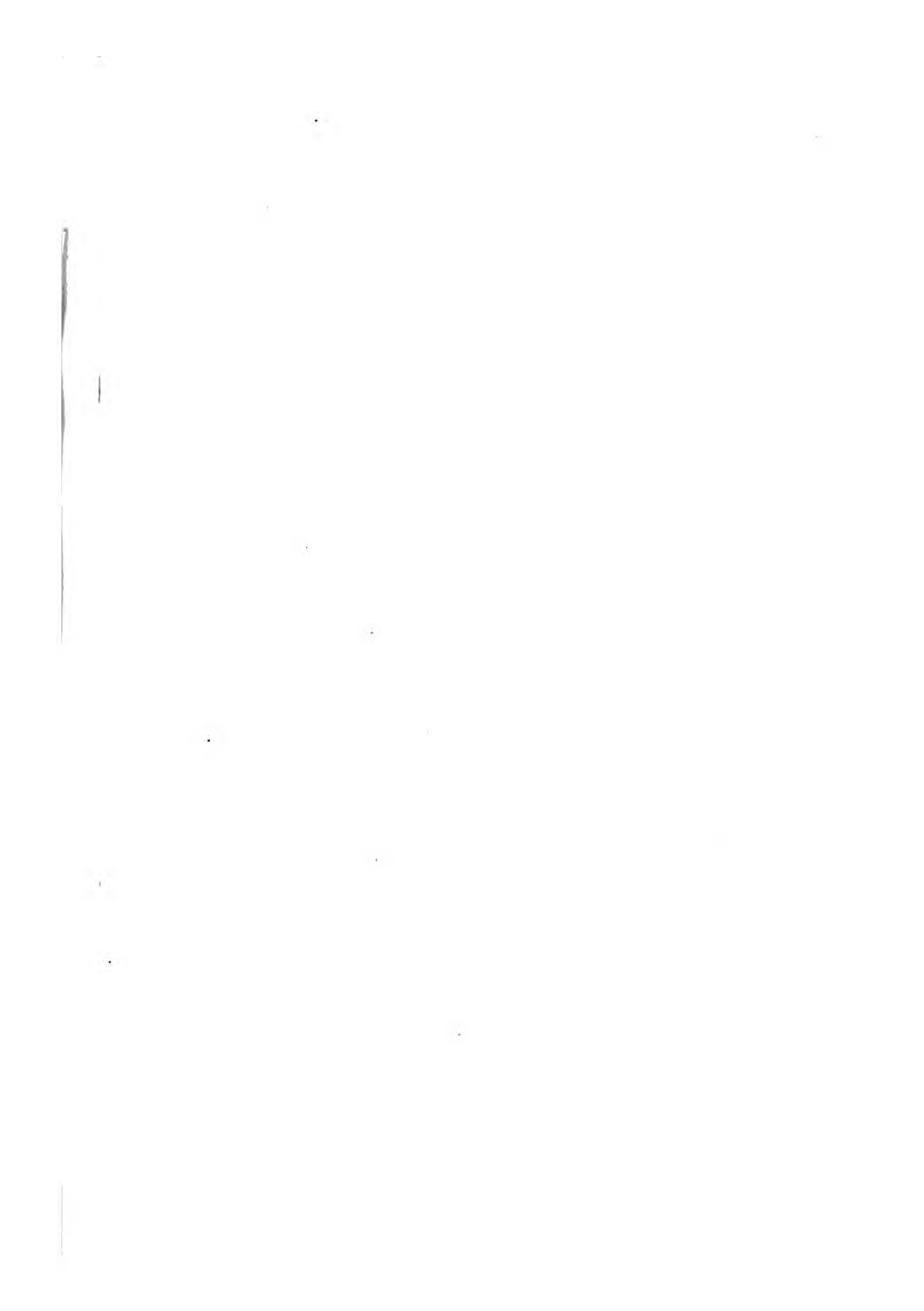
bert Mathieson, in Leith, ten acres of the fourth part of the lands of Broughton, for 6100 merks.

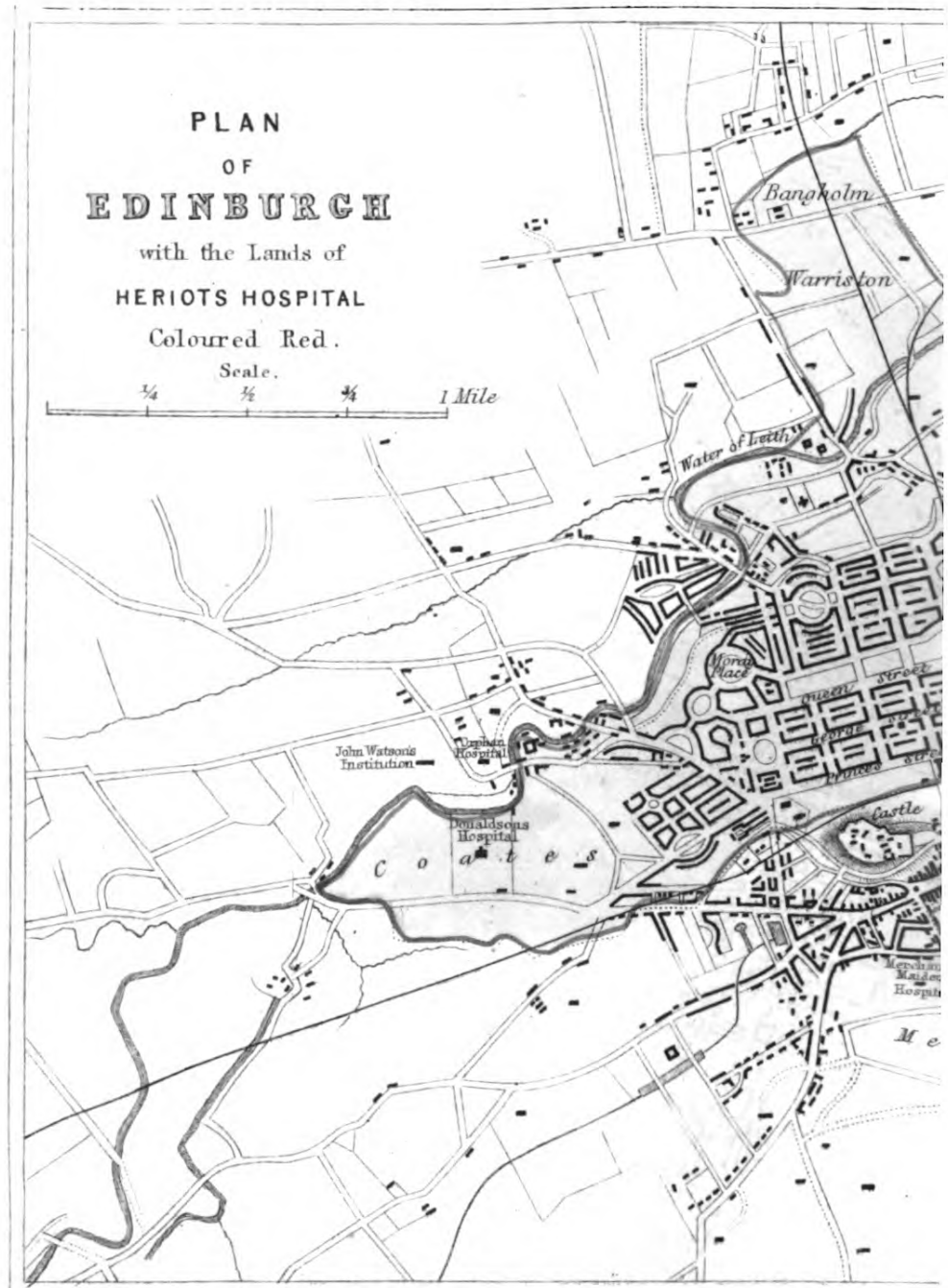
1647. July 2. From James Murray of his Majesty's Wardrobe, indweller in the Canongate, the How acre, a portion of the Scabbit lands, and St Ninian's acre; with the parsonage teinds of St Ninian's, and the Sickman's acres [Sickman's acres (Paul's Work), lands of Broughton], and Ferguson's croft, for 5000 merks.

1649. May 14. From James Gillies, burgher of Edinburgh, two acres, and the half of other eight contiguous to Quarry Holes, for 4800 merks.

— Dec. 5. From Peter Barber, Writer to his Majesty's Signet, Jean Heart, with Laurence Oliphant her spouse, Guid-bairn's or Godbairnis croft, Ironside, and Broksboog or Broxbogue, for 6800 merks.

— Dec. 31. From Sir John Coupar of Gogar, Knight, twenty-seven acres of land and upwards in Broughton, "with the mansion-house, biggings, yairds, tofts, crofts, tennents, tenendries, service of free tennents, parts, pendicles, and hail pertinent," for 10,909 pounds 17s. 3d.





Drawn & Engraved for Dr. Steven's History of



1077 "George Heriots Hospital by W.&A.K.Johnston Edin."

north.¹ Deviations also in the architectural appearance of the House were occasionally sanctioned; and the master-masons were allowed considerable latitude. Thus the Council, in March 1642, find it expedient, "that the tua foir touris of the foir Wark salbe platformed with ane barteseine about ilk ane of thame, and that the tua storme windowes upone the west syid of the hall be taken downe and maid equall with the rest of the ruiff of the said hall, and thairfoir ordanes the thesaurer to goe on in the said Wark."² Again, in July 1649, "Ordanes George Wauchop, thesaurer, to tak down the stone wark of the south-east towr, and to make the same as the north-west and north-east towrs ar, and to cause theik the said south-east towr as they ar, and this to be done with all diligence."³ Four months afterwards, the Governors direct "the storm windowes upon the west and east to be taken down, and to be made flatt with the ruiff." These instructions appear to have been at once carried into effect, with the exception; strange to say, of what related to the "storm windows," which have been allowed to remain, in defiance of direct orders, and contrary to good taste, as it mars the beauty of this magnificent edifice. At this time, a well, of stone-carved work, was erected in the centre of the quadrangle, which continued as a useful ornament of the Hospital till the beginning of the present century.

William Anderson, a school companion of the Founder, applied, in 1647, for a situation in the Hospital. Lord Leven, General Leslie, and others, took an interest in An-

¹ The Governors, April 22, 1644, purchased from John Ormiston, "scheir smyth," for 1200 merks scots, several dwellings, and a piece of ground, "lyand under the Castell wall on the south syid of the hie streit, even from the said hie streit upone the north, to the towne-wall upon the south," for the purpose of making a "mor commodious entrie."—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. i, pp. 323-4.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 313.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 353.

derson, and brought him under the favourable notice of the Governors. They certify, that he previously "had charge of the sick and lame persons of the Scottish Army in England, and was quartermaster and proveyor to them; discharging his trust with much care and faithfulness." But his claim principally rested on the circumstance of his having been "educated with the late George Heriot, and having attended him for sixteen years." Anderson was pensioned and taken into the House; but, on the first admission of boys, he voluntarily retired, and became an inmate of Trinity Hospital. In little more than a year, however, he was deposed, on several charges, more especially for his "base reproaches upon the Covenant."¹

In May 1648, George Scott, merchant, sister's son to the Founder, received a gratuity of 600 merks, "for the love, favour, and affectione borne to him by the Governors; and for the respect they have to the said George, and for his better encouragement to attend upone the first vacant place within the Wark."²

The tenants of the Hospital having represented that they had sustained serious losses from the "west countrey armie," who had "eaten and destroyit" much of their crop in 1649, it was resolved that some deduction should be made in their rents for that year.³

The building was almost finished in 1650, when it was all at once unexpectedly filled with a class of inmates widely different from that for which it was destined. Oliver Cromwell had crossed the Tweed that year, at the head of 16,000 men, and obtained a victory, in the neighbourhood of Dunbar, over the Scottish army, led by General Leslie. The Protector immediately took possession of Edinburgh, and unceremoniously quartered his sick and

¹ Record of the Town-Council of Edinburgh, vol. xx, folios 18, 21, 122, 127.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 343.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 353.

wounded soldiers in Heriot's Hospital. They had not been there twelve months, when Cromwell claimed right to the Hospital and its entire income, on the ground that the Founder, though a native of Scotland, was a naturalized Englishman, and had acquired his fortune in England. But the principal reason why the English pretended right to the revenue, was, "because the town of Edinburgh had not managed that business conforme to the will and ordinance of the Founder, but had invertit his ordouris, and applyed the rentis of that Hospitall to uther uses nor wes prescryvit by him."¹

The Hospital, to the regret of the Governors, remained for a considerable time in the occupancy of Cromwell's disabled troops; but the more serious threat of seizing the whole Heriot property for national purposes was never attempted to be put into execution.

Great hopes were entertained that coal would be found in the lands of Broughton. A proposition to try the experiment was unanimously adopted in January 1651; and a sum was placed at the disposal of the treasurer "to provide borrels, and to bore the ground therewith, and put down an eye."² Though an additional grant was expended, the attempt seems to have been fruitless.

On the 4th November 1653, "the council being conven'd, and taking to consideration the supplication presented to them be the tennents of Heriot's Hospitall anent the payment of the cropts 1648, 1649, and 1650, doe agree, that the baillie Andrew Ramsay, treasurer, shall accept and take from the tennents *merks* for *punds*³ of their by-

¹ See Nicoll's Diary, from 1650 to 1667, 4to, Edin. 1836, p. 62; and Johnstons Hist. Rerum Britannicarum, folio, Amst., 1655, p. 637. See Appendix, No. XII.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 363, 364.

³ It may be proper to remind some readers of the valuation of Scottish money. A *merk* or *mark* was equivalent to 13½d. sterling, whilst a *pound*, or *twenty shillings scots*, may be stated as equal to 20

gon rents, with this provision, that they pay the same punctualie."¹

Three days after this another meeting was held, when an extraordinary movement took place, immediately on the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. Five of the city ministers, namely, Messrs Robert Laurie, James Hamilton, John Smith, Hew M'Kail, and Thomas Girvan, "rose up and went their way from the council, and would not be accessory to the actings or doings of any thing, till they advised with the rest of the brethren."² The clergy must assuredly have had very cogent reasons, indeed, for having thus hastily withdrawn. Nothing, beyond what we have stated, appears upon the record; but the most remarkable part of the whole remains to be told. The clerical governors, then eight in number, actually absented themselves four years and four months, though they were regularly summoned to every meeting.³

In March 1656, Robert Listoun received from the Governors 550 merks, in addition to 1200 merks which had been paid to his deceased brother, for four acres of land

pence sterling. One pound sterling was thus equivalent to 18 merks, or 12 pounds scots.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 373.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 373-4.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 437. Formerly, *finer* were rigidly exacted from absentees. The following resolution, in regard to regular attendance, was passed October 20, 1634, and is the earliest which we have noticed:—"Appoyntis the hours of meitting of the Counsell to be ilk fyifteine dayes upon Monenday at nyne hours precislie, and the absents to pay ane unlaw of four shillingis, and these that cumes efter the reiding of the prayer to pay tua schillingis, and Leith to be no excuse; and ordanes the same unlaues to be payit at all uther tymes, and extraordinier meittingis when they ar warint; and ordanes George Suittie to keep the boxe."—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. i, p. 256.

called the Hermit's and Termit's Crofts¹ in the Pleasance, or south suburbs of Edinburgh.

A communication from the Protector, in regard to the Founder's daughter, Elizabeth Heriot (late the widow to James Jossie, but now the wife of William Don), was taken into consideration in the month of July, as appears by the subjoined extract from the minutes:—" Oliver Cromwell, having sent to the provest, baillies, and council of Edinburgh, a letter of Recommendation in favour of Elizabeth Heriot, March 1655; in reference thereunto, the council ordain threescore pounds sterling to be paid to the said Elizabeth Heriot as be act of 19 March forsaid doeth appear, and that now his Highness being pleased to send another letter in her favours for a pension of fifty-five pounds yearly, the council, upon consideration of the whole, and finding the said threescore pound sterling according to the foresaid act is not yet paid, therefore ordains the treasurer to the said Hospitall, presently, and upon sight hereof, to pay to the said Elizabeth Heriot, or to Mr William Don, her spouse, and in her name, the said sum. And as to the pension in time to come, the council will take the same to their serious consideration, be advice of the ministers and others quhome it doeth concern, with all conveniencie." ²

The Governors resolved, on the 3d of September following, that Cromwell's "second letter should be taken into consideration, bearing date the tenth of June last past, whereby his Highness, understanding by good report, the zeal and piety of the said Elizabeth Heriot, in the said letter Wills and Orders, that out of the rents of the said

¹ Now part of the depôt of the Railway, near St Leonard's.

Hermit's and Termit's. A name possibly corrupted from Hermit St Termis, if ever there was such a saint either in Scotland or The Thebaid. See Memoir of David Scott, F.S.A., p. 28. Edinb., 1850, 8vo.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 398-9.

Hospital founded be her Father, the said umquhile George Heriot, there be yearly paid to the said Elizabeth the sum of fifty-five pound sterling money ; and the provost, baillies and council of Heriot's Hospital having considered the said letter in obedience thereto, do order the treasurer of Heriot's Hospital, present and to come, to pay to the said Elizabeth Heriot, or her assignees or factors in her name, the sum of fifty-five pound sterling, in equal halves, and that during all the days of her lifetime." ¹

In March 1657, the Governors granted a yearly pension of 200 pounds scots to Mary, relict of David Kincaid, and Grizel Ahanna, two nieces of the Founder, for their own behoof, and that of their children, " as it had pleased God, through the hardness of the times, to reduce them to penury." The money was directed to be paid quarterly, for their use, to Mr David Heriot, advocate. ²

A memorial was presented in the month of December, by George Scott, merchant, on his own behalf, and that of Janet, Mary, James and Robert Scott, his lawfull children. The council " do account it a work of necessity and mercy to show favour, and to give them help and supply." The sum of 24 pounds scots monthly was forthwith settled on Scott and his family. ³

A committee was appointed, on the 18th March 1658 to wait upon General Monk, commander of the English forces, " to deal for the removal of the sick sodgers out of the Hospital House, to some other lodging and yards in and about Edinburgh." The General (afterwards Duke of Albemarle) acquiesced in the request of the deputation ; and, in the course of the same month, the Governors were in terms for a large uninhabited messuage in the Canon-gate, at a rental of 100 merks. ⁴

¹ Records of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 407-8.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 415-16.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 430-1.

⁴ The following extract from the minutes of Heriot's Hospital, unfolds the nature of the transaction, and shows that the repara-

Being now anxious that the Hospital should be opened without any further delay, the Governors named a large committee to ascertain the exact amount of rental, the persons who should be officially employed in the House, with the number of boys to be admitted, and directed that the report should be made next council day. Accordingly, on the 8th of November, the determination of the General Board is thus recorded:—"Appoints John Main, treasurer, to oversee the House, untill it be more fully settled. And as for the regulation of the house and planting of the same with office-men and scholars, the council agrees that there be a fit schoolmaster appointed, and his fee to be eleven pound sterling, besides Mr Johnston's six pound sterling per annum; and sicklike agrees, that there be twenty-four

tion of the old tenement and the maintenance of the Infirmary, about to be transferred, were to be defrayed by the city:—

"1656. *October 4*,—Compeared John Mein, treasurer, and presented to the council twa papers, the one being a copy of a band granted be him to the Lord General Monk, dated the sixth of August last, whereby he not only binds him, his heirs and executors, to keep the new Hospitall in the Cannongate in repair upon his own charge, or at least upon the charge of the Town of Edinburgh; but also, if the Lord General or Commander for the time shall find expedient that more lodgings be required near the said new Hospitall for a further number of men than it is already prepared for, that he, within twenty-one days after he be required, shall prepare the said lodgings with all necessarys in such manner as the remainent of the said new hospitall is or shall be provided, and keep the same in repair during the time they shall have use therewith, under the pain and payment of five hundred pound sterling in case of failzie, to be employed for the end forsaid. And the other paper, being a minute of agreement betwixt Mr Robert Murray, late baillie, and the said treasurer for the rent of the said new hospital in the Cannongate. It is resolved, that the Physician have vij lib. x sh.; the Apothecary vij lib.; the Chirurgeon's mate iv lib. x sh. per annum; and that the Gardener be allowed viii lib. vi sh. and viij d. per annum sterling money, be the Town of Edinburgh, over and above the stated allowance, dated the 6 August last."—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. i, pp. 441-2.

schollars, young boys, provided and planted in the house so soon as conveniently may be, for breeding them from the Catechisme and upwards, conform to the mind of the Founder: That there be four rooms provided for the twenty-four children, and that there be three beds in every room, and a room for the schoolmaster.

“*Item*, that there be a man cattor [caterer] provided for buying meat and keeping accompt under the treasurer. *Item*, that there be a Porter provided, a single man unmarried, to assist the service of the house in sweeping the rooms, or other service he is able for within the house. *Item*, that there be three ancient grave women, for making ready the meat, making the beds, washing the linnens, being single persons, conform to the Will of the Founder. *Item*, appoints John Majoribanks and William Reid, baillies, John Jossie, Robert Sandilands, Mr R. Dowglas, Mr Hew M’Kail, Mr John Stirling, with the treasurer, John Main, to designe such rooms for the Master, scholars and officers, as they shall think fit and convenient for them.”¹

¹ Some particulars respecting Bailie John Main or Mein, occur in a quarto tract of eight pages, printed in the year 1661, entitled “Edinburgh’s Joy for his Majesty’s Coronation in England.” On the auspicious day, when the Scottish Metropolis gave a demonstration of its loyalty, 400 of the citizens were headed by John Mein, “who had lost three several stocks in providing his Majesty’s Forces with armes,—yet, notwithstanding all these losses and mischiefs which succeeded one another, God Almighty is pleased to prosper his undertakings, and particularly in the diligent discharge of his trust, when he was thesaurer to Heriot’s Hospital, where he was most instrumental in procuring the removal of all these obstructions which did vitiate the Will of the Foundator, so that now it may be properly tearmed an hospital.”

CHAPTER II.

1659-1758.

THE Hospital was now about to be appropriated to the original purpose of its foundation. Thirty boys were elected on the 11th of April 1659.¹ On the same day the Governors preferred Mr William Hamilton to the office of "schoolmaster." A committee, appointed to test the qualifications of candidates for that situation, reported, "That they had try'd and examined Mr James Scot, son to George Scot, merchant, who has relation to the House by his affinity to the Founder; and Mr William Hamilton, son to Mr James Hamilton, merchant; Mr Robert Purdie, and Mr James Adamson, students, upon the rudiments of grammar, and points and lessons of arithmetic, and fand the said Mr James Scot, who has the relation, to be a weak professor of both, and not capable of the charge; and fand the equality to run betwext the said Mr William Hamilton and Mr Robert Purdie for their skill in grammar, arithmetick, and hand-writing; and could find no difference betwext them two, save only that the said Mr William Hamilton was a burges' bairn, who they are to prefer to strangers; and, therefore, that the said Mr William ought to be preferred to be schoolmaster."² Seven days after this, Mr James Lawson was elected "Master-Governor" of the Hospital, with a yearly salary of 500 merks.³

¹ See Appendix, No. IX.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, pp. 466-7.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. i, pp. 468, 474, 477.

The duty of this functionary is explicitly laid down in the Statutes. His principal care is, "to see that the scholars be brought up in the fear of Almighty God," and that all under him shall diligently attend to their respective avocations. The dress of the Boys is thus prescribed in the Statutes:—"Their apparel shall be of sad-russet cloth, doublets, breeches, and stockings or hose, and gowns of the same colour, with black hats and strings, which they shall be bound to wear during their abode in the Hospital, and no other." In the same code of laws we find the nature and amount of instruction enjoined:—"After the scholars have learned to read and write Scots distinctly, and the Latin rudiments, they shall be put out to the Grammar-School of Edinburgh, there to be taught until such time as they be either fit for the college, or to be apprentices. They shall all come to and go from the school together, at all times of the meeting or scaling [dismissing] of the Grammar-School, orderly, and in their gowns."

In June 1659, the Hospital was "dedicat in a very soleme maner, when the haill magistrates of Edinburgh wer present."¹ By appointment, Mr Robert Douglas, the senior minister of the city, preached an appropriate discourse in the Grey Friars' Church on the 27th of that month. All connected with the Institution were present on this interesting occasion. The proceedings of the day appear to have afforded high gratification to the community at large; and to have been conducted quite in accordance with the injunctions contained in the second chapter of the Statutes. For his "extraordinary pains," Mr Douglas received one hundred merks scots; and he was requested to allow his sermon to be printed.² It was re-

¹ Nicoll's Diary, p. 241.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, pp. 474, 476-507. Mr Robert Douglas, who preached the first anniversary sermon on George Heriot's Day, was a person of high distinction. He had been a chaplain in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden;

solved that the city ministers, in rotation, should deliver an anniversary sermon; and that a similar sum should be presented to the preacher "to buy him books." This practice has been regularly adhered to ever since, and several of the sermons have been published.

Extraordinary floods, with which the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh was visited in September of the last mentioned year, occasioned a serious loss to Heriot's Hospital. This remarkable inundation has been chronicled, and with great simplicity accounted for, by Nicoll:—"No sooner," says he, "was the viiid. the pynt begun to be exactit, quhilk was upone the 1st of September 1659, to the great hurt of the subjectis, bot immediatelie thairefter the Lord did manifest his anger in sending doun ane unhard and unkoth storme of wind and weit, be the space of thrie dayis and thrie nyctes, viz., the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th dayis of September, quhairby not only sindrie housis in and upon the *Water-of-Leith*, with eleven myles [milns] belonging to Edinbro, and five belonging to Heriot's Hospital, with their damnes, water-gangis, tymber and ston workis, the hail quheillis of their myles, tymber, graith, and hail other workis were destroyed, and violentlie taken away, be these great diludges of watteris: bot lykewyse the hail tounes about sufferit the dampnasse, sic as Leith and Leith Harborie, Mussilburgh, Fischerraw, Hadingtoun, Dalkeith, Leswaide, to the great admiration of many, evin of such persones as are of greatest age."¹

Mr Robert Leighton, principal of the University of

and, when leaving his service, that celebrated prince and warrior pronounced the following well known eulogium on Douglas,—
"There goes a man who, for wisdom and prudence, might be a counsellor to any king of Europe; who, for gravity, might be a moderator to any assembly in the world; and who, for his skill in military affairs, might be the general of any army."

¹ Nicoll's Diary, p. 249-250.

Edinburgh, accompanied by some of the regents or professors, appeared at a meeting of the Governors, and called their attention to that portion of the Codicil to George Heriot's Last Will, where provision is made for ten bursars or exhibitioners. "He desired there might be an equall work of the planting of the bursers in the colledge, as with planting of the boys in the Hospitall." The matter was referred to two eminent lawyers.

"The Council (January 10, 1660) having heard the various debates and different judgements of Sir John Gilmour and Mr John Nisbet, advocates, anent the placing of ten bursers in the Colledge of Edinburgh, and their maintenance to be paid furth of the rents of the Hospital: It being alledged on the one part, that, be the Codicil of the Testament, there ought to be ten bursers entertain'd without diminution of their number or allowance, or protracting any longer time. And, on the other part, that no bursers can be established till such time as the Hospital house be finished, and the rents thereof considered, whether supplusage of the rents after plantation may admit such a burthen; seeing the intention of the Founder was mainly for the maintenance of the poor and distressed burgesses' bairns. And the diminution of the rents, quhilk falls out by purchas of land and ill debtors, so that the number and allowance of the bursers to suffer a proportional defalcation."¹

A committee was appointed for the "consideration and accommodation of the question." This committee, on the 13th of February, "made report, that they could not agree in their judgments, and therefore remitted the same to the council; which, being voiced and marked, and the votes found equal, the samen was continued to the council's farder consideration."² The Governors determined

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, pp. 460-1, 502.

² *Ibid.*, p. 504.

to submit the case to the highest legal authority; and, adopting that deliverance, the subjoined resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

“That, for the present, and for a time, while debt be paid, and the rents be mair able to bear the burden, that *five* bursers of philosophie be maintain'd at the colledge of this burgh, furth of the rents of the Hospital, at five pounds sterling a piece be year, to be paid at the four usual quarters, Candlemas, Beltan, Lammas, and Hallowmas, frae their entry and admission there, during the time of their continuance thereat; provyding always, that the schollars of the Hospital be first preferred, if any be; and if there be no schollars in the Hospital for that employment of bursarie, that the council admitts of burges' bairns to be admitted thereto (as at present), that they admit other qualified boys to the said Bursaries, who shall be found able schollars after tryal and examination of their qualifications be the ministers and masters; and that all of them, so admitted, have their testimonies quarterly from the regents.”¹

Five boys were immediately elected as Bursars; and the number was increased to ten as soon as the funds of the institution permitted. These Bursaries have been extremely serviceable, not only to Herioters, but also to other students unconnected with the Hospital. Several eminent men have enjoyed these bursaries during the first four years of their academical studies.²

It would seem that the annuity of 1000 merks had hitherto been paid by the Governors for the maintenance of the Infirmary in the Canongate, occupied by the Eng-

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, p. 511-2.

² The sum of £200 is now annually paid to ten bursars, otherwise unconnected with the Hospital, each receiving £20 per annum. Each of the House-Bursars (who are not limited as to numbers), has £30 a year. See Bursary Regulations, Appendix, No. XI.

lish soldiers. This was contrary to a distinct stipulation, as the town-council undertook to relieve Heriot's Hospital. On the case being represented to General Monk, the Institution was at once released from this burden.¹ The pension granted to Elizabeth Heriot, the Founder's daughter, in consequence of an order from Oliver Cromwell, was found too burdensome for the finances of the Hospital. Intimation was accordingly given her, in August 1660, of the regret of the Governors that they found themselves unable to continue this allowance. A short time afterwards she came from London, and voluntarily ceded all claim. Her children, however, were received into the Institution, and she herself was presented with a gratuity of 1000 merks, and a liberal allowance for travelling expenses.²

In August 1661, the sum of 2000 pounds scots was voted to Sir John Ballandine (Lord Ballandine) for his consent to the disposition of the Earl of Roxburgh of the superiority of the Canongate and Broughton, in favour of the city and the Hospital. Money was borrowed for this purpose; and "for payment thereof, the good town was to repay their proportion for their right of the superiority of the Canongate; and the treasurer of the Canongate to repay their proportion for Broughton."

The Heriot gardens encompassing the Hospital, consisted of several inclosures kept in a very tasteful manner. They were long celebrated as a fashionable promenade.³ No expense was spared to make this place of public resort at once beautiful and really useful. In their "injunctions" to the gardener on the 30th September 1661, the Governors inserted this clause,—"That the easter yard, on the south part thereof, be planted with all sort of *phisical*,

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. i, pp. 479, 493, 507, 509.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 517, 549-50.

³ Pennant, in his *Tour in Scotland*, 1769, says, "The gardens were formerly the resort of the gay; and there the Scotch poets often laid, in their comedies, the scenes of intrigue."

medicinal, and other *herbs*, such as the country can afford, conform to the fullest catalogue that can be had, that such who intend to *study herbs* may have full access there, they not wronging or molesting the samen; and that in the remanent of that yaird, which is called the wilderness or maze, the walks be kept clean." This may justly be regarded as the first Botanic Garden in Scotland; and it was not till some years subsequent to this period that the chair of Botany in the University of Edinburgh was instituted.

The Governors, on the 13th January 1665, exhibited an unaccountable precipitancy in providing for an expected vacancy in the House-Governorship. The minute in regard to this matter is sufficiently laconic:—"Forasmikle, as it has pleased God to visite Robert Davidson, present Master of the Hospital, with extreamity of seikness, quhilk may be unto death; and seeing it is requisite that the place be supply'd, at least a man be nominate to succeed, the Council nominates and elects David Mitchell, merchant, to succeed the said Robert Davidson in office, in case of his death by seikness, as said is." It behoved the Governors forthwith to retrace their steps, as their procedure was directly opposed to their Statutes. Davidson, whom it was meant thus summarily to set aside, continued to hold his office for several years.

The subjoined extracts¹ from the Record of Heriot's Hos-

¹ "1673. *April 7.*—The Council unanimously understood, that the Kirk of the Citadell [of Leith] and all that is therein, both timber seats, steeple, stone, and glass work be made use of, and used to the best avail for reparation of the Hospital Chapel, and ordains the treasurer of the Hospital to see the samen done with all conveniency.

"1674. *Feb. 9.*—The treasurer intimates that he has expended this year 2000 pounds Scots more than the rent he receives.

"—— *Feb. 16.*—No more boys to be brought into the Hospital

pital contain some of the transactions of the Governors between 1673 and 1681.

till they be reduced to such a number as the two parts of the rent be able to maintain, and the third part be apply'd in repairing and perfecting the Hospital fabrick.

- “ 1674. *April 20.*—The Master of the Hospital to keep a perfect Register of the Boys according to their age, to the effect, that none beneath the age of seven years may be admitted, and that none above the age of sixteen years may continue in the Hospital, conform to the Statutes.
- “ 1675. *March 22.*—Sir George Lockhart's Information anent Mr David Heriot, his pretended patronage, was read, and delivered to the treasurer to be put in the Hospital Cabinet.
- “ — *April 19.*—Appoints Walter Ord, son to James Ord, merchant, who is the Founder, his brother's grandchild, to be educate and entertained in the Hospital, he being a burges' bairn, and of age appointed be the Statutes.
- “ — *May 3.*—There is a necessity that the steeple of the Hospital be finished, and a top put thereupon. Ro. Miln, Master Mason, to think on a drawing thereof, against the next Council meeting.
- “ — *May 3.*—A Committee to assemble on Monday next, at 7 in the morning, to revise the Statutes, and to consider what is to be rectified therein.
- “ 1676. *January 3.*—The Council appoints the Dean of Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Turner, Mr John Robertson, and Mr William Meldrum, to have in readiness against the next meeting of Council, the set forms of Prayers to be used in the Hospital, in order the same may be practised, conform to the Statutes.
- “ — *June 12.*—The prentise fee of the Boys of the Hospital, who, from the date of these presents, shall be bound to callings, shall be at most two hunder merks, and that the inbringing of a boy above the age of ten years is only *pro hac vice*, and not to be a preparative in time coming, but leave the same arbitrarie to the Council.
- “ — *July 10.*—Deacon Sandilands to put a roof and top to the Hospital's steeple, according to the draught condescended upon be Sir William Bruce.
- “ — *Sept. 4.*—The treasurer reported that he had employed Deacon Sandilands to put a steeple on upon the rooffe of

In 1681-2, the year in which the brave Earl of Argyle was tried and convicted of high treason, for refusing the

the entry to Heriot's Hospital. For the workmen's encouragement to be assiduous in the said work, the treasurer is to give each of the men twelve pennies Scots daily for their morning drink.

" 1677. *June 4.*—The Council, considering that there are some differences and debates anent ranking the Ministers as to thair preaching upon the anniversarie day in commemoration of George Heriot, the Founder of the Hospital; and seeing now the last interant minister, viz., Mr William Meldrum, is to preach this day, and that no debeate may fall out hereafter, therefore appoints that the next year the Dean of Edinburgh, Mr William Annan, do preach on the said day, and so furth after ane another, according to their antiquity as ministers of Edinburgh; and this to be a perpetual rule in all time coming.

" 1679. *June 2.*—Mr Alexander Burton, laity ane of the doctors of the High School, had gifted freely to the Hospital, a dial for the Hospital garden, which he is to put up at his own expence.

" 1680. *Feb. 3.*—The Council considering, that as to all writs that past the Hospital, of the nature of dispositions, charters or tacks, that the seal of the Hospital should be affixed or appended thereto, and that the same should be kept in a chest or box, with four locks to be put thereon, whereof one to be kept be the Dean of Guild, one be the Ministers, one be the Merchant Councillors, and one be the Deacons of Crafts,—Therefore, they appoint the said Box to be made with the locks against the next meeting of the council, that a statute in relation be observed with respect to the said Seal.

" — *Aug. 2.*—The same day, anent the Petition of Sir Thomas Murray of Glendoick, Lord Register, mentioning, That for the benefite of the leiges, his lordship has caused print the whole Acts of Parliament, and caused bind them in one book, but could not find any convenient place in the city for his presses, and drying of the Acts when printed; and that he was informed; that there were several rooms useless in the Hospital, which might accomode him, and not in the least prejudice the Hospital; and that the print-

Test Oath without certain qualifications, a singular occurrence took place with the boys of Heriot's Hospital.¹ This obnoxious test was imposed upon all who held or enjoyed public offices. "The children of Heriot's Hospital," says Lord Fountainhall, "finding that the dog which kept the yards of that Hospital had a public charge and office, they ordained him to take the test, and offered him the paper; but he, loving a bone rather than it, absolutely refused it.

ing the said Acts was so good and beneficial a work to the whole kingdom, Therefore desiring the council to grant him the use of such rooms as were fitt for printing the said Acts, and drying the same.

The Council having considered the said Petition, and finding his lordship's designs speedily to cause print the said Acts, and that the Wester laigh hall [now the Dining hall of the boys] may be conveniently spared, and that without prejudice to the Hospital, and that there are spare rooms above for drying the Acts when printed, They therefore do grant warrand to the said Lord Register to put up such presses in the Wester hall as his lordship thinks fitt, for the speedy printing of the said Acts, and also such other rooms in the top of the house for drying the same as can be conveniently spared, and this liberty to continue to Whitsunday next, and further during the council's pleasure.

"1681, *April 11.*—The Council statutes and ordains, that none of the victual of the Hospital shall be sold to any of the Members of the council of Heriot's Hospital.

"— *July 4.*—The Council prefers Patrick and Robert Murray, lawful bairns of Robert Murray, bailie in Potteraw, to be entertained and educate in the Hospital; and declares they are to be preferred to any elected at Michaelmas last, in respect they are relations to the Founder, and that their father was burges and guildbrother, and that he has had a great loss be the great burning in Potteraw."

¹ The Earl of Argyle, who was beheaded in the year 1685, "was indebted to Heriot's Hospital £58,403, 10s. Scots money [£4866, 19s. 2d. sterling], which the corporation of Edinburgh was obliged to pay to the Hospital: this seems to shew that Argyle was in ruined circumstances."—*Chalmers' Caledonia*, vol. ii, p. 700, 4to.

Then they rubbed it over with butter (which they called an explication of the test, in imitation of Argyle), and he licked off the butter, but did spit out the paper, for which they held a jury on him, and, in derision of the sentence against Argyle, they found the dog guilty of treason, and actually hanged him."¹

Although the Records of the Hospital are, upon the whole, in a perfect state, there are unfortunately several omissions. To use the words of Principal Lee, formerly one of the clerical governors, "the names of various persons are introduced as holding offices, though their appointments are not minuted. Among other *desiderata*, the following omission is to be regretted, as the paper, which ought to have been inserted, might have thrown light on some subsequent proceedings of the Governors, who may have been directed by considerations of which no trace remains :—

" ' 1684, August 8.—The which day the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Perth, Sir David Falconer of Newtown, Lord President of the Court of Session, and Sir George Mackenzie, His Majesty's Advocate, being present at this meeting of the Council, in order to the exposition of the questions in the Statutes anent the repairing of the south-east quarter of the Hospital, and setting the same out to tenants for the benefits of the said Hospital, and improvement of the rents thereof, gave their judgment as follows, viz.' Thus the minute ends ; and, unless a search be made among the old papers of the House, the opinion of the arbiters must remain a secret ; as must also many more im-

¹ Historical Observes, from 1680 to 1686, Edin. 1840, 4to, pp. 55, 56. In the Appendix to that work will be found an accurate copy of a severe satire on the trial of Argyle, which was printed at the time. It is entitled, " An Account of the Arraignment, Tryal, Escape, and Condemnation of the Dog of Heriot's Hospital in Scotland, that was supposed to have been hanged, but did at last slip the halter."

portant matters."¹ A search has since been made for this document, but without success.

On the 8th of September of this year, the council appointed Mr John Hamilton, one of the ministers of the city, to preach the usual sermon in the *chapel of the Hospital*, on the first Monday after the election of the magistrates.

Sir James Rocheid of Inverleith, who had for some time been Clerk to the Hospital, was "turned off," January 5, 1685, for having, as was *alleged*, procured a *tack* or lease of Canonmills; for encroaching on the Hospital's grounds; and for non-attendance at the meetings of the Governors. Strange to say, a motion for his *immediate* deposition was carried almost unanimously, without investigation. The Rev. George Trotter voted for delay, "because he was not convinced of the misdemeanour." Sir James, however, was reponed 4th October 1686, in consequence of its being satisfactorily proved, that the first two allegations were utterly groundless.² For the same reasons he had lost his situation as Town-clerk; but, on his character being cleared, he was also re-instated in office by the magistrates.

In the year 1686, Thomas Ballantine, one of the subordinate officers of the establishment, had seen cause to change his sentiments on religious matters, and had become a member of the Society of Friends. The Governors did not merely intimate their displeasure at Ballantine's unsteadiness in the faith, but, finding him now inexorable,

¹ See Facts for the Consideration of the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital, in connection with the questions relating to the Status, Duties, Salaries, and Terms of the Appointment of the Master and other Officers, Edin. 1838, p. 55. This pamphlet was drawn up by the Rev. Dr John Lee, of whom it may be affirmed, that Heriot's Hospital never had, in the management of its affairs, a more devoted or active governor.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. ii, pp. 221, 231, 236, 238-9.

they declared him, in consequence, incapable of holding the situation.¹

A petition was received in 1687, from David Pringle, setting forth that his recently deceased father, a grand-nephew of the Founder, had held the appointment of surgeon and apothecary to the Institution from the year 1660 ; that the petitioner, who designed to follow the same profession, had not yet attained the age of twenty-one, and was on the eve of proceeding to France, “ to get further insight in the art of surgeoncy and pharmacy ;” and craving, that he might be nominated as his father’s successor, with leave to employ John Baillie, surgeon, to officiate for him, till he acquire further knowledge of his art, and attain the age of majority. The prayer of Pringle’s petition was unanimously granted.²

Subjoined are extracts from the Hospital Minutes between 1692 and 1695.³

¹ The case is thus recorded:—“ *March 1.*—The council having heard the report of the committee of ministers appointed to deal with Thomas Ballantine, servant under the treasurer of the Hospital, for helping to ingather the rents and warn the council; and the said Thomas Ballantine having within these few months turned quaker, and therefore unfit to serve in his employment, reported, they had dealt with the said Thomas to quit his opinion, but all their endeavours proved ineffectual. The council therefore declares his place vacant, and elects Gilbert Neilson, merchant, in his stead.”—*Record of Heriot’s Hospital*, vol. ii, pp. 230-1.

² *Record of Heriot’s Hospital*, vol. ii, pp. 245-6

³ “1692, *June 6.*—The Council having visited the fabric of the Hospital, and found that the south-east quarter thereof was not yet finished and completed, and that the south-west quarter is finished and completed by a pavilion turret of lead, and that the north-east and north-west corners of the said fabric are covered with a pavilion roof of lead; therefore, and for making the whole fabric of the said Hospital regular and uniform, and for the more easy finishing and completing thereof, they give warrant and order to the present treasurer to finish and complete the

In June 1695, Mr Robert Sandilands, merchant in Edinburgh, proposed to give the Governors two thousand pounds

south-east quarter of the said Hospital with a platform roof, in the same way and manner as the north-east and north-west quarters thereof are covered; and with all conveniency to take down the pavilion turret on the south-west quarter, and to rebuild and cover the same with a platform roof regularly with the other three quarters of the fabric.

“1692, *Nov. 7.*—A committee, appointed for the purpose, gave it as “their opinion, that such of the children as design to be scholars are put to the College of Edinburgh, having had formerly only eighty-four pound Scots yearly, paid to each of them, should for their more comfortable sustenance, have sixteen pounds Scots added yearly, making up an hundred pounds Scots yearly, during their four years abode at the College: And likewise, it was their opinion, that such of the children as went out of the Hospital to trades within the good town, having formerly been three hundred merks and after that taken down to two hundred merks, which was too mean and inconsiderable, that no considerable calling or tradesman would receive them as apprentices, whereby they were deprived of a comfortable livelihood (the design of the pious Founder to afford to all that should have the benefit of his Mortification), should again be augmented, and made three hundred merks at the outgoing of each boy to his apprenticeship as formerly, if the quality of the trade he makes choice of deserves so much; providing their masters, according to the former custom, maintain them honestly in meat and clothes during their apprenticeship, and farther, at the completing thereof, give them a sufficient new suit of clothes, with hat, shoes, stockings, linens, and other necessaries, as good as the said Boys get from the Hospital when they enter as apprentices, and that their masters be bound to the performance by a clause in the indentures. This report was approved of, and the treasurer was instructed to act accordingly.

“1693, *March 6.*—The same day, Robert Milne, Master-mason, presented a draught for finishing the steeple of the Hospital; which being considered by the council, they gave

Scots (£166, 13s. 4d. sterling), contained in a bond over the lands of Meldrumsheugh, provided that they conveyed to him and his representatives in perpetuity, the right of appointing two boys who might enjoy maintenance and education in Heriot's Hospital. The council agreed to grant "full power and liberty to the said Robert Sandilands and his representatives, to name and present two male children,

order and warrant to Thomas Fisher, treasurer, to enter into contract with the said Robert Milne for finishing the steeple, and to make payment to him of the sum of three thousand one hundred merks for doing thereof.

"1694, *Feb.* 5.—There being a proposal made by the Ministers of Edinburgh, for the better educating and instructing the children that are entertained in the Hospital, that one of the said ministers should, once every quarter of the year, come to the Chapel of the Hospital, and there catechise and examine the children upon the points and articles of the Protestant religion, and likewise, that one of the ministers should preach a quarterly sermon in the Grey Friars' Church upon the same day the children are catechised; which being approved by the council, and recommended to the ministers of the burgh of Edinburgh, to bring the same in practice, beginning the first day thereof on the first Monday of March next, and so forth yearly the first Monday of each quarter of the year, in all time coming.

"— *June* 4.—The council gives order and warrant to Thomas Fisher, to cause draw the picture of George Heriot, the Founder of the Hospital, and to affix the same in the Council House."

It is a matter of regret, that the original portrait of George Heriot, of which we have already spoken (see *Memoir* p. 26), should have been allowed to disappear. According to tradition it was lent, that a copy might be taken from it, and was never returned. There is this entry in the Minutes on the 4th April 1698: "The Council having seen an old picture or draught of George Heriot, the Founder; and considering that there is none within the Hospital, they therefore ordain the treasurer to cause draw a new draught of the Founder's picture at length, and to set up the same in the council-house of the Hospital." It was at this time that Scougall was employed to paint the large portrait of George Heriot which now adorns the Council-Room.

being qualified conform to the Statutes of the said Hospital, and within ten years and six months of age at the time they are presented, and clean and wholesome; and after the saids two children have been educate and entertained in the Hospital during the space allowed in the statutes, to name other two, and sua forth successively in all time coming: and it is hereby declared, that the saids two children shall be entered at Michaelmas next."¹

The worthy founder of these two presentations had been very successful in trade both at home and abroad. He resided long at Dantzic, in the capacity of British Consul to the Court of Brandenburg. About the year 1690 he returned to Scotland. The affairs of the town of Edinburgh shortly after this being much deranged, Mr Sandilands most generously came forward and gave five thousand pounds Scots (£416, 13s. 4d. sterling), to assist in extricating his native city out of her difficulties. The Trinity Hospital also largely participated in his liberality. Mr Sandilands, who was twice married, died at Edinburgh, February 9th 1708, aged seventy-six. His descendants still present boys to Heriot's Hospital.²

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. iii, p. 114 and 147.

² Since the death of Robert Sandilands, his relatives, enumerated below, have filled up the two vacancies as they occurred.—1st, *Sarah Sandilands*, his eldest daughter and sole representative, and who married Thomas Durham, Esq., of Boghead in Linlithgowshire, exercised her right so long as she lived. It may be mentioned that, in this way, she was the early patroness of Henry Raeburn, whom she presented to Heriot's Hospital in 1764. This orphan boy, who afterwards became a celebrated portrait painter, her grand-daughter (Mrs Durham Weir) had the pleasure of seeing knighted by George IV. at Hopetoun House. 2d, *Robert Durham, Esq.*, eldest son of Sarah Sandilands, allowed the Governors, for several years, to exercise his right. 3d, *Thomas Durham, Esq.*, only son of the preceding, presented during his lifetime. He died a bachelor in 1799, when the estate of Boghead was divided betwixt his two sisters, *Sarah* and *Janet*, and to each was assigned the title of presenting a boy to Heriot's Hospital. 4th, *Sarah Durham*,

An application being made in June 1695 to the Estates of Parliament in Scotland, an exemption was allowed from all excise on beer and ale which might be consumed in Heriot's Hospital.¹

A classification of the Boys, in so far as their instruction was concerned, took place at this time. The *school-master* was appointed to teach the Latin Rudiments; one of the *doctors* or under-masters had assigned to him the departments of writing, arithmetic, and music, whilst the other doctor taught English reading. The *Master* or House-Governor was to assist the whole. It was likewise resolved that "none of the Boys shall be put to the High School until they be eleven years complete; and then, if it be found they can read and write Scots distinctly, and be capable to be scholars, they have full five years to stay at the Grammar School, which is time complete to fit them for reading the Latin authors."²

Mr Henry Morison, advocate, having resigned the situation of House-Governor in 1699, the Rev. James Buchan was chosen in his room. "He accepted of the said office, and took the oath appointed by the Statutes to be taken by the Master of the Hospital, with this EXCEPTION, *that he be not restrained from the use of the gift of prayer*, which God shall endow him with, after catechising the children;

married Lieut.-Colonel Shillinglaw of Birkhillside, Berwickshire. The Colonel, having no children, sold his wife's right to the presentation. It was found, however, after a long litigation, that, in consequence of this presentation being included in a strict entail, it could not be legally alienated. Mrs Shillinglaw exercised her privilege till her death, 14th Sep. 1848; after which the right was inherited by her niece, Sarah Durham Weir, spouse (now relict) of James Saunders Robertson, Esq., W.S. 5th, *Janet Durham*, who married Alexander Weir, Esq., nominated several boys. 6th, *Thomas Durham-Weir, Esq.*, of Boghead, only son of Janet Durham, has always presented since the death of his mother.

¹ See Appendix, No. XIV.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. iii, p. 161.

especially seeing there is no composed prayer delivered to be used ; which the Council accepted of, and tendered the oath with the said exception."¹

In May 1703 it was enacted, that no "honorary or gratuitous" burgesses' children should be received into the Hospital, in respect that they cannot have any benefit or freedom within the burgh by their fathers.

The estate of Coates, immediately to the west of the city, was purchased by the Governors in 1704, from Archibald, Earl of Rosebery, for 59,655 pounds Scots, that being the sum which his Lordship had paid to the former proprietor, John Byres of Coates.²

In the year 1706 the lands of Warriston, lying on the north side of the town, were bought from Robert Gray of Warriston, for 50,600 merks.³

Dr George Mackenzie, author of the "Lives and characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation,"⁴ was elected physician to Heriot's Hospital in 1705. For this appointment he was indebted to his immediate predecessor, Sir Archibald Stevenson, who had agreed to cancel a claim against the Hospital for £200 sterling, provided the Governors would confer the office on Dr Mackenzie.⁵ On the 2d of July 1711, the act appointing Mackenzie was rescinded, "in respect that the act in his favours did bear to be *during pleasure allenarly*." Dr Gilbert Rule was elected in his stead. There is no doubt that the official thus set aside must have given sufficient cause for such an unusual step. To say the least, he was an imprudent person ; and he was, besides, a violent Jacobite. He was reponed on the 20th of April, 1713 ; but, on the 1st of June following, a committee was named, "to draw up the terms

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. iii, p. 184.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iv, pp. 33, 46, 48, 59.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iv, pp. 64, 67.

⁴ Edin., 1708-22, 3 vols., fol.

⁵ Irving's "Lives of Scottish Writers," vol. i, p. 99.

by which Dr Mackenzie was to give satisfaction to the Gubernators of the Hospital for the offence which he had given them by the printed letter set out by him.”¹ He afterwards confessed that he was the author of the obnoxious pamphlet. Upon this the Governors resolved, that Mackenzie should, in their presence, “declare and subscribe, that the representations in the said printed letter, upon the said council and their management, are groundless and unjust, and that he retracts, in solemn and ample manner, all the contents of the said letter, and protest contained therein, in so far as they reflect upon the Church of Scotland, or the Gubernators of the said Hospital.”² This he peremptorily declined. He was allowed a month to weigh the matter coolly; but on his reappearance he expressed himself still of the same mind. The case was allowed to remain in abeyance more than a year. In December 1714, however, Mackenzie was finally dismissed, because he “had not retracted the printed letter.” Dr Rule was then a second time chosen as his successor.

The “printed letter,” to which we have referred, consists of sixteen pages in quarto, without title and date. In it, Dr Mackenzie maintains, that all the opposition which he encountered arose exclusively from his being an *Episcopalian*. He rails against the Church of Scotland in no measured terms; and gives it as *his* opinion, that Heriot's Hospital was in a far more flourishing condition under his episcopalian friends, than under the government of their presbyterian successors. Dr Mackenzie knew well, that the principal changes of which he complained, had been brought about by the Revolution Settlement, and not by the Governors of this Institution. “The brethren,” says he, “finding that by their oath they were solemnly sworn to observe the Statutes in every point of them, which they could not do without approving of set forms of prayer, and

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. iv, p. 233.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 234.

the reading of the confession of sins out of the Liturgy, and that this may be a very great means for introducing the Liturgy, by bringing up so many children to set forms of prayer, which might reconcile them to it in their riper years, dispensed with their taking the oath in these terms, and made it a declaration or new oath of their own, by which the intention of the pious Founder is quite altered in all the other Statutes that have their dependence upon this.”¹

In regard to this subject, the Governors themselves had declared, “that the Statute anent the prayers to be used in the Hospital, was, and is, always to be understood according to the known principle and present practice of this National Church, as by law established.”²

With respect to the election of office-bearers connected with Heriot’s Hospital, Mackenzie says:—“That all the officers, from the highest to the meanest, are during life, or malversation, save the gardener. And although, in the chapter concerning the *physician*, there is no mention of their power over him, yet no rational man will think but that the physician was to have the same privileges with the rest of the officers, especially since the gardener is the only one mentioned over whom they have an absolute power. My second observation is concerning the master or governor of the Hospital, who, by the ninth chapter, is required to be ‘a man fearing God, of honest life and conversation, and of so much learning as to be fit to teach the catechism.’ But their present Governor has so little of these qualifications in him, that he was taken in open rebellion against King Charles II, and to this hour still prays for the establishment of their wicked covenant. And as for his learning, he is not capable of catechising the children in public, and therefore he has never attempted

¹ Mackenzie’s Letter, p. 12.

² Record of Heriot’s Hospital, vol. iv, p. 181.

it but in his own chamber, although he be required by this chapter, 'in the Chapel of the Hospital, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, some part of the afternoon to catechise the scholars. And after the end of every catechism, he shall read a prayer, and not conceive one of his own; but the prayer shall be delivered him by the Ministers of Edinburgh, in which there shall be express thanks unto God for raising up their Founder.' But for his not observing the last part of this statute, he is not so much to be blamed as his presbyterian teachers, who have never given him any such set form of prayer."¹

In 1708, a donation of one hundred pounds sterling was received from Sir James Gray, Baronet, "the annual rent whereof the said Sir James appointed to be given to John Watson, present Master of the Hospital, yearly, all the days of his lifetime."²

Heriot's Hospital was forced, in the year 1713, into a litigation with Robert Hepburn of Bearford, regarding his lands of Lochbank, which formed part of the regality of Broughton. These lands had been held by Hepburn and his ancestors, without challenge from the Governors, as the undoubted superiors. In that character they had actually granted the Bearford family sundry charters successively from the year 1641. As Hepburn was now claiming to hold his lands of the Crown, the Governors brought an action of declarator of non-entry against him before the Court of Session. He then raised a counter action of declarator against them, concluding that his privilege might be declared to hold *in capite* (in chief) of the Crown."

Both causes being heard before the Court of Session, an interlocutor was pronounced in February 1714, by which it was "declared that the respondent (Hepburn) was acquitted from all claims of superiority for his lands of Lochbank, at the appellants' (the Governors of Heriot's Hospi-

¹ Mackenzie's Letter, pp. 12, 13.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. iv, p. 80.

tal) instance; and that the respondent, his heirs and successors, had the undoubted right and privilege to enter vassals, and hold the fee of those lands of his Majesty and Royal successors, the immediate lawful superiors thereof." The Governors having reclaimed against this interlocutor, the Court, on the 9th of June 1714, "adhered to their former interlocutor, and found that the arguments and acts of Parliament made use of and produced by the appellants did not exeeem the superiority of the lands in question, from the annexation made by the 10th and 14th Acts of the Parliaments 1633, and therefore decerned in favour of the respondent." The case was carried to the House of Lords, where, after hearing counsel, the following judgment was pronounced on the 2d June 1715, in favour of the Governors:—"It is ordered and adjudged, that the said interlocutor or sentence, and the affirmance thereof complained of in said appeal, be reversed; and it is ordered and declared, that the superiority of the lands in question, called Lochbank, lying within the barony of Broughton, shall belong to the appellants."¹

It may be mentioned, in passing, that the city of Edinburgh having, in the year 1717, purchased Lochbank from Hepburn of Bearford, entered as a vassal to Heriot's Hospital.

Robert Craig of Riccarton, Esq., having craved payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. yearly of the valuation of the Hospital's lands for his expenses whilst he represented the county of Edinburgh in Parliament from 1693 to 1701, the Governors directed their treasurer to answer the demand.²

The Governors, in February 1717, found themselves under the necessity, by reason of the high price of provisions, and other causes, to enact, that no boys should be

¹ See Robertson's Reports of Cases on Appeal from Scotland, decided in the House of Peers, Lon., 1807, pp. 118-124, 8vo.

² See Record of Heriot's Hospital, of date 20th April 1713, and Feb. 6, 1738.

elected till the existing number of 130 be brought down to 120 ; and also, that the apprentice fee of two hundred pounds Scots, should be reduced to two hundred merks. Only one boy was received this year, and he solely on the ground of his being a relation of the Founder.¹

In 1718, Captain Dugald Campbell, grandson of Archibald Campbell of Inverawe, in Argyleshire, bequeathed £100 sterling to Heriot's Hospital.

An important document² was laid before the Governors in the year 1719. It is an act of the Town-Council of Edinburgh, generously declaring, that all poor relatives of George Heriot, though they may not previously have been enrolled

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. iv, p. 322.

“ *Edinburgh, 15th April 1719.* ”

² “ The which day, the Lord Provost, Bailies, Council Deacons of crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, being convened in council, Considering that by the thirteenth chapter of the Statutes of George Heriot's Hospital, he especially provided and declared, that the children of burgesses and freemen of the good Town are only capable of being chosen and admitted into the said Hospital ; and when application hath been made for electing some children of the poor relations of the Founder, whose parents have not been burgesses or freemen, great doubts and difficulties have occurred to the Governors and Council of the said Hospital, whether, agreeable to the exact tenor and letter of the Statutes, they could be admitted or not. For preventing of which, and from the respect that is due from the Magistrates and Council to the memory of the worthy Donator and Founder, George Heriot, and that none of the children of his necessitous and poor relations may be debarred or incapacitate to be admitted and elected into the said Hospital, the Lord Provost, Bailies, Council Deacons of crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, statute and enact, that all relations of the said George Heriot, proving the propinquity of blood, are hereby made and declared virtually burgesses and freemen of the good Town, so as to entitle their children to the benefit of being chosen and admitted into the said Hospital, and no otherwise : and ordains the clerk to extract this act, and deliver the same to James Young, the present treasurer of the said Hospital, to be kept amongst the Records, for a rule in all time coming. Extracted by, *sic subscrib.* “ ADAM WATT.”

as burgesses and freemen of the city, shall, on proving their propinquity, be forthwith declared such, in order that their sons may be entitled to the benefit of this Foundation.

The treasurer made the following communication to the Board in 1721 :—“ That of late some murders had been committed within the regality and barony of Broughton, whereof they, as Governors, were lord superiors, whereby the Hospital, for preserving their rights and privileges, was put to considerable charges in prosecuting such offenders, and in bringing them to due punishment for their crimes, by reason the friends of the persons murdered, sometimes, if not always, were not in a condition to prosecute the murder ; particularly of late, in prosecuting of John Webster, gardener, for murdering of Marjory Campbell, daughter of Campbell of Kerrinloch ; and for preventing such expense in time coming, desired the Council might discharge the prosecuting any such offenders for the future, without a special warrant for that effect.” This was agreed to, on the understanding that every precaution would be taken to preserve the Hospital’s rights.¹

Thomas Fisher,² who had long most honourably filled the office of treasurer, had, by his latter Will, bequeathed to Heriot’s Hospital three dwelling houses in a large tenement, situated on the south side of the Lawnmarket, after they had been enjoyed by certain parties, as well as “ their children’s children, and all their descendants.” In 1723,

¹ Owing to the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in the year 1746 (which will be noticed in its proper place), the Governors, in 1753, granted the use of the old jail at Broughton to one of their tenants as a store-house, “ reserving to the Hospital a room for holding their Baron Courts when they shall think fit.”

² An elegy on Fisher’s death (which happened March 26, 1711) appears in the 2d vol. of Monteith’s Theatre of Mortality, Edin., 1713. There were 60 Boys in Heriot’s Hospital when Fisher became treasurer in 1686, and by his good management the number had increased in 1694 to 120.

a motion was made to dispose of the Hospital's eventual right to this property; but, guided by the opinion of counsel, the Governors determined "to continue their right as it now stands, and complete the same by infestment, and take the hazard of the event, conform to the destination." It was at the same time resolved that, in order that this legacy "might always be kept in memory," the extract from Fisher's Will concerning it should be read annually, before proceeding to the election of the treasurer." Two of the dwelling-houses, left in the singular manner just mentioned, have become the property of Heriot's Hospital.

George Watson, merchant, who founded the Hospital in Edinburgh which bears his name, left at his death, which happened in April 1723, the sum of 5000 merks Scots, for maintaining two boys in Heriot's Hospital, "the children or grandchildren of decayed merchants in Edinburgh of the name of Watson or Davidson, preferring always the name of Watson." The Governors accepted of this legacy, in terms of the said donation.¹

George Watson was born at Edinburgh in the year 1650. After completing his apprenticeship in a mercantile house, he was sent abroad by a rich aunt to Holland, "for his further improvement in merchandizing, and particularly for his learning book-keeping, which then was a very rare accomplishment."² On his return to Edinburgh he was, for a long period of twenty years, cashier to Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, sometime Provost of Edinburgh, and "a merchant of great business." In 1695 Watson was appointed accountant to the Bank of Scotland; and he held several honorary and useful offices in the city. He died a bachelor at the age of seventy, bequeathing £12,000 sterling, for the endowment of an hospital for the maintenance and instruction of the male children and grandchildren of decayed

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. v, p. 167-8.

² See biographical notice of George Watson, prefixed to the Statutes and Rules of George Watson's Hospital, Edin., 1842, 8vo.

merchants in Edinburgh. The edifice, which stands at a short distance to the south of Heriot's Hospital, was founded in the year 1738, and opened in June 1741.¹ It does not appear that Watson's executors ever appointed a boy to Heriot's Hospital prior to the opening of the valuable Institution of which he was the benevolent Founder.

Some excellent regulations for the internal management of the Hospital were passed in 1730.²

¹ George Watson's Hospital, an ably conducted institution, was modelled on Heriot's. It educates 86 boys. The management of its affairs is vested in the Master, Treasurer, and twelve Assistants of the Merchant Company, five members of the Town-Council, and the Minister of the Old Church Parish, Edinburgh.—See *Stark's Picture of Edinburgh*, pp. 240-1; and *Bache's Report on Education in Europe*, Philadelphia, 1839, 8vo, pp. 32-38, 650.

² Among these are the following:—

“That about a quarter of an hour before the last bell for public worship on the Sabbath day, both before noon and afternoon, the Governor, Master, *i.e.*, Schoolmaster, and two Doctors, *i.e.*, Assistant Teachers, shall meet in the Chapel together with the Boys and Servants in the Hospital, when the roll shall be called, that none may be absent from the Church; and all shall continue in the Chapel till they go together to the Church in due order with the two Doctors, either at the rear of the Boys, or upon their sides, as the Governors shall direct, and they are all to return in the same order.

“That besides the Governor's part in catechising, pointed out in Chap. ix. of the Statutes, the Master and both the Doctors shall be assisting, both in catechising the boys and servants, at such hours weekly as the Governor and Master shall determine.

“That the Master and Doctors shall faithfully wait upon the objects of the school, and carefully perform their respective duties. The Master shall not be absent without first acquainting and satisfying the Governor; and none of the Doctors shall be absent, without first acquainting and satisfying the Master, whose orders they shall carefully observe in all things relating to their duty in the school.

“The Master, and both the Doctors, shall every week by turns teach the Boys to sing the common tunes for an hour.

“That all such as are fit to be taught book-keeping shall be carefully instructed therein by the Master. This shall be gone about for an hour each day, different from the usual hours of schooling.

For a number of years after this time, the Records of the Hospital are chiefly filled with transactions relating to the feuing of property and other patrimonial concerns. To quote again from Principal Lee's pamphlet, already referred to, "There may be some ground for apprehending that, amidst the keen and prolonged discussions on these affairs, the Governors did not always find time sufficient for attending duly to the state of education and morals in the Hospital."¹

In March 1730, the Governors disposed of five acres of ground, "at the head of Broughton Loan," to the Town-Council of Edinburgh, for the behoof of the French colony brought over for introducing the weaving of cambrics, for an annual feu-duty of £10, 8s. 5d. sterling.² The locality where these foreigners settled took its name from the province of France whence they came. Indeed, the north

"Such as are to be put to the High School shall be certified to the council as qualified according to the Statutes, and that under the hand of the Governor, Master, and both the Doctors; and none shall be allowed to enter to the High School, but in the beginning of October each year, unless the Council, upon some special occasion, shall see fit to do otherwise.

"The Master and Doctors shall, every night, attend the Boys who are at the High School for an hour after the hours of the High School are over, so as to assist them in what they learn there; and particular care shall be taken of them as to their writing, ciphering, and being instructed.

"That neither Master nor Doctors shall meddle with teaching any within or without doors, but such only as belong to the Hospital.

"That none having the charge of instructing the Boys shall attend the profession of divinity (if inclining to it) above one diet in fourteen days; in which case the Governor and Master shall take care to supply his diet in the Hospital. And as soon as any of them shall enter upon trials in order to preach, their post shall forthwith be supplied by the Council."—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. vi, pp. 76-80.

¹ Facts for the Consideration of the Governors, &c., 8vo, 1838, p. 24.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. vi, pp. 93, 101-3, 323.

side of *Picardy Place* occupied nearly the ground on which the dwelling houses and workshops of the French settlers stood.

The council afterwards subfeued the ground to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c.; by whom, about 1809, it was laid out in building and forming streets.

All articles of consumption in the Hospital have been usually, though not always, supplied by special contract, generally of a twelvemonth's duration. The treasurer, however, in 1731, was authorised to enter into an agreement with the deacon of the bakers for furnishing bread for the space of *thirteen years*. This worthy functionary appears to have given satisfaction, for, before completing his unusually long contract, he entered into a new agreement for other three years. The deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh, who, as such, had then, and for a century afterwards, a seat at the Board of Governors, appear to have been very much employed when their services as tradesmen could be rendered available to the Institution. All this seems very natural; and we are far, very far indeed, from insinuating, that the Governors ever knowingly countenanced *jobbing*. But we cannot help remarking, not merely in regard to matters comparatively trifling, but to the management generally, that the present practice, which entirely precludes the possibility of such a charge being made, is decidedly an improvement.¹

In the year 1731, a resolution was hastily carried, but soon abandoned, that "the teaching of book-keeping be set aside, as writing and arithmetic are the finishing accomplishments of the Hospital."

Hitherto, the charters and other deeds granted by the Hospital to its vassals, were written in *Latin*; but on the 17th April 1732, the clerk was enjoined "to draw all the

¹ It was resolved by the General Board, January 8th, 1846, "That no Governor give in estimates for Work or Furnishings, or be employed when he has a pecuniary interest."

charters, precepts of *clare constat*, and other writings to be signed by the council, in the *English* language."

On the same day, the Governors rejected a boy presented by the Sandilands' family for admission into the Hospital, because the boy so presented was not the son of a burghess of Edinburgh, agreeably to the Statutes.

Mr Robert Hunter, the principal teacher, having resigned his situation in the Hospital in the summer of 1733, the Governors resolved to advertise for a suitable successor. The following is a copy of what appeared in the "Caledonian Mercury" newspaper in the month of August thereafter:—

"The Schoolmaster's place in Heriot's Hospital being vacant, any person of good repute, unmarried, of the age of forty or thereby, that will undergo a comparative trial, is hereby invited to appear, with a certificate of his former good behaviour, and betwixt and the 23d of August current, to call at Mr Thomas Heriot, treasurer of the said Hospital. His entertainment in the Hospital is handsome; and his yearly salary is £21, 13s. 4d. sterling."

Mr Thomas Aitken, periwig-maker in London, left a legacy of £50 to the Hospital in 1734, as a mark of gratitude to the Institution where he had received his early education.

An act was passed by the Governors in 1737, in favour of the City of Edinburgh, for a feu of Heriot's Crofts and St Leonard's. This gave rise to much discussion. The opinion of eminent counsel was taken, on receiving which the usual title-deeds were ordered to be prepared. Mr Robert Wallace, however, one of the clerical governors, and Mr Thomas Heriot, treasurer of the Hospital, and also at that time Dean of Guild, protested strongly against the whole steps which were taken respecting this business.¹

A committee was appointed, in March 1739, to inquire how far it might be convenient to employ a proper person to teach the boys practical geometry and drawing. It does

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. vii, p. 75-77.

not appear that this committee ever gave in any report ; and for the subsequent seventy years the teacher of writing gave instruction in arithmetic also.

It having been represented that one of the boys had succeeded to considerable property by the decease of a relation, the council directed the treasurer to endeavour to ascertain the facts of the case ; and, “if the same is found true, to dismiss the boy from the Hospital.”¹

In the “*Caledonian Mercury*” for the 5th June 1739, the following paragraph appears :—

“Yesterday was the annual commemoration of the pious George Heriot, who founded the celebrated Hospital called by his name. The Rev. Mr Robert Hamilton, minister of Lady Yester’s Kirk, preached a suitable sermon from St Luke xvi and 9. The boys educated on the foundation, who on that day usually dress up the effigie of their benefactor with flowers, being hindered from so doing on account of reiterated complaints of their robbing gentlemen’s gardens for implements, took it so ill, that when the psalm was raised, they would not so much as open a lip, but hanged their heads as if inclined to tune up *miserere*.”

The Governors were under the disagreeable necessity of parting with their House-Governor in 1740.² Directions were issued to advertise the vacancy “in both the Scotch newspapers ;”³ but no suitable candidate appeared for nearly a year ; and it was not till April 1741 that Mr William

¹ Record of Heriot’s Hospital, vol. vii, p. 144.

² *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 182.

³ In the *Caledonian Mercury* for June 19, 1740, the subjoined advertisement was inserted :—

“That the office of Master or Governor of Heriot’s Hospital being vacant, and the Governors of the said Hospital being desirous to have the same well supplied, hereby give notice, that if one who, in their opinion, seems well qualified for the same, appears, they have resolved not to be confined to the present encouragement (which is £25, bed, board, and washing), but to have a regard to the merit of the person. Information may be had from David Flint, the treasurer.”

Halyburton,¹ brother to Mr Thomas Halyburton of New Mains, was chosen. Having married in the course of five months, he was in consequence "disabled from holding the office." Halyburton was succeeded in the House-Governorship by Mr John Henderson, merchant.

In October 1741, the council, considering the great benefit accruing to the Institution from its having a well qualified person as treasurer; and considering, moreover, "the extraordinary diligence which Mr Flint had given in their affairs, and the thorough insight and knowledge he has of every affair belonging to it," they appointed the sum of 600 merks to be allowed him as treasurer, for the year ensuing.

The celebrated preacher, Mr George Whitefield, whose unwearied zeal in his sacred vocation was truly astonishing, visited Edinburgh in the month of October 1741. During his stay he was the honoured instrument of doing much good. For the youth in the various benevolent Institutions he manifested a particular concern. "Mr Whitefield went to Heriot's Hospital," writes one of his friends in Scotland, "where a great change is wrought upon the boys; for there, as well as in the Maiden's Hospital, fellowship meetings are set up, which is quite new there; for the boys of that Hospital were noted for the wickedest boys about town."² The Governors have ever shewn a marked anxiety that the pupils of the Institution should be well instructed in the principles of Christianity, and that their minds should be duly impressed with the transcendent value of Divine Revelation.

On the 7th June 1742, the committee appointed to visit the Hospital during the two preceding months gave in a report as follows:—

¹ See Farmer's Magazine, vol. iv, pp. 524-530, for "A Short Account of Dr William Halyburton, with some Extracts from his Geographical Letters," by Robert Brown Esq., of Markle.

² Gillies' Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., Lond., 1772, p. 98, 8vo.

“That, having visited the Hospital, they found the Governor, three masters, and hail servants employed in their respective businesses. Having examined the boys, they found them profiting in the several parts of their education, particularly those few who had been taught Latin within the Hospital, so much, that the committee were convinced that this method of teaching boys of very bright genius *within* the Hospital, is far more for the benefit of the boys than sending them to the High School, and therefore the masters should be suitably encouraged. The committee further observed, that there were in the Hospital about 130 boys besides the six lately elected, and that there were only seven women, which they were of opinion was too few. They recommended that chaff beds should be discontinued, and mattresses be substituted. If the rooms could be thrown into galleries, it would be a great advantage, in regard the boys would be under the eye of their masters, who would have a view of them all at once; whereas, at present, they are shut up in small rooms under the care of women, of whom probably they do not stand much in awe; whereas, if any of the masters were lodged in or near such galleries, within hearing, they might contribute greatly to the keeping them in better order. The committee having also examined their diet, found the boys had each of them 20 ounces of bread every day, which they were of opinion was at least four ounces more than they ought to have, or that most of them are able to use, that therefore the same ought to be reduced to 16 ounces.”

These recommendations were at once agreed to by the Governors, who further ordered a gratuity to the teachers for their great assiduity.

In 1742, Mrs Jean Reid, relict of Mr John Reid, writer in Edinburgh, and daughter of Mr David Heriot, advocate, being in reduced circumstances, received from the funds of the Institution an annuity of ten pounds. She was grand-niece to the Founder; and produced, in evidence of

her propinquity, "two pictures,"¹ the one of the Founder, the other of his Father." An annuity of a like amount was granted, at a subsequent period, to an unmarried daughter of Mrs Reid. This second pensioner, not long after being enrolled as such, intimated her desire to dispose of her right, which she conceived she had acquired to this annuity. The Governors refused her request, "in regard that sum is a gratuitous donation, given to her for aliment and subsistence, and therefore ought not at any time to be purchased."²

In the year 1743, one of the boys in the Hospital had the misfortune to be struck with total blindness. When the Governors were made aware of this mournful visitation, they directed that the poor youth should be placed under the best master in town, to prepare him for becoming a teacher of instrumental music.

Happily few casualties have occurred to the boys of this Institution by their daring exploits. This is the more surprising, when it is remembered that they were notorious for their climbing propensities. Their favourite exercise at one time was clambering up the outside of the building, which they easily accomplished by means of the bold carved work. They have been seen swinging by the hands from some high projecting stone, riding on the roof, and even on the weather-cock. From the accounts, indeed, which have reached us of the doings of the Herioters in the days of yore, we are almost inclined to infer,—perhaps very uncharitably,—that they were fully as much on the *roof* of the Hospital as in their *class-rooms*!

¹ These paintings were presented to the Hospital, sixty-five years afterwards, by the Earl of Buchan.

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, pp. 2, 3, 85, 165, 321. In 1783, the great-grand-niece of George Heriot was still enjoying her pension, though the Governors "were of opinion, that the perpetuating of pensions to the relations of the Founder would be very burdensome to the Hospital, nor did they see any foundation for it in the Statutes."—*Ibid.*, vol. ix, pp. 92-94.

The boys, when unable to attend to their studies, were generally sent, for the benefit of their health, to Corstorphine, a parish about four miles to the west of Edinburgh. It was then a place of great repute, in consequence of a sulphurous mineral spring near the village, which conferred upon it considerable celebrity.¹

Mr Alexander Robertson, educated in the Hospital, who became a merchant in Carolina, where he died in 1747, bequeathed the sum of £300, as a memorial of his gratitude for the benefits which he had derived from this Institution.

Mr Daniel Robertson, tailor, who died in 1748, left £50 to the Hospital, of which he was a pupil; but, agreeably to his settlement, it was not till 1774 that this sum was obtained.

Mr George Cunningham, who had long been surgeon to the Institution, bequeathed to it the sum of £25, which was paid in 1757.

Intimation was made to the Governors in 1758, that Miss Eupham Murray, daughter and only surviving child of Mr Thomas Murray, baker in Edinburgh, had by her latter Will settled annuities on two female friends, at whose death the sum of £50 would fall to the Hospital. The council directed that Miss Murray's Testament should be distinctly read, along with other eventual legacies to the Hospital, at the first general meeting after the election of the Magistrates yearly, till the money has been received.

¹ In reference to this, we find the following entry in the Records:—
“1747. *April 20.*—The treasurer intimated to the council, that at present there were fewer scrophulous boys in the Hospital than had been in it for a considerable time past; that it was the opinion of the physician and surgeon, that if the boys are kept in the Hospital, and drink a proper quantity of tar water every day, and if they are noticed by a careful person, they may do as well as when sent out to Corstorphine for the benefit of the water.”

A committee having, as usual, been appointed to examine the books of Mr Flint, the treasurer, reported in October 1748, that for each of the preceding six years the expense incurred did considerably exceed the revenue of the Hospital. In this alarming state of the finances, the Governors, adopting the recommendation of the committee, resolved that no boys should be elected till the revenues were in a better condition. A similar course was not unfrequently followed in after years.

In 1750, the Governors received £486, 19s. 8d. sterling, which was the sum, after expenses had been deducted, awarded by Parliament to Heriot's Hospital, as the estimated equivalent for the jurisdiction of the regality of Broughton. A large portion of this money was immediately expended on necessary repairs and alterations.

Mention has already been made of the gardens of Heriot's Hospital. Meetings had occasionally taken place there, which gave much offence to the community. On the 3d of June 1751, the " Lord Provost acquainted the council, that David Waddell, the tacksman of the Hospital's Gardens, and one Mr Lampe,¹ a musician, had publicly advertised a concert of vocal and instrumental music, to be held in Heriot's Gardens on Tuesday the 4th instant, which he, the Lord Provost, apprehended would be hurtful to the city in general, and greatly prejudicial to the Hospital in particular; and he desired the opinion of the council with respect to what was proper to be done in this case. Which being considered by the council, they unanimously declared their aversion to such a practice, and resolved to take all proper and legal methods to prevent the concert taking place; and for that end appointed the treasurer to consult with

¹ John Frederick Lampe, died July 25, 1751, a few weeks subsequent to the occasion referred to in the text. An extraordinary inscription on the monument erected to his memory in the Canongate Churchyard, abundantly proclaims the professional abilities of this individual.—See Scot's Magazine for August 1816.

and take advice of Mr Robert Craigie, advocate, and to follow forth what he shall advise as proper to be done." The intended concert was prohibited by means of an interdict from the Court of Session.¹

So far back as the year 1739, the treasurer made this disagreeable announcement, "that several of the boys who had lately gone out of the Hospital to apprenticeships, could not write their own names any way tolerably or distinctly." This statement seems to have had the effect to rouse all concerned to activity. The Herioters very soon became celebrated for their attainments in penmanship. They have indeed had a strong excitement to excellence in writing and arithmetic by the endowment of an annual prize, which may now be adverted to. Mr Thomas Heriot, who at one time was a magistrate of Edinburgh, and Dean of Guild, bequeathed to Heriot's Hospital, of which he had been treasurer, the sum of £100, for the laudable purpose to which reference has just been made. On the 26th September 1751, it was reported that the money had been paid, in terms of the following clause in Dean of Guild Heriot's Will:—"In the third place, in trust, for the behoof of Heriot's Hospital, for payment to the treasurer thereof, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, within one year after my death, with annual-rent thereafter, upon condition that the annual-rent of the said sum be paid and bestowed yearly thus:—The one half of the said annual-rents to be paid to two of the boys in the said Hospital equally, who, upon examination, shall be found to excel the rest of the boys in writing; and the other half of the said annual-rent to be paid to two other of the boys in the said Hospital equally, who shall, upon examination, be found to excel the rest of the boys in the common rules of arithmetic; and my design in this is, that all the boys may emulate one another in writing and accounting."²

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, p. 111.

² *Ibid.*, vol. viii, p. 121.

The Governors met on the 14th October 1751 to dispose of a painful question, deeply affecting the character and conduct of the children in the Hospital. Two of the elder boys had been guilty of maltreating one of their companions. It appeared from the examination of boys taken as witnesses in this affair, that all the boys, at their first entrance into the House, came under engagements to one another, in no case to reveal to the masters or others belonging to the Hospital, any injury they should receive, or to which they might be accessory, art or part, in inflicting upon others. The whole household being assembled in the chapel, the two offenders were introduced, when Provost Drummond, "in presence of the council, publicly rebuked them, setting forth, at great length, the odiousness and atrociousness of the crimes of beating one another in any manner of way,—for that they ought to look upon themselves as brethren; and that the Governors had, in this instance, set before them an example of indulgence and goodness, by not proceeding to higher censures against them, and dismissed them with a solemn certification that, if either of them should be found guilty of such practices in time coming, they should instantly be dismissed from the Hospital, and deprived of all its benefits and privileges."¹

Withdrawing to the Council-room, the Governors then enacted, that whoever shall be found attempting to bring boys under such like engagements, shall, on conviction, be for ever cut off from all the benefits of the Institution; that a like penalty shall be incurred not only by those who do any thing injurious to the health of their companions, but also by such who, being so maltreated, conceal the names of the culprits.

This is the first mention of the fagging system, known in Heriot's Hospital by the name of the *Garring Law*. As an account of this Institution might be considered

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, pp. 134-136.

incomplete without some further notice of it, this opportunity is embraced for stating some particulars which must for a long time have prevailed. Before proceeding, it is but right to state that now for many years, the boys of this Hospital have, under firm yet kind training, evinced a nobler desire to distinguish themselves as peaceful and industrious inmates, studiously availing themselves of the advantages which they here enjoy. Time was, however, when some of the youth sought, by excessive idleness, audacity, and cruelty, to gain a meteor-like notoriety; disgracing themselves, injuring their fellows, and ungratefully tarnishing the fair name of the Hospital which bountifully nourished them. After a boy had been five years in the Institution, he was duly recognised by his companions as a *garrer*,—a word derived from the Scotch *gaur*, to force. Over the younger Herioters he ruled like a despot. Those, however, who had entered the Hospital the half-year after him, were excepted. The six oldest boys in the House were denominated “The Muckle Chields,” and the next seven, “The Casting Votes.” By these seven were the younger boys organized; and in their hands was the chief command. They directed all their *bickerings*,¹ both in and out of town; statedly held courts, either in a class-room cleared for the purpose, or in a retired corner of the Green. At such meetings, conducted with much apparent gravity, all matters of dispute among their comrades were definitively settled. Immediately after a boy’s entrance to the Hospital he was sadly maltreated; or, as it was styled, “tamed into the garring law.” If he was ever found guilty of disclosing any of the secrets of this fraternity, or of giving the least hint that he was ill used, he was summarily cited before the septemvirate, when, what was

¹ It was formerly customary with the boys of Edinburgh to have pitched battles, called *Bickers*, in which stones were the principal or only weapons.

deemed a merited sentence was pronounced, and the punishment was forthwith inflicted. The parents of the young boys were under the necessity of sending money with them as the safest passport to favour. We have been told, that, at one period, the garrers seldom ate the food supplied by the Hospital; that they frequently fared most sumptuously, having the cook completely under their control. It is unnecessary to enter more into detail. Their exploits, in truth, were various, sometimes ingenious, but daring and thoughtless in the extreme. Having said thus much of the boys, it will naturally be expected that we should speak of those who were then charged with their religious and moral training. We have no hesitation, then, in saying, that the reins of the internal government were at times not held by practised or steady hands. Several of the persons originally placed at the head of the Institution had never received a liberal education: they were decayed tradesmen, and were totally unacquainted with the management and right training of boys. Some of them too, when placed in the House-Governor's chair, carried themselves rather cavalierly towards those to whom the business of education was more immediately entrusted. Hence there were frequent jarrings, and the very object for which those individuals had been appointed was too much neglected. "Wherever the head was unsound," says Principal Lee, in his pamphlet already quoted, "the whole organization speedily became deranged; and the depraving influence even of one ill-judged appointment, may probably have extended its unhappy consequences, not only over the duration of a single incumbency, but over every succeeding period." There is reason to fear, that proper caution was not observed in checking, at their first appearance, those little manifestations of juvenile delinquency which could not possibly have escaped the eye of an alert inspector. Without any desire to exculpate the boys, it would nevertheless be very unfair that the blame should rest entirely

upon them. Had prompt measures been taken at this period, we should probably never have heard of the Garring Law; although perhaps not a little of this evil was due to the ruder spirit and inferior civilization of the times. It was in the laxity of discipline which obtained under the early management that the Garring Law had its birth, and was allowed silently to be reduced almost to a regular system. The House-Governors, towards the close of last century, and even till within the last thirty years, were engaged in arresting and eradicating evils of more than a century's growth.

The Governors in 1751 had under their consideration the thirteenth chapter of the Statutes, concerning the election of children. Upon it the following unanimous deliverance was given,—“That the meaning of the words, ‘who shall be the children of burgesses and freemen of the said burgh,’—be, the children of burgesses and gild brethern, and of burgesses and freemen of one of the Fourteen Corporations within the City of Edinburgh; and that this is the just and true meaning of the Statute, as confirmed by the uniform practice of the Governors of this Hospital for many years, after they began to take in children into the Hospital. Therefore, the Governors enacted, that in all time coming, the children of those shall be preferred to all others whatsoever, that shall offer themselves in all future elections.”¹

Regulations concerning the dietary, teaching, and other matters, were submitted to the Board on the 2d October 1752, by a committee appointed some time before to prepare them. These rules, being an amplification of those previously in force, were ordered to be strictly attended to; and the treasurer, as well as the regular visiting committees, were entreated to be constantly at their post, and to take care that this was done. One of the injunctions was, that, “The House-Governor shall not suffer the windows

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, p. 136.

of the Hospital to be illuminated upon any occasion or pretext whatever, as has been practised; nor shall he suffer cock-fighting within the precincts of the Hospital, nor any persons to play at the ball within the said precincts, except the boys of the Hospital allenary."

It was found requisite, for the welfare of the Establishment, to supersede the Master, on account of unfitness for his office. This was done by a solemn act of the Governors, on the 11th of October 1756, when a pension for life was settled upon him.¹

A committee of the Governors reported (July 24, 1758) "That they having considered what should be the general rule for taking compositions from the vassals of the Hospital, and understanding it to be the common practice of superiors to exact two-thirds of the rents of the lands, and one-half of the rent of houses, they were of opinion, and submitted it to be determined in council, that two-thirds should, in all time coming, be taken for the land rent, but think the one-half for houses rather too much, and that one-fourth of the year's rent of houses should only be exacted in all time coming. Which report being considered by the council, they approved thereof, and ordered that two-thirds of the land rent, and one-fourth of the yearly rent of houses be the rule for compositions of singular successors in time coming."

In December 1758, Miss Jane Gilchrist, late of Lombard Street, London, by her Last Will and Testament, left to Heriot's Hospital one hundred pounds sterling, "in trust, to place out the same at interest, for the benefit of such one child as the Governors, or the major part of them, should think fit, always preferring such child whose name is *Gilchrist*."²

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, pp. 281-83, where the opinion of Sir William Johnstone, advocate (better known by the name which he afterwards bore, Sir William Pulteney), on this case has been recorded.

² *Ibid.*, vol. viii, pp. 377-8.

CHAPTER III.

1759–1859.

MR ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE,¹ a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, intimated, in April 1759, his intention of resigning the situation of *schoolmaster*, at the ensuing term. The Governors resolved to put that office in commission, and appointed some of their number to make the requisite arrangements. On the 14th of May, the committee charged with this business reported, "That they, having examined all the candidates who offered, unanimously made choice of William Johnston to be one of the masters of the Hospital school, and were of opinion, that it will conduce to the benefit of the Hospital, that all the three teachers be put upon the same footing; that the salary to each of the masters of the school shall be £17 sterling yearly, and thirty shillings to each of them yearly for a gown, commencing from Whitsunday next; that the Boys shall be divided into three classes, and that one class shall be given to each of the three masters; that each master shall carry his class forward in their learning, so long as they remain in the Hospital."

"The council having heard the above report, and considering that it had been long ago found impracticable for

¹ Mr Laidlie, on leaving Heriot's Hospital, became minister of the Scottish Church at Flushing. He went to America in 1763, and settled at New York, where he was highly esteemed, and eminently useful. See History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam, &c., Edin., 1833, p. 193, 8vo.

one person to teach all the Boys in the Hospital, and to perform the other duties belonging to the master, and that on this account he had been allowed first one assistant and afterwards two; and further considering, that several difficulties had arisen from an inequality among the teachers, as to their rank and salaries, and from their not being clothed with the same authority, the council were unanimously of opinion, that it would be more agreeable to the Statutes, and more for the benefit of the Hospital, that the office of master should hereafter be executed by commission granted to three persons, and entitled to the same salary; and therefore did, and hereby do, rescind their act of the 27th June 1757, electing George Robertson to be one of the doctors; and their act of date the 18th December last, electing John Bell to be another of the doctors; and did nominate and appoint, and do hereby nominate and appoint the said George Robertson, John Bell, and Andrew Johnston, to execute the office of *school-master* in the Hospital conjunctly and severally, with a salary to each of £18, 10s. yearly, including thirty shillings sterling for a gown; under this express condition, that if any Presbytery shall agree to take any of them on trials for the ministry, he shall, at the term of Whitsunday or Martinmas first happening thereafter, forfeit his office and salary.”¹

It was also in the year 1759 that Provost George Drummond, justly celebrated for his unwearied efforts for the good of the metropolis, introduced his favourite plan of extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh. He verbally announced to the Governors, that the trustees named in the Act of Parliament for carrying on the improvements of the town had that scheme now under their consideration. “As this extension,” said his Lordship, “is proposed to be mostly to the north and east, in which some

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, p. 393-94.

part of the lands which are at present the property of the Hospital will be included, I move that the council remit this matter to a committee, that they may consider and report." The Governors, after a long discussion, were of opinion, that if the scheme could be "so contrived that it may be executed without lessening the revenue or hurting the interest of the Hospital, it is the duty of the Governors thereof heartily to concur in every measure which may promote the welfare of the city."¹ On the 26th of November there was produced, at a very full meeting of the Governors, an act of the town-council. That act, and the proceedings to which it gave rise, are as follows:—

"At Edinburgh, the 21st day of November 1759, the which day the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, with the Deacons of Crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, of the city of Edinburgh being in council assembled, Considering that it would be very much for the public utility, that a feu was obtained from George Heriot's Hospital in favour of the city of Edinburgh, of betwixt thirty and forty acres of the lands of Broughton, lying north of the long-gate, and stretching from the Lord-Justice Clerk's feu on the west to Moodie's feu on the east, They, therefore, do hereby authorize and empower the city treasurer, or in his absence, Mr Gilbert Laurie, late city treasurer, to present to the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital this present Act of Council, as the Town-Council of Edinburgh, their unanimous application to them for the aforesaid feu, upon such terms as the Governors shall think proper; and appoint an extract of these presents to be made out, and given to Mr Laurie. Extracted furth of the Council Records of the said City by George Lindsay.

"Which Act being considered by the Governors and Council of Heriot's Hospital, and upon its being proposed to remit the consideration thereof to the ordinary committee,

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, pp. 387-8.

it was objected, that this could not be done, in respect of two acts of this council, the one dated the 14th of May, and the other the 4th of June, both last, in relation to the times therein limited for receiving petitions, either 'for tacks or feus of the Hospital's lands, and the remitting of such to committees, and approving of them,' That, therefore, these acts should be read; and they being read accordingly, it was further proposed to *rescind* these acts. And after a great deal of reasoning thereupon, the question was put, whether these acts should be rescinded or not? And the rolls being called, and the votes marked, it carried, by a great majority, to *rescind* both the said acts. Therefore the council did, and hereby do, *rescind* both the said acts, and declared them void and null, and to be no rule for their procedure in all time coming. Against which repeal and determination of the council, the Reverend Mr John Glen, one of the ministers of the city, in his own name, and in name of all who should adhere to him, *protested*, judging such a repeal highly prejudicial and detrimental to the interests of the Hospital; and further protested, that it should be lawful and competent for him to give in Reasons of this his protest, in writing, in due time; and protested for extracts of this day's minutes, relating to this affair, and for all other papers necessary in this case. On all which he asked and took instruments in the hands of Gilbert Clerk, notary public, and clerk to the Hospital. To which protest the also Reverend Mr Wallace, Mr Walker, Mr Lundie, Mr Dick, and Mr Erskine, all ministers of the city, adhered. And the council appointed Bailie Flint to make answer to the reasons of protest after they are given in.

“ Thereafter, the council proceeded upon the fore-mentioned act of the town-council of Edinburgh, and remitted the same to the ordinary committee, recommending it to them, to consider thereof; if need be to visit the ground, and to report their opinion to the council against this day fifteen days, being the 10th of December next; and they

appointed the members of council to be summoned to that day."¹

This report was brought up on the day appointed. It stated, that a grant of the proposed feu would tend greatly to the benefit of Heriot's Hospital, and prove of public utility. It proposed that the feu should commence at Martinmas 1760, or at such terms as might be fixed with the consent of the respective tenants; that, during the currency of the leases, the city should pay the Hospital three bolls of barley yearly, being the rents which the tenants then paid; that, after the expiration of the different leases, the city should pay five bolls of barley yearly, or their value, to be converted at the highest Mid-Lothian fiars for each acre, and one year's feu-duty additional once every twenty-five years, "to be computed from the medium of the highest Mid-Lothian fiars for ten years immediately preceding;" that, as this rent might hereafter prove more than usually beneficial to the city, the committee were of opinion, that in the feu-charter of these lands to be granted by the Governors to the city, a clause should be inserted, that the Lord President, the Lord Justice-Clerk, and the Lord Advocate for the time, or any two of them, shall determine what proportion of the profit that may arise to the city by means of this feu, shall be annually paid to Heriot's Hospital over and above the feu-duty mentioned in the report.

Several of the Governors were of opinion that such an alienation of the lands was indefensible. At the general board, when the report and clauses for amending the same had been considered, and it was proposed to put the question, "Approve, or not, of the report," the Rev. John Glen protested in the following words:—

"I do protest, that neither my Lord Provost, the honourable Magistrates, nor any member of the town-coun-

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, pp. 416-9.

cil, shall be allowed to vote in this question, to approve, or not, of the committee's report granting a feu of certain lands belonging to George Heriot's Hospital to the City of Edinburgh, in regard they are the petitioners for this feu, and are, therefore, to be considered as parties in this cause. And I further protest, that if they shall vote, and it shall carry by their voices to grant the said feu, that then this deed shall be null and void, and all that shall follow in consequence of it. This I do in my own name, and in name of all who shall adhere to this my protest."

Bailie David Flint objected, as did the Lord Provost and the members of the town-council, to Mr Glen's protest, because it was "contrary to the Statutes of George Heriot's Hospital to debar any member that is warned from a conclusive vote at every meeting, and upon every matter whatsoever without exception, and so contrary to the oath therein administered to, and taken by, each member of the council. That, therefore, he, the said Mr Glen, and every one that adhered to this protest, had forfeited their vote in the present question; and further, that the said protest proceeded upon a mistake, as if those of the council of Edinburgh, who are members of George Heriot's council, were the only appliers, whereas, the extraordinary Deacons, who have no administration in this Hospital, are also appliers."¹ After much warm discussion

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. viii, pp. 423-433. See also Reasons of Dissent and Protest by Messrs John Glen, Robert Wallace, George Kay, Robert Walker, Henry Lundie, John Erskine, and Robert Dick, ministers of Edinburgh, and administrators of George Heriot's Hospital, against an Act of the Council of the said Hospital, on the 14th of December 1759, granting the feu of certain lands, mentioned in the said Act, to the Magistrates and Town-Council of the City of Edinburgh, Edin., 1760, 8vo.

An Address to the Citizens of Edinburgh, relative to the management of George Heriot's Hospital. By a Free Burgess of Edinburgh. Edin., 1773, 8vo.

the report was approved of, twenty-nine having voted in its favour, and eight against it.

The Rev. Robert Wallace and others then recorded their dissent, and their determination for themselves, and “for any having interest in the Hospital, and for the burgesses and freemen of the City of Edinburgh, conjunctly and separately, to commence, carry on, and appear in a process of Suspension or Reduction, to get the said deed set aside, before the Lords of Council and Session, or any judges competent.” A bill sought for by Mr Wallace and his friends, to stop the procedure of the Governors in granting the feu, was refused by the Lords of Session; but public opinion was called forth. The Merchant Company joined the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh in a law suit against the Governors for this act, and for other charges. They obtained permission to examine all the books belonging to the Hospital. The litigation lasted for a considerable time. Various pamphlets appeared, in which the Governors were blamed for feuing the land to favourites; for being inattentive to the financial interests of the Hospital; and for tacitly tolerating the perfunctory discharge of duty on the part of certain officials.¹

This disagreeable law suit was not brought to a close

¹ See the Decisions of the Court of Session, and especially the following pamphlets:—

1. A Remonstrance, humbly offered to the Reverend and Honourable the Governors of Mr George Heriot's Hospital. By the United Committees of the Merchant Company; the Incorporations of Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Tailors, Baxters, Fleshers, Shoemakers, Weavers, Dyers, and Waukers; the Societies of Barbers and Candlemakers; and a Friendly Meeting of Persons bred up in Heriot's Hospital, all Freemen Burgesses of Edinburgh. This document, printed in a 4to size in 1763, is signed by Mr Malcom Brown, as chairman.

2. Memorial by a Considerable number of the Burgesses of the City of Edinburgh, relative to the Management of Mr George Heriot's Hospital. Edin., 1763, 4to.

till 1766, when the Lords of Session found, that the defenders, the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, had power to feu out the lands belonging to the Institution.¹

¹ The final deliverance of the Court was as follows :—

“ *Edinburgh, 20th November 1766.*

“ Upon reports of Lord Auchinleck, and having advised the Informations, the Lords find, That the Governors of Heriot's Hospital having granted feus, empowering the feuar by the feu-contract to purchase a relief from the payment of one boll out of five for the feu-duty, at a price from twenty-six to thirty years' purchase of such fifth boll, was a lawful act of administration, and that the laying out of money thus arising from such sales, or the compositions for entries and grassums for leases lawfully granted upon the enclosing of the Hospital's lands, on receiving 6 per cent. from the tenants, was properly applied ; and assoilzie, decern and declare accordingly, but find no expenses due.

“ *ROB. DUNDAS, I.P.D.*”

Reference has been previously made (see p. 101) to the favourable opinion of eminent counsel as to the competency of the Governors to feu the lands of the Hospital. The additional evidence afforded by the decision of the Court of Session just stated certainly requires no confirmation. It may, however, gratify some to peruse Sir Walter Scott's defence of the Town-Council from the charge of being guilty of sacrificing the interests of Heriot's Hospital to those of the city :—

“ With other valuable landed property, lying immediately around the city of Edinburgh, the Hospital possesses the whole of that extensive plain to the north of the city, on which the New Town now stands. This property the trustees of the Hospital—the magistrates namely, and ministers of Edinburgh—sold for a large sum of money to the city, when the speculation of building a New Town upon that site was first adopted. The transaction was one of some delicacy, since the magistrates may be said to have acted in some degree in a double character of sellers and purchasers ; and it has been hastily and injuriously urged, that whatever advantage the estate of the Good Town may have acquired by the transaction, must have been just so much advantage gained at the expense of the Hospital. But this reasoning, upon being more closely examined, will be found erroneous. To execute such a speculation as the erection of a New Town, was a task far beyond the duties

The Rev. John Erskine, one of the ministers of the city, who preached the commemoration sermon in June 1762, returned the customary allowance which he had received.¹ His object in doing so was, that the money might be expended in “purchasing religious and moral treatises to be deposited in the Hospital for the use of the Boys.”²

This may be regarded as the commencement of the Library, which, by successive grants, has proved, and is now proving, highly useful to the Institution.

For a considerable period several rooms in the Hospital, which were not required for the purposes of the Establish-

and powers of the trustees of the Hospital. There was a chartered extension of the city's bounds, and of its rights to be procured, for the encouragement of settlers; there was property to be bought, roads to be made, levelling and other expensive operations to be undertaken, before there could be expected the least prospect of any valuable return. To have directed the funds of the Hospital to such a purpose, would have been both unjust and criminal; and it was therefore clear, that while the ground continued the property of the Hospital, the proposed plan could not be executed at all, and the site for the intended New Town could not have been obtained. The transaction, thus considered, seems to have been fair and beneficial,—as well to the Hospital, who obtained a price for their property much above what corresponded with any revenue they could themselves derive from it;—to the magistrates, as administrators for the city, who acquired the means of carrying through a most important train of improvements, and at the same time augmented the common good, or municipal property;—and to the public, because the acquisition of that property by the magistrates, and its being included in the extended royalty, were indispensably necessary to the very existence of those splendid improvements, which have elevated Edinburgh into one of the most magnificent cities in Europe.”—*Sir Walter Scott's Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*, pp. 268-270.

¹ Several of the preachers of the anniversary sermon have declined accepting the *honorarium* of one hundred merks (£5, 11s. 1½d. sterling), as appointed by the Statutes. In all such cases, however, the treasurer was directed to present, in the name of the Governors, “a handsome and well bound Bible to the reverend gentleman, as a compliment.”

² Dr Erskine repeated this generous act in June 1798.

ment, were let for a variety of purposes. The Duke of Argyle and Lord Selkirk deposited the title-deeds of their estates and other valuable documents there. Some of the apartments were also rented to printers, stationers, booksellers, and others.

The following passage gives a humble picture of the external appearance of the edifice in 1762, compared with its present state: "It would be ornamental to the Hospital, and not occasion great expense, if blinds painted like windows were put up in the north front, in place of the windows framed only with boards without glass, these blinds being so made that they may be opened to give air to the Hospital."¹

The principal approach to the Hospital at this period, was from the north, by a narrow street, called Heriot's Bridge, rising from the Grassmarket. Instead of its present abrupt ascent, Heriot's Bridge had an arch carried across the footpath of the street, to render the communication easier by a more gentle ascent. So great, however, was the obstruction occasioned by this road, in consequence of its projecting to the middle of the Grassmarket, that the proprietors and tenants of that much frequented locality petitioned the Governors, in September 1762, to allow them to remove the bridge, that, as they said, "it might no longer prevent an uninterrupted view in one of the best streets within the city, and prove an eyesore and a nuisance, not only to the inhabitants, but also to strangers from every quarter, who chuse, either for business or pleasure, to visit this metropolis." As the Governors had been meditating alterations on a more extensive scale, under the guidance of Mr John Adam, architect, they had no hesitation in acceding to this request. It was Adam who then furnished the plan, and superintended the erection of the gateway, porter's lodge, and broad flight of steps at the head of what still, by a misnomer, retains the name of

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. ix, p. 27.

Heriot's Bridge. That entrance to the Hospital has been for many years closed to the public; but the first of the Heriot Foundation Schools has been erected near the spot, adjacent at once to the parent Institution and to a densely peopled locality.

In August 1765, a memorial was presented to the Governors from the Earl of Morton, Lord Clerk-Register, and the Lord Chief-Baron Ord, setting forth, that his Majesty having granted a sum of money for building a proper Repository for the Records of Scotland, they had been named as trustees to carry this into effect. They represented, that the north-west portion of the garden belonging to Heriot's Hospital appeared to them as a good locality for the purpose; and that the intended erection would be no "detriment whatever, either to the free air, to the light, or to the prospect of the Hospital," and they requested an interview with a committee of the managers. In the course of two days, the whole matter was managed, and rather more than an acre of ground was feued to the trustees, for £500 sterling of purchase money, and £20 in name of yearly feu-duty.¹

Bailie Thomas Hogg was the only one who gave in reasons of dissent against this hasty act of his fellow Governors. Notwithstanding these arrangements, the design of placing the Register Office here was abandoned; and, happily for the convenience of the public, the ornament of the city, and the quietude of the Hospital, that national repository was built in the New Town.

A lease for twenty-one years was granted in 1768 to the "Gentlemen Bowlers in Edinburgh," of a small bowling green behind the Hospital, and the inner garden immediately to the east of it, commonly called "The Wilderness," to be levelled and laid down anew at their expense. The Governors were moved to make this surrender, "that

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. ix, pp. 216, 218, 226.

an exercise so beneficial to the health of the inhabitants might not be totally lost for want of Greens."

In October 1769, the Hospital received a legacy of £50, left by Mr George Seaman, of Charlestown, South Carolina.

At a general meeting of the Governors in 1772, the subject, as to the exaction or non-exaction of fees on the part of the professors in the University from the exhibitioners or bursars sent thither from this Institution, was introduced and fully discussed. According to the Statutes of Heriot's Hospital, "thair regent salbe bound to tak nothing for teaching thame." How long the Heriot bursars had free tickets of admission to the prelections of the regents, we cannot positively say. If, indeed, they ever had such a privilege, a century has elapsed since they enjoyed it; and consequently, it appears, that the honourable patrons of the University had not seen it their duty to give effect to the "representation made to them."¹

A bill was introduced into the House of Commons in the spring of 1773, which, had it been carried, would have very materially affected the interests of Heriot's Hospital. We allude to the *Mortmain Bill*. It was entitled, "A Bill to constitute a public fund, upon which Donations to Charitable and other good uses in Mortmain may be invested; and to empower all Bodies Politic and Corporate, and

¹ The following is a copy of this "representation" made to them:—

"1772. Oct. 19. It was represented, that by the Statutes such of the boys as are hopeful scholars are to be sent to the College, and the regents are to teach them gratis. That it is certainly in the power of the town-council to make this part of the Statutes effectual, by inserting a condition in the commissions of the regents, who shall hereafter be elected, that they shall teach such of the boys of the Hospital as are sent to the College gratis. Which being considered by the council, they recommend to the ordinary committee to lay a representation upon this head before the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh."—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. x, p, 249-50.

Trustees of Charities, to invest the same, and to sell and dispose of all or any part of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in trust for charitable uses, if they think fit, and to invest the produce in the purchase of some of the Government transferable securities at three per centum per annum, in order that the same may be annihilated, and in lieu thereof an annuity out of the said public fund may be paid and applied to the same charitable uses to which the lands, tenements, and hereditaments are appropriated."

The Governors had repeated meetings on this subject. The Town-council of Edinburgh, the Merchant Company, the Incorporations, the Managers of George Watson's Hospital, the Trinity and Trades' Maiden Hospitals, and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, agreed to take joint measures with the Governors of Heriot's Hospital in opposing the Mortmain Bill; and they severally petitioned the House of Commons "for leave to be heard by counsel, and to show cause why the same ought not to pass into a law." From the opposition to the measure which was manifested throughout the country, the member for the city very soon informed the Lord Provost, that if this unpopular bill should be forced through parliament, North Britain would be excepted.¹

The Mortmain Bill was actually written down both in prose and verse. Robert Fergusson, the Scottish poet, in his well known dialogue between the spirits of George Heriot and George Watson, makes the latter thus feelingly deprecate any change in his own Hospital, or in that of Heriot's:—

" The council winna lack sae meikle grace
As let our heritage at wanworth gang,
Or the succeeding generations wrang
O' braw bein maintenance, an' wealth o' lear,
Whilk, else, had drappit to their children's skair ;

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. x, pp. 267-270, 273-276; as also, Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England, vol. xvii, pp. 845-848.

For mony a deep, an' mony a rare engine
Hae sprung frae Heriot's Wark, an' sprung frae mine."

In October 1773, the physician and the surgeon of the Institution, after having, as usual, examined the boys who were elected, reported, "that they were all free of scrophula, but that one of them was deaf and dumb." Agreeing that it was improper that a boy in such circumstances should be introduced into the Hospital, and learning with satisfaction that "Mr Braidwood, who has shown so extraordinary a skill that way, has agreed to teach the boy to read gratis, they authorise the treasurer to pay to the said Pelham Maitland the sum of £10 sterling yearly, by such proportions as he shall judge reasonable for maintaining him out of the House, and that in full for maintenance, education, and clothing, and everything else he can demand of the Hospital, excepting an apprentice fee, when he shall be bound out to a master, in the same way as the other boys of the Hospital."

It was reported by a committee of the Governors, in June 1776, that from an expression in the thirteenth Statute it had been erroneously supposed, that all the boys might continue in the Hospital till they were Sixteen years of age, although long before that time they had all acquired the education which the House affords, and proper for the sphere of life in which they were to be engaged. The committee were therefore of opinion, that if, at the age of Fourteen, the boys have acquired all the education taught in the House, and necessary for them, they should immediately be bound out as apprentices. This recommendation, however, was not generally acted upon till the close of the year 1789.

The same day there was produced an extract of a disposition granted by Mrs Janet Callander, daughter and only surviving child of the deceased Mr Patrick Callander, skinner and glover in Edinburgh, whereby she disposes in favour of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, in trust, "a

dwelling-house, cellar, booths, and shops, lying on the south side of the High Street of Edinburgh, set presently in tack at £16 sterling yearly, for the maintenance of one boy, according to the rules of the Hospital, the Corporation of Skinners to be patrons.”¹ The Governors accepted of the said disposition in trust, for the purposes, and under the conditions and reservations therein contained, it being always understood, that the boy presented, as a vacancy occurs, is “the child of a burgess and freeman of the burgh of Edinburgh, whose parents are not sufficiently well and able to maintain him, not under the age of seven nor above the age of ten years complete.” The society of Skinners still holds this presentation.

Deacon William Miller, who had not been previously qualified, appeared at the Hospital on the 12th October 1778, and proposed that, as he was a Quaker, his affirmation should be taken in place of the oath appointed by the Statutes. He made this proposal in terms of the Act 7 and 8 William the Third, made perpetual by the Act 1 George the First, and extended to Scotland. This was the first instance of a member of the Society of Friends presenting himself to take his seat as a governor. As the oath was not one required by the law of the country, but by the appointment of George Heriot, or his friend Dr Balcanquhall, the compiler of the Statutes, explicitly declaring all proceedings void if any of the governors voted at the board without taking the oath, it was doubted if the acts referred to by Deacon Miller applied to the present case. And as it was provided by the 22d chapter of the Statutes that, where any controversy shall arise concerning the interpretation of the said Statutes, a reference be made to certain law officers of the Crown, it was resolved to lay a memorial of the case before the Lord President of the College of Justice and the Lord Advocate, two of the statutory referees.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xi, pp. 74, 90-94.

These officers promptly gave it as their judgment, "that the affirmation of Mr Miller, being one of the people called Quakers, ought to be taken in place of the oath contained in the third statute of the Hospital."¹

To mark their high approbation of the services of their treasurer, Mr John Carmichael, the Governors, in 1779, requested that gentleman to sit for his portrait to Mr David Martin, an eminent artist. It was resolved that "the picture, when finished, should be put up in the Council-room, for a lasting memorial of Mr Carmichael's good and faithful services." The portrait is the size of life; and we were informed some years since, by persons who remembered this worthy man, that it is a very striking likeness.²

About this period, the Governors, anxious to show every countenance in their power to the wise and patriotic measures which were taken for the protection of the country, readily threw open the lawn on the south side of the Hospital for the use of the Defensive and Caledonian Bands. There indeed, for several years, during the time of the war with France, the volunteers regularly met for drill.

Mr Hay, the House-Governor, having retired on a pension in December 1781, his place was supplied in the course of two months, by the appointment of Mr Thomas Thomson, the only candidate who appeared. In his letter of acceptance, Mr Thomson says,—“As I have no desire of continuing a member of this society longer than the Governors shall think me useful, I now declare, that at all times I shall be ready and willing to resign that authority with which I am at present invested into their hands, whenever the Governors shall judge it to be for the interest of the Hospital to require.”³ So popular was Mr Thomson with the boys, that, on his recovery from a serious illness, they testified their joy by illuminating the Hospital.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xii, pp. 18, 23-25

² *Ibid.*, vol. xii, p. 37.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xii, p. 189.

The town-council obtained, in 1785, a small portion of ground on the west side of the Hospital Gardens, for the erection of a water cistern for the supply of the southern districts. A reservoir of a circular form, containing a cistern thirty feet in diameter and ten feet deep, was forthwith erected. No feu-duty was to be charged for this piece of ground, on the distinct agreement that the Hospital should always be supplied with water gratis.¹

The sum of fifty guineas was unanimously voted, in August 1785, for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr John Carmichael, who had most honourably and efficiently held the office of treasurer to the Hospital during seventeen years. When he accepted office, the affairs of the Institution were in a perplexed and critical condition; and the managers were engaged in that painful litigation with the Merchant Company and the Incorporated Trades, of which mention has already been made.

Lord Provost Hunter Blair, on making the proposal for the erection of a monument, remarked that Mr Carmichael, so long as health permitted, had discharged his duty "with a steadiness and integrity scarcely to be paralleled; not only extricating the Hospital out of all difficulties, but, after demission of his office, leaving the Hospital in a most flourishing condition." The Governors unanimously agreed to the proposal, "as an incitement to others concerned in the affairs of the Hospital to follow so good an example."²

Mr Carmichael died in the summer of 1785, and was interred in the Greyfriars' Burying Ground. The stone monument, erected at the expense of the Institution, has on the top a medallion portrait of Mr Carmichael, and an alto-relievo representation of Heriot's Hospital on the pedestal, and is built into the outer north wall of the Western or New Greyfriars' Church. The inscription, which

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xiii, p. 7, vol. xiv, p. 106.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xiii, pp. 10, 11, 47.

was written by the Rev. Dr William Greenfield, one of the clerical governors, is as follows :—

“ JOANNI CARMICHAEL, Edinburgensi,
 Viro probo, Civi optimo,
 Collegii a GEORGIO HERIOT munifice fundati
 Curatori fideli ;
 Qui,
 inter rumores de re male administrata
 jamdiu pervulgatos,
 et litem forensem inter Curatores
 acerrime intentam,
 Quaestoris Collegii officium,
 quamvis tantae invidiae tunc obnoxium,
 suscipere non recusavit ;
 sed ejus rem pecuniariam,
 difficultatibus gravissimis implicitam,
 per multos annos, dum valetudo sineret,
 indefesse administravit, restituit, auxit ;
 Hoc Marmor,
 exile quidem, sed honorificum,
 Publicae existimationis Monumentum,
 posuerunt
 reliqui ejusdem Collegii Curatores.
 Obiit Die 28^o Mensis Julii 1785^o
 aetatis suae LXXIV^o.”

[*Translation.*—To JOHN CARMICHAEL, a native of Edinburgh, an upright man, an excellent citizen, a faithful governor of the Hospital munificently endowed by George Heriot; who, amid long and widely spread reports of mismanagement, and during a lawsuit among the Governors carried on with great acrimony, did not refuse to undertake the office of Treasurer to the Hospital, though at that time subject to so much obloquy; but for many years, by unwearied efforts, as long as health allowed, managed, repaired, and extended the pecuniary resources of the Hospital, involved in the greatest difficulties. The other governors of the same Institution erected this marble tablet, a slender, indeed, but honourable testimony of public regard. He died on the 28th day of the month of July 1785, in the 74th year of his age.]

Previously to 1786, the Hospital Gardens were enclosed

on the south, as they still are on the west, by the venerable city wall. In that year, the southern portion was removed, and a handsome iron rail substituted in its place. The removal of this huge pile of building was a decided improvement, as the house, previously enclosed like a monastery, was now thrown open to public view. The tenant of the gardens sought and obtained a small compensation, in consequence of "the privacy of the ground being thus broken in upon, and the desertion of his bowling green, by which he lost the advantage of the bowling parties that assembled at his house after their amusement was over."

Five gentlemen, formerly in the management of Heriot's Hospital, qualified themselves as Governors on the 13th October 1788, by taking the oath prescribed by the Statutes. On that occasion the Rev. Dr Erskine rose and said, "that he thought it superfluous for the members of the Town-Council, who had once qualified, again to take the oath upon a new election; and as he disapproved of an unnecessary multiplication of oaths, and understood such a practice was of late introduced into the Hospital, he submitted, whether it ought not to be discontinued." A committee, to whose consideration Dr Erskine's motion was remitted, gave it as their decided opinion that the practice, which had existed for some time, should not be altered.¹

William Abercrombie, M.D., a successful practitioner in New York, who died in that city in 1791, left all his bank stock to Heriot's Hospital (where he had been educated) and to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, in equal proportions. The Hospital's share of Dr Abercrombie's legacy, amounting to £800, was not received till the death of his widow in 1799.

In 1792, John Stewart, Esq., presented to the Governors a curious antique cup, formed of a nautilus shell, exquisitely mounted with silver, and said to have been the

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xiii, pp. 159, 160, 210.

workmanship and the drinking cup of George Heriot. A piece of plate of the value of ten guineas was given to Mr Stewart as an acknowledgment for this acceptable donation. This cup, of which the House-Governor is the conservator, is used on all public occasions when the Governors drink to the memory of the Founder.

The Governors, in 1792, contributed the sum of fifty guineas towards building a bridewell for the city and county of Edinburgh.

In 1798, at the request of the Governors, Mr James Jackson, treasurer of the Institution, sat to Sir Henry Raeburn (a pupil of the Hospital), for his portrait. Lord Provost Elder, on moving a vote of thanks along with this permanent token of their estimate of Mr Jackson's services, mentioned, "that in his treasurership the Hospital had been in a most flourishing condition, not only with regard to its revenue, but also with regard to the internal management of the House."

Sir Benjamin Thompson, better known by his German title, Count Rumford, devoted much of his time, about the close of the century, in making experiments on the nature and application of heat, and on other subjects of economical and philosophical research. At this time, the Count having made an essential improvement upon the kitchen, washing-house, wards, and the dining-hall of the Hospital, and given close attendance in the execution, by which improvements a great saving was effected, the Governors duly acknowledged his useful services. A silver box, of the value of twenty guineas, was conveyed by the chief magistrate to Count Rumford, with a complimentary letter; which was suitably acknowledged by the Count, in a letter preserved in the Records of the Hospital.

The Incorporation of Skinners, in 1802, presented a boy (Robert Winter) for admission into the Hospital. He was not the *son*, but the maternal *grandson* of a burgess and freeman. The presentation was sustained; and it is the

only instance of a boy, whose *father* was not a burgess, being admitted to the benefits of the House.

The Governors, sensible of the great obligations under which this Institution lay to the treasurer, Mr Jackson, presented him, in 1802, with two elegant silver urns. A view of the north front of the Hospital was engraved on the tea urn, and a view of the south side on the coffee urn. On each piece of plate is this inscription :—

“ TO
JAMES JACKSON, Esq.,

FROM

THE GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

In testimony of the sense which they entertain of his important services as their Treasurer, and particularly of his distinguished merit in those judicious arrangements which have contributed so essentially to improve the Revenue, the Education, and the whole Economy of the Hospital, and to place this great Establishment on a footing highly useful to the Public, and eminently worthy of its munificent Founder.

1802.”

In 1803, Francis Legat, Esq., a celebrated engraver in London, presented to this Hospital, where he received his education, a beautiful print from the Shakespeare Gallery, as a specimen of his workmanship. In a letter to Mr Legat, prepared by the ordinary committee, and signed by the treasurer, is this passage :—“ Regarding your professional eminence as highly creditable to the Institution under their charge, they are proud of your success, and desirous to acknowledge their obligation to you for giving them an opportunity of exhibiting publicly this valuable production of your graver, as an incitement to the ambition and diligence of their future pupils. With this view they have ordered it to be handsomely framed, and hung up in their Council-room, among the memorials of the benefactors to the House. At the same time, they have authorised me to request that you will place the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital in the list of subscribers for a proof copy

of the engraving, on which you are at present occupied, in commemoration of the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie."

In 1804, Mr Jackson having resigned the treasurership, received a fresh mark of the respect and esteem of the Governors, by the presentation of two cups and two corner dishes in silver, bearing the following inscription:—

“ Presented by
THE GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL
to
JAMES JACKSON, Esq.,
Who, for Eleven years, filled the office of
Treasurer to the Hospital,
in testimony of
the high sense they entertain of the distinguished ability
with which he executed the duties of that office,
and of the many important benefits which the Hospital has derived
from his judicious and faithful services.
Edinr., 30 Augt. 1804.”

Mr Jackson was induced to continue in office for a few years longer, acting as joint treasurer along with his friend Mr Thomas Henderson.

Dr James Hamilton, sen., who was for a long series of years the respected physician to this Institution, published a Narrative of Scarlatina, as it affected the Boys of Heriot's Hospital, in 1804. “Great attention,” says Dr Hamilton, “to the cleanliness of every part of the Hospital, is added to the advantages of situation. The diet of the children is well regulated; there is an abundant supply of spring-well water from the city's reservoir, which adjoins the House; and the medical gentlemen attached to the Hospital, and acting under the regulations of the Governors, put a negative on the admission of any child who appears to them to labour under scrofula. These circumstances are so favourable to the health of the inmates of this Foundation, that I have the satisfaction to say, that,

during thirty-two years that I have had the medical superintendence of it, I have seldom known any serious illness prevailing there."¹ At that time three of the Boys died of scarlatina, which had been epidemic in the town for some months. The Governors duly acknowledged Dr Hamilton's assiduity on this occasion. To testify their value of the matron's attention, they at the same time voted to that lady a silver tea-service, bearing this inscription :—

“ Presented
by
THE GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,
TO MISS ELIZA DICKSON,²
as a mark of their approbation of her faithful services
as Housekeeper of the Hospital ;
particularly of her unremitting and affectionate care of the sick
children
in Summer of 1804, during the prevalence of a
dangerous epidemic.”

Nearly thirty years elapsed before the Hospital was again visited with a similar epidemic.³ This Institution, indeed, has always been noted for the very excellent health of its inmates.

Among the eminent men educated in Heriot's Hospital

¹ See the Appendix to Dr Hamilton's work on Purgative Medicines, 6th edit., 8vo., Edin., 1818, pp. 57-62, and 208-210.

² In the Appendix is inserted a copy of the inscription on the portrait of this lady, which was presented to her in 1828 by 72 old Herioters. Miss Dickson resigned July 7, 1831, on a retiring pension of £100. This annuity she did not long enjoy, having died, Jan. 27, 1838.

³ The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal (vol. xliii, pp. 32-39) contains “An Account of Scarlet Fever, as it occurred in George Heriot's Hospital, in the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1832, and Jan. 1833. By William Wood, F.R.S.E., and F.R.C.S.E.” Mr Wood likewise published in the same Journal (vol. xlvi, pp. 97-141), “An Account of Scarlet Fever, as it appeared in several of the Charitable Institutions of Edinburgh for the maintenance and Education of Boys and Girls, during the epidemic of 1835-36. Read in the Medico-Chirurgical Society.”

we have to mention John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D. After having passed twenty-five years in India, where he distinguished himself as Professor of Hindostanee in the College of Fort William, he returned to Edinburgh, his native city. Shortly after landing in Britain, he presented to the Hospital, through the treasurer, the sum of £100, "rather as an act of justice," to use his own modest words, "than of bounty."

In the following year, a legacy of £200 was received, which had been left to the Hospital by Mr David Arbuthnot, another old and grateful Herioter.

The anniversary of the Founder's birth, always kept on the first Monday of June, has ever been a joyous occasion to the Sons of Heriot. Reference has already been made to the practice of "busking" or decorating the effigy of George Heriot on that auspicious day. This was done by the "Auld Callants."¹ They commenced their gleesome work at early dawn, the preparatory process of "bulging the properties" having been executed by the out-going boys. The "properties," just referred to, consisted of shields, thistles, cornucopias, the crown, with other devices emblematic of the name and character of Heriot. These were "bulged" in a gorgeous and very tasteful manner, with flowers of every description. The whole was encompassed with a massy wreath of flowers, emphatically called "The festoon." To defray the expense a sum of money was allowed by the Governors. In the hands of the Founder was placed a fine bouquet, prepared by the Girls of the Trades Maiden Hospital. The Heriot Anniversary was quite a day of rejoicing in Edinburgh; and young and old flocked to "The Wark." The statue has not been thus decorated since the year 1827.

But the forenoon of June-Day is distinguished by very interesting religious duties. Divine service is performed and a sermon is preached, suitable to the occasion, in the

¹ Those who had left the House were styled the *Auld Callants*.

New Greyfriars' Church, by the ministers of Edinburgh in rotation. There the Herioters, together with the Boys of George Watson's Hospital, and the Girls of the Merchant and Trades Maiden Hospitals, assemble, usually accompanied by the Governors and Officials of these Foundations, and the relations and guardians of the children. For many years an anthem has been sung on the occasion.

In late years, too, the boys of the parent Institution, on June-Day, immediately after leaving the church, have assembled on the green in front of the Hospital, where they have been met by the pupils of the Foundation Schools, drawn up in sections, under the superintendence of their respective teachers. The grounds, which are remarkable for their picturesque situation and the taste with which they are laid out, are crowded with the parents and friends of the children, as well as by others attracted by the interest which necessarily attaches to the festival. The scene is one of an extremely animated description; and the effect is powerfully enhanced when the voices of so large a number of young persons unite in a song of gratitude to

“ that loved and honoured name,

Whose thousand sons and daughters now his memory proclaim.”

Several school-songs and rounds are sung by the boys of the Hospital and the pupils of the Schools, the whole concluding with the National Anthem. The children belonging to the Foundation Schools are provided with refreshment. The Hospital boys are treated to an excellent dinner in the hall. It was formerly the custom for each boy to receive a glass of wine when the Lord Provost, after a short address, gave the “Memory” of the pious benefactor. This the boys drank with grateful reverence.

“ A hundred tongues there are which speak, a hundred hearts rejoice ;

A hundred hands erect the pledge, the ruby wine and free,

And bless his pious name, and drink ‘GEORGE HERIOT'S MEMORY.’ ”¹

¹ “ Lines to the Memory of George Heriot,” written by Mr Henry

The Governors and officials always dine together on the anniversary. There are many Heriot Clubs, not only in Britain, but on the continent of Europe, in India, and America, that celebrate this day with becoming conviviality. June-Day was once celebrated on the banks of the Nile by seven "Auld Callants." There is scarcely a Social Club but has its poet laureate, who always contrives to have ready reminiscences of "The Wark," bringing vividly to the recollection of his former class-fellows the scenes, sayings, and doings of their schoolboy life.

The Earl of Buchan, through whose exertions the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland was instituted, presented to the Hospital, in November 1807, an original portrait of George Heriot, and also one of the Founder's father. His Lordship says,—“The two paintings came originally from the house of Trabroun, and I got them from Mr George Paton, of the Custom House, in the year 1782.”¹

Innes, now of Malta, a distinguished pupil, who was particularly noticed by Prince Leopold (the present King of the Belgians), when he honoured this Institution with a visit. In the Record of the Hospital for June 1810, we find the copy of a Latin Ode, "Ad Diem Anniversarium, Georgii Heriot, Hospitalis Conditoris," the joint and creditable production of Stephen Wight and Andrew Baillie, two of the boys. The subject has often been prescribed as an exercise.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xviii, p. 35. The estate of Trabroun, in East Lothian, now belongs to Robert Ainslie, Esq., of Elvingston. The old mansion-house of the Heriot family was taken down a few years ago. During the early part of last century there were not only in the parish of Gladsmuir (where Trabroun is situated), but also in Dirleton, Athelstaneford, and other neighbouring parishes, as appears by the records of the various kirk-sessions, individuals related to the Founder of the Hospital. His nephew, George Heriot, an elder in the parish of Dirleton from 1664 to 1690, was chamberlain to Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, Lord Advocate of Scotland. He, and several of his descendants, who for generations rented the farm of Castlemains, near Dirleton, were interred on the east side of the parish church, as appears from the fine old tomb-

Mr Thomas Henderson, having been elected city chamberlain, resigned the office of treasurer, which he had held jointly with Mr Jackson, and also after that gentleman's retirement. The Governors voted to Mr Henderson a piece of plate, inscribed as follows:—

“ Presented by the Governors of GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL to THOMAS HENDERSON, Esq., in testimony of their high sense of the integrity, ability, and attention with which he discharged his various duties as Treasurer of that Institution.

“ George Heriot's Hospital,
9th May 1809.”

On the following month, the Governors appointed Mr John Paterson, architect in Leith, to be superintendent of the Hospital property. His duty was, “ to take charge of the ground belonging to the Hospital, so as no encroachment may be made thereon, and to take care that the feuars execute their buildings, &c., agreeable to the plans and contracts fixed with the Hospital, and to make out all plans, certificates, and reports that may be required by the Governors, treasurer, or clerk, relative to the matters of the Hospital.”¹

Owing to the great increase of the revenue of the Hospital, and in order to facilitate the business of the treasurer and auditors, the Governors deemed it expedient “ that the quarterly and annual accounts should be regularly prepared for the inspection of the auditors by a professional accountant.” In consequence of this resolution, Mr Wil-

stone, which is surmounted by the armorial bearings of the family. Some particulars regarding the Heriots were kindly communicated to the author by the late Mr Alexander Deuchar, genealogist, Edinburgh. It may be noticed, that a short life of George Heriot is given in the *Scots Magazine* for 1802, written by its then editor, the Rev. John Ramsay, now minister of Gladsmuir.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, of date June 5, 1809; and particularly March 4, 1858, for the latest Regulations regarding the Office of Superintendent, &c.

liam Scott Moncrieff was elected accountant to the Hospital on the 3d July 1809.¹

During the war, a number of the young men brought up in this Institution faithfully served their king and country, and evinced no small gallantry. We know that one of them fell, bravely fighting, at the battle of Alexandria; that another, equally courageous, was killed by the side of Lord Nelson, in the memorable action of Trafalgar; and that a third was mortally wounded in the van of the British troops on the field of Waterloo.

The Governors, from time to time, have been delighted with cheering accounts of the conduct and success of those who were trained in this Hospital. For example, at a general meeting held on the 9th of October 1809, it was stated, that Archibald Rollo, one of the boys who had left the Hospital a few years before, "had entered as a bombardier in the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, and that his good conduct in that station had attracted the notice of his superior officers so much, that they had recommended him to his Majesty for an Ensigncy in the Royal African Corps, and he was accordingly gazetted upon the 2d September last, without purchase."² Gratified at this pleasing intelligence, the Council forthwith resolved to forward to this exemplary individual the sum of £10, as an expression of their approbation and good wishes.

It was during the currency of 1809, that the teaching of Latin and French was committed to a separate master. This was done at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr Brunton, a gentleman to whom this Institution is under a heavy debt of gratitude for the very valuable services which he rendered to every department of the Hospital during upwards of forty years.

Regulations relative to the education of the Hospital boys at the High School and the University were at this

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xviii, pp. 189, 205, 243.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xviii, pp. 249-252.

time produced and approved of.¹ The first of these Regulations is, "That, considering the advantage which the Hospital now has, and may at all times enjoy, of a skilful and approved master of the Latin language, it is not necessary that any of the boys connected with this Institution should be educated at the High School."

Some of those admitted into the Hospital at this period were found very defective in point of education. The Governors gave public notice, that in future they would expect evidence of all boys applying for admission having been at school from the age of six. In order to make compliance with such a regulation the more easy, they offered to those parents who were unable to pay for the education of their children every assistance for procuring the benefit of charity schools.²

We ought to have mentioned that a brief, though most favourable report of the state of education in the House appears in the Records of 1802. The following account of an examination of the classes, written by the late Rev. Dr Inglis, is worthy of being transcribed:—

"1810, *August 9.*—We do not recollect to have seen any seminary better taught, or in a more flourishing condition. We observed with much pleasure the very great attention that is paid to prosody, and we received one beautiful specimen of Latin verse. The reading of English, after Mr Walker's method, is taught with distinguished ability and success. The writing and arithmetic were in the usual style of excellence; and we were agreeably surprised to find that many of the boys had made considerable progress in Greek, geometry, and algebra."

The principle of the division of labour, which had been adopted to a certain extent, was carried still further by separating the writing and book-keeping from the arithmetical department.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital vol. xviii, pp. 266-275.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xviii, p. 299.

The late Dr Walter Nichol was the first who taught Mathematics in Heriot's Hospital. In the year 1810, he became resident Writing Master, whose duty it then was to teach Arithmetic also. The success which attended Dr Nichol's voluntary labours induced the Governors to appoint a separate teacher for Arithmetic and Mathematics. He had a geometry class consisting of 40 pupils. Before quitting the Hospital, in 1813, he proved that a boy of twelve, possessed of fair talents, may be advantageously initiated into the study of the elements of geometry.

In 1811, it was resolved that each Hospital boy, bound to a trade, should receive during his apprenticeship, for a period not exceeding five years, at the rate of £10 per annum, exclusive of £5 payable to him, as soon as he has honourably completed his time.¹

The Rev. John Somerville, D.D., who had held the appointment of House-Governor for eleven years, tendered his resignation in 1816, on being presented by the Town-Council of Edinburgh to the church and parish of Currie. If Dr Somerville did not entirely eradicate the fagging system, his services, directed to that end, obtained for him the repeated thanks of the Governors. In those exertions, as well as in contributing otherwise to raise the character of the House, he was ably assisted by his brother officials.

Mr John Christison, who became the successor of Dr Somerville, was at one period Head Master of George Watson's Hospital, and ranked high as a mathematician. In 1818, Mr Samuel Lindsay, the classical teacher, was promoted to a mastership in the High School of Edinburgh; and his place in Heriot's was supplied by the appointment of Mr Samuel Muir, who had distinguished himself at the University of St Andrews.

In a Codicil of his Will, George Heriot intimates his desire, "that the said Mr Docteur Balcanquell sall requyre the said Proveist, Baillies, Ministeris, and Councill, in the

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xix, p. 5.

said Will nameit, that out of the rents, ischewis, and prof-
feitis of his meins and estait they sall manteine and keipe
ten burseris in the colledge of Edinburgh for ever, allowing
yeirlie fyve pundis sterling unto eiche ane of them." On
the 16th of May 1660 it was decided by the Governors
that, owing to the state of the funds, only *five* Bursars
should be appointed with the yearly allowance of £5.
This number and allowance was continued until Novem-
ber 1818,¹ when it was resolved, on a liberal interpretation
of Balcanqual's Statutes, that, taking into consideration
the great increase of the Hospital Revenue, and the differ-
ence in the value of money, the bursars should be increased
to the full number of *ten*, and the allowance to £20 per
annum. These Bursars are called *Out-Bursars*, in contra-
distinction to the "Hopeful Scholars" educated in the
Hospital, who are called *House-Bursars*.

In December 1818 Francis Ronaldson, Esq., of the
General Post Office, Edinburgh, bequeathed to the Hospi-
tal, where he was trained, the sum of £100 in trust (pay-
able after his wife's death), for the purpose of establishing,
from the interest thereof, two equal premiums, to be an-
nually given to any two boys in the Hospital who, upon
examination, should be found to excel respectively as the
best grammarian in written composition, and the best ora-
tor in recitation, but reserving to the Governors to ad-
judge these premiums to the two best in any other branch
of education which they might think more useful for the
future advantage of the scholars.

In April 1821 the Governors felt themselves justified in
admitting five additional Boys in order to raise the number
to 180, as many as the House will conveniently accommo-
date.²

Mr James Denholm, the excellent treasurer, died on the

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxi, p. 351; and Bursary Re-
gulations, Appendix, No. XI.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxii, p. 374.

1st of September 1822. The Boys attended his funeral to St Cuthbert's Churchyard, accompanied by the House-Governor and Masters in their gowns. It being the general opinion of the Board, that some permanent mark of respect should be paid to Mr Denholm's memory, on account of his meritorious and zealous services, they obtained from Mr W. H. Playfair, architect, an elegant design for a monument. This cenotaph, composed of white marble, was placed at the west end of the chapel; but it was found necessary, a few years ago, to remove it to another portion of the building.¹

The fagging system was not quite extinct, though it now manifested itself less openly than formerly. For a year or two before and after this period, the Governors, much to their grief, were incessantly hearing of the Boys deserting the Hospital, the consequence of which was that several were expelled. A special committee reported, that they had "been unable to discover any particular cause for said desertions, and that they were disposed to trace them in general to the evil influence of a few Boys, by whom the others and the younger were misled."² The following

¹ The inscription, which has been greatly admired, was written by the Rev. Dr Brunton, and is as follows:—

" THAT THE EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTED
MAY PROFIT THE LIVING,
THE GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL
ERECT THIS MONUMENT OF THEIR GRATITUDE
TO
JAMES DENHOLM,
WHO, HAVING BEEN HIMSELF EDUCATED IN THIS HOUSE, REPAID THE BENEFIT,
NOT ONLY BY THE HONOUR WHICH A LIFE, EMINENT FOR PRIVATE WORTH
AND PUBLIC USEFULNESS,
REFLECTED UPON THE INSTITUTION WHERE HE WAS TRAINED,
BUT BY THE INTELLIGENCE, AND KINDLINESS, AND HEARTFELT ZEAL, WITH
WHICH, DURING NINE YEARS,
HE MANAGED THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOSPITAL AS ITS TREASURER,
BORN MDCCLXVIII. DIED MDCCCXXII."

² Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxiii, p. 376.

suggestion of the committee was soon acted upon : “ 1824, *Dec.* 30.—The Committee have to state it as their decided conviction, that very material changes are necessary, both in the management and in the education of the Boys, in order to give the Institution its true value and requisite efficiency; and one of the changes which they would most earnestly recommend as in the highest degree expedient, if not absolutely essential, consists in the entire separation of the new intrants from the rest of the family for, at least, the first year after their admission.”

On the same day Mr Christison, House-Governor, on account of the state of his health, which prevented him from discharging the duties of his office so completely as he could wish, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Governors, who allowed him the sum of £100, by way of annuity, for life. He left the Hospital February 1st, 1825, and died February 10th, 1840, in the 82d year of his age.

The Rev. James Boyd, M.A., a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, was elected as Head-Master in May 1825. At the same meeting, Mr William Muir was appointed as an additional teacher, his special duty being to take charge of the young Boys.

On the retirement of Mr David Tait, the writing-master, and Mr James Morton, teacher of English, the Governors, in the autumn of the last mentioned year, agreed to allow to each his salary as an annuity during life.

Mr Hector Holme succeeded Mr Morton; and Mr John Dalgleish was appointed writing-master.

As the sum of £30, which had been allocated for the Hospital Library, had not been drawn for many years, the Governors sanctioned the outlay of nearly £500 for that purpose; and directed anew, that the sum of £30 per annum should be paid to the House-Governor, for the purpose of procuring books for the Library, under the direction of the Education Committee.

In 1826, in addition to prizes in books, a large silver medal, presented to "the most meritorious of the youths" who had completed their education in the Institution, was first awarded. The medal bears a well executed profile of the Founder, encircled with this appropriate motto, from the poet Lucan :—

"URBI PATER EST, URBIQUE MARITUS." ¹

"Selections from the Voluntary Exercises," of the senior Boys were printed in 1827, and also in the year following. These exercises afforded proofs of proficiency in literature and maturity of mind most creditable to the pupils themselves, and to their teacher, the late Dr Boyd, who received from the relatives of the Boys a valuable gold watch, "for his zealous exertions in carrying into effect a salutary reformation in the internal government of the Institution, and in the moral and intellectual improvement of the Boys."

The attention of the Governors was about this time directed to the great importance of having the daily exercise of the boys regulated upon proper principles, and it was thought that this might be secured by the introduction of the gymnastic exercises as practised in the Military Academy in this city. The proposal having met with general approbation, a suitable person was chosen to teach gymnastics according to the system of Captain Peter Harry Clias. Instruction in that science formed a regular part of the education of the boys for a time ; but it was found desirable, a few years afterwards, to discontinue it.

On June-Day 1828, the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Hospital took place, on which occasion the prizes given annually to the best scholars were distributed in the Chapel, by the Lord Provost, in presence of the Governors and a crowd of strangers, the boys being suitably addressed on the occasion by the Rev. Dr Gordon.

¹ *Translation.*—He is to the City a Father, and to the City a husband.

After the distribution, the whole assemblage adjourned to the Hall, where the Governors and strangers present drank to the Memory of the pious Founder from his own cup, the boys joining in the toast. The Governors, teachers, and leading officers of the Institution, dined together on this memorable occasion.

In 1828, the Governors commenced those improvements on the grounds encompassing the Hospital which have so largely contributed to the magnificence of the place. Previously the House was surrounded by a grass field, divided by a plain stone wall. Under the direction of Mr W. H. Playfair, the grounds were tastefully laid out; a larger space of play-ground was assigned to the boys; and the present splendid approach from the south was gradually completed.¹

The services of Dr Boyd,² were about this time transferred to another important sphere. Having been appointed one of the Classical Masters in the High School of Edinburgh, on the retirement of Mr Irvine,³ he resigned the office of House-Governor.

At a Board-Meeting, held on the 29th of August 1829, the Governors, in accepting Dr Boyd's resignation, felt it their duty to record their strong sense of the value of his services to the Hospital. They bore their "willing

¹ See Appendix, No. VIII.

² The young men educated in Heriot's Hospital during the period that Dr Boyd was Head-Master, presented him, in 1841, with his portrait, which is thus inscribed:—"Presented to JAMES BOYD, Esq., LL.D., late House-Governor of George Heriot's Hospital, by his Pupils in that Institution, in testimony of their admiration of his character as a gentleman and a scholar, and in grateful acknowledgment of their obligations to him as the instructor of their youth, and the friend of their riper years." The painting is an admirable specimen of art, executed by the late Thomas Duncan, F.S.A.

³ Mr Irvine was House-Governor of Heriot's Hospital from 1795 till 1805, when he succeeded Mr Luke Fraser in the High School.

and grateful testimony to the intelligence and firmness with which he carried into execution the new plan of internal management introduced at the period of his election, to the union of kindness and energy which had secured for him the respect and affection of the boys, and to the ability and zeal with which he had laboured in promoting the best interests of this Institution."¹

The Rev. Hector Holme, M.A., who had been nearly four years one of the English Masters in the Hospital, was promoted to the House-Governorship on the 14th of September 1829.

During this year (1829), an old pupil of the Hospital, George Gray,² Esq., of Baltimore, in Maryland, by his Last Will and Testament bequeathed to the Hospital, "for the use and benefit of said Establishment, ninety-six shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank of the United States, and directed his executor to transfer the said stock to whomsoever should appear to him to be the person or persons having the trusteeship or control of that Establishment." As by the law of the United States thirteen months must elapse from the death of the testator before the stock could be transferred, the legacy was not obtained till April 1830, when the treasurer received £2504, 0s. 6d., being the value of the Bank shares.³

Mr Kincaid Mackenzie, treasurer of the Institution, died on the 2d of June 1830,⁴ and on the 12th of the same month Mr Adam Luke was appointed as his successor.

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxv, p. 143.

² Gray's real name was *Salmond*. On leaving the Hospital he became a clerk to a mercantile house in Glasgow, where (as it is related by his Hospital bedfellow, Mr Robert Gray, skinner, Silvermills, Edinburgh, and whose name Salmond assumed) he was guilty of some misdemeanour, which forced him to quit his native country, and to proceed to the United States, where he honourably prospered in business.

³ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxv, pp. 98, 99, 267.

⁴ At a meeting of the Governors, held five days after that event,

On the 27th of the same month, the Governors had the misfortune to lose another much respected official, by the death of Mr John MacRitchie, who had held the appointment of Registrar or Clerk to the Hospital for thirty-five years; Mr Robert Henderson, writer, and a partner of the deceased Mr MacRitchie, was appointed as interim-clerk. Before proceeding to fill up this vacancy, there were certain points respecting the mode of election, upon which the Governors wished to have the opinion of counsel. On a late occasion it had been proposed, at the election of a particular officer, that the names of the whole candidates should be at once put to the vote,—that the candidates having the smallest number of votes should be struck off seriatim, till the list was reduced to two candidates when the individual who had the greatest number of votes should be declared duly elected; and, in case of equality, the Lord Provost or chairman was to have a casting vote as well as a deliberative vote; it being understood that such casting and deliberative vote of the Lord Provost or chairman was not to be drawn into a precedent in future. Some doubts having arisen with regard to the legality of

the following tribute of respect to his memory was unanimously approved of, and ordered to be engrossed in the minutes of that meeting :—

“ In noticing the lamented death of Kincaid Mackenzie, Esquire, late Treasurer of George Heriot’s Hospital, the Governors cannot omit the opportunity of recording the high sense they entertain of his very valuable services. The judicious and kindly manner in which he superintended the internal management of the Institution contributed essentially to the improvement of the youth, and to the comfort of all belonging to the Establishment: and the sagacity, knowledge of business, and unwearied attention with which he watched over its pecuniary concerns, were of the greatest importance to the judicious management of its complicated interests.

“ While the Governors express their sincere regret for his loss, they put this tribute to his memory on their Records, in the hope that it may incite others, who may hereafter fill his office, to imitate his example.”—*Record of Heriot’s Hospital*, vol. xxv, p. 299.

this mode, John Shank More, and Robert Jameson, Esquires, advocates, gave it as their opinion, That the mode of election just described is in conformity to the Statutes of the Hospital, and is not adverse to any rule of the common law, though it be not the usual mode of election. As the Statutes of the Hospital make no mention of any preses or chairman, the counsel saw no authority from these Statutes for the Lord Provost, or any other member of the corporation, assuming that office. Whether the chair be taken by the Lord Provost, or by any other Governor, he can claim but one voice or vote. In the event of equality being given for any two candidates, the election must stand over, and a new day must be appointed for proceeding with the election.¹

Having unanimously resolved to act upon the opinion of Messrs More and Jameson, the Governors proceeded, upon the 6th of July 1830,² to appoint a Registrar and Clerk to the Hospital, when their choice fell upon Mr Isaac Bayley, who still worthily holds that office.

In February 1832, a letter was read at the Board from Dr James Hamilton, stating that he had been 59 years physician (22 alone, and 37 in conjunction with Dr James Buchan), and requesting assistance. The Governors, as a token of respect, requested him to sit for his picture, and promised that the surgeon should give such assistance as might be requisite.

In February 1833, Dr Brunton moved that a committee be appointed to consider the steps that ought to be taken for the repair of the exterior of the Hospital. The committee in presenting their Report, recommended that whatever was done should be done in the most complete and substantial manner. They stated their belief that

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxv, p. 330.—In the case of an equality of votes on a motion made at a meeting of the Governors, Feb. 17, 1832, the motion was held as having fallen.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxv, p. 331.

it was the duty of the Governors not only to *preserve*, but also, so far as it was needful, to *adorn* the structure of which they were the guardians. Their predecessors, at an expense which bore a very large proportion to the whole amount of the fund, had erected a pile in which ornament had been lavished wherever it was likely to catch the eye. The Governors, however, having found it indispensable to make the great approach from the *south*, instead of, as formerly, from the *north*, that portion of the building which, from its inclosure in the privacy of the garden, had been allowed to be comparatively unadorned, now contrasted offensively with the beauty of the new entrance-gate and the noble terraces which now surrounded the entire building.

It was considered necessary, for the correction of this prominent blemish, as well as for the preservation of the building itself, that the walls should be coated with ashler so as to accord with the best *finished* part of the original structure, in the same way in which undoubtedly every part of the building would have been executed at the first, if every part of it had then been as accessible to observation as it had now become.

The Governors having highly approved of what was proposed, authorised the experiment to be made, as suggested by the Committee, on the receding part of the south front. The experiment far exceeded expectation, and did great credit to Mr Alexander Black, the superintendent of the works. It was therefore resolved to case with hewn stone, in the same manner, the remaining parts of the Hospital which required it.

The work was forthwith commenced in earnest, in the presence of the Governors, officials, and the boys of the Institution. In the foundation stone was placed a bottle containing several documents, and a silver plate, on which was engraved the names of the Governors and functionaries, and also the following inscription, written by the late Rev. Dr Brunton :—

" HARUM AEDIUM PARTES,
 OLIM
 MINUS VENUSTE EXTRACTAS ;
 UT
 MEMORIAM FUNDATORIS HONESTARENT ;
 LAPIDIBUS CÆSIS ORNANDAS
 CURABUNT GUBERNATORES ;
 MDCCCXXXIII."¹

The whole alterations were executed in a most satisfactory manner ; and they have very essentially contributed to the beauty, without in the smallest degree affecting the stability, of the edifice.

On the 18th of November 1833, being the first general meeting of the Governors after the passing of the Reform Bill, an animated debate occurred respecting the precise position which the Deacons of the Fourteen Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh held at this board. It is necessary that we should particularly advert to this discussion. That the subject needed, for its proper elucidation, a thorough acquaintance with the previous history of the Hospital, and that of the Town-Council, cannot be denied. It required, besides, that all this knowledge should be applied in explaining certain obscure clauses in the Burgh Reform Act, passed in the preceding session of Parliament, in which the Trades had, at the last stage, got certain clauses inserted, professing to save, among other things, any rights which they *might have* in regard to Hospitals. The question now was substantially, whether they had ever possessed any rights in connection with the government of Heriot's Hospital, in their capacity of deacons of incorporation, distinct from their character of town-councillors ; and if so, whether such rights were actually preserved by the saving clauses in the Act. The Convener of the Trades, and

¹ *Translation.*—With the view of honouring the Founder's memory, the Governors caused the parts of this building formerly less elegantly finished, to be faced with hewn stone. 1833.

several members of council who had formerly been deacons of crafts, strenuously maintained that the representatives of the Incorporation did, as *deacons*, possess power as Governors of the Hospital. A larger number maintained, that it was only *councillors* who were recognised in the Statutes as Governors, no matter how appointed. Those who supported the Trades contended that the Founder of the Hospital must have been well aware, when he wrote his last Will, that certain of the deacons were at the time councillors; and that, therefore, he clearly meant to provide, that the deacons should always be Governors;—the saving clauses already referred to in the Burgh Reform Act simply preserving to them the power which they had enjoyed since the days of George Heriot. Holding these views, the Convener insisted that seven of their number should be allowed to take their seats as Governors, *in addition* to the thirty-three councillors under the Reform Act. After much keen debate, the Rev. Dr Inglis, one of the ministers of the city, and a man of powerful intellect, rose and went over the whole history of the case. The services of Dr Inglis, at all times valuable, were particularly appreciated on this memorable occasion. We have been informed by competent judges, who were present, that his speech, which partook greatly of the nature of a very superior charge to a jury, was most lucid, convincing, and able. He showed that the Incorporated Trades had not a vestige of a claim; and this opinion the great body of the Governors, both lay and clerical, affirmed by their votes. The Court of Session gave a deliverance to the same effect.¹

A motion was made and carried, on the 11th April 1834, “that the boys to be admitted into the Hospital shall be

¹ The suit of the “Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh *v.* Governors of Heriot’s Hospital and Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh,” is reported in Shaw’s “Cases decided in the Court of Session, from Nov. 12, 1835, to July 27, 1836;” vol. xiv, pp. 873-880. Edin., 1836, 8vo.

burgesses' bairns, and their parents not able to maintain them, without distinction of burghess, burghess and guild brother, or burghess and freeman of a craft."¹ Bailie J. F. Macfarlan, who proposed the measure, published, at the desire of the Governors, the speech which he delivered on that occasion. His object was to prove that all burghesses' children have the right of admission, and that it is not, as was *then* contended for, confined to the freemen of incorporations. The motion was successful, and has been the rule ever since.²

It was at this time also that those salutary regulations were proposed and adopted, in regard to the superintendence which the Governors were to exercise over the boys at their leaving the Institution, and afterwards.³

The Governors having, on the 16th November 1835, taken into consideration the act William IV., chapter 72, making it lawful for all bodies corporate and politic, and for all bodies now by law or statute, or by any valid usage authorised to administer or receive any oath, solemn affirmation or affidavit, to make statutes, bye-laws or orders, authorising and directing the substitution of a declaration in lieu of any oath, solemn affirmation or affidavit, now required to be taken or made, and having considered the opinion of Messrs Thomas Thomson and Andrew Rutherford

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxvi, p. 369.

² In 1832 Trades-Councillor Thomas Miller reprinted a pamphlet, which first appeared in 1827, entitled, "Observations in regard to the description of Boys who appear, agreeably to the Statutes, entitled to be admitted into George Heriot's Hospital, pp. 24, 12mo." Mr Miller, who received the rudiments of his education in this establishment, contends, that by the description in the Statutes of the Hospital of those who are to be admitted into it, namely, "Children of *Burgesses and Freemen* of the Burgh," are exclusively meant the children of Members of one of the Fourteen Incorporations, or Crafts of Edinburgh."

³ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxvi, pp. 377; 442-451.

relative thereto, resolved that a declaration to be signed by all future Governors should be substituted for the oath directed to be taken by Dr Balcanquhall, and that the following should be the terms of the declaration :—“I hereby promise faithfully and diligently to perform the duties of my office as a Governor of George Heriot’s Hospital, so as to carry into effect the intentions of the Founder.” It was further agreed, that a declaration should be substituted for the oath imposed on the Auditors and Treasurer in terms of the respective oaths.

By careful management the revenue of the Hospital so much exceeded the expenditure as to afford, in 1835, a clear annual surplus of £3000. Instead of increasing the number of pupils in the institution, the Governors were induced that year to entertain a proposal to furnish, by means of this surplus, the blessings of a plain Christian education to the children of poor burgesses and freemen of Edinburgh, as also to others within the city who required such assistance. Hence the origin of the Heriot Foundation Schools. This undoubtedly forms a highly important era, not merely in the annals of the Hospital, but also in the history of elementary instruction in Edinburgh, and, indeed, throughout Scotland. The Governors were alive to the incalculable benefits which such a measure would confer upon the community : and to their honour be it recorded, that, generally speaking, they were most active and zealous in the promotion of this good work. At the same time, it cannot be denied, that to Mr Duncan M’Laren, merchant, then one of the magistrates of Edinburgh, the credit is emphatically due. His brother Governors were much and justly influenced by Mr M’Laren’s enlightened and benevolent representations. Like every great measure, however, this met with considerable resistance, arising chiefly from conscientious scruples on the part of some of the Governors, who considered themselves precluded by their oaths of office, so stringently worded in the Statutes. They

thus thought that they could not, consistently, be parties to the application of the funds to any other purpose than that of the maintenance of the Hospital itself. It is instructive and pleasing to think, that those who, at first, were decidedly unfavourable to the proposal, were foremost in bearing their warmest testimony to the happy result. The measure, it ought to be stated, was opposed in Parliament by the Incorporated Trades, who, believing that their children had certain preferable rights connected with the parent institution, sought to have these recognised in the contemplated Act.¹ In this attempt, however, they were unsuccessful.

In a subsequent portion of this volume, an account of the erection and present state of the Heriot Foundation Schools will be found.

During the winter of 1835, Dr D. B. Reid delivered a short course of lectures on chemistry to the boys in the Hospital.

In January of the year following, a teacher of the French language was elected, and at the same time a Drawing master. It was agreed that the appointments to these offices should be made annually, in the month of May. Classes for Practical Mechanics, and Dancing and Calisthenics have been added within the last few years.

The Governors, in October 1836, refused a petition for the admission of a fatherless boy, on the twofold ground, that he was not so able to read as might have been expected at his age and in his circumstances; and that he was, on the day of election, about three weeks more than ten years of age. Protests were taken by several of the Governors against this decision. An action of declarator and damages was brought, in name of the boy, against the Governors. The latter agreed to follow out an Appeal to the House of Lords, the result of which was that the interlo-

¹ For a copy of the Act of Parliament, see Appendix, No. XV.

cutors of Court of Session were reversed, and the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary varied.¹

¹ The following was the judgment of the House of Lords:—

“ *Die Jovis, 19^o Martii 1846.*

“ After hearing Counsel, as well on Friday last as this day, upon the Petition and Appeal of the Lord Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and Council of the Town of Edinburgh, Feoffees of Trust and Governors of the Hospital founded within the same by George Heriot, jeweller to King James the Sixth, and as one body politic and corporate conform to Act of Parliament passed in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, by the name and style of ‘ The Feoffees of Trust and Governors of George Heriot his Hospital,’ complaining of an interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary in Scotland, of the 20th of May 1840, in so far as it ‘ Finds, with reference to the first or declaratory conclusion of the summons, that, at the dates of the several applications of the Pursuer and his mother for his being admitted into the benefits of the Hospital, he, the said Pursuer, as being admitted, or not denied, to be a poor fatherless boy, and the son of a burghess and freeman of the Town of Edinburgh, above the age of seven, was possessed of all the qualifications required, either by the Will of the Founder George Heriot or by the Statutes of Doctor Balcanquall to render him eligible as a scholar to be admitted into the benefit of the said Hospital: Finds, that, by the express terms of the said Will, the said Pursuer, as being a fatherless boy, belonged to that class of persons for whom the Charity was specially constituted; and that the Statutes of Doctor Balcanquall must be construed with reference to, and in consistency with, that as the first and fundamental purpose of the Institution;’ and in so far as it ‘ Finds nothing relevantly alleged in this record for establishing that the Pursuer was not duly qualified to be put in nomination for being elected into the benefits of the said Hospital;’ and also of two interlocutors of the Lords of Session there, of the Second Division, of the 15th (signed 16th) of November 1842, and of the 14th (signed 15th) of February 1843, and praying their Lordships to reverse, vary, or alter the said interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, complaining of in so far as it ‘ Finds, with reference to the first, or declaratory conclusion of the summons, that, at the dates of the several applications of the Pursuer and his mother for his being admitted into the benefits of the Hospital, he, the said Pursuer, as being admitted, or not denied, to be a poor fatherless boy, and the son of a burghess and freeman of the Town of Edinburgh, above the age of

The Rev. Hector Holme, by reason of severe and protracted indisposition, resigned the office of House-Governor

seven, was possessed of all the qualifications required either by the Will of the Founder George Heriot, or by the Statutes of Doctor Balcanquall, to render him eligible as a scholar to be admitted into the benefit of the said Hospital: Finds, that, by the express terms of the said Will, the said Pursuer, as being a fatherless boy, belonged to that class of persons for whom the Charity was specially constituted, and that the Statutes of Doctor Balcanquall must be construed with reference to, and in consistency with, that as the first and fundamental purpose of the Institution: And in so far as it 'Finds nothing relevantly alleged in this record, for establishing that the Pursuer was not duly qualified to be put in nomination for being elected into the benefits of the said Hospital: And also to reverse, vary, or alter, the said interlocutors of the Lords of Session, of the Second Division, complained of, or that the Appellants might have such relief in the premises as to this House, in their Lordships' great wisdom, should seem meet: As also, upon the answer of Poor William Ross, son of the late John Ross, coppersmith and brassfounder in Edinburgh, and Andrew Ferguson, Solicitor before the Supreme Courts, his tutor *ad litem*, put in to the said appeal; and due consideration had of what was offered on either side in this cause: It is Ordered and Adjudged, by the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, in Parliament assembled, That the said interlocutors of the Lords of Session, of the Second Division, of the 15th (signed 16th) of November 1842, and of the 14th (signed 15th) of February 1843, complained of in the said appeal, be, and the same are hereby Reversed; and that the said interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, so far as complained of in the said appeal, be varied, by leaving out the following words, viz.—'By the nature of the foundation, and the express terms of all the Statutes, the sole power of appointment, or election, is absolutely vested in the Governors for the time: Finds, that it is not competent for this Court to find that they were bound to appoint or elect the Pursuer or any other particular individual, or to ordain them to admit him into the benefits of the Hospital: and Finds, that no *jus quæsitum* can be held to have been vested in the Pursuer, merely by his possessing all the qualifications necessary for his being so elected and admitted: Finds, that this is not a competent process for trying authoritatively, any question concerning supposed abuses in the management of the Hospital; or how far the Governors may have been in

in January 1838, on a yearly pension for life of one hundred guineas. This gentleman, who had proved himself an excellent master, did not long enjoy his retiring allowance, having been cut off in the subsequent autumn. The Governors committed the temporary superintendence of the internal arrangements of the Hospital to Mr John Oswald, the senior resident master.

Heriot's Hospital received, in 1838, the sum of £835 sterling, which had been left by the Rev. Robert Blair, D.D., Rector of Barton, Saint Andrews, in Barton Bendish, county of Norfolk and diocese of Norwich. Dr Blair was educated in this institution; and, as appears by the Records, had distinguished himself while a pupil.¹

error in their system of management, or in the exercise of their discretion; therefore, sustain the second defence pleaded for the Defenders,'—and substituting the following words,—'But in respect that the Pursuer's case was, under the circumstances, reduced to a question of damages, and that the only damages, if any, which could be recovered by the Pursuer would be to be paid out of the Trust-Funds, to which such Funds were not in any respect liable, therefore, assolizies the Defenders accordingly.'

(Signed)

“JOHN WILLIAM BIRCH,
Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.”

¹ The following is an extract from his Will, dated December 1st 1837, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, January 5th, 1833:—

“I give and bequeath to the Governors for the time being of the Hospital founded by George Heriot in the City of Edinburgh, the sum of Nine Hundred Pounds new Three and a half per Cent. Bank Annuities upon Trust. As to the dividends of Four hundred pounds, part thereof, to pay or apply the same when and as the same shall from time to time become due, in such manner as they shall from time to time in their uncontrolled discretion think fit as and for a Bursary or Exhibition for or towards the Education of any one boy (to be from time to time nominated and selected as herein after is directed from amongst the boys of the said Hospital), as a Student in Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, such Bursary or Exhibition to be enjoyed by such boy for the term of four years, when a new boy shall be nominated. And as to the re-

A committee of the Governors, who had for more than a year given their most anxious consideration to the affairs of the Institution, recommended several changes, more especially in regard to the status and terms of appointment of the Head-Master, and the duties of that office. In virtue of the powers conferred by the Act of Parliament (6 and 7 William IV., cap. 25), and in terms of a resolution to that effect, the Governors *enacted* and *declared*, that the Master or House-Governor, in future, should have no voice, or suffrage, or seat at the Council-Board with the other Governors; that the person elected in future to that office, should hold the office only during good behaviour and pleasure of the Governors; that it should be competent to the Governors in future to elect and make choice of a *married* man to be Master or House-Governor, whensoever there should be a vacancy; that the person elected, although *unmarried* at the time of election, should not, by his subsequent marriage, *ipso facto*, forfeit his office; and that the Statutes of the Hospital, framed by Dr Balcanquhall, should be altered and rescinded wherever inconsistent with the above provisions.

maintaining Five Hundred pounds, like annuities upon trust, to pay or apply the same in such manner as they the said Governors shall in their uncontrolled discretion think fit for the purposes of the said Hospital.

“And I direct that the boys who are from time to time to enjoy the aforesaid Bursary or Exhibition shall be from time to time nominated and selected by the Principal for the time being of the said University of Edinburgh, the Governors for the time being of the said Hospital, and the Ministers for the time being of Saint Giles or the High Church, and of the New Greyfriars' Church, respectively in the said City of Edinburgh, or by a majority of them in case they disagree, the Governors for the time being of the said Hospital having one vote only, except in the event of an equality of votes, in which case they are to have, in addition thereto, a casting vote.”—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. xxviii, pp. 236-238. In the Appendix will be found the Regulations for Dr Blair's Bursary.

Certain equitable resolutions were likewise passed, with the view of ensuring that no precipitate steps might at any time be taken in reference to the Head-Master.

It was reported, on the 3d of January 1839, that the Lord President of the Court of Session, Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, and the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates had, as referees, in terms of the Hospital's Act of Parliament, approved of the new Statutes which had been made by the Governors, in regard to the office of House-Governor.¹

On the 11th of April thereafter, the Governors proceeded to elect a Head-Master of the Hospital, and an Inspector of the Heriot Foundation Schools. These combined offices were entrusted to the Rev. Dr Steven, then settled in Holland, as one of the ministers of the National Scottish Church in Rotterdam.

The ordinary general or monthly meetings of the Governors had hitherto been strictly private; but it was resolved, in September 1839, that the reporters for the press should be admitted. Those favourable to the measure argued that unfounded allegations had gone abroad, to the effect that a great deal of jobbing went on at the Board, and that public reports of their proceedings would prove as salutary checks, and destroy any impression which might exist that there was anything to conceal; that the majority of the Governors—all the laymen—represented the public, and were responsible to them, and on their votes in Heriot's might frequently depend whether they were re-elected by their constituents; that George Heriot having placed the management of his Hospital in the hands of the Corporation and the Ministers of Edinburgh, it was not, in this view, a private but a public trust. It was, on the other hand, contended, that the admission of reporters would prevent the expression of opinion at the Board on

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxviii, p. 4 3-487.

matters of essential importance to the welfare and stability of the Institution, and that thus the efficiency of the superintendence exercised by the Governors would be destroyed; that great evil, without a countervailing benefit, would inevitably flow from the publication of their proceedings; and that this was only a private trust, while the town-council was a public body, responsible to the whole community.

Hitherto the Head-Master or House-Governor, the matron, and the four masters whose whole time was at the disposal of the Governors, had been boarded at a common table. A change, however, was at this period made in these internal arrangements. The recently-elected House-Governor had a suitable house provided for himself and family within the walls of the Institution, and was allowed such a salary as, it was conceived, would induce him to regard his post very much in the light of a permanent settlement. There is good reason for the belief that if this arrangement had existed previously, the Hospital would have retained the services of several valuable House-Governors who were tempted away, in the midst of their usefulness, by the unmonastic freedom and more liberal salaries of other appointments.¹

In the year 1840, the Governors took another step and approved of a proposal that all the Masters (with the exception of the House-Governor) should reside out of the Hospital,² and that the Matron should receive a compensa-

¹ It is well known that one gentleman, who during the *old régime* had resigned the House-Governorship, to accept one of the Classical Masterships in the High School of Edinburgh, became a candidate for the first vacancy in the House-Governorship under the *new régime*.

² Much inconvenience has at times proceeded from this arrangement, especially during the temporary absence of the House-Governor, from sickness or otherwise. It must be obvious to all who consider the peculiar claims of a large boarding establishment, that it is quite impossible for any man, with the Principal's general

tion for her board. The non-residence of the masters broke up, as it were, the monkish nature of the establishment. It was at the same time considered that advantage would be likely to accrue to the boys also by their being less secluded from the world. The Governors, therefore, directed that, instead of being out once in three weeks, they should be permitted every Saturday to visit their parents or guardians in town.

The Rev. Dr Steven having been appointed to one of the city churches, resigned the office of House-Governor, in December 1843, and was succeeded by Mr James Fairbairn, Rector of the Bathgate Academy.

In October 1844, Councillor William Johnston¹ submitted, for the consideration of the Governors, the following resolutions:—

“*First*, That in all time coming, admission into the Hospital be limited, in terms of the Will of George Heriot, ‘to *poor fatherless boys, freemen’s sons of Edinburgh,*’ with powers, should the Governors see fit, to allow an

range of duties, unaided, to maintain in efficient action any system of means having for their object a proper development of character and habits. However intelligent the wardsmen may be, it is certain that the House-Governor cannot explain to *them* all his plans for the moral and intellectual improvement of the boys. Cooperation, however, he needs; and we are not, therefore, surprised that the Governors adopted a proposal, in 1855, that in future one of the junior masters should attend at the Hospital every evening from half-past five o’clock until chapel-time, conversing with the boys in the reading-rooms, giving them explanations or directions, introducing or superintending diversions, checking rude, ungrammatical language, and in many other ways following up the precepts previously inculcated by the head of the household. In April 1859 the Governors resolved that *the junior Master should in future reside entirely within the walls of the Institution*, in order that his services might be more fully under the control of the House-Governor.

¹ Afterwards Sir William Johnston, Knight, of Kirkhill, Midlothian, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1848-1851.

equivalent thereto, in education within the Hospital, and board with their own family or others selected for this purpose by the Governors.

“*Second*, That in a portion of the building thus vacated, there be established one or more Foundation Schools for the free education of ‘sons of burgesses and freemen of Edinburgh’ in all the branches of knowledge now taught within the Hospital, but without allowance for board or clothing; thus ensuring, in *terms of the Will*, education and maintenance for all the sons of *deceased* burgesses in poor circumstances, and the blessings of a liberal education to all the children of burgesses who are alive and desirous of such aid.

“*Third*, That the bursaries of Twenty pounds *per annum* each, for enabling young men to complete their studies at College, be increased in number from *ten* to *thirty*.

“*Fourth*, That the Governors be entitled to expend the surplus revenue arising from the limitation of admission to the Hospital (after providing for the *education* of the sons of burgesses and the *additional bursaries*), in the farther erection and endowment of Foundation Schools throughout the city.

“*Fifth*, and *lastly*, That the benefits of the Foundation Schools be in future enjoyed alike by children residing without as well as within the Ancient or Extended Royalty, provided always they reside within the limits of the Parliamentary boundary of the city.”

After full and repeated discussion, it was agreed, That more ample domestic accommodation should be afforded to the boys within the Hospital; and that “the additional space thus required be provided by converting, so far as may be necessary, the present class-rooms into sleeping wards, and by the erection of class-rooms more commodious, and more worthy the character of this Institution.”

On the 5th of April 1846, on the motion of the Rev. Dr Brunton, it was resolved by the Governors:—“1, That no

Governor shall be employed to furnish goods ordered by the Council of Governors. 2, That no Governor shall be employed by the Council of Governors to do any of the public works; and, 3, That no Governor shall be eligible to any office of endowment in the gift of the Governors during the time for which he has been elected a Governor; or shall be eligible to any office of emolument until the expiration of one year after he shall have ceased to be a Governor."

In consequence of a foolish insurrection of the boys, which took place in November 1846, due (as a full investigation into the circumstances has led us to infer) rather to the disunion of the officials, and the consequent laxity of discipline, than to any fair ground of complaint, or any organised opposition on the part of the boys, the Governors were induced to enact one or two regulations which they some years afterwards saw it advisable to repeal. Amongst these were the two following:—On the 15th of February 1847 it was resolved that boys should not be admitted before seven or after nine years of age, and should not be allowed to remain therein after they had attained the age of thirteen years and six months; and, at the same meeting, it was also resolved that every boy, found a "hopeful scholar," should be required to leave the Hospital in the month of April or October next following his attainment of the age of thirteen years and six months, and should then be required immediately to go to the High School, for perfecting his education, for one year, and, in the case of a boy who should leave the Hospital in the month of April, to the next session of College, after the expiry of one year; that the allowance should be £20 for the first year, and £25 for each of the three remaining years.

In October 1850 the Governors approved of a Superannuation Scheme, whereby all the officials of the Hospital were required to insure their lives for certain specified amounts, payable at death or at sixty, the Governors con-

tributing £5 per cent. on the official income towards the payment of the premium.

At a General Meeting, on the 5th of December 1850, a committee having considered a motion of Convener Weir's, "That a Committee be appointed to examine the list of recipients of the Hospital, with a view to ascertain whether the parents of any of the boys are in circumstances to support and educate them without the aid of the Hospital," reported their opinion that the motion should be entertained to the extent of enquiry. The following is an extract from the report, which was afterwards adopted by a large majority:—"The committee do not point at any very rigid enquiry, but they believe that, by a careful consideration of the circumstances represented when the boys were first admitted to the House, and a subsequent enquiry conducted with prudence, a committee would, in most cases, be enabled to judge whether there had originally been any misrepresentation, as well as whether the parents of the boys had subsequently succeeded to property or funds, so as no longer to belong to the class that George Heriot intended to relieve. Although the Governors should not deem it advisable to insist upon the removal of any boys who might now be found as not standing in need of such aid, the committee anticipate that the enquiry would lead to such boys being voluntarily withdrawn; and, at all events, it would be likely to have the good effect of preventing improper applications being made in future, when it came to be known that the claims were subject to scrutiny at an after period.

"But, whether the proposed enquiry be gone into or not, your committee would recommend, as a farther guard against the Governors being misled, that, besides the information at present required from applicants for admission, they should be required to state what is their yearly income, distinguishing that derived from property and that from professional emoluments, wages, or otherwise; and as

it but too often happens that the parties applying for the admission of boys neglect to furnish, or very improperly supply, in their petitions the information which the Governors require, your committee think that all the petitions should be examined by the House Committee, in order to ascertain whether all the requisite information has been fully given; and where they found it had not, they should call upon the parties to supply what may be wanting, previously to the day when the Governors take up and dispose of the applications.

“The committee would further recommend,—

“I. That the boys should be required at all times, whether in the Hospital or out on leave, to wear the dress of the Hospital, and that the House-Governor be instructed to see that this rule is strictly observed.

“II. That special care should be taken to ascertain the moral character of the parents and guardians of the boys, and that in every case where that may be bad or doubtful, the boys should not be allowed, while in the Hospital, stately to visit them; or, when apprenticed, to live with them.

“III. That equal care should be taken to ascertain whether the persons with whom any of the boys may be boarded, are of good moral character.”¹

At a General Meeting, on the 5th of January 1852, the Governors had reported to them the death of Mr Adam Luke, who for twenty-two years had filled the office of Treasurer to the Hospital; and they agreed to record in their minutes an expression of their sense of his long and faithful services, and of sympathy with his widow in her sudden and afflictive bereavement. As a mark of respect to Mr Luke's memory, it was also resolved that the boys of the Hospital should attend his funeral.

On the 12th of the same month the Governors, having

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxxiv, pp. 146-9.

previously considered the duties and emoluments of the treasurership, proceeded to the election of a successor to Mr Luke. Before the nomination of the candidates, a motion of Bailie Morrison's was carried, "That the enactment of the Governors, commonly known by the name of the Self-denying Ordinance, be *temporarily* suspended." The success of this motion was necessary to constitute the eligibility of Mr John Dick, one of the magistrates of the city of Edinburgh, who was afterwards nominated and elected to the vacant office.

At the next meeting of the Governors, a motion of Councillor Kay's was carried, that so much of the bye-law or regulation called the "Self-denying Ordinance" be rescinded, which precludes a Governor from being eligible to any office of emolument in the gift of the Governors during the time for which he has been elected a Governor, or being eligible to any office of emolument until the expiration of one year after he shall have ceased to be a Governor.

On the 3d of August 1854, Mr Fairbairn, on account of protracted ill-health, resigned the House-Governorship of the Hospital, the Governors having granted him a retiring allowance of 200 guineas per annum, which, however, he only lived a few months to enjoy.

The vacancy in the House-Governorship was filled up, on the 2d of October following, by the appointment of Frederick William Bedford, LL.D., Head-Master of the Leeds Literary Institution Schools.

The induction of the new House-Governor was fixed for Wednesday the 1st of November, on which occasion the Governors resolved that, "with the view of giving greater effect to the ceremony, and impressing upon the boys and others the importance they attached to this office, the Town-Council should appear in their official robes, and the Ministers in their pulpit gowns." Accordingly, after robing in the Council-Room, the Governors proceeded to the

Chapel, where the boys, attended by the masters in their gowns, the matron and the servants, had been previously assembled. The House-Governor was then introduced by the treasurer, and, after prayer by the Rev. Dr Muir, the senior city minister, the Lord Provost administered to him the oath of allegiance, and the declaration *de fidei administratione officii*, in terms of the Hospital's Act of Parliament. After an address from his Lordship, and a reply by the House-Governor, a paraphrase was sung, the benediction pronounced, and a holiday given for the remainder of the day.

Previous to Mr Fairbairn's resignation of office, he handed over, in MS., to the Governors, a carefully arranged catalogue of the books in the library, which was afterwards printed for the use of the Institution. A supplement has since been added.

A very excellent regulation was introduced on the 7th of September in this year (1854), on the motion of Councillor Crichton, an alumnus of the Hospital, "That in future the boys, on the eve of their departure from the Hospital, should be examined by the Education Committee as to their proficiency in the branches they have been taught, and that the result of every such examination should be reported to the Governors at their next meeting." This examination is distinct from the half-yearly general examinations, and is confined to the *out-going* boys only, who are examined by a special committee on certain essential branches of instruction, with which it is expected that every leaving boy should show a competent acquaintance.

On the 2d of August 1855 the Governors adopted a recommendation of the House-Governor's, "That the duties of the English and Classical Masters should be amalgamated, in this respect assimilating the mode of instruction to that pursued at the High School of Edinburgh." It was conceived that by this alteration each master would be better enabled to make classical studies contribute to the furtherance of the boys' English education.

In July 1854 the Treasurer suggested to the Governors that it would contribute largely to the comfort of the boys if a suite of rooms were provided for the purposes of private reading and conversation. The Governors adopted this suggestion, and fitted up four apartments immediately opposite the dining-hall, which were formally opened for the admission of the boys on the 4th of October 1855. Two of these rooms are devoted to *reading*, and two to *conversation* and quiet games. Each room contains an open fireplace, and is provided with two handsome long oak tables, together with handsome oak benches with supports for the back. The floor is covered with matting, and the walls are hung with paintings, maps, and educational diagrams: the general effect is suggestive of cheerfulness and comfort. On the tables of the reading-rooms are to be found the "Illustrated London News," "Illustrated Times," "Punch," "Household Words," "Christian Treasury," "Leisure Hour," "Cassell's Papers," "Boys Own Magazine," &c., together with one of the Edinburgh Daily Papers. Silence is required of all who enter the reading-rooms, that *bonâ fide* readers may be protected. The humanizing influence of this accommodation has been most marked. Not only has the general health of the boys been more regular, and their general intelligence extended by daily access to the chronicles of current events, but decided literary tastes have been formed in many of them from the facilities they enjoy for the quiet and thoughtful perusal of the more solid literature from the library shelves.

About this time also an arrangement was made by which the whole of the boys, in parties of ten, take tea with the House-Governor and Matron, on alternate weeks, a portion of each evening being spent in social conversation and entertaining games.

On the 6th of December 1855 the Governors invited Dr W. B. Hodgson to deliver to the boys a course of thirty

lectures on Human Physiology, with the view of introducing that subject as a regular branch of instruction into the Hospital.

On the occasion of the Archæological Society of Great Britain assembling in Edinburgh, in July 1856, under the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Governors of Heriot's Hospital invited the members of the Association to luncheon in the dining-hall of the Hospital. Previous to partaking of the Governors' hospitality, the interesting documents treasured up in the charter-room were opened out for inspection, and many of the strangers took the opportunity of examining the evidence in support of the traditional opinions as to who was the architect of the building.

In the following year (1857), the books, vouchers, and documents, containing the original papers of George Heriot and his contemporaries, illustrative of his honourable career and of the first establishment of the Hospital, were classified and arranged in a series of handsomely bound volumes, accompanied with an elaborately prepared inventory, in a separate volume, containing numerous rare facsimiles, and rendering a reference to the original papers easily accessible. Vol. I, contains Heriot's Assignation, Will, and original Statutes (1623-27); Vol. II, Heriot's Papers, &c. (1586-1622); Vol. III, Accounts and Receipts for Jewels, &c. (1598-1623); Vol. IV, Letters to and from George Heriot (1615-1623); Vol. V, Papers and Receipts, — Heriot's Relations (1621-1669); Vol. VI, Letters and Papers, — Heriot's Executors (1624-1646); Vol. VII, Heriot's Papers and Accounts (1624-1659).¹ In addition to the above, there is a folio volume containing a chronological list of the Boys who have been maintained and

¹ The Governors are placed under a deep debt of gratitude to David Laing, Esq., of the Signet Library, for the able advice and unwearied assistance which he rendered in the preparation of these volumes.

educated in the Hospital from the date of its being opened in the year 1659. The title-page of this volume, designed and executed by John J. Laing, who was brought up in the Hospital, is a very fine work of art. There are also twenty volumes containing the indentures of the Boys to the different tradesmen and others to whom they were bound apprentices; and also thirty-six volumes folio, of the minutes of the meetings of the Governors since the year 1624, with a complete index to these Records, in two separate volumes.

The antiquity and reputation of the Hospital make it an object of attraction to all intelligent foreigners who visit Edinburgh for pleasure or information. The facilities afforded to all such visitors for making themselves acquainted with the history and educational character of the Institution are largely taken advantage of, and many have been the pleasing testimonies, both directly and indirectly afforded, as to the excellence of the domestic arrangements, and the completeness of the educational system. In 1857, a book was published in Germany by Dr J. A. Voigt, principal master in the Royal Gymnasium of Halle, containing a most minute account of his impressions, after a long educational tour throughout England and Scotland in the summer of 1855. This intelligent foreigner spent nearly an entire week in the different class-rooms of the Hospital, to a record of which he has devoted twenty-two pages of his volume. We give a translation of two extracts, as fair specimens of the general manner in which he speaks of the Institution:—"As the School does not depend upon the public, there is not here as in both the Gymnasia (*i.e.*, the High School and the Academy), a transferring of unprepared scholars into the higher classes; and it is certainly to be attributed to this circumstance, together with the fact that the number of pupils (in each section) is not so great, that the performances in Latin were not only much more equal than in these Institutions, but also much

more respectable than one would have expected from pupils who, for the most part, would not enter into professional life."

Again, in speaking of the *tone* which prevailed, he observes, "The spirit which reigns in a circle of teachers (*lehrercollegium*), and in the relation between the head and members will also generally appear among the pupils, here in cheerfulness, there in reluctance; here in coldness, there in attachment; here in obedience, as far as the rule reaches, there in fulfilling the duties which the heart demands. Thus there was displayed among the pupils of the Hospital a joyful, unconstrained mind, and good behaviour, and, in general, both cheerfulness and zeal. As for the capacity of the teachers, it seemed thoroughly worthy of the praise bestowed by Dr Bedford, when he said he had a staff of superior colleagues."¹

It had been for many years found inconvenient that the newly elected boys should be introduced into the classes after the commencement of the work of a new session, and the Governors at length decided to change the days of their election and admission. In August 1856 the Lord-Provost, as preses, was authorised to certify the approval by the Governors, in terms of the Hospital's Act of Parliament, of the alteration of the Statutes, fixing that in future the days for electing Boys into the Hospital shall be the 3d Monday of August and 3d Monday of February yearly, in place of the days mentioned in the Statutes of Dr Balcanquall.

It was at the same time decided, that there should thenceforth be *two* General Examinations in the year, with distribution of prizes, one at the end of each half-session, so that those who left the Hospital in February might, during the previous half-year, have the same inducements

¹ Mittherlungen über das Unterrichtswesen Englands und Schottlands. Von Dr J. A. Voigt. Halle: Eduard Unton. London: Williams & Norgate, 1857.

to exertion as those who left in July; and also in order that there might be a fresh classification of the boys before the admission of the new intrants in February, thus affording additional chances of promotion to diligent boys, and numerical equality in the sections throughout the entire session.

In September 1856 the attention of the Governors was directed to an arrangement which had been for some time in operation, by which the House-Bursars were required to go for a year to the Rector's class of the High School of Edinburgh before connecting themselves with the University. The design of this arrangement was to give the boys additional preparation, and by this means increase their confidence, before entering on a College-course. The House-Governor reported that the arrangement had worked unsatisfactorily, and it was so unpopular with the boys that it was difficult to get any of them to devote themselves to a college career. He proposed, therefore, "that in future no boy shall be encouraged to become candidate for a Bursary but such as gives ample promise of honourably completing his College-course; that such boy, after leaving the Hospital, shall be allowed to enter the junior Humanity Class, and other necessary classes of the College at the commencement of the following session; and that during the whole of the course he shall have the assistance of one of the classical masters, to whom a fee shall be paid for this additional duty." Among other reasons why this arrangement was urged were the following:—*1st*, That the exercises of the Junior Humanity Class of the College are better adapted to the attainments of the out-going boys than are those of the Rector's Class at the High School; *2d*, The method of instruction in the Junior College Class is better suited to the boys, as forming part of a miscellaneous class combined of youths trained under widely different systems; *3d*, The immediate association with a class of youths, many of whom are somewhat similarly circum-

stanced to themselves, would remove the diffidence hitherto experienced whilst at the High School ; *4th*, The certainty of having, during the four years, the full £30 per annum, free from the reduction which is now made for the intermediate instruction at the High School will be a better guarantee that the College-course will not be curtailed, owing to the inability of the Bursars' friends to supplement his expenses ; and, *5thly*, the affiliation of the Hospital *directly* to the College, instead of to the High School, would give a greater stimulus to the masters, who would henceforward get the full credit or otherwise of their labours. The Governors adopted this recommendation, and ordered accordingly. The present arrangement is, therefore, as follows :—Previous to the half-yearly general examination in February, all the candidate-bursars whose time is then, or in the following July will be, completed, are presented for examination before the Education Committee. The interval between March and November is devoted almost exclusively to a preparation for the College, *the boys studying by themselves in one of the class-rooms of the Hospital*, and being encouraged to consult the masters as little as possible, with the view of gradually preparing themselves for the more independent action which, as College students, they will so soon be required to take. This intermediate course of independent exertion has been found most serviceable in discovering to individual boys the weak points in their attainments and character, and has contributed largely to stimulate that voluntary labour with which they were previously too little familiar.

On the 16th of February 1857, Mr John Dalgleish, who for the long period of nearly thirty-two years had been the teacher of Writing and Book-keeping in the Hospital, tendered his resignation, in consequence of having undertaken the management of an important educational establishment in the suburbs of Edinburgh. The Governors resolved to express their sense of Mr Dalgleish's long and

valuable services by presenting to that gentleman a piece of silver plate, of the value of fifty guineas. The following inscription was placed on each of the two silver jugs constituting the testimonial :—

“ Presented
to
JOHN DALGLEISH, Esq.,
by
THE GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,
In testimony of their appreciation
of his able and faithful services
as one of the Teachers
in that Institution
during a period of thirty years.
15th May 1857.”

Early in the following year (15th of January 1858), Mr William Marr, who had been for twenty years in charge of the Mathematical Department of the Hospital, resigned his office, in consequence of having been appointed to the Head Mathematical Mastership in the Glasgow Academy, —a well-earned acknowledgment of his professional zeal and distinguished scholarship. The Governors in a very flattering minute recorded their sense of Mr Marr's valuable services.¹

By the death of Mr Alexander Black, on the 4th of March following, the Governors lost another much esteemed official, who had for twenty-five years been Superintendent of Works to the Hospital. Mr Black has left behind him many memorials of his ability as an Architect, not the least conspicuous of which are the Heriot Foundation Schools.²

¹ A very handsome gold watch, with suitable inscription, was presented to Mr Marr by his old pupils previous to his departure from Edinburgh.

² In April 1859, Mr James Ballantine (of the firm of Ballantine & Allan), Edinburgh, an old and intimate friend of Mr Black's, presented to the Governors a portrait of that gentleman, painted by William Bonnar, R.S.A.

On the 3d of September 1858 death removed another veteran officer of the Institution, Mr William Wood, who had for nearly thirty years been Surgeon to the Hospital. Mr Wood was in many respects a most remarkable man, and exercised a powerful moral influence over all with whom he came in contact. He was twice elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons; once from 1820 to 1822, and again from 1828 to 1830. In those days the office was inseparable from a seat in the Municipal Council, which he accordingly held, not merely, however, in the years of his Presidency, but in some of the intervening ones also. Eminently observant and practical, he saw and remedied abuses in every institution with which he became connected. As one of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital he was prominently instrumental in effecting most important domestic reforms;¹ whilst in his professional capacity his energy and ability were of the greatest service to the inmates during a long period of vigorous health. Reference has already been made (see p. 137) to some interesting papers which he contributed to the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, "on his treatment of Scarlatina in Heriot's and other Hospitals during two separate epidemics in 1832-3 and 1835-6." The Governors elected, as his successor, his son Andrew Wood, M.D., a gentleman who has already enjoyed the highest honours of the College of Surgeons, having been elected its President during the years 1855-57, and still more recently its representative in the Medical Council of the Empire. It is an interesting fact that the present Surgeon is the *fifth* of that name who have in uninterrupted succession

¹ In the Record of the Hospital we find the following minute of October 9th 1826:—"The thanks of the Governors were presented to those gentlemen who had retired from office, and in a more especial manner to Mr William Wood, whose indefatigable efforts contributed so materially to the carrying through of many measures of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Hospital."—*Record of Heriot's Hospital*, vol. xxiv, p. 323.

held the same office. His great-grandfather, William Wood, elected in 1755, was succeeded in 1758 by his nephew Alexander, whose son George succeeded him in 1792. William Wood, the late incumbent, was grandson of the first William, and held the appointment from 1829 to 1858.¹

From this Institution have gone forth, from year to year, into the various walks of life, many who have become eminently useful members of society. By their talents, intelligence, and industry, as well as by their sound religious principles, they have proved themselves an honour to the venerable pile under whose roof they were trained, as well as a blessing to the circles in which they have moved.²

In taking a retrospective view of the history of George Heriot's Hospital during its two centuries³ of usefulness, we can cordially subscribe to the encomiums which an accomplished poet—the *Delta* of Scottish Literature—has beautifully expressed in regard to this “Temple of Philanthropy :”—

“ Yes! thence have issued, arm'd by thee,
 The best and brightest of the land ;
 Shrewd Art, and stern Philosophy,
 Have knelt to bless thy fostering hand ;
 Merchant and mariner thy dower
 Have own'd with pride, when risen to power.
 To cheer Misfortune's solitude,—
 Thy grateful country to adorn,—
 Thine is a living spring of good,
 Flowing to ages yet unborn ;
 And, while it flows, a more than fame
 Shall consecrate George Heriot's name !

¹ See List of Surgeons in Appendix, No. IX.

² See Appendix, No. X.

³ For Account of Proceedings at the Bi-centenary Festival of the Opening of the Hospital, June 6, 1859, see Appendix, No. XVII.

GOVERNMENT
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY
OF THE
INSTITUTION.

THE general Board of Governors, consisting of the Magistrates, Ministers, and Town-Council of Edinburgh, assemble in the Council-room of the Hospital, for ordinary business, on the first Thursday of every month. The Board is divided into the following Committees,—each of which elects from its own number a chairman or convener :—

1. *Auditors.*—They meet in the Treasurer's Chambers, 11 Royal Exchange, on the first week-days of January, April, July, and October, to audit the Treasurer's accounts, agreeably to the Statutes.

2. *Finance and Superintendence of Hospital Property.*—This committee examines and orders payment of all accounts not falling under contracts, or liquid grounds of debt, or accounts incurred under the House-Committee; examines and gives instructions as to all arrears; and advises with the Treasurer in regard to all cash matters. It takes a superintendence of all the property of the Hospital; sees that the feuars and tenants fulfil the obligations incumbent upon them; advises as to any disputes regarding boundaries; takes estimates for, and superintends, all

works or repairs ordered by the Governors ; and considers and recommends, from time to time, whatever improvements may occur to them, either as to the letting, feuing, or otherwise disposing to the best advantage, of the Hospital property.

3. *Law.*—This committee advises as to all legal questions, or disputes involving questions of law, or interpretation of legal documents.

4. *House, and Superintendence of Apprentices.*—This committee advises, and is in communication with, the immediate superiors of the Hospital ; advertises for, and takes in, estimates for provisions, clothing, &c., and reports, for the approval of the Governors, the persons to whom the contracts should be given. It examines into the state and due fulfilment of all such contracts ; checks and passes the house accounts, and all accounts incurred under orders of the House Committee : it authorises any trifling temporary arrangements for the benefit of the House establishment ; and, generally, it attends to the ordinary routine and management of the Hospital itself, including the garden and grounds. It carries into execution the regulations approved of as to the superintendence of boys who have left the Institution.

5. *Education and Foundation Schools.*—This committee takes the superintendence of the education of the boys in the Hospital, and also of the bursars, including their examination ; and recommends, from time to time, any alterations or improvements. It considers the sites and plans of new schools ; the rules and regulations for such schools ; and, in general, takes the superintendence of the same. The Education Committee visits the classes in the Hospital once a month, with the view of ascertaining the progress of the boys, and suggesting such improvements as may appear necessary. It nominates a sub-committee for the purpose of examining, along with the House-Governor, the boys applying for admission into the Hospital.

6. *General Visiting Committee*.—This committee is composed of all the Governors, who, in rotation,¹ visit the *Hospital* and the *Foundation Schools*; examine and report (in a Minute-Book kept for the purpose) what they observe, and any alterations they would suggest. The several Minute-Books are produced at every General Meeting.

The following are the functionaries of the Institution :—

1. A *Treasurer*.—He is head-collector of the revenues of the Hospital, an administrator of its affairs, and disburs-er of its funds. His duty is pointed out in the Statutes. Some idea will be formed of the increasing responsibility of this official by a reference to the tabular statement regarding the *Revenue and Expenditure of Heriot's Hospital*.

2. A *Clerk* or *Registrar*, who acts as secretary to the Governors, and has, in general, charge of the Records of the Hospital. See Appendix, No. VII.

3. A *House-Governor* or *Principal*.—Originally, and till the year 1837, this officer had a seat at the Board of Governors. It is his province to watch over the Institution in all its details; to see that the teachers are diligent and faithful in their respective classes, that the boys are orderly, cleanly, well-behaved and attentive, and that the male servants are active, sober, and respectful; and, in short, to be cognisant of the whole proceedings within the Hospital as referring to its domestic economy or its educational interests. He is required to perform Divine worship morning and evening in the Chapel; to instruct the senior boys in English Composition and Natural Philosophy; to report, each month, to the House-Committee on the general conduct of the boys, and any occurrence of importance re-

¹ Special notice is given by the House-Governor and Inspector to each Governor, when it is his turn to visit the Hospital, as well as the Foundation Schools. A lay and clerical Governor are usually associated in such visitations.

lating to the internal management of the Hospital ; and also to the Education Committee on the condition of the classes, as ascertained by examining or witnessing the examination of the boys. He is also expected to furnish a half-yearly report to the Education-Committee on the general condition of education in the Hospital.

4. The *Masters*, who, with one exception, are all non-resident, are eleven in number ; namely, two for Elementary English, two for Classics and English, and one for Arithmetic and Mathematics. These five give their whole time to the Institution. The teachers of Writing, French, Music, Drawing, Practical Mechanics, and Dancing, give partial attendance.

5. A *House-Keeper* or *Matron*, who acts as mistress of the family. She has charge of the linen, blankets, and all other furniture belonging to the Hospital. She directs the duties of the female servants ; is required to pay particular attention to the boys in the sick-room ; and superintends the preparation of the ordinary fare, and the diet of the sick-room.

6. A *Surgeon*, who makes regular visits to the Hospital ; and a *Physician*, who attends when the Surgeon specially stands in need of his consultation.

7. A *Superintendent of Works*, whose duty it is to make himself acquainted with the whole grounds and property belonging to the Hospital ; to prepare plans for buildings, drains, causeways, &c., on the Hospital's property, and superintend all workmen who may be employed by the Governors.

8. An *Accountant*, whose duty it is to prepare the quarterly and annual accounts of the Treasurer for the inspection of the auditors.

9. *Steward* or *Butler*, who receives the supplies of bread, milk, meal, barley, meat, coals, &c. ; and verifies the weight and quality of the various articles furnished by the regular

contractors. He has charge of the delivery of the same, and must be present at the dishing of the boys' porridge, milk, broth, &c., and take notice that the women-servants cover the tables properly in the dining-hall. It is his duty, also, in the absence of the House-Governor or the Master on duty, to take direction of the hall during meal times, and he is expected to take charge of the utensils required in preparing and serving the food. The Steward's book, which contains a minute account of whatever has been received or given out by him during the day, is checked every evening by the House-Governor. From that record the Steward prepares a general statement once a month; and after it has been examined and attested by the House-Governor, it is sent to the Accountant, who checks the summations; and thence to the Treasurer's Office, for the inspection of the Governors.

10. A *Gardener*, whose duties are specified in the Statutes.

In addition to the above there is a Gate-Keeper, who takes charge of the lodge at the front entrance; three wardsmen; and eleven female-servants.

The washing has been done in the country by contract since the year 1838.

Reception and Dismission of Boys.—All applications for the admission of children must be given to the Treasurer three weeks before each half-yearly election.¹ The list of Petitions for boys to be elected is arranged thus:—1st Class, Fatherless Children; 2nd, Motherless; 3d, Parents living, but having received no benefits from Heriot's Hospital; 4th, Those who have received benefits. Each class is again arranged in the following order:—viz., 1st, The names of applicants whose parents have carried on business within the Royalty; and, 2dly, Those who have not carried on business within the Royalty.

¹ See Appendix, No X.

The boys elected on the third Monday of February are admitted into the Hospital in ten days thereafter, those elected on the second Monday of August are admitted at the commencement of the next session.

No Boy, otherwise eligible, is denied the benefits of Heriot's Hospital because his parents or guardians belong to any particular religious denomination. During their residence in the Institution, however, all the boys attend public worship in the New Greyfriars' Parish Church.

Dress.—The original costume of the boys is prescribed in the Statutes.¹ About sixty years ago a lighter colour was adopted. At present, the dress consists of a brown cloth jacket and vest, with dark tweed trousers, a brown cloth cap for Sabbath; and a Kilmarnock bonnet for the week-days. Each boy on entering the House, receives six day-shirts, two night-shirts, and five pairs of grey worsted socks, with two pairs of shoes. The linen is changed thrice a week. Each boy cleans his own shoes. In summer the boys have frequent walks, in a body, to the sea-side, and short distances into the country. During their holidays in autumn, when generally about thirty remain in the Hospital, they make occasional excursions for a day to Bonally, Habbie's How, Roslin, Aberdour, or other places within a few miles of the city, accompanied by the wardsmen and one or two of the Masters.

Meals.—In the year 1670, the *breakfast* of the boys was porridge and ale; the *supper* was alternately milk and bread, and bread and ale, except on Sabbath, when it was roast meat in summer, and broth and beef in winter; the *dinner* consisted of fish, eggs, or broth and meat.

The present dietary is as follows:—

*Breakfast and Supper.*²—Porridge and milk. In winter

¹ Appendix, No. VII.

² The senior boys are called upon in rotation, for a week at a time, to say grace. The following form is used at present:—

Before Meals.—Gracious God, we have sinned against Thee, and

sweet milk is given to supper; and in summer buttermilk.

Forenoon.—An allowance of bread.

Afternoon.—Bread and sweet milk.

Dinner.—Sabbath—A rotation of meals consisting of boiled or baked rice, stewed fruits, boiled eggs, or cheese, with bread and sweet milk, and occasionally butter; *Tuesday*—Stewed beef, with bread and potatoes; *Thursday*—Potato-soup, roast-beef and potatoes; *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*—Rice, pease, or vegetable soups, with beef or mutton, potatoes and bread; on *Saturday* the boys visit their friends.

The boys leave the Hospital at the first half-yearly term after they have reached fourteen.¹ Those who become apprentices receive £10 annually for five years, and £5 at the close of their apprenticeship, if they have conducted themselves properly. During that period they are allowed free tickets to the School of Arts, or to the Edinburgh Mechanics' Subscription Library. Those wishing to follow any of the learned professions, and who, upon examination, prove themselves "hopeful scholars," are sent to the Uni-

are unworthy of Thy mercies. Pardon our sins, and bless these mercies for our use; and help us to eat and drink to Thy glory, for Christ's sake. Amen.

After Meals.—Blessed God, in Thee we live, move, and have our being. Make us thankful for Thy mercies; and as we live by Thy providence, help us to live to Thy praise, looking and waiting for a better life with Thyself above, for Christ's sake. Amen.

¹ On leaving the Hospital, each boy receives the following articles:—

Books, in elegant binding.—A pocket Bible; Bickersteth's Scripture Help; Walker's Dictionary; Crabb's Dictionary; Smith's Arithmetic; Steven's Memoir of George Heriot.

Dress.—A hat, or cloth cap; 2 suits of clothes; 1 pair of shoes; 6 fine linen day-shirts; 2 linen night-shirts; 2 white cotton night-caps; 2 pairs of coloured cotton stockings; 2 pairs of worsted socks;

versity of Edinburgh for four years after leaving the Hospital, with an allowance of £30 per annum.

2 coloured cotton pocket-handkerchiefs; 1 black silk neckerchief, or a silk stock; 1 pair of cotton braces; 1 pair of coloured cotton gloves. Besides these, 4 of the best linen day-shirts, and 4 pairs of the best worsted socks which the boy has had in use, are given to him.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

PURSUED IN

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.¹

THE character of education in such an Institution as this must always, to a certain extent, be decided by the probable destination of a majority of the children. This destination must always be regulated by the circumstances of the parents rather than by the attainments of the boys. The history of this Institution has shown, that whilst many of its pupils have afterwards connected themselves with college or professional life, the majority have been apprenticed to trades.

The educational provision of the Hospital is made on a most liberal scale, and unexampled facilities are afforded by the Governors in the way of Bursaries or Exhibitions for such as have the talent and ambition to prosecute their studies at the University. But it is obvious that the arrangements of the educational department have to be made less with a regard to the beneficence of the patrons

¹ In consequence of extensive changes which have been made in the educational arrangements of the Hospital since the first edition of this work was issued, the editor has found it necessary to prepare an entirely new chapter, under this heading, for the *present* edition.
—F. W. B.

than to the proved wants of the inmates themselves. The great desideratum, therefore, seems to be, in the first place, sound practical commercial instruction, with which the *artes humaniores*, the elements of a more liberal course, should subordinately, but essentially, be connected. By this means the certain wants of *all* will be met; whilst the few who are destined to a professional career will have received for it a sufficient amount of previous preparation.

This general design appears to have been kept in view by the Governors in the present educational arrangements of the Hospital. The subjects of instruction are English (comprising Grammar, Verse and Prose Compositions, Reading, Spelling, Geography and History), Latin, Greek, French, Writing and Book-keeping; Drawing; Practical Mechanics; Natural Philosophy; Human Physiology; Singing, and Dancing.

The number of boys is 180. These are divided into six sections, each averaging thirty boys. The two youngest sections form what is called the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; the remaining four, the ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—In the Preparatory Department, the course of instruction, which generally extends over two sessions, is intended to supply such elementary information as will prepare for the higher and more mixed subjects of the Advanced Department. Each of these sections is in every subject, except Arithmetic, under one master, who has been selected, among other qualifications, for his sympathy with young boys. By this arrangement it is conceived that the children receive an impress of character, and an attachment to their teacher, which could not so well be obtained by their being under several different influences on the same day. Their time is occupied in elementary Reading; Spelling, with a due regard to correct syllabic division; Writing, on the analytic principle; the rudiments of English Grammar; an outline of the Geography of the world; and elementary lessons on Natural History.

Through the medium of an interesting collection of tablets, on which is exhibited the actual foliage of domestic and foreign trees, as well as the different processes in the manufacture of fabrics from the raw material, the teacher of the younger boys has an opportunity of communicating a class of information, not only useful in itself, but valuable in fostering the habits of observation, and the right sort of inquisitiveness.

For an hour daily, also, in each section, this department receives instruction in elementary Arithmetic. Twice in the week, during six months in the year, lessons are given in Department and Dancing; and thrice in the week lessons on Vocal Music.

It may be proper to add, that the greatest attention and a large amount of time are devoted in these sections to the gradual formation of correct habits of thinking, as it is felt that much of the boys' success in the advanced department will depend on their *preliminary training*, as well as their thorough familiarity with rudimentary information.

ADVANCED DEPARTMENT.—From the junior sections the best boys (taking into consideration their attainments and abilities) are promoted, at the commencement of each session, into the advanced department, to fill up the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of such as have completed their term of residence, which, by regulation, must take place at the first outgoing period after a boy's fourteenth birthday.

In this higher department the boys are at once engaged in a more extensive course of instruction. The staff of masters, exclusive of the teachers of Drawing and Vocal Music, consists of two teachers of English and Classics, and one for each of the departments of Mathematics and Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, and Practical Mechanics.

After the classification has been made at the commencement of a new session, usually in the second week of September, one of the two Classical masters, in his turn, takes

under his charge the third or youngest section of this department, in connexion with one of the higher ones which had commenced with him two years previously. The newly formed section immediately enters on the study of Classics, commencing with Latin. Throughout the whole of the boys' future course they remain with this particular master in Classics and English, the arrangement being in this respect similar to what prevails in the High School of Edinburgh. The charge of the other two sections in the same subjects is committed to his co-ordinate colleague.

The proportion of time given to each subject is regulated by the proficiency of the class, care being taken to secure the most important and practical information first, and the more ornamental and less essential afterwards. Greek is usually not commenced until a boy has been about two sessions in the advanced department. At this time, also, the House-Governor and Masters take into consideration which of the boys who have arrived at their twelfth year appear so deficient in their English instruction as to render it undesirable that they should spend any more of their time in classical studies. A circular is at the same time forwarded to the boys' guardians, for the purpose of ascertaining from them if they have determined upon any particular profession or trade for their boys; and the replies received are taken into consideration in connexion with the boys' apparent abilities. A certain number are then separated altogether from classical studies, to be thenceforth, during the remainder of their course, engaged in English and commercial studies alone. The English studies in this department comprise progressive lessons in Reading and Elocution; Spelling; English Composition, including the writing of letters, Abstracts, Translations, Original Essays in prose and verse. In Latin the authors read are usually Cæsar, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, and Cicero; in Greek, the New Testament, Æsop's Fables, Xenophon's Anabasis, and Homer's Iliad.

Whilst the mode of teaching must necessarily to a certain extent vary with each master, yet the greatest care is taken by all to secure for the boys the many collateral advantages of a liberal education. For this purpose the study of the Classics is made to contribute in every possible way to the furtherance of the boys' English education. It is not considered by any means sufficient for a boy to give oral translations of his classics with fluency. He is required to commit large portions of these translations to writing. Mair's Introduction and Crombie's Gymnasium are also in use for the purpose of practice in Latin Composition. The criticisms during the delivery of the lessons are of such a character as to awaken the observation of the boys, give them a familiarity with comparative grammar, and exhibit the peculiar force of the large class of Anglicized words adopted from other languages.

The four senior sections receive an hour's instruction daily from the teacher of Arithmetic and Mathematics. Great attention is given to the working of practical concrete questions. Usually six books of Euclid, Algebra to the extent of Quadratic Equations, Logarithms, and Plane Trigonometry, are acquired before the completion of the course.

The French master attends one hour daily to give instruction to the two senior sections alternately. The books usually read are Florian's Fables, Fleury's Histoire d'Angleterre, Racine, &c.

It was stated before that the two junior sections are instructed in writing by the respective masters. The four senior sections also receive an hour's instruction daily in penmanship from the Writing Master of the Institution. The exercises of the two higher sections are varied by the writing of letters, and the entry of sums and commercial forms. Lessons are likewise given to the *outgoing boys* on the principles and practice of Book-keeping. All the boys

are also required to write every month a copy in a specimen book, that the different stages of their improvement may be seen at the end of the year.

At the commencement of the session the two senior sections attend the Drawing master during the first fortnight, for the purpose of receiving a few trial lessons, in order that it may be ascertained which of the boys possess a natural taste or aptitude for that branch of study. A selection is then made of half the boys in each section, the remainder being required to receive lessons in Practical Mechanics, during the same hours, in a room specially fitted up for this purpose.

The attention of the boys is confined *chiefly* to sketching or mechanical drawing, although several of them are engaged in model drawing and perspective.

Thrice in the week, also, every boy receives lessons from the singing master in Vocal Music. The two best singers are selected as leaders of the singing in the chapel at the morning and evening services.

The third section receives, in common with the first and second, two lessons a week in Dancing, whilst the three senior sections change once a month with the three juniors to enable them to retain what they had previously acquired.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—The boys, divided into four classes, are instructed by four of the masters in Religious information on the morning of every Saturday, from 9 to 10, and also from 6 to 7½ every Sabbath evening, except on the last Sabbath in the month, when the House-Governor assembles the whole household in the chapel, for the purpose of giving them the latest missionary intelligence, or an address on some subjects which he may have deemed it expedient formally to bring before them.

Not the least of the privileges enjoyed by the pupils of this Institution is a large and well-assorted library, containing, in addition to most of the standard works of liter-

ature, a large number of such books as are most likely to form a gradual taste for reading. For convenience in perusing them, a handsome suite of reading-rooms has been provided, where the boys can indulge their taste, free from the disturbance of those who may wish to converse or play. On the tables are spread several of the current publications of the day, such as "The Illustrated London News," "Illustrated Times," "Punch," "Chambers's Journal," "Dickens's Household Words," "Leisure Hour," "Christian Treasury." During the Sabbath, these publications are exchanged for religious periodicals, tracts, and Christian tales.

A similar suite of Rooms is also provided where the boys may converse or engage in innocent and quiet diversions.

It is found that this accommodation is a source of considerable comfort to the boys, whilst it undoubtedly contributes to the formation of literary tastes.

PREPARATION OF LESSONS.—Although many of the lessons are prepared in the presence of the masters, yet an hour every morning, from 7 to 8, is additionally appropriated to this object. One of the junior masters is always present on this occasion for the purpose of stimulating to diligence, and giving such hints or assistance as he may think calculated to encourage a student in difficulties.

During certain evenings in the week the boys have an additional hour for writing Translations, Exercises, Essays, &c.

Encouragement is also given to Voluntary Exercises, the number of which is most creditable to the zeal and diligence of the boys.

HOUSE-GOVERNOR'S INSPECTION.—The educational as well as the domestic supervision of the Hospital is committed to the charge of the House-Governor, who, "possessing the right to give such directions or make such suggestions as he may consider necessary for the successful development of all the classes," is consequently made mainly responsible for the working of every department of instruction. It is expected that he visit the classes as fre-

quently as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon their individual condition. It is his practice also, to take each of the two senior sections three hours weekly for the purpose of giving lessons in English Composition, and thus applying the more formal instruction received from the masters; whilst, at least once a week, he takes the out-going boys by themselves to ascertain if their general attainments are such as will enable them to meet the demands which society will make upon them after leaving the Institution.

SYSTEM OF MARKING.—Throughout the whole Institution a strict system of marking is in operation, for the purpose of periodically regulating a boy's relative position in his class. In most of the classes good or bad answering is rewarded or punished by a boy's gaining or losing a place in his class. Thoughtful replies or careful preparations are, however, additionally rewarded by what are called "good marks," whilst replies or preparations of an opposite character are punished by "bad marks." A similar system of marking is also adopted in the Writing, Drawing, and Practical Mechanics classes. The figure 3 being the number denoting *mediocrity*, a boy receives at the close of each lesson a number ranging from 0 to 5, indicating his teacher's judgment of each day's performance. Thus, the fig. 2, being one less than the standard of mediocrity, would be equal to *one bad mark*; whilst the fig. 4, being one higher than the average, would be equal to *one good mark*, and so on with the other numbers of the scale. In the ordinary working of the class, also, a boy rises or falls in *position* according to the quality of his answering.

All these good and bad marks, and numbers of position, are duly entered in a Register kept by each master; and the sum at the end of a session decides who are worthiest of the Hospital premiums.

Inasmuch, however, as it is practically found that boys require more frequent stimulants than annual prizes, it has been arranged that at the end of every quarter the boys'

GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT of _____ in _____ Section.

Name of Department of Instruction.	No. of Boys in Class.	Highest and Lowest No. of Good Marks received by any one Boy in this Class.		Highest and Lowest No. of Bad Marks received by any one Boy in this Class.		Number of Marks received by this Boy.		Average Rank in his Class.	Number of Times punished for			House-Governor's opinion of this Boy's		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Good.	Bad.		Disorder.	Idleness.	Dishonesty.	Falsehood.	Conduct.	Proficiency.
English and Classics }														
Arithmetic and Mathematics }														
Writing and Book-Keeping }														
English Composition }														
French . . .														
Drawing . . .														

FRED. W. BEDFORD, LL.D.,
House-Governor.

* The signature of the Boy's Guardian is here required, that the House-Governor may be satisfied that this Report has been seen.

parents or guardians should be made acquainted with their relative position and general conduct during that interval. This, it was conceived, would answer the double purpose of stimulating the boys to diligent action and correct conduct, as well as rightly inform the parents on these important points, and thus remove from them, to a certain extent, any difficulty they might otherwise have had in sharing with the House-Governor and the masters in the responsibility of training their children. For this purpose a Quarterly Report (see p. 196) is filled up from the House-Governor's and Masters' Registers, and sent home with the boys to their guardians. It is expected that this Report will be carefully examined, and that the information furnished will be made the subject of conversation on the boys' visiting-days; and, for the reason stated at the foot of the Reports, the parents are expected to attach their signature before it is returned to the House-Governor, by whom it is re-issued with the next Quarterly Report, in order that it may be kept by the parent.

A series of these Reports, extending over a boy's whole Hospital term, will thus afford a tabular history of his conduct, proficiency, and taste during that interesting period of his life. Parents may thus be directed in their choice of business for their children; and employers will have the most satisfactory evidence of a boy's worth as to mind and character.

PRIZES.—In addition to a large number of book-premiums, which are given at the close of each half-session, money-prizes, of the value of twenty-five shillings, are awarded to the best Writer and Arithmetician, as well as the most proficient in Drawing, Recitation, and English Composition. Twice in the year, also, at the outgoing periods, the Hospital Silver Medal is presented to the boy who has, during the whole of his connexion with the Institution, shown himself by conduct and proficiency the most deserving of this distinction. The Medallist's name is afterwards inscribed in gold letters on a large tablet in

the centre of the great dining-hall. Boys intending to pursue a professional career on leaving the Institution are allowed to offer themselves as "Hopeful Scholars;" and, as such, they are prepared for the Metropolitan University, the expenses of their education being defrayed out of the Hospital funds.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—A section of the Governors is annually appointed as an "Education Committee," having special charge of the education of the Hospital. On the first Monday of every month, with some few exceptions, between eleven and one o'clock, the House-Governor invites a sub-division of these gentlemen to accompany him through the classes, for the purpose of examining into the boys' progress. On these occasions, the House-Governor presents a Monthly Report which is read and reported upon to the General Board by the Visiting-Committee.

Between 6 and 7½ on Sabbath evenings, two of the Governors (a lay and a clerical) are invited, in rotation, to visit the classes whilst receiving religious instruction from the masters. The Governors have thus the means of ascertaining that a progressive course of sound religious information is given, as well as the opportunity of addressing a word of counsel and of encouragement to the boys. A half-yearly examination of the boys takes place at the end of February and July, and is generally attended by a large gathering of the Governors and friends of the Institution, who distribute themselves in the different class-rooms for the purpose of hearing and taking part in the examination of the classes. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of the boys are assembled in the quadrangle, surrounded by a large assemblage of their parents and relatives. The prizes and medals are then distributed by the Lord Provost, who usually delivers an address on the occasion, at the conclusion of which the dissolution of the half-session is formally announced.

From the preceding sketch it will be seen what is the ob-

ject of this Hospital educationally ; and what are the agencies employed to secure it. The success of an Institution like this is not to be measured by the soundness of its system and the fidelity with which every department is worked. There are other considerations of no less importance,—considerations which, if strongly favourable, would almost of themselves be sufficient to counterbalance a defective system. The good early training which comes from an educated mother ; the aspirations after distinction which are inspired by an intelligent father, are necessarily wanting to very many of the inmates of an Hospital such as this. How much the advancement of an individual boy depends upon the *spirit* with which he performs his work is well known to the experienced educator. Those who have the management of this seminary are not ignorant of this fact, and therefore they seek every fit opportunity for inspiring high purposes and noble ambition to stir up minds otherwise spiritless, and to make labour something more than the forced play of a beautiful mechanism. Coming to the Hospital, as most of the boys do, with the scantiest vocabulary and a corresponding paucity of ideas, a large number of matters contributing to general intelligence and acquired by home-trained boys *no one knows how*, have here to be taught *formally*, and therefore never so well as by the accidental process.

Despite, however, all these inseparable difficulties, this noble Institution has contributed a very large number of useful members to society, and not a few have been distinguished in the world of letters. Disposed, as the patrons have ever shown themselves, to make this Institution yield the largest amount of good to the public, there is every prospect in its future history that, without sacrificing liberal scholarship to the spirit of utilitarianism, those who are here educated will have reason to be grateful through life that their names were ever enrolled amongst the *alumni* of George Heriot's Hospital.

¹ See Appendix, No. X.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE annual revenue of Heriot's Hospital, derived from rents, feu-duties or ground-rents,¹ compositions, and other analogous sources, with the ordinary disbursements at different periods, are stated below. From this tabular view it will be seen that the revenue has considerably increased since the year 1780, the period when the first impulse was given to building in the New Town of Edinburgh.

REVENUE.			DISBURSEMENTS. ²		
Years.			Years.		
1780	£2,169	17 10	1780	£2,311	15 6
1790	2,609	13 0	1790	3,396	7 5
1800	4,389	11 5	1800	4,434	13 8
1810	7,803	9 2	1810	7,539	1 10
1820	12,183	4 4	1820	8,976	1 3
1830	12,854	0 4	1830	10,367	13 3
1840	14,836	15 8	1840	10,681	14 5

¹ In 1763, the Governors disposed of feus of their ground at the rate of from three to four bolls of barley an acre per annum. In 1790, this permanent annual feu varied from six to eight bolls an acre, equal, at present, to about £9, 12s. the acre in money. The Hospital lands have, in recent years, been disposed of at an annual rental of £30 per acre; but in several cases the feuars have bought up two-thirds of the feu at the rate of twenty-five years' purchase.

² From 1840, the surplus revenue has been applied in the erection and maintenance of the new schools.

REVENUE.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
Years.				Years.			
1841	.	£14,102	5 6	1841	.	£10,662	5 3
1842	.	14,563	4 4	1842	.	10,260	7 9
1843	.	14,716	4 4	1843	.	9,500	19 10
1844	.	14,787	14 4	1844	.	9,841	8 7
1845	.	14,545	9 5	1845	.	10,180	13 11
1846	.	15,905	15 5	1846	.	11,509	17 7
1847	.	15,374	16 11	1847	.	10,740	17 7
1848	.	14,700	6 11	1848	.	10,288	4 7
1849	.	14,576	13 10	1849	.	10,659	15 7
1850	.	14,238	11 11	1850	.	10,059	17 10
1851	.	14,891	7 8	1851	.	9,616	12 9
1852	.	14,524	18 2	1852	.	11,037	11 9
1853	.	16,063	0 6	1853	.	10,231	10 3
1854	.	15,704	18 5	1854	.	10,451	11 11
1855	.	15,872	10 3	1855	.	11,711	15 8
1856	.	16,029	8 7	1856	.	10,748	19 1
1857	.	15,760	1 8	1857	.	10,891	2 7
1858	.	14,982	8 7	1858	.	10,174	18 5

The fluctuations apparent in the above table are partly due to the circumstance that about one-seventh of the Hospital revenue is derivable from money equivalents for certain stipulated quantities of *grain*, the price of which varies annually, according to the “striking of the *fiars*.”¹

The funds of the Hospital have been considerably augmented by the sale of property for railway purposes, and for a cemetery. The Trustees of James Donaldson, some years ago, also purchased about seventeen Scots acres of

¹ In *Scotland*, the prices of grain for the current year are fixed in the different counties, in the month of February, by the Sheriffs, with the assistance of juries. In fixing these prices, a jury must be called, and evidence laid before them of the prices of the different grains raised in the county. The prices fixed by the opinion of this jury, and sanctioned by the judge, are termed the *fiars* of that year in which they are struck, and regulate the prices of all grain stipulated to be sold at the *fiar* prices, or even where no price has otherwise been agreed upon between parties.

ground to the west of the town, on which they have erected a palatial edifice, much larger than Heriot's Hospital, for the board and education of 300 male and female children.

In every instance a perpetual feu-duty is retained. The total feu-duties for the year 1844 amounted to £10,581, 19s. 10d., collected in sums varying from a halfpenny to £168, 3s. 5d. The rental of lands and houses for the same period was £3,408, 13s. 8d.

Another source of revenue is that derived from compositions payable on entries by vassals, when a new charter is taken out on the death of a predecessor. This, however, is necessarily of a very fluctuating nature, and varies from £500 to £1500 per annum. After defraying the ordinary expenses of the Hospital, the surplus revenue is applied, as stated in another part of this work, for the erection and maintenance of Foundation Schools. In the year 1858, the surplus amounted to £4,807, 10s. 1d. It appears that, according to the Act, the money obtained for purchase of ground from Railways, Cemetery Companies, and such like, cannot be applied for the erection and maintenance of Schools, "the price or consideration money obtained upon such sales other than any feu-duty, ground-rent, or annual payment, being always applied in repairing or ameliorating the other or remaining property of or belonging to said Hospital, and any surplus in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or heritages, to belong unto said Hospital."

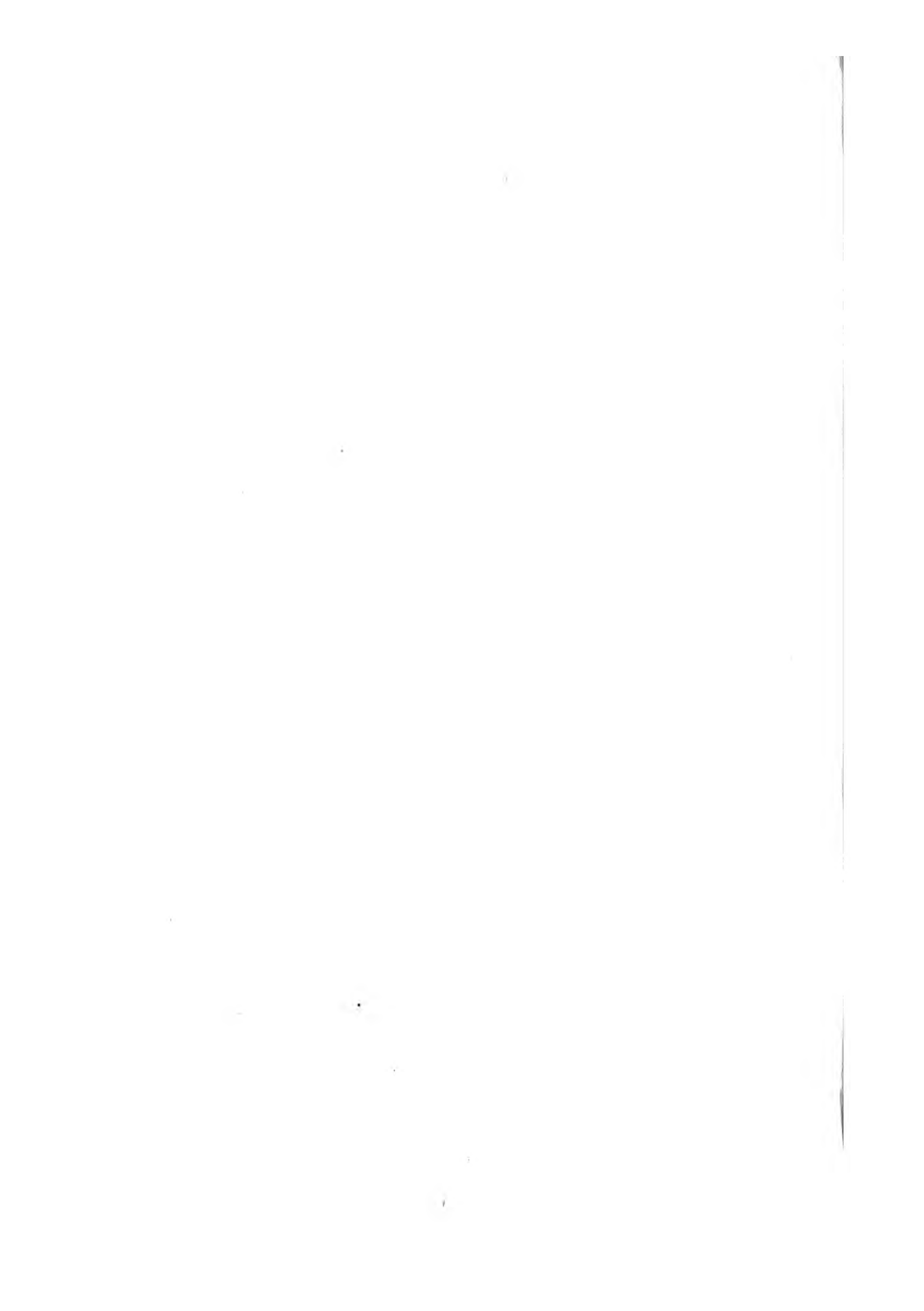
The following is an analysis of the Hospital Expenditure during the year 1858, comprehended under the head of Ordinary Disbursements:—

Apprentice Fees,	£1,351	4	5
Bursaries,	330	3	4
Clothing and Victualling,	2,519	16	1
Books and Stationery,	233	5	4
	<hr/>		
Carried forward,	£4,434	9	2

Brought forward,	£4,434	9	2
Household Furniture, Washing, &c.,	530	1	7
Repairs, Public Burdens, Insurance, &c.,	1,210	13	6
Salaries, Wages, and Annuities,	3,333	16	2
Law Expenses, Incidents, &c.,	665	18	0
	<hr/>		
	£10,174	18	5

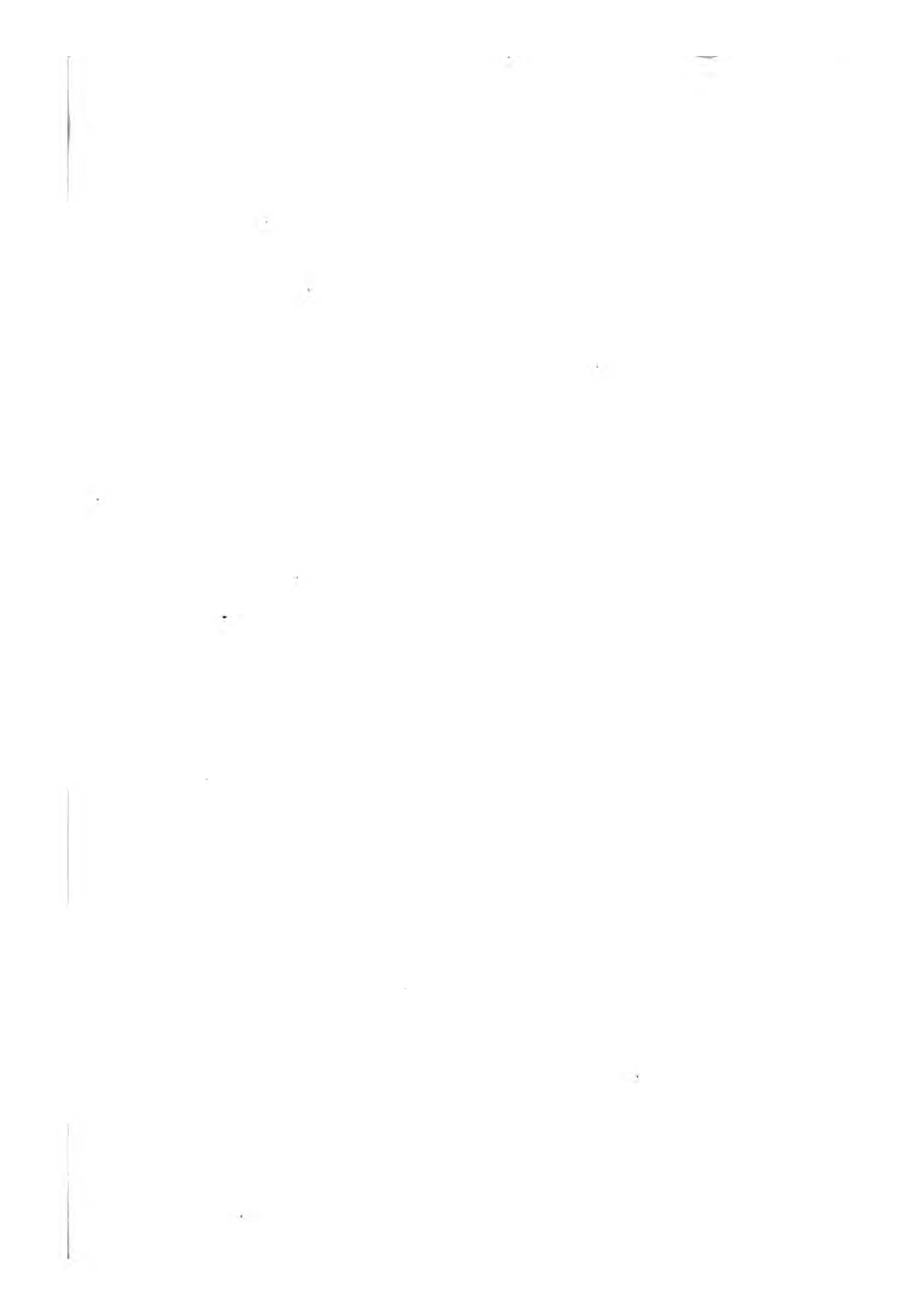
The estimated annual expense for maintenance and education of each boy during the same year (1858), is as follows:—

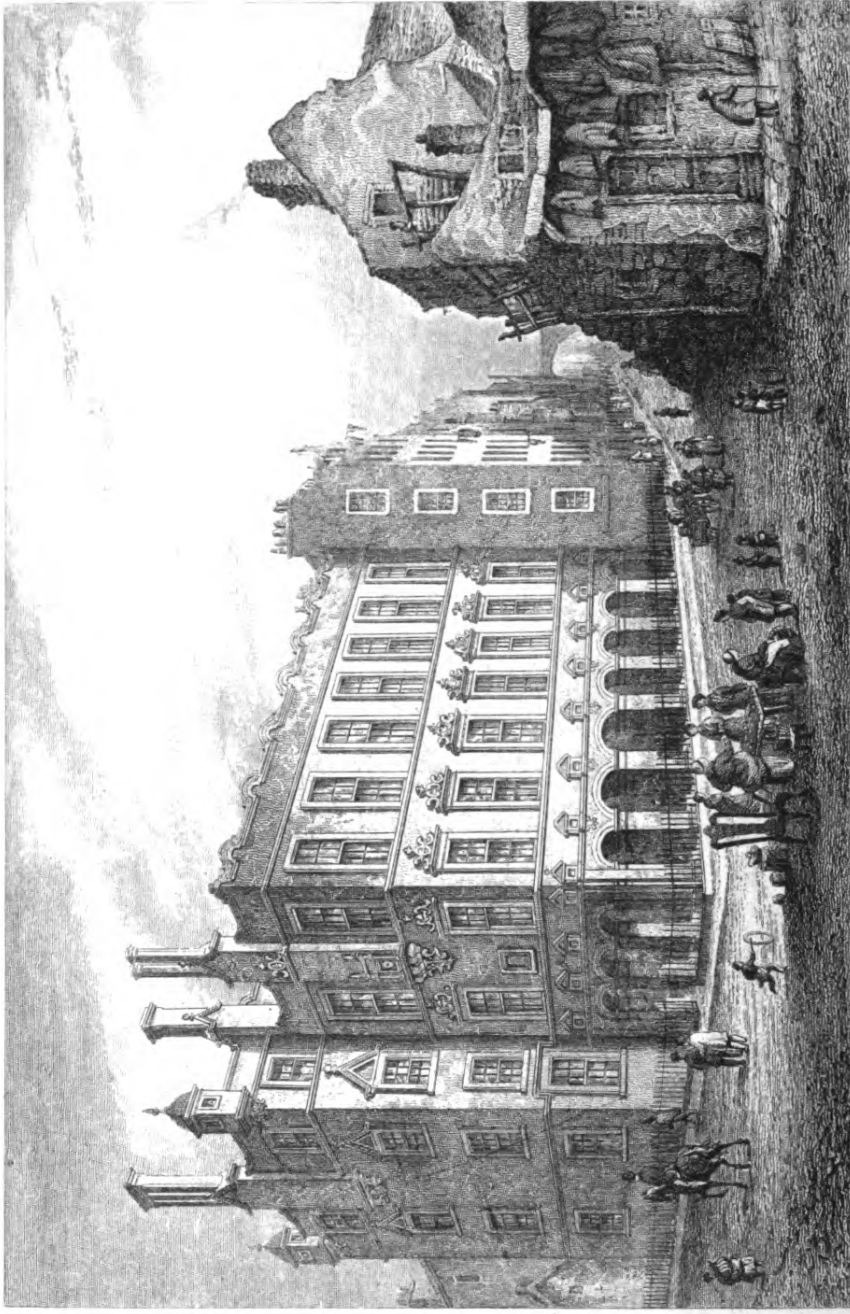
Maintenance, including Clothing, Washing, &c.,	£15	10	1
Education,	8	15	5
	<hr/>		
	£24	5	6
	<hr/>		



ACCOUNT
OF THE
HERIOT FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

“ These Schools form by far the most valuable elementary educational machinery existing in this country. The course of instruction is extensive, and based upon the soundest principles.—*Report of John Gibson, Esq., Government Inspector of Schools for Scotland.*”





W. & A. K. Johnston.

HERIOT FOUNDATION SCHOOL, COWGATE PORT
ALEX. BLACK, ARCHITECT.

Drawn & Engraved by

ACCOUNT
OF THE
HERIOT FOUNDATION SCHOOLS.

THE first recorded proposal to erect these Schools was made in 1835 by Duncan M'Laren, Esq., then one of the magistrates of the city, on whose motion a committee was appointed to consider this important proposal. In the month of October of that year, a paper was printed and circulated, bearing the following title :—“ Suggestions for the consideration of the Committee of Heriot's Hospital, in support of the Motion of Bailie M'Laren, ‘ To consider and report as to the propriety of applying part of the Surplus Revenue of the Hospital to the erection of one or more Schools for the Education of such Burgesses' Sons as cannot be admitted into the Hospital.’ ”

Mr M'Laren's motion proceeded upon the assumption of the existence of a surplus revenue, and of the present Hospital being inadequate to the accommodation of more boys. The question, accordingly, for consideration was, Could the surplus be applied to the erection of schools for behoof of the same parties whom George Heriot intended to benefit by his bequest, consistently with his Will and relative Statutes ?

The income of the Hospital was then estimated at £14,500, and the total expenditure, including interest of money borrowed, at £11,500, leaving a clear annual surplus of £3000. Admitting the existence of this surplus,

the question arose, How was it to be applied, seeing that the present Hospital could accommodate few, if any, additional inmates, and no provision was made either by the Founder or Dr Balcanquall for such a contingency? It was argued that one of two things must happen; either, 1st, that an additional Hospital would be required, or the existing one enlarged; or, 2d, that the surplus must be applied as nearly as circumstances would admit, in accordance with the views of George Heriot, and which Mr M'Laren considered would be the erection of Free Schools for the education of burgesses' sons who could not be admitted into the Hospital. He contended that it would be no violation of the spirit and letter of the Will of the Founder, or of the Statutes of Dr Balcanquall, to apply the surplus funds in the way suggested, even although the benefits of gratuitous instruction were extended to the destitute children of all classes and of both sexes, after supplying, in the first instance, the wants of all the burgesses' children who chose to avail themselves of the benefits of the foundation.

The committee, having considered the "Suggestions," and relative motion, unanimously approved of the object contemplated. They recommended that, if the Governors approved generally of the measure, the opinion of counsel should be taken upon certain points which had been brought forward, and in particular, upon the powers of the Governors. Should doubts be entertained, they advised that an Act of Parliament should be applied for; in which event, it would be matter for further consideration to what extent it would be advisable to ask the Legislature to confer additional powers upon the Governors. It may be sufficient to add, that, after carefully weighing the whole matter, the Governors approved of the measure,¹ and applied to Parliament for the requisite powers.²

¹ Record of Heriot's Hospital, vol. xxvii, p. 82.

² See Appendix, No. XV, for a copy of the Act.

On the 17th of April 1837 the foundation stone of the first of the Heriot Schools was laid, in presence of the Governors, who walked in procession, along with the Treasurer, Clerk, House-Governor, Masters, and Boys, to the site of the school, at the head of Heriot Bridge, Grassmarket, close by the north gate of the Hospital. The boys were arranged on a raised platform, extending along three sides of the square, within which the Governors took their station. The Rev. Daniel Wilkie, of the New Greyfriars', having implored the Divine blessing, several documents and coins, sealed up in a bottle, were deposited in the cavity of the foundation stone, with the following inscription, written by the Rev. Dr Brunton :—

“ QUOD FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT
INOPUM FAMILIIS IN CIVITATE EDINBURGENSI !

—
HOSPITALIS
GEORGII HERIOT
GUBERNATORES
MEMORIE FUNDATORIS HONESTANDÆ,
CULTUSQUE LITERARUM ET BONORUM MORUM PROMOVENDI
CAUSA,
HAS ÆDES EXTRUENDAS
CURAVERUNT.
MDCCCXXXVII.¹

On the 19th of September 1838 the Governors, having maturely considered the report of the School Committee, of which Mr M'Laren was Convener, regarding the mode in which the school at Heriot Bridge, and others which might be erected under the Act, should be conducted, unani-

¹ [*Translation.*—May it be happy and auspicious for the families of the poor in the city of Edinburgh!

The Governors of George Heriot's Hospital, with the view of honouring the memory of the Founder, and promoting the cultivation of letters and morality, caused these buildings to be reared. 1837.]

mously agreed, among other things, to the subjoined Regulations :—

1. That the Sessional School (formerly the Normal School) in Market Street, should be taken as the model for the Hospital School, both as regards religious instruction and the other branches of education.

2. That the Teacher should be required to keep a Sabbath School, to be conducted also according to the model of the Sessional School.

3. That the girls should be taught Sewing by a properly qualified person.

4. That in order that none but very efficient teachers should remain in the School, it should be declared to be a fundamental principle, that such as might be appointed should be held to be engaged only during the pleasure of the Governors ; that, after three months' notice, their engagement should cease and determine, without any pension or retiring allowance being granted.

5. That, in consequence of the teachers being thus removable at pleasure, without any pension or retiring allowance, and in order that the best teachers might always be procured, and that they might have it in their power to make some provision for the period when they would be unable any longer efficiently to conduct the school, they should receive a larger salary¹ than is usually given in other schools of the same description.

6. That the teachers should have no claim for fees from the scholars, and that they should be strictly prohibited from accepting of any gratuities.

7. That indentured apprentices (or monitors in the first

¹ The rate of salary, ranging from £140 to £70, was made contingent on the actual number of pupils in attendance ; but it was found desirable afterwards, for obvious reasons, to abandon this arrangement.

instance) should be trained for teachers, to be paid by the Hospital.

8. That a Library should be provided for the use of the scholars, to be kept under the charge of the teachers.

9. That all the scholars should be admitted by election of the Governors.

On the 6th September 1838 the Governors took into consideration the question, Whether the Heriot Schools should be strictly free, or whether small fees should be charged, as in the Sessional and other elementary schools? It was resolved, without a division, that no fees should be exacted, and that class-books and stationery should be gratuitously supplied. On the 15th of October the school was opened with its full complement of pupils. The scholars then eligible consisted of, *1st*, The children in poor circumstances of deceased burgesses and freemen of Edinburgh; *2d*, The children of such burgesses and freemen as were not sufficiently able to maintain them; *3d*, The children of poor citizens or inhabitants of Edinburgh. None of the last class could be elected so long as there were applications from any of the other classes; and while those belonging to the first and second classes were received irrespective of their places of residence, those of the third class were required to reside within the royalty of the city.¹

There are now, altogether, *twelve* of these schools, *eight* Juvenile and *four* Infant, situated in the most densely peopled parts of the city. In the subjoined Table we have given the date of opening of each school, together with its dimensions and extent of accommodation.

¹ Applications may *now* be made from all who reside within the Parliamentary bounds of the city.

Name of School	Date of Opening	Accommodation	Principal Class-room		Juvenile Class-room		Sewing School		Writing School	
			Length	Breadth	Length	Breadth	Length	Breadth	Length	Breadth
Heriot Bridge.....	1838	318	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$			31 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Broughton Street....	1855	270	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Borthwick Close....	1840	290	60	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	21		
Old Assembly Close..	1840	285	60	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	21		
Cowgate Port.....	1840	336	54	29	29	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	20		
High School Yards..	1840	336	54	29	29	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	20		
Brown Square.....	1846	255	47	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Rose Street.....	1848	326	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	21		
<i>Infant Schools</i>					Large Class-room				Small Class-room	
Old Assembly Close..	1841	213			41	28			16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
High School Yards..	1840	185			30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$			17 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rose Street.....	1848	204			43	27				
Broughton Street....	1855	160			34 $\frac{1}{2}$	21			21	12
		3178								

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION—The instruction imparted in these schools is similar, both in kind and extent, to what is communicated in the best elementary schools of Scotland. In the *Juvenile* schools, the branches taught are Reading, Writing,¹ Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Linear Drawing, and Singing. To each of these schools is attached an industrial department, conducted by a thoroughly qualified school-mistress, in which all the girls receive daily an hour's instruction and practice in Sewing, Knitting, and all kinds of Fancy Needle-work. While the pupils are busy plying their needles, they are also encouraged to vary and

¹ The Governors for a long time refused to allow *steel-pens* to be used in these schools. A minute of the School Committee, on the 21st of October 1844, "recommended that *steel-pens* should not be allowed." On the 19th of April 1847, by a large majority, it was again resolved "that quills and not *steel-pens* should continue to be used by the children of the out-door schools;" and, in a further application by one of the masters for the use of *steel-pens*, on the 2d of December in the same year, the Governors "held that this point had been settled by the resolutions of the 19th of April." Permission was, however, given in February 1848.

enliven all the exercises of this department by singing the various pieces of music which they have been taught in the juvenile class-room. These lessons in singing are given by a master, who devotes an hour weekly to each school. The feature, however, which perhaps most distinguishes these schools, is the degree of attention bestowed upon the moral and religious instruction. To this branch each teacher devotes nearly an hour daily, the Bible and Shorter Catechism being the text-books. It is an interesting fact, that notwithstanding the parents of the children belong to every denomination of Christians, there is no record of any objection having ever been made by any *Christian* parents to the kind and amount of religious instruction imparted by the different teachers.¹

INSPECTION OF THE SCHOOLS.—The immediate superintendence of the Schools is vested in the Education and Schools Committee.

It is earnestly recommended that each Governor visit the Foundation Schools as often as his convenience may admit, and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of their administration, without any direct interference with the discipline maintained, or the mode of instruction pursued.

The Governors also, in rotation, as indicated in the printed List of Committees, visit the Schools; and in the Minute-Book kept in each School, record, if they see fit, what comes under their notice.

The Annual Examination of the Schools takes place in

¹ On the 8th of January 1857 the Treasurer reported to the Governors that an application had been made to him by a Jewess mother, that her child, who had been admitted to Brown Square school, might be exempted from attending on the Saturdays and Sundays, as well as from reading the New Testament and learning the Shorter Catechism. It was decided that the request could not be complied with.

the last week of July, on a day fixed at the General Meeting of the Governors immediately preceding.

The examination of the *Juvenile* Schools commences at eleven o'clock, and terminates at three; that of the *Infant* Schools at eleven o'clock, terminating at half-past twelve.

The Governors are allocated as Examiners to the different Schools; one of them being appointed to preside, who is requested to insert in the School Minute-Book an account of the proceedings of the day.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.—In the Minutes of Committee of Council on Education, 1842-3, a very interesting Report appears, founded upon a very minute inspection of these Schools by the late John Gibson, Esq., one of H. M. Inspectors for Scotland.

The subjoined extracts contain the Inspector's opinion on several points of great importance:—"The superintendence of these Schools is of the most complete and stringent kind. They are frequently visited by those interested in the elevation and amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes. Strangers are attracted towards them by the accounts which they hear of the immense good they are accomplishing, and the wonderful change which they promise to effect upon our poor population. Every one projecting the institution of Schools for the poor, in Edinburgh and the surrounding country, looks to them as the best models."
 "Upon the whole, it is not too much to say that these Schools form by far the most valuable elementary educational machinery existing in this country. The course of instruction is extensive, and based upon the soundest principles. The teachers are thoroughly qualified to conduct it with efficiency, and are admirably supported by the instrumentality of apprentice teachers. The superintendence is, without partaking in the slightest degree of severity, effective, constant in operation, and succeeds in maintaining the whole in harmonious and most vigorous working order."
 "In the *Infant* Schools, while special

attention is given to moral and religious training, a considerable amount of interesting and useful knowledge is communicated. Particular care is taken to develop, exercise, and strengthen the perceptive and observing faculties of the pupils, and to train them to such habits of regularity and attention as form the very best preparatives for profiting to the fullest extent by the instructions of the teachers of the *Juvenile* Schools." "The *remuneration* of the teachers is such as to secure the services of highly qualified men. The Governors, knowing that the excellence of every School depends upon the character and ability of the teacher, and aware that, without sufficient *pecuniary* inducement, men possessing the requisite amount of attainments and experience would not offer themselves as candidates for the situations, fixed the salaries of the masters of the *Juvenile* Schools at considerably above the average income of our parochial teachers, and hence it is found that these situations are regarded as the most lucrative and desirable appointments open to the teachers of elementary promiscuous Schools."

Convinced of the great advantage which these Schools would derive from *periodic* visits of this description, Lord Provost M'Laren gave notice of a motion, in November 1851, "that H. M. Inspector of Schools for Scotland be invited to inspect the Heriot Schools." This motion was carried unanimously in February 1852, although it was not acted upon until February 1855, since which date the Schools have been regularly submitted to an annual inspection.

INSPECTOR OF THE SCHOOLS.—The House-Governor of the Hospital was formerly charged with the inspection of the Heriot Schools. This arrangement existed from April 1839 to March 1848, when the Governors, having decided that it would be for the interest of the Schools that a separate Inspector should be appointed, elected to that office

Mr William M'Dowall, formerly Rector of the Banff Academy.

It is the duty of the Inspector to take a general and prudent oversight of everything connected with the Foundation Schools; be the ordinary organ of communication with the Governors or the Education and Schools Committee; and the medium of supply of all things required and provided for the Schools, whether these are to be obtained through the Treasurer or the Superintendent of Works. He is, especially, expected to give such attendance as may enable him to afford evidence to the Governors that the prescribed hours of teaching are punctually observed by all parties, and to notice any irregularity or defect in the working of the Schools; and he is expected to visit each School twice a week, or oftener if circumstances require.

It is his duty to anticipate, as far as possible, the wants of the Classes in all articles of Books and Stationery; to attend once a week at the Store-Room in the Treasurer's Office; and, with the assistance of a clerk, give out what may be required by the Teachers, agreeably to their written orders. Of these transactions an accurate record is to be kept.

He is expected to advise with the Teachers on all disputed questions regarding the Assistants, or the Scholars, and on matters of ordinary discipline.

In the allocation of the Children, the Inspector must keep in view the number in attendance at the several Schools, the extent of accommodation, and, as far as possible, the convenience of the Scholars. He inserts in a book, kept for the purpose, the number sent on every such occasion to each School. He must keep a list of those pupils who have been dismissed or suspended, and take care that they are not admitted into any of the other Schools, without the knowledge and concurrence of the Committee.

Candidates for the office of Assistant Teachers, must apply in writing to the Treasurer. When such candidates

are examined, the Inspector enters their names in his book, recording the result of the examination, as well as the School to which they may be appointed.

He engages a Heriot Bursar, or other qualified person, at the remuneration granted by the Committee, temporarily to take the charge, should any class, for two consecutive days, be deprived of its Teacher from illness or any other cause.

The Inspector is engaged daily, during the hours of teaching, either in visiting the Schools or in providing for their requirements; and examines, or hears the examination of some class in each School, weekly.

He, once a month, takes up in each of the Schools, the number of pupils on the roll, the number in attendance, and the number who have left. These entries are kept in a tabular form, made up monthly, and laid before the Committee at each meeting.

He keeps a book, accessible to the Governors, containing the names of the Teachers and Assistants in each School, the date of their appointment, their salaries or wages, and their places of residence.

It is his duty, also, to report to the Education and Schools Committee every circumstance worthy of notice as it occurs; and every half-year to furnish the Committee with a Report on the state of the Schools, and suggest whatever will, in his opinion, conduce to their efficient working and general welfare.

In all cases of doubt or difficulty the Inspector is required to consult, in the first place, with the Convener of the Education Committee.

MASTERS.—The Head-Master is expected to take care that the School is regularly opened and closed with praise and prayer.

It is his duty to teach the highest class in his School,

and to superintend the tuition of the other classes, prescribing their work and the distribution of their time. The hour in which the girls of his own Class are in the Sewing-Room is devoted to the examination of the junior classes.

He determines to what class each Assistant shall be appointed, without regard to the time such Assistant may have been in the School,—having, of course, always in view both the welfare of the School and that of the Assistants. Each Assistant, therefore, is placed over that division for which the Master may consider his services to be most beneficial.

The Master from time to time, as he sees occasion, re-arranges the divisions of his School, in order that the more apt and diligent of the pupils may be advanced to a higher division.

He directs the Assistants how to conduct their different divisions; and has the power of requiring their attendance for a reasonable time before and after School hours, to assist in what he considers the necessary work of the School. He is expected to be particularly careful to see that the Assistants are in attendance ten minutes before the regular hour of meeting: he likewise marks the Time-Book himself, and sees that it is marked by the other teachers in his School.

It is the Master's duty to arrange with the Sewing-Mistress as to the hour at which each class shall be taught in her room.

In the School Register, according to the date of admission, the Master is expected to insert and number consecutively the Names and Ages of the Pupils, the Names of the Parents or Guardians, with their Places of Residence, the result of his examination, and the Class to which each Pupil is assigned. This Register must be neatly and accurately kept by the Head-Master, posted up monthly, and transmitted, in a complete state, to the Treasurer at the

close of each session in July, for the inspection of the Governors. After the Vacation it is returned to the Master.

On the final removal of a Pupil, the Masters are required to insert in the School Register, after the name and the other particulars already entered, the character of the Boy or Girl, the date and cause of removal, and the class which the Pupil left.

For statistical and other purposes, a certain uniform phraseology is used in designating in the Registers the character and conduct of the Pupils during the period of their attendance. The following terms, distinguishing points of character and conduct, are used in the Registers in such combinations as may be applicable to each special case :—

I.	Slow—Moderate talents—Attainments not great—Rather thoughtless.
II.	Truthful—Attentive—Obedient—Diligent—Ambitious to excel—Clever—Of good memory—Having a turn for Reading—Writing—Arithmetic—Drawing, &c.—Good tempered.

As an example of the proposed combination of terms, such as follow are considered sufficiently expressive in reference to children who have left School :—“ Attentive and clever ”—“ Diligent but slow ”—“ Diligent and truthful.” Such epithets, or a selection from the other words suggested above, are regarded as a sufficiently satisfactory record of the general character and conduct of the Scholars. In the Register the Teacher is directed on no account to employ harsh language which might seriously affect the future advancement in life of the Pupil ; and in the case of a Scholar dismissed, it is considered sufficient to note the fact simply by the word “ Expelled.”

The master has not only full discretionary power regarding the arrangements and general management of the School, but he is expected specially to attend to the clean-

liness and proper deportment of the Pupils, and to employ every means to promote good order in every department. It is his duty to see that the property of the School is not damaged; and that the Books, Stationery, and other educational apparatus are kept in proper condition, and that no waste of any kind is allowed either by the Scholars or Assistant Teachers.

The Assistants are responsible to the Master for the progress of the children under their charge, in the different branches prescribed.

APPRENTICE TEACHERS.—The Apprentice Teachers, when first appointed, must be from 14 to 16 years of age, and be bound to serve four years, if required, and to enter into Indentures.

The Head Masters of the different Schools are entitled to recommend, from time to time, such young persons as they would desire as Apprentices; and if the Education Committee, after examination, are satisfied that any so recommended are likely to prove efficient Teachers, their names are entered upon the list of Candidates.

When a vacancy occurs, one of those on this list is selected, preferring, when circumstances do not render another desirable, the one recommended by the Teacher of the School in which the vacancy has arisen. The Candidate selected is then taken upon three months' trial; and if, at the end of that time, the Teacher report favourably, the Committee continues the appointment. The Inspector is also prepared to report his opinion, if wished, of the Candidate's qualifications.

Every head Teacher is required to give not less than one hour's instruction every week-day (Saturdays excepted) to his own Apprentices, and to such of the Infant School Assistants as may be allocated to him, in the art of teaching, and the various branches taught in the Schools, suitable to their respective progress, but specially upon the

subjects required by, and with a view of assisting them to pass, the Government Inspector. For this extra teaching, he is allowed for those who annually pass, as follows:—For one, £5; for two, £9; for three, £12; for four, £15; or for five, £18.

The Inspector of the Heriot Schools is expected, also, to devote to the Apprentices, divided into four classes, not less than half-an-hour daily to each class, for instructing the boys in Latin, Greek, and French, and the girls in French; and on the branches so taught—a standard of attainments being previously fixed—they annually undergo an examination before the Education Committee. The Inspector is allowed for his extra trouble, 20s. for each of the first twenty who may pass the Examination, and 10s. each for all those above that number.

The Apprentices, besides giving their services as Teachers during school hours, are required to attend the Classes of the Teacher and the Inspector regularly, as above provided.

The Apprentices are required to appear annually before the Government Inspector of Schools for examination upon those subjects with which the Privy Council Minutes require Pupils to be acquainted in the different years of their study for Teachers of Commercial Subjects merely; and upon their passing a successful examination depends the amount of salary they are to receive, and whether they are to be continued Apprentices or not.

Should they undergo successful examinations before the Government Inspector, they are entitled,

For 1st year, to	£12, 10s.,
2d do.	£15.,
3d do.	£17, 10s.,
4th do.	£20;

or the difference between these sums and the weekly rates of 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d., respectively,

payable quarterly during the successive years they are apprenticed.

An Apprentice failing to pass in any one year, may be continued for the next year, if the Education Committee, after consulting the Master, see proper; and if he or she then pass the advanced year's examination, the Committee shall have power to grant not merely that year's allowance, but the balance of the former year's salary. In the event, however, of failing to pass the second year, the Apprenticeship must cease.

ADMISSION OF CHILDREN.—Printed schedules or petitions for admission are given out, on application at the office of the Treasurer of the Hospital; and as soon as these are filled up, they are returned to the same office. It was formerly the practice for the Education Committee to hold monthly meetings for the examination of these petitions, and, when satisfied that the children were eligible, the Convener, or some other member, indicated his approval on the petition by subscribing his initials. The petitions so sanctioned were delivered to the Inspector of the Schools, who forthwith allocated the children to the schools nearest their place of residence, unless there were some special reason to the contrary. In October 1857 a sub-committee for the examination of these petitions felt it right to mention to the Education Committee the altered circumstances in which they found themselves placed. The extension of the district from which petitions were received (owing to the extension of the municipal boundaries of the city) had greatly increased the number of applications; for whilst in former years the number that annually required to be considered at the opening of each session was about 300, it had become in that year above 1000. This addition not only increased the labour of the sub-committee, but added very considerably to the difficulty in deciding on the individual petitions. With the view, partly of counteracting

any downward tendency,¹ owing to burgesses not sending their children to the schools in the proportion originally anticipated, and partly to make the sub-committee's work more manageable and uniform, they proposed that, instead of a monthly admission there should be half-yearly admissions, and that there should be no admission at any other time, except in the case of *burgesses*, who should have the privilege of lodging their applications at *any* period of the year. This Committee were also of opinion that all transfers from an Infant to a Juvenile School should be under the charge of the Inspector.

REGISTER OF ADMISSIONS.—The Burgesses of Edinburgh have not by any means to the extent originally anticipated availed themselves of the advantages of the Heriot Schools. From a calculation that was made in 1845, it appeared that out of 5444 children that had been enrolled since the opening of the Schools, not much more than *ten* per cent. were the children of burgesses. From another calculation made in 1854, it appeared that this proportion had then fallen to so low as 4 per cent. A very interesting report was presented to the Governors in that year by David Dickson, Esq., the City Treasurer, who, for the three previous years, had, in conjunction with Councillor James Gray, acted as a Sub-Committee for the admission of children into these Schools. With the view of supplying a class of important statistics on this subject, Mr Dickson,

¹ A representation having been made, in April 1847, from the Parochial Board of the City of Edinburgh, in regard to the admission of the children of paupers to the Out-door Schools, the Governors adopted a recommendation of the Education Committee, "That no resolution should be come to on the expediency of either admitting or rejecting such children, but that every application should be considered and dealt with on its own merits." In adhering to this resolution, at a subsequent meeting, in January 1853, the Governors directed that, on the schedules given out to applicants, a query should be added, whether the party is deriving Parochial aid, and, if he is, for how long, and the amount of such aid. Practically, however, no children of paupers are admitted.

with the sanction of the Education Committee, introduced a General Register of Admissions, the entries in which were made up from the answers given in the schedules filled up by each applicant, including the name, residence and age of each child, the trade of the parent or guardian, the income of the family, the number of children in the family of which the admitted child was a member, and the name of the Schools into which each child was admitted. Quoting from this Report, we find that from the 1st of March 1854 to 1st March 1855, the total number of children admitted was 950, of which 480 were boys, and 470 were girls. The following were admitted to the various Schools :—

Rose Street,	63
" (Infants),	106
Old Assembly Close,	61
" (Infants),	143
Borthwick Close,	86
Heriot Bridge,	109
Brown Square,	73
Cowgate Port,	92
High School Yards,	75
" (Infants),	142
	Total 950
Total to Juvenile Schools,	559
" Infant Schools,	391
	950

The average age of the children at the date of admission, taking Juveniles and Infants together, was 7 years and $1\frac{2}{3}$ months. Of the whole admissions, only 40 were the children of burgesses, being, as we have before observed, about 4 per cent. of the whole. Even in the case of these 40 children, it is believed that the burgess ticket had been frequently obtained as a qualification for the parent Institution, the boys of the family being sent to the Schools only till they succeeded in being elected as inmates of the Hospital.

The gross income of all the families from which these 950 children came (excluding burgesses, who are not required to state their income, and a few cases where the income was not ascertainable) was £609 per week, or £31,688 a year, averaging a weekly income to each family of 13s. 7d. The following is an Analysis of the weekly income of these families :—

Children from families whose weekly income was		
not above	5s.	56
from	5s. to 10s.	141
	10s. to 15s.	396
	15s. to 20s.	270
	20s. to 25s.	20
above	25s.	10
Burgesses,		40
Unemployed,		17
		950

The circumstances of the children might further be inferred from the following analysis of the occupations of the parents :—

Children of Labourers,	78
Shop and Street Porters,	71
Wrights and Upholsterers,	61
Cab-drivers, Coachmen, and Grooms,	61
Tailors,	60
Shoemakers,	56
Bakers,	45
Printers,	42
Painters,	34
Smiths,	32
Washerwomen,	28
Footmen and Waiters,	20
Brassfounders,	18
Needlewomen,	18
Hawkers,	14
Masons,	14
Clerks,	14
Soldiers,	13
Carried forward,	689

	Brought forward,	689
Children of Shopmen,		12
Lodging-keepers,		12
Bookbinders,		11
Policemen,		11
Forty-one other trades,		147
Widows,		61
Unemployed,		17
	Total, <hr/>	950

An Index is placed at the beginning of this General Register, so that, if the book is regularly kept, it is possible to ascertain at once if any particular boy or girl has attended a Heriot School, and also to trace the details respecting conduct, proficiency, period of attendance, &c. The Governors presented a formal vote of thanks to Mr Dickson, for the benevolent interest he had shown during his whole period of office in promoting the welfare of these schools, as well as for the special trouble he had taken in preparing this interesting statistical report.

PRIZES, REWARDS, &c.—At the close of the Annual Examination in July, such prizes as the Governors may from time to time have sanctioned, are bestowed upon the children for proficiency in their studies and needlework, and also for cleanliness and general good conduct. These prizes, furnished at the expense of the Hospital, are selected by the masters and mistresses, and awarded according to their decision.

On the 8th of January 1857 the Governors received a letter from Duncan M'Laren, Esq., late Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, offering for their acceptance the sum of £400, as a Prize-fund for the children of these Schools. In the course of his letter Mr M'Laren expressed a wish that his donation should be employed exclusively in rewarding those who, by their general good conduct, should best exemplify the fruits of that secular and religious instruction

which they received in these schools. This, he conceived, would be effected by devoting the interest of the money to the purchase of "Good-conduct Prizes" for the four most deserving children in each of the Juvenile-Schools. In awarding these prizes, he proposed that each school should be divided into two nearly equal portions, according to the seniority of the classes; and that one boy and one girl in each half of the school should be entitled to the Prize, which, he suggested, should be awarded in the presence of the master, according to the opinion expressed by the voice of the whole of the pupils, it being understood that a child who obtains one prize, should thereafter be ineligible for another. He further intimated his wish, that each prize should include a neatly bound, but not expensive, Pocket-Bible, and that the balance should be applied for the benefit of the successful competitors, through the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, either in money or such other way as they, in each separate case, should think best, having due regard to the different domestic and other circumstances in which each child might be placed; and should any case of difficulty arise, that it should be determined by the Treasurer of the Hospital.

The Governors directed a formal vote of thanks to be presented to the benevolent Donor, and ordered that his intentions should be carried out in the terms of his letter.

This act of private generosity, on the part of Mr M'Laren, is a fit sequel to those official exertions by which he won for himself the distinction of having been principally instrumental in establishing these schools. In giving this practical proof of his continued interest in them, he was only adding another link by which his name must be for ever associated with their existence.

EXPENDITURE.—From a report by a committee on the schools, of date October 11, 1836, it was estimated that £3068, 10s. 10d. would be the available surplus for schools.

Taking the average of a number of years, the following exhibits the sums annually applicable to school purposes during the period they have been in operation :—

EXPENDITURE.							
Years				Years			
1836	.	£2983	3 10	1848	.	£3612	2 4
1837	.	3099	9 9	1849	.	3056	12 2
1838	.	2205	7 8	1850	.	3285	2 8
1839	.	2885	13 3	1851	.	4344	10 5
1840	.	3355	1 2	1852	.	2392	13 11
1841	.	2640	0 2	1853	.	4941	3 6
1842	.	3502	16 6	1854	.	4363	3 1
1843	.	4415	4 6	1855	.	3291	13 4
1844	.	4146	5 9	1856	.	4332	13 10
1845	.	3200	6 7	1857	.	4068	19 1
1846	.	2199	17 9	1858	.	4007	10 1
1847	.	3395	17 6				

The ordinary Expenditure of each Juvenile School may be estimated at £300 a year. This includes salaries, books, stationery, coals, gas, water, insurance; and if the interest on original outlay for the buildings, together with cost of repairs, be added, the total cost of working a school of the size and extent of the one in Heriot Bridge will be about £500.

None of the Infant Schools has yet exceeded £100 per annum in its ordinary expenditure. To this it will be necessary to add £50 per annum for cost of repairs and interest on original outlay, making the total expense £150 per annum. In 1859 there were twelve schools in full operation, viz., eight Juvenile and four Infant Schools. The number of pupils on the roll in April 1859 was 3176, each of whom is *educated* at about £1, 4s. per head; the whole cost to the Institution (taking into consideration repairs and interest of outlay) for each scholar being about £1, 15s. per annum, or about 8d. per week.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE BETWIXT GEORGE HERIOT AND CHRISTIAN MARJORIBANKS.

January 14, 1586.

At Edinburgh the fourtein day of Januar The yeir of God Im
Vc fourscoir sex yeiris It is appointit agreit and finalie concordit
betuix George Herreot goldsmyth burges of Edinburgh and George
Herreot his eldest sone and apperand air upon the ane part and
Cristiane Marioribankis dochter lauchfull of umquhill Symone
Marioribankis merchand burges of the said burgh with expres
counsale consent and avyse of Sir Williame Lytill provest of the
said burgh of Edinburgh Alexander Uddart ane of the baillies of
the same Mr Johne Prestoun Advocatt ane of the Commissaris of
Edinburgh and of Symone Marioribankis hir brothir germane his
speciall freindis upone the uther part In maner forme and effect
as efter followis That is to say the saidis George Herreot younger
and the said Cristiane sall God willing solempnizate and compleit
the band of matrimonie together In face of Christis kirk as Goddis
word does require betuix the dait heirof and the day of

nixttocum And the said George Herreot elder be the ten-
nour heirof bindis and oblissis him faythfully his airis executouris
and assignais To content pay and deliver to the said George his
sone the sowme of Ane thowsand merkis usuale money of this
realme to be ane begyning and pak to him within ane moneth ef-
ter the completing of the said mariage Besyde the setting up of

ane buith to him furnishing of his clething to his mariage and of wark lumes and utheris necessaris requisite to ane buith Quhilkis sall be worth the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis For the quhilkis the said Cristiane with the counsale and avise of her friendis & brother forsaidis bindis and obleissis hir faithfully hir airis and assignais To mak resignatioun of all and haill the annuelrent of ane hundreth sevin merkis sex s. viii d. wedset to hir be the Provest baillies and counsale of the burgh of Edinburgh under reversion of the sowme of ane thowsand thriescore and fiftene merkis to be takin up yeirly at witsunday and mertimes furth of all and haill thair commoun mylnis in the watter of Leith In the handis of the saidis Provest baillies and counsale of the said burgh of Edinburgh Superiouris therof ffor new infetment and sesing to be gevin of the samyn to the said George his future spous and to hir self and to the langest levare of thame twa in conjunct fee and to the airis lauchfully gottin or to be gottin betuix thame quhilkis failzeing to the said Georges nearest and lauchfull airis and assignais quhatsumevir To be haldin of the saidis Provest baillies counsale and thair successouris als frielie as scho haldis the samyn Quhilk sowme of ane thowsand and thriescoir fiftene merkis the said George Herreot younger oblissis him his airis and assignais that sa oft as the samyn salhappin to be redemit That the samyn sall als oft be Employit agane of new upon land or annuelrent And sall remane still upon wadsett And forsamekill as the said sowme of ane thowsand threscore and fiftene merkis lyand upon the said annuelrent fell and appertenit to the said Cristiane as hir bairns part of geir and portioun naturale and legacyes be deceis of hir said umquhile fader And wes recoverit and obtenit efter his deceis furth of the handis of hir moder be the greit deligence and travell of the saidis Williame Lytill and Alexander Uddart and Employet be thame for the said annuelrent to the said Cristiane hir weill utilitie and proffett Thairfore scho now for hir self with expres consent and assent of the said George hir future spous be the tennour heir-of exoneris quitclamis and discharges the saidis Williame Lytill and Alexander Uddart and ather of thame thair airis executouris and assignais of the samyn sowme and of thair intromissioun therewith and of all the byrun annuellis and proffettis therof for now and ever be thir presentis As als the said George Heriot younger be the tennour heirof oblissis him faythfully his airis executouris and assignayes that Immediately efter the said mariage he and the said Cristiane his future spous sall mak gif and deliver to the said William Lytill and Alexander Uddart and to ather of thame thair

airis executoris and assignayis sik sufficient discharges thairupone for ther better securitie in als ample forme as these sall devise Attoure forsamekill as the said Symone brother to the said Cristiane of before deliverit the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis money for-said to the said Alexander Uddart In custody and keping to be deliverit to the said Cristiane for help of hir tocher and furthsett of hir mariage quhen it sall happin Quhilk sowme of fyve hundreth merkis the said Alexander be thir presentis grantis and confessis him to haif presently in his handis And therefore he oblissis him his airis executouris and assignayis to haif the samyn sowme in reddynes and furth cumand to the saidis George and Cristiane his spous future quhen soever thai sall provyde for laying of the said sowme upone land or annuelrent as maist commodiously may be had be the advyse of the saidis Williame Lytill and Alexander Uddart and Mr John Prestoun And sall deburse and pay the samyn to that effect for infeftment to be gevin of the said land or annuelrent to the saidis George and Cristiane his future spous and to the langest levar of thame twa in conjunctfe and to the airis lauchfully gottin or to be gottin betuix thame Quhilkis failyeing to Williame Marioribankis and Clement Marioribankis brether germane to the said Cristiane their airis and assignayis quhatsumevir to be devidit equally betwix thame And the said George Herreet younger oblissis him his airis and assignais that the said sowme of fyve hundreth merkis sall still remain upone wedsett And how oft the samyn salhappin to be redemit salbe sa oft Imployit agane upon wedsett for land or annuelrent perpetually in all time cuming be avise of the personis forsaidis Sa that in cais the airis to be gottin betuix the saidis George and Cristiane be deceis In ony tyme heireftir sall failye That the samyn sowme sall returne to the said Cristianis twa brether abonie specifeit equale betuix thame thair airis and assignayis quhatsumevir And for observing and fulfilling of all and sindry the premissis ather of the saidis partyis bindis and oblissis thame faithfully thair airis executouris and assignais to utheris be thir presentis And for the mair securitie thai ar content and consentis that thir presentis be insert and registrat in the bukes of counsale and decernit to hiaf the strenth of ane act and decrete of the Lordis therof And that letters and executoriallis of horning wairding and poinding be direct therupone in forme as eferis And for acting and registering heirof they be thir presentis mak and constitute

Thair undowtit and Irrevocabill Procuratouris conjunctlie and seuerallie *In uberiori procurationis forma* Promittand

to abyde ferme and stabbill &c. In wites of the quhilk thing all the saidis partyis hes subscrivit this present contract with ther handis day yeir and place foirsaidis Before thir witnessis Clement Cor merchand burges of Edinburgh Mr Williame Scott writer and Adame Lawtie writer

GEORGE HERIOT wt my hand
 GEORGE HERIOT yonger wt my hands
 CRISTIANE MARIORIBANKIS wt my hands

Wm LITILL
 Mr Jhone PRESTOUN younger
 ALEX^r UDUARTT baillie
 SYMOND MARIORIBANKIS

No. II.

CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE BETWIXT GEORGE HERIOT AND
 ALISON PRIMROSE.

September 26, 1608.

At Edinburgh the xx sex day of September the year of God Im sex hundreth and aucht yeiris It is appointit aggreit and fynallie concordit betuix the honorable personis underwrittin To wit George Heriot Jewellar to thair Majesties upoun that ane pairt and James Prymrois clerk to his Majesties secreit Counsale and Alisone Prymrois his eldest lauchfull dochter the said Alisone for herself with advyce counsale and consent of hir said father upone that uther pairt In maner forme and effect as efter followis That is to say the saidis George and Alisone sall Godwilling solemnizit and compleit the band of matrimonie togethir In face of Christien kirk as Godis word sall require betuix the dait heirof and the first day of Maij nixttocum And the said James Prymrois be thir presentis bindis and oblissis him his airis executouris and assignais to content pay and thankfullie delyver to the said George his airis executouris and assignais the soume of fyve thousand merkis usuale money of this realme of Scotland In name of tocher with the said Alisone his dochter And thair Immediatlie efter the compleiting of the said marriage Besyde and attour the abulzeamentis of the said Alisone In clethyng and Jewallis effering to hir degrie AND the said George bindis and oblissis him his airis executouris and assignais

that he sall Immediatlie efter the ressait of the forsaid sowme of fyve thousand merkis In tocher Joyne and eik thairto of his awin proper money the sowme of Tuentie thousand merkis money forsaid quhilk will mak in the haille the soume of tuentie fyve thousand merkis And sall than Imploy and lay the samyn haille soume of tuentie fyve thousand merkis upone land or annuelrent as maist commodiouslie may be had iffor infestment and sesing to be gevin of the saidis landis or annuelrentis to the said George and Alisone and langest levar of thame twa in conjunctie and to the airis than lauchfullie gottin or to be gottin betuix thame quhilkis failyeing to the said George his nerrast and lauchfull airis and assignais quhatsumever heretabillie AND that alwyse In full contentatioun and satisfactioun to the said Alisone of all conjunctie lyfrent or teirce quhilk the said Alisone may any wyse ask clame or haif of quhatsumever utheris the said Georges landis heretage conqueis or annuelrentis quhilkis he salhappin to conqueis In his lyfetye In cais of his deceis at the plesour of God befoir hir And how oft it salhappin the said soume of tuentie fyve thousand merkis or ony part thairof to be redemit and tane of land or annuelrent The said George be thir presentis bindis and oblissis him faythfullie his airis executouris and assignais now as than and than as now als oft and sa oft to Imploy and lay the samyn agane upone landis or annuelrentis For infestment and sesing to be gevin thairof to the saidis George and Alisone and langest levar of thame tua in conjunctie and to thair airis and assignais foirsaidit heretabillie Sua that the said Alisone sall never be prejudgit of hir conjunctie and lyfrent of the saidis landis and annuelrentis Nor the airis to be gottin betuix the said George and the said Alisone sall never be prijudgit anent thair successioun to the heretabill rycht thairof And for observing and fulfilling of all and sindrie the premissis Ather of the saidis parteis bindis and obleissis thame faythfullie thair airis executouris and assignais to utheris in the surest forme of obligatioun that can be done by sic Na remeid nor exceptioun of law quhatsumever to be proponit nor allegit in the contrar Renunceand the samyn for thame and thair foirsaidis for now and ever be thir presentis And for the mair securitie the saidis parteis ar content and consentis that this contract be insert and registrat in the bukis of counsale And Decernit to haif the strenth of ane act and decret of the Lordis thairof And that letters and executoriallis be direct thairupon In forme as effeiris And for acting and registering heir- of they be thir presentis mak and constitute
Thair undouttit and Irrevocable Procuratouris conjunctlie and se-

verallie *Promitten de rato &c* In Witnes of the quhilk thing (writin be Daniell Melvill seruitour to Adam Lawte Writer in his writting buith in Edinburgh) The saidis parteis hes subscriyvit thir presentis with thair handis day yeir and place forsaidis Befoir thir witnessis George Herreot elder father to the said George Archibald Prymrois brother to the said James Adame Lawte Writer and Johne Lawte his brother with utheris dyvers

GEORGE HERIOTE yonger
 ALESONE PRYMROIS
 JAMES PRYMROIS w^t my hand
 GEORGE HEIREOT Elder wytnes
 ADAME LAWTE witnes
 JOHNE LAWTE witnes
 AR. PRYMROIS Witnes

No. III.

GEORGE HERIOT'S APPOINTMENT AS GOLDSMITH TO THE
 QUEEN, BY LETTERS UNDER THE PRIVY SEAL.

July 17, 1597.

JAMES be the grace of God King of Scottis. TO all and sindrieoure leigis and subditis quhome it effeirs [To] quhais knowledge thiroure letteris salcum greiting WIT YE Us andoure derrest spous Anna be the same grace of God Quene of Scottis To have maid and constitute and by the tennoure of thiroure letteris makis and constitutesoure louit George Heriot younger goldsmith burges ofoure burgh of Edinburgh Ordinar Goldsmith tooure said derrest spous And gevis to him the office thairof for all the dayis of his life With all feis dewteis and casualiteis proper and dew to the said office and quhilkis ony utheris quha occupyit the said place and office bruikit and possesit of befoir. WITH POWER to the said George during his liffetime to use and exerce the said office in all liberteis and privilegis thairof and to intromet with and uplift the feis and dewteis thairof usit and wount. GEVIN underoure privie Seill at Dumfermling the sevintene day of Julij the yeir of God Im Vc fourescore sevintene yeiris and of our Reigne the threttie year.

Per signaturam manibus S. D. N. Regis ac Regine necnon

manibus Dominorum presidentis Collegij Justicie The-
saurarij Aduocatj Rectoris de Eglisam et magistri
Elemozinarij dicti domini Regis dominorum commis-
sionariorum sueque Maiestatis Scaccarij auditorum
subscript. &c.

*Litera Georgij Heriot
Auri Fabri, &c.*

[L. S.]

No. IV.

GEORGE HERIOT'S APPOINTMENT AS HIS MAJESTY'S
JEWELLER, AND HER MAJESTY'S GOLDSMITH.

April 4, 1601.

Ane Leter maid makand mentioun That our Souerane Lord and
Lady remembering the gude service done to thair Majesties be
George Heriote younger goldsmith burges of Edinburgh and how
that he is maist able and qualifiet to discharge the services under-
writtin to thair Majesties honour and contentment quherin he hes
alreddy gevin thair hienes ane guid prufe Thairfore makand and
constituand the said George Heriote during all the dayis of his
lyftyme Jewaller to his Majestie and Goldsmith to hir Majestie
and gevand to him the offices thairof with all and sindrie privilegis
preheminecis fies and dewties appertening and belanging thairun-
to With power to the said George during his lifetyme to use and
exerce the saidis offices in all the liberties and priviledges thairof
and to uptak the fies and dewties belanging thairunto sicklyk and
als frielie and ample in all conditionis as anie utheris quha hes
possessit and brukit the saidis placis under thair Majesties predi-
cessouris quhatsumevir of gude memorie Commanding heirby thair
Majesties Officiaris to quhais office and charge the payment of the
saidis feyis apperteneth to mak guid and thankfull payment to the
said George of the ordiner fie dew and propir to the saidis offices
at the termes of payment thairof useit and wount quhilk salbe
thankfullie allowit to thame in thair comptis &c. At Halierudhous
the feird day of Apryll the year of God Im VI^c ane yeiris

[REG. SEC. SIG. lxxiii, 239.]

No. V.

GEORGE HERIOT'S DISPOSITION AND ASSIGNATION OF HIS
PROPERTY TO THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

Dated September 3, 1623, and Registered January 2, 1624.

BE IT KEND Till all men Be thir present Letters Me George Heriott Jewellour to his Majestie Forsamekill as ther ar divers persones within the Realme of Scotland restand awand and adettit to me dyvers and syndrie great somes of money Quhairoff being movit be the zeale of pietie and charitie I am of deliberat mynd and intentione to mak provisione in maner following Thairfore and for dyvers great and weightie caussis and considerationes mowinge me To haue maid constitut and ordanit Lykeas I be the tennour heiroff makis and constitutis The Provest Baillies and Counsale of the Burghe of Edinburgh representing the hail bodie of the samyne Burghe and ther successouris To the effect and upon the conditions provisions limitations and restrictions respective underwritten My Verie lawfull undoutit and irrevocable donatouris cessioneris and assigneys In and to all and hail the some of Two thowsand merkis sterling extending to twentie fower thowsand merkis scottis money as principall some adettit to me be Patrick Black of Largo and Geighen his spous as principallis William Geichen and Patrik merchandis burgessis of Edinburgh as cautioneris and soverties conjunctlie and severallie for them to that effect Togider with ane yeirlie annuel-rent of Two thowsand foure hundreth merkis scotis monie yeirlie to be upliftit therfoir furth of all and hail the Landis and Barronie of Largo with tour fortalice maner plaice houssis biggings yairdis orchairdis milnes woodis fischings alsweill salmond fisches as utheris port and utheris with all and sindrie partis pendicles and pertinentis of the samyne lyand within the schirefdome of Fyffe within the said realme at the termes of Whitsonday and Mertimes equalie And that of all yeires and termes bypast restand awand unpayet And sicklyke yeirlie and termelie in tyme cominge during the non redemption therof alsweill nocht infest as infest in the samyne Conforme to the contract of Alienatione and securities maid theranent And in and to all and syndrie claussis and articles of the samyne hail effect tenour and contentis theroff As the samyne beiris And sicklyke In and to the some of Three thowsand thre hundreth sevine poundis adettit and restand awand unpayd to me be James

Marquise of Hamilton &c and certaine his nobill and honorable friendis as cautioneris conforme to the contract maid and subscrivit betwixt the said noble Marquise and me At Greinewiche in England And be the said Marquise his cautioneris in Scotland thereafter beiring to be subscrivit be us the said principall party contracteris At Greinwich the fyftein day of June last bypast 1^m VI^c Twentie thre yeiris And In and to all and sindrie pointis claussis and Articles of the samyn contract and hail securities theranent Alsueill for payment of the said principall somes as Interest with the annuelrent and interest theroff and otheris whatsomever theranent As the samyne beiris And lykways in and to the band and letters obligatouris maid and grantit to me heritable for Infeftment heritabill to be given and grantit to me of all and hail an annuelrent of fyve thowsand foure hundrith merkis usuall money of Scotland at Whitsonday and Mertimes equalie To be yeirlie upliftit furth of all and sindrye the landis of Dischflat Medoflat and fyve milnes callet the Canonmilnes milne landis astrictit and uther multouris with houssis bigings yairdis and suckin of the samyne And als furth of the Milne callit the New Milne with the Milne landis and uthers lands and aikers pertening therto multouris suckin and ther pertinentis And furth of the walkmilne landis and Battell insche or ony part therof with the pertinentis all lyand within the Barronie and regalitie of Brochtone and schirefdome of Edinburgh pertening heritable to Sir William Ballanden of Broghtone And wodset to me heritabillie be the said Sir William and his Curatouris and Dame Elizabeth Kerr Ladie Broghtone his mother for all right and Intereis in hir persone for the some of Thriescoir thowsand merkis scottis monie realie payed be me to the said Sir William Ballenden And to mak payment of the samyne annuelrent yeirlie and termlic during the non redemption alsweill not infest as infest And of the samyne principall some upon threescoir days warning Beginand the first termes payment at the terme of Mertimes 1^m VI^c twentie three yeiris Lyke As to that effect the said Sir William Ballenden of Broghton with consent of his curatouris and the said Dame Elizabeth Ker for all hir ryght and Interes (as principallis) And Robert Earle of Roxburgh Walter Earle of Buccleuch Alexander Earle of Linlithgow Adam Bischope of Dunblane and Johne Ballenden of Fluris as Cautionaris and soverties for thame conjunctle and severalle ar expreslie bund and oblist for implement and fullfilling of the samyne letters obligatouris As the samyne of the dait the fyft and six dayes of Junij last bypast beiris And als in and to the

samyne principall some of thriescoir thowsand merkis scotis money Claus and provisiōne of premonitiōne and requisitiōne liquidat Interest and expensses mentionat in the samyne letters obligatouris hail effect tennouris and contentis thereof with all that hes followed or may follow therupon And lykways in and to the band and lettirs obligatouris maid and grantit be Robert Earle of Nythisdail as principall, Johne Lord Hay of Yester Sir George Elphinstoune of Blythswod Sir Johne Maxwell of Nether Pollok Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood and Hew Wallace of Craigie as Cautionaris and soverties for the said Robert Earle of Nidisdail of the dait the fourtein day of June last bypast Beirand wedset of ane annuelrent of Two thousand fower hundreth poundis scottis money furth of the landis and Barronie of Mernes Dripps and Nether Pollock and utheris therin mentionat with the pertinentis for the some of Twentie foure thowsand poundis realie payed be me to the said Robert Earle of Nythsdail And obleissand the said principall and Cationeris to infest me duellie and heritable in the samyne annuelrent and to mak yeirle payment theroff at Whitsonday and Mertimes equalie during the samyne wedsett Beginand the first termes payment at Mertimes nixt And that alsweill not infest as infest Togider with the said principall some of Two thousand foure hundreth poundis upon premonitiōne in maner therin contenit And in and to the samyne principall some and annuelrent liquidat interes and expensses hail effect tenour and contentis of the samyne band efter the forme and tennour theroff in all pointis as the samyne at lenth beiris And in lyk maner In and to the band and letters obligateurs maid and grantit be George Earle of Enzie Lord Gordon &c as principall and Sir Robert Gordon brother to the Earle of Sutherland and George Abercrombie servitour to the said Earle of Enzie his Cautioneris conjunctlie and severallie ffor payment to me of Two hundreth pound sterling at ane certaine terme of lang tyme bypast with liquidat interes and ordinarie proffit or annuelrent thereof And to the samyne principall some and annuelrent hail effect tenour and contentis theroff Togider with ane uther band and letters obligatouris maid be the said George Earle of Enzie as principall and the said George Abercrombie his cautioner of the dait the seaventein day of Julij last bypast oblissing thame conjunctlie and severallie for payment to me of fyve thowsand sevin hundred threescoir poundis scottis monie upon the elevint day of June Im VIe twentie foure yeiris nixtocum And liquidat interes incaise of failyie Togider with ten merkis scottis money as ordinar annuelrent for ilk hundreth merkis yeirle and termelie thereafter alsweill not in-

feft as infeft thairintill And in and to the samyne principall some annuelrent and Intereis haill effect tennour and contentis theroff as the same beiris As alswa in and to the band and letters obligatours maid and grantit be the said Walter Lord Bucclewch for payment to me of the some of Sex hundreth and fiftie poundis sterling upon the elevint day of November Im VIc Twentie two yeiris with liquidat interes and ordinar annuelrent of ten merkis for ilk hundreth merkis And in and to the samyne principall some interes and annuelrent haill effect tennour and contentis of the samyn band And right swa the said Johne Lord Hay of Yester and Mr William Haige his servitour as cautionar for him being oblist in payment to me of fower hundreth fourescoir and ane poundis sterling at the first day of June last by past as terme of payment theroff with liquidat Interes and ten merkis annuelrent for Ilk hundreth merkis of the samyne conforme to the said band of the dait the Twentie day of September Im VIc Twentie twa I have assignitt and transferit in favouris of my saidis Cessionaris and ther successouris the samyne somis of money principall and interes with the samyne annuelrent and band haill effect tenour and contentis therof as the samyne beiris Extending in the haill the forsaidis principall somes being altogidir comptit and calculat togider To the some of
sterling or English money and to the some of
Scottis money And the bygane annuelrents
respective restand awand wnpayed extending to the some of

sterling money And to the some of

scottis money *Salvo justo calculo* ¹ And that to be intronettit with uplifted ressaut collectit gaderit and recoverit be the said Provost Baillies and Counsall for the tyme and thair successouris upon the expenssis and chargis alwayes of the selff And to be Imployit and bestowit for payment and satisfacione of the particular somes of money respective underwritten To the particular persones my friendis Ilkane of them for ther owne partis respective in manner under mentionat compleitlie and fullie but any defalcation or abaitment ather of the chaarges or expenssis of collecting and ingadering of the samyn or utherways And that of the first and rediest of all and haill the somes of money respective above mentionat And upon that conditione and provisione allanerlie and no utherways Quhilk being first done And the remanent uther conditions and provisions respective underwritten being thairwith alswa effectallie accomplisit observed and fullfilled The whole residue and remanent of the samyn somes contenit in the saidis bandis

¹[Errors excepted.]

contractis and securities respective above mentionat to be employed and bestowit upon the pios holie and religious uses underwritten upon the expenssis and chargis alwayes off the said remanent somes Quhairoff I appoint and ordayne be thir presentis the said Provest Baillies and Counsale of the forsaid burghe of Edinburgh and thair successouris (in that case) To be my faithfull and most trustie fide-commissionaris and intrustit friendis Quhairanent I mynd Godwilling To be moir speciall in my Letter Will or in writt apart theranent Giveand grantand and committand to the saids Prowest Baillies and Counsale for the tyme and their successouris my verie full frie plaine power expres bidding mandement and charge To intromett with reseave uplift collect gadder and recover all and syndrie the forsaidis somes of money principall and annuelrents of all yeirs and termes by past restand awand unpayit and yeirlye and termelie in [tyme] coming during the forsaidis wadsetts and none redemptiōne thairroff in maner and to the speciall and particular uses respective underwritten Acquittances and dischargis to give therupon to that effect And give neid beis To call and persue therfore premonitions and requisitions to mak conforme to the said contractes letters obligatouris bandis wadsettes securities premonitions and requisitions to mak conforme therto Ordouris of Redemptiōne and executione therupon to use Renunciations and grantis of redemptions to make And to doe all things theranent quhilkis as I might do theranent befor the making of thir presentis Surrogatand and substituand the saids Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh for the tyme and thair successouris in my full right and title theranent alluterlie Turnand and Transferrand fra me my aires and all utheris my assignes all right title of right clame Interest propertie and possessioun Quhilk I haue had or any wayes may haue In and to all and syndrie the forsaidis somes of money principall annuelrents and interes haill securities theranent full effect tenour and contentis theroff with all that hes followit or may follow therupon To and in favouris of the said Provest and Baillies of Edinburgh and ther successouris for the tyme My only Cessionaris and assignays foirsaidis And sall delyver to thame all writtis and evidentis maid theranent to be registrat in the bukis of counsale of the said kingdome for the mutuall securitie alsweill of the saidis Provest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh and ther successouris As of my speciall ffriendis efter specifiet to the effect under mentionat And under the expres conditions provisions limitations and restrictions underwritten and no utherways Lykas for thair better securitie theranent In that case and upon the samyne conditions and provi-

sions respective abone and under mentionat I Bind and oblis me my airis alsweill of lyne Maill Tailzie as provisione and successouris whatsomever deulie and sufficientlie to infest and sease the saidis Prowest Baillies and Counsale and thir successouris for the tyme perpetualie Representing the whole bodie and universitie of the said Burgh of Edinburgh In all and hail the forsaidis annuelrentis in maner to the effect and under conditions abone and under expressitt And sall cause thame be sufficientlie infest thairintill To be haldin of the superiouris and annaliaris thair off or of ther lawfull and Immediat Superiouris of the samyne in maner contenit in the bandis contractis and securities theranent sicklyke and als freilie as I or my airis respective abovementionat haldis or may hauld the samyne ourselfis And shall warrand the samyne fra our awin proper factis and deidis allanerlie done or to be done in the contrair And shall never cum ther aganis directlie nor indirectlie in Judgement nor outwith And for ther farthir securitie Now as then and then as now Be thir presentis Makis Constitutis and Ordanis

And ilkane

of them conjunctlie and severalie my verrie lawfull undoutit and irrevocable Procuratouris Actouris factouris and speciall erand beiraris to the effect underwritten With full power to them or ony of thame To compeir befor the said Superioris respective whatsomever day or dayes plaice or plaicis And thair for ws in our names the foirsaidis infestments respective being past and exped To resign Renounce surrendour and upgiff all and syndrie the foirnमित annuelrents in the hands of the samyne superioris respective Togidir with all right title and interes therto ffor new infestment to be gevin to the saidis Prowest Baillies and Counsale and ther successouris and in ther favouris perpetualie Lyke as I be thir presentis Resignes Renuncis surrenders and wpgiffs in the hand of the samyne superiouris respective in maner and to the effect above writtin under conditions and provisions above and under mentionat Now as gif the forsaidis infestments wer alredie exped and then as now Actis instrumentis and documentis to ask raise and uplift therupon And to doe all things theranent Quhilkis I might do myself give I wer present in proper persone Albeit the samyne might requyre ane mair speciall mandat *Promitten. de rato* &c Provyding alwayes That the forsaidis annuelrentis bandis contractis infestmentis and securities theranent ar and shalbe redemable ffra the saidis Provest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh and ther successouris be all and syndrie the fornमित persons analiaris and wodsetteris theroff conforme to the provisions and conditions therin contenit in all poyntis

sicklyke and als frielie as the samyne ar or wer redeimable fra me and my airis or successouris befor the making of thir presentis And Lykewayes Providing that how oft what tyme or whensoever the samyne annuelrentis or wodsett shalbe redemit fra the said Provest Baillies and Counsale and ther successouris be payment of the principall somes So oft shall the samyn principall somes be off new imployit and bestowit be thame to the pios holie and religious uses to be set down be me thairanent ather apart or in my Letter will be to be maid concerning the same The particular persons my friendis and nier kinsfolkis respective efter specifiet being always first and befor all deulie satisfet and payit off the somes of moneys respective undermentionatt Appunctit assignit and dew to be payit to thame off the first and rediest of the samyn somes According to the rait and proportione respective following whoilie and fullie but ony abaitment or defalcatione as said is in maner under providit and devydit alluterlie And upon the samyn conditione and provisione and utheris undermentionat allanerlie and no utherways Upon the quhilkis provisions and conditions respective The fairsaid assignatione dispositione band of Infeftment and resignatione Is expreslie maid and grantit be me To the said Prowest Baillies and Counsale and ther successouris off all and sindrie the foirnamit somes of money wodsettis and annuelrentis bandis contractis and uthers securities thairanent in maner above and under expremit And for payment and satisfacione of the speciall somes of money respective underwritin to my particular freindis and kinsfolkis respective following Quhairoff I will and ordane thame to be duellie and thankfullie satisfet and payit in maner following first and befor all of the rediest of all and sindrie the foirnamit somes be the saidis Prowest Baillies and Counsell of Edinburgh and ther successouris for the tyme as follows That is to saye To Margaret Heriott my sister germane spous to Robert Kincaid one hundreth pound sterling of English money In name of Annuitie and yeirlie dewtie to be payit to hir during hir lyftyme ffor hir mentenance and interteinment And efter hir deceas the ane half of the samyne annuitie extending to fiftie pounds sterling To be imployit and bestowit be the saidis Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh and ther successouris upon the pios work undermentionat And to accresce thairto fra thence furthe And the other some of fiftie poundis sterling of the samyne Annuitie To be payed yeirlie to the said Robert Kincaide as annuitie to him during his lyftyme allanerlie In case he shall happen to survive the said Margaret Heriott his spous at the pleasour of God and no uther-

wayes, And the saidis Annuities to be payit at the termes usuall off Whitsondaye and Mertimes yeirlie, And efter the deceas of the said Robert Kincaid The samyn annuitie of fiftie poundis sterling dew to be payet to him efter the deceas of the said Margaret Heriott his spous To accresce alswa to the said pios work to compleit the said haill annuitie of ane hundreth poundes sterling As alswa To Maister William Scott Doctor of Physick sone to the said Margaret One thowsand pounds Sterling lawfull money of England To George Scott merchand burges of the said burgh of Edinburgh his brother germaine Eight hundred pounds lyke English money To Jonet Scott ther sister spous to George Scot Skipper in Leith fflowerscoir pounds sterling of annuitie and yeirlie rent and dewtie during the lyftyme of the said Jonet Scott for ther maintenance And efter her deceas the one equall half thairoff extending to fowertie pound sterling to accresce to the same pios work underwritten And to the yeirlie rentis theroff And the other fowertie pounds sterling yeirlie dewtie to be payit efter hir deceas to the said George Scott during his lyftyme In case he shall happen to survive the said Jonet Scott his spous And efter the deceas of baith the saidis George Scott and Jonet Scott the said haill some of fower scoir poundis Annuitie and yeirlie dewtie To accresce to the pios work following and rentis therof fra thence furth for ever And ordains the foirsaid some of one thowsand pound sterling apunctit to be payit to the said Mr William Scott and the said some of eight hundrith pounds Sterling appointit to be payit to the said George Scott merchand his brother To be fullie and compleitlie satisfiet and payit to thame and ilkane of them respective ther aires and assignes whatsomever but ony abaitment or defalcation as followis haill and togidder in ane some To everie ane of the saidis twa brether respective for ther own pairtis off the first and rediest of all and haill the fornमित somes principall interes and annuelrentis assignit and disponit in maner foirsaid And sicklyke to the Child or Children of the said Jonet Scott beand alyve the tyme of hir deceas ther airis and assignes equallie to be distribut amangs them Eight hundreth pounds Sterling And to be bestowit and Imployit profitablie to ther use haill and togidder in ane some But ony abaitment or defalcatione as is above and under mentionat And lykwayes to Margaret Scott my Neace spous to Alexander Ramsaye merchand burges of the Burghe of Edinburgh and to hir said spous for his Interes The some of one thowsand pounds sterling money to be imployit and bestowit profitablie upon landis for annuelrent to the chyld or children procreat or to be procreat of hir

bodie whatsoever thair airis and assignes To be equalie distribut amangs them Reservand alwayes the lyfrent use of the samyne annuelrent to the said Alexander Ramsaye and Margaret Scott the langer of them twa during ther lyftymes respective And lykways to Marie Kincaid my Neace spous to Lodowick Keir hir airis and assignes all and haille the some of Eight hundreth pounds Sterling To be imployit and bestowit upon land for annuelrent to the chyld or children procreat or to be procreat of hir bodie thair aires and assigneys heretable to be equalie distribut amangs them Reservand alwayes the lyfrent use of the samyne annuitie and annuelrent to the said Marie Kincaid and spous the langer liver of them twa during ther lyftymes respective The whilkis all and sindrie the somes of money above mentionat I will and ordanis be thir presentis to be fullie and compleitlie satisfiet and payit in maner abonewritten But ony abaitment or defalcatione ather of the chargis and expensis of collecting and ingadering of the samyne or utherwayes And that of the first and rediest of all and haille the somes of money respective above specifit assignit and disponit as said is And the principall somes Immediatlie abone expremitt to be first and befoir all whollie and fullie satisfiet and payit to my particular freindis respective abone mentionat thair airis and assignays in maner respective abone specifit And the forsaidis annuities and yearelie dewties to be annurle and successivelie payit as said is According to the particular provisions and conditions respective foirsaidis IT is alwayes specialie providit That the forsaid particular somes of money being compleitlie satisfiet and payed to my saidis freindis and kinsfolkis in maner respective and particularlie abonespecifit Or yet thir presentis being allowit and acceptit be the seidis Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh and ther successours for the tyme ar and salbe in full contentatione and satisfactione of all and whatsoever uther somes of money bandis conditions dettis and legacies quhilk the said particular persons my freinds or ather of them thair aires or successouris may ask or clame of me ony maner of way my aires executouris or assigneys ather be band promeis legacie parlage Letter Will or Testament maid or to be maid be me whatsoever And forsamekle as I intend be Goddis grace In the zeale off pietie To found and Erect ane publick pios and charitable worke within the said Burghe of Edinburgh To the glorie of God ffor the publict weill and ornament of the said Burghe of Edinburgh And for the honour and dew regaird Quhilk I have and beeres to my native soyle and mother Citie of Edinburgh foirsaid And In Imitatione of the publict pios and religious work

foundat within the Citie of London callit Chrystis Hospitall thair
 To be callit in all tyme coming Hospital and Semi-
 narie of Orphans for educatione nursing and upbringing of Youth
 being puir Orphans and fatherles childrene of decayit Burgesses
 and freemen of the said Burgh destitut and left without meanes
 To such competent number as the means and mentenance allowit
 thairupon are able to afforde Quhair they may have some reason-
 able allowance for their mentenance of food ludging and rayment
 within the samyn Hospitall and Seminarie And ther to be keipte
 at holie and pios exercise or at the Grammar Schole of the said
 Burgh as the Prowest Baillies and Counsale of the said Burgh for
 the tyme shall think expedient aye and whill thai be full fyfteine
 yeiris of age competent At quhilk tyme they may be [set] furth in
 prentischips to learne some honest trade or occupatione or uther-
 ways send to Colledgis or Universities to the scholes according to
 their capacities and conforme to the rule and ordour to be at more
 at large set downe and expressit to me ather apart or in my Letter
 Will and Testament thairanent Thairfore and for the better expe-
 ditione of the said publick and pios work To haif foundat and mort-
 ifiet and be thir presentis foundis and mortifies the hail remanent
 rest and residue of all and sindrie the foirsaid somes of money In-
 teres and annuelrents to the said pios worke And to the Erecting
 building and expeding thairoff The particular somes of money re-
 spective above mentionat principall and annuities being always
 first and befoir all preceaslie satisfiet and payit to my saidis parti-
 cular friendis in maner respective abonementionat (And upon that
 provisione and conditione allanerlie and noe utherwayes) And be thir
 presentis Willis and ordanis the saidis Provest Baillies and Coun-
 sale of Edinburgh and ther successouris To procure expede and per-
 fit the samyne fundatione and Mortificatione in all and sindrie
 poyntis claussis and articles thairoff Togidir with the Chartouris
 Infetments and Confirmatione of fundatione and mortificatione and
 institution therupon And to purches procure and obtaine the
 samyne deulie and lawfullie authorisite with his Majesties Charter
 of Confirmatione in dew and ample forme as effeiris and accordis
 of the law In the quhilk fundatione mortifications and securities
 theranent It is and shalbe expreslie providit That I my airis-male
 and successouris sall remaine and continue due and lawfull Patrons
 of the samyne Foundatione Mortificatione and Institutione And
 the said Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh for the tyme
 and ther successours (in whose favouris the samyne is fundat doted
 and mortified) dew and lawful Administratours Directours Guyders

Governours and Rewlers of the samyn pios and publict Institutione And that my freindis and kinsfolkis shalbe first preferred as occasion presentis And the said foundatione mortificatione infestmentis and utheris evidentis with the confirmation of the samyne To remaine as common and publict evidentis to the saids Prowest Bailies and Counsale of Edinburgh and ther successouris on the ane parte And to me my airis male and successouris one the uther parte in all tyme coming perpetuallie As undoubtit and lawfull Patrons theirowf abone mentionat And to the effect the forsaid publict pios and charitable work may the mair convenientlie and accommodatlie proceed conforme to the said fundatione and institutione and the samyne fundatione mortificatione and institutione may receive the greater authoritie And my saidis speciall freindis fullie satisfiet and payit of the particular somes of money respective abovementionat In maner afoir rehearsed And the haill effect tenour and contentis of thir presentis may be duellie observit keipit and fulfillit in all punctis I be thir presentis Nominates the most reverend father in God Johne Archbishope of St Androes within the said kingdom of Scotland and his successouris for the tyme Sir George Hay of Kinfaunis knyght Chancelour of the samyn realme And the Chancelour theroff for the tyme Johne Earle of Mar Lord Areskin and Gareoch highe Thesaurer and the Thesaurers for the tyme Thomas Earle of Melros Lord Byris Barnebowgall and Binnie President of the Colledge of Justice and Secretar of the samyn realme and the Presidentis of the samyn Colledge of Justice for the tyme Sir William Oliphant of Newton Knyght Advocat to his Majestie And his Majesties Advocats for the tyme And my Executors to be nominat be me for executing my will in my affairis within the said Realme of Scotland or sa many of the samyn executouris as shall happen to be alyve for the tyme And the Ministeris and ordinar preachours of the said Burgh of Edinburgh for the tyme To be oversiearis inspectouris and visitouris of the samyn pios work fundatione institutione and mortification And to the passing expeding and perfyting thairof And for administratione and using of the samyne And for fulfilling and accomplishing of thir presentis in all poyntis And ordanis the Patrone as specialie interest To concur with thame to that effect Providing alswa That ony two or three of the saidis fyve persons first nominat togidder with the Patrone or his Commissioner being within the said Realme of Scotland for the tyme shall have power alswa to visit and oversie in maner forsaid Incaise the remanent persons can not be commodiouslie convenit to that effect at all tymes convenient Most humble Intreating the said most Reverend father and his successours

Archbishops of St Andros and the saidis verie noble and honorable Lordis Chanceler Thesaurer President Advocat present and being for the tyme my saidis Executouris for my affairis in Scotland And the said venerable Ministrie of Edinburgh present and thereafter to be and utheris abonementionat In thair tender and zealous affections to all pios and charitable workis To haif speciall regaird and cair To settill oversie and mantaine the said work fundatione institution and mortificatione Exspeding and using theroff And the said Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh now and for the tyme to exsped performe and perfyet sayme to the publict weill and ornament of the said Burghe and Realme and Seminarie of vertue within the sayme Efter the forme and tennour thairof in all punctis Quhairby others zelous and pios persons may be the better encouragit to prosecute the lyke charitable workis Providing always That give the saidis Prowest and Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh or thair successouris shall failyie (as God forbid) in performing and fulfilling of the premisses or ony part theroff Then and in that caise They shall loose and Amit all and whatsomever benefit and commoditie of thir presentis *ipso facto* And the foirsaid assignatione dispositione maid and grantit to thame Togider with the said fundatione mortificatione and institutione in thair favouris and off the said Burghe of Edinburgh Is and shalbe in that caise void in the selff null in the selff and of nane avail force nor effect Even lyk as the samyne had never beene maid nor grantit But ony farther process or declaratour of law And the hail donations somes of money And all uther benefit and commoditie of the samyne Alswell principall somes annuelrent as interest To returne and revert to my neirest and lawfull airis mail whatsomever And to be Employit and bestowit be thame be the sight and advise of my saidis executouris off my affairis in Scotland or maist parte of thame being alyve for the tyme And the saidis fyve first nominat honorable oversieris or maist parte of them or ther successouris beand alyve for the tyme upon such pios holie and religious uses as they shall think expedient in any other boundis and partis of the said realme of Scotland Excludand always the said Burghe of Edinburgh Prowest Baillies Counsale and all uther memberis thairoff from all benefite and commoditie of the samyne in all tyme coming fra thyne furth for ever IT is alswa Provided That if the foirnamed persons my freindis shall not be weill and thankfullie payit of the somes of money respective and particularlie abone mentionat in maner abonewrittin dewlie and in dew tyme That the use and annuelrent of the samyne somes respective *pro rato* shalbe thankfullie payit to them and ilkane of thame respective therwith

extending to ten for the hundreth That they be nought frustrat be delaye of tyme According to my good mynd and meaning ther-
 anent alluterlie And for erecting and building of the said Hospitall,
 boundis ground and seat theroff I haue given grantit and disponit
 fundat and mortifiet to the said Hospitall and pios work And be
 the tennour heiroff gives grantis disponis foundis and mortifies
 thairto All and haill theis my great tenements of landis biggit and
 wast with yairdis and pertinentis sometyme pertening to Alexan-
 der Hunter merchand burges of Edinburgh and Scott in
 the Deane besyd the samyne Burghe lyand on the south side of
 the King his highe streit thairoff Betwixt the Cloise or Wenall
 callit Grays Cloise or Coyne hous Cloise at the East The wynd or
 Wenell callit Todrigs wynd at the west The lands of
 at the north and the said Coyne hous Cloise at the south with the
 pertinentis as the samyn lysis in lenth and breadth be all right mer-
 chis and devysis with all and sindrie privilegis liberties easments
 and commodities pertening therto And to remaine with the said
 Hospitall and foundat persons Together with all and syndrie
 maillis profitis and dewties of the samyne And to that effect Be
 thir presentis Makis constitutis and ordaynes

And ilk ane of them conjunctlie
 and severallie my verie lawfull undoutit and irrevocable Pro^{rs} Ac-
 touris factouris and speciall earand beiraris to the effect underwrit-
 tin With power to thame or ony of thame as said is To compeir
 befor the said Provest and Baillies of Edinburgh or ther succes-
 souris for the tyme whatsomever day or dayes place or places And
 ther for me and in my name To resigne renounce surrendour and
 upgiff in the handis of the said Provest and Baillies of Edinburgh
 my undoutit and lawfull Superiouris of the samyne All and haill
 the forsaidis landis and tenementis biggit and waste with yardis
 and pertinentis Together with ane great waist boundis lying up on
 the east syde off the saidis Grays Clois where ther stands an heath-
 er stack belonging to the baikhous neir and ewois to the samyne
 bounds thair with all title of right Interes propertie and possessione
 quhilk I have had or ony ways maye have or acclame therto *ad per-
 petuam remanentiam* Lyk as I be thir presentis (upon the condi-
 tions and provisions forsaid allanerlie and no utherways) Resignes
 in that cause Renunes Surrenders and upgiffis To and in the
 handis of the Prowest and Baillies of Edinburgh *ad perpetuam rema-
 nentiam* as said is All and haill my saidis greate tenements of land
 biggit and wast with yairdis and pertinentis liand as said is Acts
 instrumentis and documents to ask rais and uplift therupon And

to doe all things theranent quhilk I might do myselff give I were present in proper persone, Albeit the samyne might requyre ane mair special mandat, *Promitten. de rato &c.* And shall deliver the haille writtis and evidentis of the samyn landis and tenementis with yardis pertinentis and utheris abonementionat maid and grantit to me and my predicessouris theranent so many at leist as I have or may acqyre of the samyne And be thir presentis bindis and oblissis me and my aires alsweill of lyne maill tailye as provisione and successouris whatsomever To warrand the forsaid Dispositione of the samyne Tenementis biggit and waist with yardis and pertinentis and utheris ffra our awin propir factis and deidis done or to be done in the contrair And shall never cum theraganis directlie nor indirectlie in Judgment nor without Provyding alwayes That all and sindrie the conditions and provisions respective abonementionat be dewlie observed keipit and fulfillit to me my saidis particular friendis our airis and successouris in maner abonementionat And no utherways Be the saidis Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh and thair successouris And utherwayes thir presentis to be null and of nane availl force nor effect in maner afoir rehearsit alluterlie And for the mair securitie I am content and consentis That thir presentis be insert and registrat in the buikis of Counsale of the said kingdome of Scotland *ad futuram rei memoriam* with all neidfull executione to follow therupoun in forme as effeiris And to that effect constitutes Maisteris

conjunctlie and severallie my lawfull Provs
Promitten. de rato In witness whairoff (written in the bodie be William Adamsone sone lawfull to Walter Adamsone Burges of Edinburgh) I have sealed and subscriyvit thir presentis with my hand and delyvered the samyne to Walter Adamsone burges of Edinburgh In name and behalff of the saidis Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh and my saidis particuler friendis At the Strand neir Londone The third day of September one thousand six hundrethe tentye and three years Beffor the wittness wnder subscriyvand The dait wheroff is insert with myne owne hand

GEO: HERIOTE

THO VOLSEN witnes

WILL: ADAMSONE witnes

WALTER ADAMSOUN witnes

RO: JOHNSTONE Witnes

No. VI.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE HERIOT.

December 10, 1623.

THE TESTAMENT TESTAMENTAR AND INVENTAR of the Guidis geir sowmes of money and dettis pertening to vmquhile the rycht honorabill and discreit man GEORGE HERIOT¹ scotismane of the parrochine of Sanct Mairteine in the feildis in the cuntrie of Middilsex in Ingland Jeweler to the Kingis most excellent Maiestie the tyme of his deceis² quha deceist vpon the xij day of Februar the yeir of God 1624 yeiris faithfullie maid and gevin vp himself vpon the tent day of December 1623 yeiris and vpon the tuentie ane day of Januar respectiue the yeir of God foirsaid in sua far as concernis the nominatioun of Executouris Legacies and gevin vp be Robert Johnstoune of Londoune Gentleman William Terry of Londoune Goldsmith and Gedeoune de Lawne of Londoune Apothecar in sua far as concernis the Inventar of his guidis geir and dettis within the said kingdome of Scotland quhome he nominatis his onlie executouris in his Latter Will Testament and Codiciell vnderwrittine As the samyne of the daittis foirsaid is subscrivit with his hand and beirand his seill therto In presens of the witnessis vnderwrittin mair at lenth beiris.

IN THE FIRST the said umquhile the rycht honorabill George Heriot had the guidis geir sowmes of money and dettis of the awaill and pryces efter following pertening to him within the kingdom of Scotland the tyme of his deceis foirsaid viz. Thair was awin to the said vmquhile George Heriot be Mr Daid Heriot Advocat conforme to his band of the dait the day of Junij 1621 yeiris jclb scottis money—Item be Williame Schaw squyer to his Majesties bodie as principall and Sir Hew Mongomrie now Vicunt of

¹ This copy of the last Will and Testament of George Heriot, is taken from the Records of the Commissariat of Edinburgh. It is more correct than any which has hitherto been published, and is also preceded by curious notices never before printed. The next two supplemental documents are from the originals preserved in the Charter-Room of Heriot's Hospital.

² By Letters under the Privy Seal, July 17, 1597, he was appointed "Her Majesty's Goldsmith," lxi. 132; and on April 4, 1601, was again named "His Majesty's Jeweller and Her Majesty's Goldsmith," lxxiii, 239.

ijc lij lb scottis money as for the annuelrent of the sowme of j^m ijc lx lb scottis money restine of the yeiris of God 1622 and 1623 yeiris conforme to thair band of the dait the xix day of Apryle 1621 yeiris Item be Doctour Johne Craige Phisitiane to the Prince his hienes ijc merkis scottis for the annuelrent of the sowme of j^m merkis the yeiris of God 1621, 1622 & 1623 yeiris conforme to his band of the dait the first day of December 1619 yeiris—Item be George Heriot in Langnudrie xxiiij lb as for the annuelrent of jc xx lb of the yeiris of God 1622 & 1623 yeiris conforme to his band of the dait the thrid day of August 1621 yeiris—Item be vmquhile Mr James Primrois his airis and executouris Archibald Primrois and Sir David Murray conforme to their band vjc xxx lb scottis and in sterling money to the sowme of lij lb x s—Item be Mr James Lawtie Advocat ijc lb sterling money extending in scottis money to the sowme of iiiij^m ijc Item mair be him for the annuelrent of the foirsaid sowme iiijc xx lb scottis yeirlie and ilk yeir of the yeir of God Im VI^c auchtene 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, & 1624 yeiris, *Summa* of the said annuelrent in scottis money the saidis yeiris ijm ixc xl lb—Item be Sir Williame Ballandeine of Brochtoune ijm vjc merkis scottis as for the mertimes termes anuell of the yeir of God 1623 of the principall sowme contenit in his contract—Item be Robert erle of Nidisdail xijc lb scottis as for the mertimes termes anuelrent *in anno* 1623 yeiris of the principall sowme of ij^m lb sterling—Item be the Erle of Einzie the sowme of ijc lx lb scottis money as the mertimes termes anuelrent *in anno* 1622 and Whitsonday and mertimes termes *in anno* 1623 of the principall sowme of ijm iiijc lb scottis money conforme to his band—Item be the Erle Bacleuche vjc lxxx lb scottis money conforme to his band at the witsonday and mertimes termes anuelrent of the principall sowme of vij^m viijc lb.¹

Summa of the Inventar of dett—xij^m iiijc lxxxvj lb.

Na devisioun.

Quherof the Quot is componit for

¹ *Edr Secundo die Novembris* 1633 yeiris—Eik maid heirto as followes viz.—Thare was awin to the said defunct be ane noble and potent Erle John Erle of Annandale the sowme of vjc lb sterling money conforme to his double Ingleshe band of the dait the day of Im VI^c yeiris Item mair be his uthir double Inglish band ijc lb Sterling money of the dait the day of Im VI^c yeiris Item mair be the said noble Erle and Countesse of Annandale his spous to ane compt jc lxxxix lb xj s lawfull money foresaid extending in the hail to the sowme of ixc lxxxix lb xj s money forsaid And gevis and committis &c.

Followis the Deidis Legacie and Latter Will.

In Dei Nomine Amen. The tent day of December the yeir of God Im VI^c tuentie thrie yeiris and in the ane and tuentie yeir of the Rigne of our Sovereigne Lord King James be the Grace of God of Ingland France and Ireland Defender of the faith and of Scotland the fyftie sevine I GEORGE HERIOTT of Paroche of Sanct Martyne in the Feildis in the countie of Middilsix Jewellar to the Kingis most excellent Maiestie being waike of Bodie bot of guid and perfyte rememberence prais thairfoir I rander vnto the almichtie God Do make and ordaine this my last will and testament in maner and forme following THAT IS TO SAY first and principallie I do commend my saull into the handis of Almichtie God my Maker and Jesus Chryst his Sone my onlie Saviour and Redeimar in quhom and be the mereitis of quhois most glorius death and pretius bluid schedding my full trust is To have remissioun of all my sines and to be saivit And my bodie to be enterit into cristiane bureall at the descrettoone of my executouris heirin efter nameit And tutching that tallent of wardlie guidis and estait quhilk God has lent vnto me I give devise and bequaithe the same as followis viz. Inprimis I geive and bequaithe vnto the pure of the Paroche of Sanctmarteines ¹ afoirsaid the sowme of Ten pundis of lafull money of Ingland Item I give and bequaithe vnto the puire of the Frenche Church of Londoune the sowme of tuentie pundis of lyke money ² Item I give and bequaithe vnto my nice Francishet Heriot borne in Genua in Italie dochter of my deceist brother Patrike Heriot gif scho be alyve at the tyme of my deceis the sowme of V^c merkis of lyke money in lieu and for full satisfacioun of all rycht clame and demand quhatsumewer quhiche scho hes or may sall or can make vnto my landis tenementis hereditamentis guidis or estait in ony wayis or to ewerie or to ony part or partes of the samyne And incais scho be deid than I geive and bequaithe the said fyve hundreth merkis vnto suche lafull chyld or childreine as scho hes or salbe behind her To be equallie devydit amongis thame and to be disposit and securit for thair best benefeit vpon this conditione that scho sall vpon ressait thairof and her husband gif scho haue onie make suche lafull and sufficient relaice and

¹ Paid, by the Executors, March 26, 1625, to *Christopher Trowe*, for the poor of the parish of St Martin's.

² Paid to Florentin Tamtarier, and Seur des Watines, deacons of the French Congregation in London, May 11, 1624.—*Executors' Accounts.*

discharge for and concerning the premissis as in that behalf shall be counsellearnit be devysit and requyrit and that in case my said nice happine to die befor hir resait of the said portioune and that scho live na ischew behind hir than I geiv and bequaithe the said fyve hundreth merkis vnto the childreine of my sister Margaret Heriot now wyfe of Robert Kincaid or vnto the survivouris or surveivar of thame to be equallie devydit amongis thame And as concerning my said sister Margaret Heriot my nephewis Williame Scot and George Scot her tua sones and my neices Jonet Scott Margaret Scott and Marie Kincaid hir dochteris and thair husbandis and cheildreine I haue alreddie by deid or writting vnder my hand and seill daittit the thrid day of September last bypast maid and executed hir according to the maner of Scotland maid provisione for thame be assuring assining or conveying vnto thame severallie and respecteivelie certan annuities giftis and sowmes of money as thairby plainlie and at lairge apeireth Item I geive and bequethe vnto my half brother James Heriot the sowme of iij^m lb of lyke money quiche I will and direct salbe payed and satisfait vnto him in forme following viz. fyve hundreth pundis thairof in money within ane monethe next efter my deceis and the vther fyfteine hundreth pundis in Jewellis such as I tred in to be delyverit within thrie monethes nixt efter my deceis at such resonabill valour and estimat as they salbe indifferentlie apprysit at Item I gif and bequeth vnto my halff brother Thomas Heriot ane thousand pundis of lyk money to be payit to the said Thomas at his full aige of twentie and fyve yeiris and not befor and gif the said Thomas happin to die befor the accomplisshement of the said age than gif the same vnto suche lafull chyld or childreine as he shall haue And gif he haue nane than I gif the samyne vnto the said James Heriot or suche chyld or childreine as he shall haue For my will is that the survivor of thame of the saidis James and Thomas or the chyld or childreine of ayther of thame shall haue the part and portioune of him or thame so happining to die befor the same legacie shall accres dew be vertew of this my last will and in case that thei bothe happin to die befor that the saidis severall legacies salbe dew or grow payabill vnto thame without onie lafull isschew of thair or ayther of thair bodies then I geive and bequath the same or such part thairof as salbe vnpayit to the Provest Bailzies Ministeres and Counsell of the toun of Edinburgh within the Kingdome of Scotland for and towards the fundin and provision of and for the hospitall heirefter mentionat in this my will Item I geive and bequath also vnto the said James Heriot all my stok

and adventour in the Eist Indea Companie of the second joynt stok quherin I did vnderwrytt ane thowsand pundis quherof I have allreddie payit and delyverit eight hundreth and odd pundis as apperith by severall acquitances I geive also vnto him the hail benifeit thairof and all my rycht and interest thairin Item I geive and divyse to my mother in law Cristiane Blaw lait wyff of my father George Heriott deceisit for and during hir naturall lyff the yeirlye rent benefeit proffeit and incres of fyve hundreth merkis lafull money of England to be payit to hir at witsounday and mer-times yeirlye be evin portiounes and I will and bequaith to hir my said mother in law ane hundreth merkis parsell of the said fyve hundreth merkis to be disposit of and gevin be hir in and be hir last will and testament vnto quhat chyld or childring or quhat vther persone or persones or vther vse that scho sall name or think meitt quhilk I will my Executouris to pay as scho sall limeit or appoynt within sex monethes nixt efter hir deceis And I geive and bequaith ffour hundreth merkis resedew of the saidis fyve hundreth merkis to my halff sisteres Cristiane Heriot wyff of Archibald Lindsay Doctour of Phiseik and Sibilla Heriot to be devydit equallie betuix thame and payit be my Executouris respectiue vnto tham within sex monethes also nixt efter the deceis of my said mother in law and in caice they dey befor it grow dew then I geive the samyn vnto such chyld or childring respectiue that they or aythir of thame sall leive behind tham And I will that the surveivour of thame the said last namit tua sisteres or thair childring sall have the portioun of him hir or thame or thair childring hapining to die befor that the samyn sall happin to accres dew Item I geive and bequath vnto the childring of the said Cristiane Heriot wyff of the said Archibald Lindsay fyve hundreth merkis of lafull money of England to be equallie devydit betuix thame to be payit vnto thame or the surveivoures of thame respectiue within sex monethes nixt efter the deceis of the said Cristiane and Archibald and the surveivar of thame And in the mein tyme from my deceis I geive and bequaith the rent incres and proffeit of the said fyve hundreth merkis vnto the foirsaidis Cristiane and Archibald and the surveiear of thame And I will that the surveivares or surveiear of the saidis childring of him hir or thame hapining to die befor the aige of ane and twentie yeiris or dayes of mariage Item I geive and bequaith also vnto the said Sibilla Heriot the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis of lyk money to be immeidiatlie imployit for the best benefeit and proffeit of hir and to be payit to hir at the aige of xxj yeires and if scho happin to die befor that

aige then I will and bequath the samyn to such laful childring as scho the said Issobel [Sibilla] sall happin to have and for want of such ischew then I geive and devyse the samyn vnto the Proveist Bailzies Ministeres and Counsell of the said toun of Edinburgh for the fundatioun and provisioun of and for the said hospitall Bot I do heirby declar and express that my will is that quhairas I have maid ane wrytting or assignament vnder my hand and seill vnto or to the vse of the said Sibilla of and for the benefeit of ane obligatioun or wrytting obligatorie of Vc merkis sterling money that it is nocht my meaning that the said Sybilla sould have the benifeit of both bot onlie of ane and I have bequaithit to hir the samyn be this my will in maner foresaid in caice that assignament or wrytting sould nocht prove effectuell and forceabill Item I geive and bequaith vnto my halff sister Jonet Heriot the wyff of William Haining the sowme of fyve hundreth merkis sterling to be equallie deveydit betuix tham to be payit within sex monethes nixt efter the deceis of the saidis Jonet and William and the survevear of tham And in the meintyme frome my deceis I will and bequaith the rent and proffeitt tharof to the foirsaidis Jonet and William and the survevear of tham And I will that the survivear or survivearis of the saidis childring sall have the part and portioun of him hir or tham hapening thame to die befoir the yeires of ane and tuentie yeires or dayes of mariage Item I geive and bequath vnto the childring of my halff sister Marioun Heriot wyff of John Howstoun the sowme of Vc merkis Sterling to be equallie deveydit betuix tham to be payit within sex monethes nixt eftir the survivear of tham the saidis Marioun and Johne And in the meintyme from my deceis I will and bequaith the rent and proffeitt thairof vnto the foirsaidis Marioun and John and the survivear of tham and I will that the survivear or survivearis of the saidis childring sall have the part and portioun of him hir or tham hapining to die befoir the aige of xxj yeres or dayes of mariage Item I leve and bequaith vnto Mr Gilbert Prymrois ane of the Preitcheres of the Frenche Church in Lundoun the sowme of xxx lbs Sterling Item I geive and bequaith vnto my Kinswomane Margaret Robisoun¹

¹ This was the sister of Katherine Robisoun, of whom George Heriot, in a letter written to his cousin Mr James Lawtie, Adv., Edinburgh, in 1620, thus speaks:—"I have ane poore knise woman named Katherane Robisone, who, besydes the obligatione of kinrid, had the caire and keiping of me when I was a chyld, whom I understand is upon the poynt of going to the Hospital for lack of a house to dwell in; for preventing wherof, I am willing to allow hir 24 lb scots be yeare, which I intreate you to cause to be pay'd to her."

the sowme of xl lb Sterling and iff scho die befoir my deceis then I geive to Thomas Cunningham hir husband xx lb sterling Item I geive and bequath to the tua dochteres of my Kinswomane Jonet Robisoun xx lb Sterling apeice and I will vnto the survevear of tham the part of her hapening to die Item I geive and bequaith vnto the tua younger sones of my cowsigne William Cokie xxx lb Sterling apeice I will vnto the survevear of tham the portioun of him hapening to die Item quhair I did heirtofoir lend vnto George Heriot schomaker [Edr] 1 lb to by the lease quhilk was assignet for my securitie quhair of I am satisfeit about xiiij lb my will is that he paying within ane yeir nixt efter my deceis xxx lb vnto my saidis Executouris sall have all the rest and the proffett thairof remittit for the guid of his schildring Item I geive and bequaith vnto Mrs Elizabeth Levison to by hir ane gounne lxij lb quhich the Lady hir mother doith aw vnto me Item I geive and bequaith vnto Johne Heriot Tailyeour in Edinburgh if he be allyve at the tyme of my daith xx lb Sterling Item I geive and bequaith vnto Annie Welsch sumtyme my maid servand xx lb bott if I geive hir xx lb in my lyf tyme then this legacie to ceis Item I geive and bequaith the sowme of Ic merkis Sterling for the guid and benefeit of Robert Mitchell my lait servand and Katherein Marjoribankis his wyff and vnto thair dochter which I will salbe payit to Joseph Marjoriebankis merchand in Edinburgh and that he sall geive securitie for payment to the said Robert and his said wyff of the rent vse and proffett thairof equallie betuix tham during thair lyves and efter to the surveivar of tham and efter thair deceis the said Ic merkis to be payit to thair said dochter Item I geive and devyse vnto Elizabeth Bande being now ane infant of the aige of ten yeires or thairabout and remaining with Mr Starky at his hows in Windisoir all thois my Cobbyhoild messuages landes tenementes and hereditamentes quhatsumever with thair pertinentes lyand in Rowghamtoun within the paroch of Putney in the Cuntie of Surrey being parcell of the mannour of Wombledon quhich I laitlie purchesit of on David Popillon and quhich are particularlie mentionat and expresit in ane coppie of Court Roill datit secund die Maij 1622 quhairby I did surrender the samyn then in court into the handis of the Lord of the said manier be the handis of his Stewart to the vse and behoiff of such persone and persone and of thair aires and assynayes for ever and to such intent and purposes as I be my last will and testament sould limit and declair to have and to hold all and singular the said cobbyhold messuages landes tenementes and hereditamentes with thair appertinentes vnto the

said Elizabeth Bande for and during the terme of hir natural lyff and efter hir deceis the remainder thairof to the first begottin sone of the bodie of the said Elizabeth and to the aires of the bodie of the first begottin sone lafullie ischewing and for default of such ischew the remainder thairof to the aires of the bodie of the said Elizabeth lafullie ischewing and for default of the said ischew the remainder thairof to the said James Heriot my halff brother for and during the terme of his natural lyff And efter his deceis the remainder thairof vnto the first begottin sone of the bodie of the said James and to the aires of the bodie of the said first begottin sone lafullie ischewing and for default of such ischew the remainder thairof to the aires of the bodie of the said James lafullie ischewing And for default of such ischew the remainder thairof vnto the said Thomas Heriot my vther halff brother for and during the terme of his natural lyff and efter his deceis the remainder thairof vnto the first begottin sone of the bodie of the said Thomas and to the aires of the bodie of the said first begottin lafull sone ischewing and for defalt of such ischew the remainder thairof vnto the aires of the bodie of the said Thomas lafullie ischewing And for default of such ischew the remainder thairof vnto Margaret Scott being infant about the aige of four yeires now remaining with ane Rigden watterman at his hows in the paroch of Fulhame in the cuntie of Middlesex for and during the terme of hir naturall lyff and efter hir deceis the remainder thairof vnto the first begottin sone of the bodie of the said Margaret and to the aires of the bodie of the said first begottin sone lafullie ischewing and for default of such ischew the remainder thairof vnto the aires of the bodie of the said Margaret lafullie ischewing And for default of such ischew the remainder thairof vnto the rycht airis of me the said George Heriot for ever Item I give and devyse vnto the foirsaid Margaret Scott all thois my tua mesuages or tennementis with thair pertinentis lying situat and being in the paroch of Sanctmairteine in the Feild in the cuntrie of Middilsex afoirsaid quhilk I laitlie purchest in fie simple of Sir Nicolas Fortescue Knycht and William Fortescue his sone to haue and hold the said tua last mesuages mentionat or tennementis with thair pertinentis vnto the said Margaret Scott for and during the terme of hir naturall lyve and efter hir deceis the remanent thairof to the first begottine sone of the bodie of the said Margaret Scott and to the airis of the bodie of the first begottine sone lafullie ischewing and for default of suche ischew the remainder thairof vnto the airis of the bodie of the said Margaret lafullie ischewing and for default of

suche ischew the remander thairof vnto the forsaied Thomas Heriott for and during the terme of his naturall lyfe and efter his deceis the remander thairof vnto the first begottine sone of the bodie of the said Thomas and to the airis of the bodie of the said first begottin sone lafullie ischewing and for defalt of sutch ischew the remander thairof vnto the airis of the bodie of the said Thomas lafullie ischewing and for defalt of suche ischew the remander thairof to the said James Heriot for and during the terme of his naturall lyfe and efter his deceis the remander thairof vnto the first begottine sone of the said James and to the airis of the bodie of the said first begottine sone lafullie ischewing and for defalt of suche ischew the remander thairof vnto the airis of the bodie of the said James lafullie ischewing and for defalt of sutch ischew the remander thairof vnto the foirsaid Elizabeth Band for and during the terme of hir naturall lyfe and efter her deceis the remander thairof vnto the first begottin sone of the bodie of the said Elizabeth and to the airis of the bodie of the first begottine sone lafullie ischewing and for defalt of sutch ischew the remander thairof to the airis of the bodie of the said Elizabeth lafullie ischewing and for defalt of sutch ischew the remander thairof vnto the rycht airis of me the said George Hereot for ever Item I geive and bequaithe vnto the said Margaret Scott the residew of the terme of yeiris and interest quhilk I haue of and in certane garden plotis with thair pertinentis situat and being in the parochie of Sanct-mairteines in the Feildis afoirsaid by force and vertew of ane indenter of lease of the devyse and grant of the Rycht Honourable the Erle of Bedfuid and vther meane conveyance togidder with the same indentar and conveyance And if the said Margaret happin to die befor the expiratioun of the said lease or mariage or the accomplisment of ane and tuentie yeiris of aige then I giue the residew of the same tearme and interest in the same garden plottis vnto the foirsaid Thomas Heriot Item I geive and bequaithe vnto the foirsaid Elizabeth Band and Margaret Scott tua hundreth pundis of lafull money of England apice to be imediatlie put furthe and imployit for thair best benefeit and advantage and peyit vnto thame seuerallie and respecteivelie togidder with the haill proffeit thairof at the aige of ane and tuentie yeiris or dayis of mariage quhilk sall first happine and giff ather of thame die in the meine tyme then my will and mynde is that the surveivar of thame sall haue part and portioune of hir so dieing and if thei both happin to die in that interim then I give and bequaithe thair said legacie of tua hundreth pundis apice vnto the foirsaid Proveist Baillies Min-

isteris and counsell of the said towne of Edinburgh for and towardis the founding and provisioone of land for the foirsaid hospittall Item my will and mynde is that my Executouris heirin efter nameit sall haue the tuitioun and bringing vp of the foirsaid Elizabeth Band and Margaret Scott and government of thair estait vntill thei sall respectievlie accomplishe the aige of ane and tuentie yeiris or be mareit quhilk sall first happin vpon speciall trust that they or the surveiveris of thame salbe trew and faithfull accomptantis vnto the said Elizabeth or Margaret or the survivear of thame severallie and respectievelie of and for the rentis ischewis and proffetis of the saidis premisses And that thei sall dispose lett and sell the same at the trew vtmost and best valowe for the benefeit of thame the said Elizabeth and Margaret and of thame to quhome the same sall belonge vnto be vertew or meynes of the limitatioun afoirsaid And I do heirby requyre and dischairge the said Elizabeth and Margaret and ather to be solie directit and advysed be my Executouris or the survivaris of thame in thair marraiges Item I do nominat and ordane and appoint my verie loving and kynd friend Robert Johnestoune of Londoune Gentleman William Terry of Londoun goldsmith and Gideoune de Lawne of Londone apothecar to be Executouris of this my last Will and Testament and geive and bequaith to eache on of thame for thair paines and cair takine for and in executioun of this my will in all thingis according to my trew meining ane hundreth merkis Sterling And I do nominat and ordaine my worthie guid friendis Mr James Maxuell of His Majesties Bed Chalmer Mr Walter Balcanquall Doctour in Divinitie and Master in the Savoy and Mr Walter Alexander Gentleman Vsher to the Prince his Hienes to be oversearis and supervisouris of this my last Will verie praying and intreiting thame and everie ane of thame to do thair trew and best indeavour to sie it performit in all pointis according to my intent and trew meining thairin expressit and in respect of thair lowing cair and industrie to be takine thairin I will vnto the said Mr Maxuell so mutche plat as salbe of trew value of ane hundreth pundis Sterling and to the said Mr Balcanquall and Mr Alexander so mutche plait as salbe of fyftie merkis value a pice to be suche maner and faschone as thei sall severallie apoint or direct according to thair awin willis and plessuris And I do ordane my Executouris and supervisouris afoirsaid to do thair trew and best indeavouris for the getting in and recovering of all and singular such dettis and rychtis as salbe dew to me at the tyme of my deceis and imediatlie efter my dettis and legacies ar peyit and deducit and funerallis dischairgit I do absolut-

lie give and bequaieth all the superplusage rest and residew of my estait guidis chattellis reallis and personall moneyis houshald stuff jewellis pleat and all vther thingis and sowmes of money alsweill that decried vnto me by the Heiche Court of Chancery as vtherwayis and also the superplusage of certane dettis or moneyis contentit in the writting or deid maid according to the maner of Scotland befor recitit remaninge ower and aboue the satisfeing the annuyties sowmes of money or bequestis gevin or assignit be me vnto the said Margaret my sister and vtheris thairin quhich superplusage of thois dettis or moneyis in Scotland I esteme will be about

Sterling vnto the Proveist Baillies

Ministeris and ordinarie Counsell of and for the tyme being of the said towne of Edinburgh for and towardis the fuding and erecting of ane hospittill within the said towne of Edinburgh in perpetuitie and for and towardis the purchesing of certane landis in perpetuitie to belong vnto the said hospittill to be imployit for the mantinance relief bringing vp and educatioune of so many puire fatherles bairnes friemens sones of that Towne of Edinburgh as the meines quhiche I give and the value of the landis so purchessit be the said Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell of the said towne sall amount or cum vnto And I give and devyse vnto the said Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell and thair successouris for ewer for the tyme being all thois my mesuages landis tenementis and hereditamentis with thair apertinentes quhairsumever situat lying and being within the foirsaid Towne of Edinburgh and the liberties thairof or ather of thame to the onlie end intent and purpose that the said hospittill be imediatlie gone in hand withall foundit and erectit vpon pairt thairof and all the rest to belong thairunto for the better mantinance of the same provydit that my mother in law sall hald and posses during her lyfe the benefeit and rent of that hous quhairin scho duelleth and of ye tua schopis adjoyning neir thairto or that scho haue satisfacioun or content vtherwayis in that behalf And my will and mynde is that the said hospittill salbe thair erectit and governit and the said fatherles childreine orderit taucht and gydit by suche institutiounis ordinances and directiounis and in suche maner and forme as salbe digestit limited apointit or set downe in a certane buike or writting framed and ordanit for that purpose ather be my self in my lyftyme and signet with my hand or be the said Mr Doctour Balcanquall efter my death and signet with his hand and gevin or delyverit vnto the said Provest Baillies Ministeris and Counsell of the foirsaid towne of Edinburgh for the tyme being quho ar nameit and appointit as feoffeis of

trust in this behalf and I do ordaine and appoint be this my last will the said Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell and thair successouris as feoffies to be governouris of the landis possessiounes revinewis and guidis of the said hospittill Item my will is that my said Executouris sall within sex monethis nixt efter my deceis gif and delyver ane trew Inventarie and just accompt vnto the said Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell of all and singular the meynes and estait that I sall die possessed of to the end that may the better appeir quhat meines and surplussage sall or aucht to cum for the founding the said hospittill purchesing of Landis and performing the vther thingis befor mentionat and that my saidis Executouris sall and will pey and delyver vnto thame also all the said surplussage sowme and sowmes of money quhensoever so schone as the samen posseblie can be done and performit and that faithfullie and trewly in and be all thingis which superplusage or residew of my estait togidder with the former surplusage of the dett or moneyis quhiche ar in Scotland contenit in the formentionat deid wrytting or assignement I esteime in the hail wilbe about the sowme of as pairtlie appereth by ane Inventarie be me thair of maid and subscrivit with my name And my will and mynde is that quhatsoever legacie or gift heirin mentionat sall fall dew to my Executouris or vtherwayis by reassone of the death of the pairties or onie of thame to quhome I haue gevin the same and not mentionat or directit to quhome in such caice the same sould go or be payabill That all suche sall go and redound haillie and absolutlie vnto and for the founding of the said hospittill and purchesing of landis to belonge to the same according to my trew meining befor expressit and my will and earnest desyre that the Lord Chancellour of Scotland the tua Lordis Archibischopis the Lord President of the Colledge of Justeice and the Lord Advocat thair for the tyme being or onie thrie of thame vpon anie complent maid vnto thame or onie of thame or vpon probabill report of corruptioun in the Proveist Bailzeis Ministers and Counsell afoirsaid or onie of thame tuitching or concerning the premisses sall cairfullie and punctuallie heir and examyne the same and thairupon redres and reforme that in suche sort and maner as to thair wisdomes and discretiounes sall seme meit and my farder will mynd and speciall provisioune is to the end that thingis may frome tyme to tyme be caryit and disposit of in a cleir legall and honnest maner in all pointis concerning the premisses according to my trew intent and meininge That in caise the said Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell sall fail in performence of anie fundamentall point

of this fundatioun then all the said meins and landis so appointit and limitit for the said hospittill or this fundatioun salbe absolutlie and haillielie appropriattit and takine for the mentinence of sua manie puire scholleris in the vniversitie of Sanctandros in Scotland as salbe nominatt or appointit be Rectour and Proffessouris of that vniversitie to quhiche Rectour and Proffessouris I do heirby geive and devyse as haille and absolute power rycht and auctoritie in and be all thingis concerning the premisses as is befoir in this will gevin or limitit to the said Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell of the said towne anie thing to the contrarie notwithstanding Lastlie my will and mynde is and I do ordour and provyde that if onie personis quhatsumever to quhome I haue gevin or bequaithit onie legacie or legacies giftis or bequestis sal be anie meinis quhatsumever ather directlie or indirectlie indevoire attempt or goe about to impasche hinder alter or overthrow this my Will and Testament or onie pairt or partiele thairof contrarie to my foirsaid trew intent and meining that thane everie suche persone and personis quhatsumever so attempting indevoring or offending sall for ever lose all and everie sutch legacie and legacies giftis benefeitis and bequeistis quhatsumever in this my will to him hir or thame gevin or bequaithit onie thing to the contrarie notwithstanding and the said Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell to the end and purpos afoirsaid to haue and injoy the said part portioune legacie and bequest of him hir and thame and of everie of thame that sall so offend in premisses contrarie to my trew intent will and meining afoirsaid and also my will and mynde is that for the saidis legacies or sowmes so gevin or bequaithit be me vnto my said mother in law and my four half sisteris befoir namieit and thair childreine amounting to the sowme of ane thousand sex hundred thrie scoir sex pundis xiiij s. iiij^d Sterling sall be payit and satisfeit be my Executouris afoirsaid within sex monethis efter my deceis into the handis of James Primrois Clark of the Counsell in Scotland Gilbert Kirkwod goldsmithe in Edinburgh Alexander Ramsay merchand thair quhom I most hairtlye desyre to take caire for the best employment and just payment thairof vnto thame severallie and respectieivlie according to my trew menyng declaratioun and directioun exprest in this my will and I geive and bequaithe vnto my said approvit kynd freind Robert Johnstone ane quhyt basine and lawer of siluer being the biggest of my tua and my will is that my executouris sall allow and pey vnto my said half brother Thomas Heriot the rent vse and proffeit of his said sowme of ane thousand pundis legacie frome the tyme of sex monthis nixt efter

my deceis vntill he sall accomplishe the said aige of tuentie and fyve yeiris IN WITNES quhairof I haue to this my last will and Testament writtin in thais fyfteine schettis of paiper with this letter pairt set my hand and seill in the presens of thois quhois names are subscryvit be especiallie intreatit to witnes the same the day and yeir abone said *Sic subscribitur* GEO. HERIOT.—Signet seillit publischt and pronuncit as his last Will and Testament in the presens of M. Murray, P. Abercrome Thomas Foules witnes Andro Robertsons Will. Adamesone witnes and of me J. Powell Notarie Publict.

The Codiceill or Schedule writtin the xxj day of Januar 1623 yeiris *Anno Regis Jacobi vigesimo primo Anglie* Be it knawn that quhairas I George Heriot maid my last Will and Testament in wrytting daittit the tent day of December lastpast that now I being of guid and perfyte memorie praise be to God do make this aditione thairvnto and do be this my present Codiceill conferme and ratifie my said last will And first I do most earnestlie requeist and desyre that Mr Doctour Balcanquall formerlie nameit in my said will sall and will with all the conveniencie he can efter my deceis repaire to the towne of Edinburgh giffin vnto him absolute power to treit and conclude with the Proveist Baillies Ministeris and Counsell of the said Towne of Edinburgh tuitching and concerning the intendit hospittill and vther the premisses in my will and testament foiresaid specifeit and to direct and ordour the samyne and also to soliceit the bissiness in sutch maner that all thingis may be done and performit in ewerie respect according to my intent and trew meining in my said will exprest and towardis his chairges and paines thairin frome tyme to tyme to be takine in and about the accomplisching and finisching thairof being ane wark of chirrittie I geive and bequaith unto him the said Mr Doctour Balcanquall over and aboue the legacie bequaithit to him in my said will the sowme of ane hundreth pundis sterling to be payit be my saidis Executouris as followis viz the ane half thairof within thrie monethis nixt efter my deceis and the vther half quhen the said intendit hospittill is fullie and absolutlie finischt and accomplischt in and be all thingis And also I desyre Joseph Marjoribankis merchand Mr Robert Balcanquall Minister of Tranent Nicoll Vdward merchand Gilbert Kirkwod goldsmithe Alexander Heriot Alexander Ramsay and Johnne Johnstoune merchandis all of the said towne of Edinburgh or onie four of thame in the absence of the said Mr Doctour Balcanquall to be earnest solicitouris in the same bissines and to indeavour the effecting thairof And my will and desyre is that the said Mr Doctour Balcanquall sall requyre the said Provost

Baillies Ministeris and Counsell in the said will nameit that out of the rentis ischewis and proffetis of the meins and estait so be me gevin as in my foirsaid will is limittit and declairit they sall manteine and keipe ten busseris in the Colledge of Edinburgh for ewer allowing yeirlie fyve pundis Sterling into eiche ane of thame the electioun of them to be as sall be ordorit or directit by the buike statutis ordinances or writting to be degestit frameit and delyverit as in my said will is mentionat and I do remit and forgeiwe vnto my honourable freind Maistres Elizabeth Maxuell wyff of Mr James Maxuell the dett dew to me for gold warkmanschipe and furnishing of certane diamondis to ane cheane maid be me to hir intreating hir to delyver vp ane not of my hand gevin for resait of certane diamondis putt into the same cheane and geif vnto hir the said Maistres Maxuell ower and aboue that my yallow pointit diamond Rigne cut with faucettis quhiche I was accustomat to weir desyring hir to conteinow hir favour and friendschipe for my friendis to hir husband in my affaires at Court Item I geiwe vnto my Godchylde the dochter of Hermand Brosward tuentie pundis Sterling and to my Godchylde Johne Tromuleis dochter tuentie merkis Sterling Item I geiwe and bequaithe vnto suche of the childreine of my lait half brother Dauid Heriot as salbe vnmareit at the tyme of my deceis ane hundrethe pundis Sterling to be equallie devydit amongis thame Item I geiwe and bequaithe vnto my kiniswomane Katharine Baird the sowme of fyftie merkis Sterling Item I geiwe vnto my servand Williame Adamesone in recompence for his services ane hundreth pundis Sterling he being fund ane faithfull servand and accomptand quhiche I charge him to be and performe to my Executouris Item I geiwe vnto my servandis Katharine de Jardane and Elizabeth Bavingtoun over and aboue thair waiges tuentie pundis Sterling a piece Item I geiwe vnto Maistres de Lawne wyfe of the foirsaid Gedeone de Lawne nameit for ane of my Executouris in my said will ane gilt basine and lawer quhiche I had formerlie from hir said husband if hir said husband except of the executioun of my said will in regaird of his paines and kaire to be takine thairin Item I geiwe vnto Mistres Terrie the sowme of fyftie merkis to make hir ane gowne withall gif her husband also quhome I nameit ane Executour except of the executione thairof in regaird of his paines to be also takine in that behalf Item I do frelie remit vnto my kynd freind Mr Gib of his Majesties Bed Chalmer the dett quhiche he awith vnto me and I geiwe vnto the puire of Rochehamptoun thrie pundis to be devydit amongis thame at my Executouris discretioun Item I geiwe vnto Capitane Tur-

nour¹ of King James his Hospittil foundit be Mr Suttone fyve pundis and vnto ane old wowan nameit Karse 1s. and vnto ane old woman nameit Heriot vther fyftie schillingis Item I geive unto John Andersone² fyve pundis and to ane puire man callit Jamesone xl s. and vnto Goodman Juke³ and his wyf that keip my hous in Rochhamptoune iij lb. Item I geive vnto the puire pressoneris lyand for dett in the said Towne of Edinburgh ten pundis Sterling Item I geive and bequaith vnto Andro Robinesone⁴ he being fund to haue faithfullie dischairgit himself of thais employmentis that he laillie had frome me into Spaine over and aboue his chairges fyftie pundis Sterling Item I geive vnto Mr George Kirke of the Prince his hienes bed chalmer as ane takine of my love ane peice of plat or diamond at his chois of fyftie merkis Sterling Item I do remit vnto John de St John the dett quhich he awith me and I geiwe him over and aboue ten pundis Sterling and my will is that this Codiseill be and be adjudit and takine to be parcell of my said Last Will and to be of force be the rycht of ane codeceill or be onie vther rycht in the best maner that may be to be perfytlie performit according to my trew menyng as if the same war declairit and set doune in my Last Will and Testament Item I geive and bequaith vnto my said half brother James Heriot in my said will named the sowme of fyve hundreth pundis sterling over and aboue the legacie gevin to him be my said Will quhiche fyve hundreth pundis I will salbe delyverit him in jewellis according to ane trew ressonabill valour IN WITNES quhairof to this my present Codeceill I haue subscriyvit my name and set my seill the day and yeir aboue said *Sic subscribitur* GEO. HERIOTT. Signed sealed and publischt as his codeceill and as part of his Last Will in presens of Jh Powell Notary publict Jno. Mathew.

We Mr James Bannatyne &c. Ratefeis and geiwis and committis the intromissioun with the samyn to the saidis Robert Johnestoune William Terrie and Gedeone de Lawne onlie Executouris Testamentaris nominat be the said unquhile George Heriot Quha being suorne maid faith Reserwand compt etc.

¹ Paid P. Turner, April 30, 1624.

² Paid John Anderson, March 10, 1623.

³ Paid to Thomas Cripe,—“this is Goodman Juges,”—April 30, 1624.

⁴ To Andrew Robertson, July 8, 1624.—*Executors' Accounts.*

*Attestatioun by Thomas Volsen, and Walter Adamsoun and
William Adamsoun to the Toun of Edinburgh, 10
May 1624.*

To all and syndrie quhais knowlege thir presentis sall to come Forsameikle as ane worschipfull man George Heriot Jowellar to his Majestie be his letteris of donation grant and disposition of the date the thrid day of September last bypast 1623 gaiff grantit and disponit to the richt honorable the Prowest Baillies and Counsale of Edinburgh within the kingdome of Scotland divers great summes of monee dew to be payit to him be divers personis be virtew of certane contractis letteris obligatouris infeftmentis and securities maid thairanent partlie to the vse and behoiff of his friendis and kinsfolkis thairin expremit in maner thairin mentionat and the residue to be imployit vpon the pios and religios workis thairin contentit to the glorie of God the honovre of the Kingdome the publict weill and ornament of his mother cite of Edinburgh foirsaid We thairfore vndersubscryvers be thir presentis Testifies and makis knawin That the foirsaid disposition wes maid and perfytit be the said George Heriot of perfyte knowlege of deliberat mynd and of his awin proper vill and motion Lyk as he wes the tyme foirsaid in guid and perfyte health and constitution of bodie And that we did sie the said George subscryve the said disposition of the date foirsaid And did treulie subscryve the same as witnesses thairto And hat the haill substantiall pointis thairof wer drawin vp be the said George Heriot with his awin hand long tyme of befor in severall articles Lyk as he did trawell to divers his contrie houssis of Rowhamptoun and vtheris long thaireftir And did frequent repair and resort to Churches exchanges and mercat places of the cite of Londoun and vtheris publict places And wes witnes to the Baptisme of divers children and thereftir And this We declair to be of treuth Be thir presentis subscryvit with our handis AT Londoun the Tent day of Maij The yeare of God Im VI^c Twentie four yeares.

THO. VOLSEN.

WALTER ADAMSOUN.

WILL: ADAMSONE.

The Consent of the Oversiers of George Heriot to the Payment of the Annuallrent of Twa thousand merkis to his Mother in Law and thrie half Sisters and ther Spouses since the decease of the Defunct conforme to his Latter Will—1625.

We Mr Walter Balcanquall Doctor of Divinitie and Deane of Rochester James Maxuell and Walter Alexander servitouris to his Majestie oversiers apoyntit be vmquhile George Heriot Jeweller to his Majestie in his Latter Will and Testament to the executioun and fulfilling of the samyn will Be the tenour heirof expressly consents and ar content that the executouris of the said vmquhile George Heriot to wit Mr Robert Johnstoune Esqr in London Williame Teerie goldsmith their and Gedeon Delawne Apothecar their sall make guide and thankfull payment to Gilbert Kirkwood goldsmith and Alexander Ramsay merchant burges of Edinburgh in name and behalf of Christian Blaw relict of vmquhile George Heriot goldsmith burges of Edinburgh father to the said vmquhile George Heriot Jeweller Christian Jonet and Marion Heriot's half sisters of the said George Heriot jowellour and of Mr Archibald Lyndsay Doctor of Physick spouse to the said Christian Heriot William Hayning spouse to the said Jonet and John Houstoune spouse to the said Marion Heriot of the annuall rent of the soume of twa thousand merkis sterling money left in legacie to the saidis persounes be the said vmquhile George Heriot joweller conforme to his Latter Will and Testament in maner therin conteinit continually fra the tyme of the deceis of the said vmquhile George Heriot joweller And conforme to the said defunct his express will and mynd theranent Apoynting the samyn annuall rent to be precisly payit fra the tyme of his deceis as said is The saids executouris allwayes taking ane sufficient acquittance and discharge thervpon of the saids Gilbert Kirkwood and Alexander Ramsay with consent of the saids parties in dew forme And for their securitie and exoneratioun thairanent Lyk as We ar content that this our consent for payment of the said annuall rent dew as said is be insert and registrat in the books of counsall of the Kingdome of Scotland or Burrow court books of Edinburgh *ad futuram rei memoriam* And to that effect constituts Mrs conjunctlie and severally our lawfull prors *Promitten. de rato etc.*

In witnes whereof we have subscriyvit thir presents with our hands
(written in the bodie be Mr Hew Wallace brother to Mathew Wal-
lace of Dundonald) AT the day of
the yeere of God Im VIc twentie fyve yeers before
thir witnes *respectivé*.

*I have narrowly considered the woords of the Will, and find
the annualls from the houre of Mr Heriot's death due ; as being
the only legacie left to the parents and wthers : if the woords had
not been expresse I should have made question of it ; but since
they are so plaine I doe willinglie subscribe to the lynes above-
written.*

WALTER BALCANQUALL.

*Finding it ressonable that is
abov writtin I consent thairto.*

JAMES MAXWELL.

*Johne Awchnowtie witnes to
James Mawell subscriptione.*

*W. Chalmer witnes lykwayis to
the said James Maxwellis sub-
scriptione.*

*Finding itt reasonable that is
above wreitteime I consent thairunto.*

W. ALEXANDER.

*Phillip Fludde wittnes to Mr
Walter Alexander.*

*Thomas Thornton witnes to Mr
Walter Alexander.*

No. VII.

THE STATUTES OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL,
*Compiled in the year 1627, by WALTER BALCANQUALL, D.D., Dean of
Rochester.*¹

PREAMBLE.

To the honour of ALMIGHTIE GOD, to the edificatione of his holie
churche and to the example of allutheris Heir begyne the
Statutis and Ordinances of the Hospitall founded builded
and erected upone the onlie chairges of the richt worshipfull
GEORGE HERIOTT of pious memorie sumtyme Burges and
goldsmyth of the Ceittie of Edinburgh and laitt jewellar to
the two renowned Princes KING JAMES of happy memorie and

¹ Printed from the original, *signed and sealed* by Dr Balcanquall.

KING CHARLES now rainging Compiled by WALTER BALCANQUALL Deane of Rotchester after consultatioun advyse and mature deliberatioun haid thairanent with the Provest Bailies Ministeris and Counsell of Edinbrugh conforme to the power given to him in the Testament of the said umquhile GEORGE HERIOTT and Codicill annexed thairto and trew meaning of the same.

CAP. I.—DE NOMINE HOSPITALIS

First This foundatioun and Hospitall sall for all tymes to cum perpetuallie and unchaingablie be called by the name of George Heriot his Hospitall and in all leases lett from the said Hospitall to any tennant and in all barganes evidentis wreatingis or any uthair wreatingis quhatsoever wherein the Hospitall is intrested It salbe called by that name and none els And salbe erected buildit and finisched with all diligens in the boundis thairto designit be the Provest Bailieis Ministeris and Counsell of Edinbrugh with consent of the said Deane of Rotchester contenit in the act of Counsell maid thairanent of the dait the twentie twa day of Junii 1627 And that conforme to the paterne given be him to thaim to that effect

CAP. II.—DE FUNDATORE HOSPITALIS

Least the memorie of so pious a work schould perische and for the provocatioun of utheris to the lyik pietie bot aboue all for the testefeing of thankfulness of the poore heir to be manteyned unto almichtie God he who readeth prayeris everie evning and morning in the chappell of the Hospitall sall amongst other blessingis give thankis unto God in express wordis for the bountiefull mantenance which they living thair receive from the charitie of thair pious founder the lyik mentione salbe maid in everie grace which salbe said after mealles bot especiallie upone the first Monnonday of Junii everie yeir salbe kept a solemne commemoratioun and thankisgiveing unto God in this forme which followeth In the morning about eight of the clock of that day the Lord Provest all the Ministeris Majestrattis and ordinarie Counsell of the Ceittie of Edinbrugh sall assemble thameselffis in the Committee Chamber of the said Hospitall from thence all the scholleris and officeris of the said Hospitall going before thame two by two they sall goe with all the solemnitie that may be to the Gray Freir Church of the said Citty wher they sall heare a sermon preached by one of the said Ministeris everie one yeirly in thair courses according to

the antiquitie of thair ministrie in the said Ceittie The principall argument of the sermone salbe to these purposes To give God thankis for the charitabill mantenance whiche the poore manteyned in the Hospitall receive by the bountye of the said Founder of quhome salbe maid honorable mentione To exhort all men of abilitie according to thair meanes to follow his example To urge the necessitie of guid workis according to menis power for the testimonie of thair faith And to cleare the doctryne of our Churche from all the calumneis of our adversaries who give us out to be the impugneris of guid workis After the sermone ended all aboue named sall returne to the Hospitall with the same solemnitie and ordour they cam from it whair salbe payed to the Minister who preached to buy him buikes by the Thesaurer of the Hospitall for the tyme being out of the Thesaur or rentis of the Hospitall the sowme of

CAP. III.—DE GUBERNATORIBUS HOSPITALIS

The perpetuall Governors of the said Hospitall salbe the Lord Provost Baillies Ministeris and ordinarie Counsell of Edinbrugh for the tyme being and thair successors for quhois prosperitie and hap-pines be the name of Governors the reader of divyne service in the chappell and the scholleris in all gracis after mealles sall pray in express wordis Lyikas the said Hospitall and whole estait thair of sall be guyled and governed be the Provost Bailleis Ministeris and Counsell for the tyme And according to the pluralitie of the voyces of the saids Provost Bailleis Ministeris and ordinar Counsell of the said brugh for the tyme the whole estait of the said Hospitall both for the rentis and treasaure and all thingis whiche may depend thairupone As also the electione of all officeris scholleris and bur-saris thairunto anyway belongeing salbe whollie ordered governed and rewled These cautiones being provyded which are heirefter in any pairte of these statutis mentioned Bot no member of the said Counsell of Edinbrugh nor any of the said Ministeris sall evir have any voyce or interest in any busines whiche may any wayes concerne the said Hospitall either for rentis or electiones or any uther thing untill suche tyme as he or they sall in the presens of the Counsell and Ministeris of Edinbrugh tak a corporall oath laying his hand upone some pairt of the holy Gospell in these wordis I A B doe faithfullie sweare and promeis before God that to the best of my knowledge and power I sall carrie and demeane myselff in all matteris whiche concerne the rentis the electione of officeris or scholleris or any thing else belonging to George Heriottis Hos-

pitall and if I knaw any going about at any tyme to defraud or defeat the intencion of the said pious Founder I sall reveill it to this Assemblie or thair successors So help me God and the contentis of the Byble before which oath personallie taken no persone aboue mentioned sall intermedle with any thing belonging to the said Hospitall and if any one sall give his voyce before the said oath administred and taken all conclusiones or electiones resolved upone at that meeting salbe utterlie voyd and of none effect to all purposes quhatsumevir

CAP. IV.—DE IIS QUÆ GENERALITER ELECTIONES ET HOSPITALIS
NEGOTIA SPECTANT

There salbe no electione of Scholeris or any officeris any wayes belonging to the Hospitall nor any transactione which concernes any way the estait or any uther thing belonging to the Hospital be maid or done bot in the Committee Chamber of the said Hospitall or in some uther place within the buildingis of the said Hospitall quhensoevir thair salbe any electione of officeris or scholleris First the eldest Minister of the towne then present sall distinctlie read unto the whole electoris the ensewing Statute concerning the electione of the scholeris or the officer or officeris which are to be chosen after whiche he sall breiffie desyre thame in the fear of God and according to thair oath whiche they have formerlie taken for thair fidelitie to the Hospitall to give thair suffrages according to the trew meaning and intencion of that Statute presentlie read unto thame, and then immediatlie and not befor they sall proceed to the electione

And becaus it is fitt that the Maister of the Hospitall schould be weill regarded in his place to breed the graitter respect unto him in all electiones and uther busines which any way concerne the Hospitall he sall have a single suffrage and voyce as weill as any of the rest of the electors of the said Hospitall

The Compiler of these statutis Walter Balcanquall Deane of Rotchester during his naturall lyiff sall have a singell suffrage in all electiones and busines concerning the Hospitall quhensoevir he salbe in the Citie of Edinbrugh

It is ordeinit that in all thingis belonging to the Hospital ather electiones rentis or government or any uther thing quhatsumevir all these quha be the Statutis have voice salbe warnit be the officer of the Hospitall quha salbe elected be the Governors to that effect and they being warnit quhat sall be monyest voyces of these quha compeir be concludit sall stand in force and effect

CAP. V.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO THESAURARII

Upone the first Mononday efter the electione of the Majestrattis of this brugh yeirlie thair salbe chosen be the saids Governours and Maister of the Hospitall ane sufficient abill man to be Thesaurer of the said Hospitall for ane yeir thairefter whose office salbe to receive all the Hospitall rentis to keepe all stock and moneyis belonging to the Hospitall to pay all wages and allowances dew to the officeris and scholleris or any uther belonging to the Hospitall to luik diligentlie to the reparationes of the building of the Hospitall To delyver ouklike to the Maister of the Hospitall so mutche money as to provyde the dyet of the whole Hospitall and everie Fryday at night to tak the Maister and the Catereris accomptis how they have disbursed the said moneyis Whose particular accomptis he sall keepe by him on a fyle subscribed by the said Maister and Catereris hands and it salbe in the said Thesaurer his power to comptroll or allow of the said accomptis whiche ouklike accomptis both for the dyett of the Hospitall and all uther chairges incident to the same any way he sall upone the last day of everie month gif it be not Sunday and in that cause upone the nixt day following delyver upe to the four Auditors of the Hospitall these ouklike accomptis of all chairges belonging to the Hospitall

He salbe elected by the pluralitie of suffrages of the ordinarie Counsell and Ministeris of Edinbrugh the Maister of the Hospitall and Doctor Balcanquall if he be thair present after whiche electione the Clerk sall administer to him this oath in presens of the Governours upone some pairt of the Holie Gospel viz I A B elect Thesaurer of George Heriott his Hospitall do sweare and faithfullie promise with my best skill and power to dischairge all that is requyred of me by the Statutis of the said Hospitall So help me God and by the contentis of this buik

He sall yeirly mak his accomptis and at his removeing from his office sall delyver to the succeeding Thesaurer all accomptis and paperis whiche any wayes belang to his office and may give all insight for the dischairge of the same which paperis salbe alwayes kept and digested in guid order in the Treasaur hous of the said Hospitall

If the Thesaurer sal die or be any necessitie be removed the Governours within ten dayes of his death or removeall sall proceed to the electione of ane new one observing in his electione all thingis before mentioned

CAP. VI.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO AUDITORUM

On the same day of the electione of the Thesaurer thair salbe chosen yeirlie four auditors of his and all uther accomptis belonging to the said Hospitall viz one of the Bailleis of the said Brugh one of the Ministeris of the same one of the Merchands and one of the Craftismen of the Counsall of the said Brugh quha sall ilk last day of everie moneth if it be not Sondag and then the nixt day following heir and perfyte the Thesaurer his accomptis for the moneth last past and sall have power to comptroll or allow thame and quhatsumevir monethlie accompt salbe perfyted and subscribed by the said hands of the Thesaurer, and any tua of the said auditors salbe taken for a guid monethlie accompt and not utherwayes Reserving alwayes to the whole bodie of the Governouris that power to comptroll all the hail accomptis which sall heirefter be declared

The day after the end of everie thrie monethis or at the farthest within four dayes after the said Thesaurer and auditors sall delyver upe unto the whole bodie of the Governouris assembled in the Committee Chamber thair accomptis for the thrie monethis last past fairlie writtin in a buik they salbe red publicklye and thair ather comptrolled or allowed the allowance salbe under the hand of the Register of the Hospitall with these wordis *Ex Jussu Dominorum Gubernatorum Hospitalis* whiche buik of accomptis for thrie monethis so allowed for the space of eight dayes after sall lye open upone the table in the Committee Chamber so that if any one of the Governouris bot non els have a mynd to peruse them they may and if they sall fynd any oversight or fault in thame they are charged by vertew of thair oath of fidelitie to the Hospitall taken at the first to reveill it to the rest of the Governors who sall tak order to correct and amend it

The Auditors and Thesaurer within four dayes of the last moneth of everie yeir sall delyver upe the whole last yeiris accomptis to the whole bodie of the Governors assembled in the Committee Chamber quhare they salbe allowed or comptrolled everie way as expressed in the quarterlie accomptis

The electione of the Auditors salbe by pluralitie of suffrages and in all respectis as is expressed in the electione of the Thesaurer

After the electione the Auditors sall give thair oathis in presens foirsaid as is taken by the Thesaurer *mutatis mutandis*

The Auditors salbe yeirlie chosen as the Thesaurer is and if any of thame salhappen to deceas the Governors sall proceid to the

electione of ane in his place within the tyme prefixed in cais of removeall or death of the Thesaurer

It is to be observed that the monethlie quarterlie and yeirlie accomptis of the Thesaurer and Auditors accomptis sall comprehend all maner of layingis out for the Hospital diet wages cloathis prenteis feis reparatiounes and all thingis els As also all maner of comingis in quither rentis or stock in the Treasaur hous so that upone the futting of everie monethlie quarterlie and yeirlie accomptis thair may clearlie appeir quhat rent remaneth in the Thesaurer his handis and quhat stock in the Thesaure hous and if at any tyme the chairges to be laid out sall come to be more than the rentis received becaus of the laite cuming in of the rentis somtymes the Thesaurer sall borrow so mutche of the stock of the Treasaure hous with the allowance of any tua of the Auditors, who sall sie it presentlie repayed agane to the Treasaure hous upon the cuming in of the rentis

CAP. VII.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO REGISTRARII

Thair salbe chosen by pluralitie of voyces of all thame quho have voyces in the electione of the Thesaurer a Register or Clerk of the Hospitall quho sall hold the same office during his naturall lyiff unles for his misdemeanor he salbe removed by thame whome in one of the ensewing Statutis sall have power so to doe His office salbe fairlie and faithfullie to keip order and digest all the evidentis and all uther paperis quhatsoever belonging to the said Hospitall As also as Clerk to sitt with the Governors of the Hospitall at all thair meetingis and thair *in modo et forma* to enact all orderis and resolutiones maid by the said Governors Lyikwayes he sall have the solé benefitt of drawing and ingrossing all maner of evidenteis securetis and wreattingis whiche ar maid betuix the Hospitall and any pairtye and sall ressave thairfoir no graitter fie than is usuallie payed to uther Writteris to the Signet or to the Clerk of the towne of Edinbrugh in suche caises After his electione befoir his admission into the place he sall ressave the oath in the same forme as is befoir expressed in the oath of the Thesaurer *mutatis mutandis* Upone his death or removall the Governors of the Hospitall sall proceed within ten dayes to the electione of a new one in the same forme and maner as is befoir expressed The Register sall have quarterlie payed him by the Thesaurer of the said Hospitall

And the said Register sall ressave as fee from him or thame to quhois use any thing is sealed and no more

CAP. VIII.—DE SIGILLO HOSPITALIS

Thair salbe ane commone Seale for the said Hospitall ingraven with this devyse *Sigillum Hospitalis Georgii Heriot* about the circle and the midle the paterne of the Hospitall No securitie or evident nor deid schalbe reputed to be a securitie evident or deid of the Hospitall unlesse it be sealled and confirmed with the said Seale The keeping of the said Seale salbe after this maner It salbe kept in a chest whiche sall have four severall lockis of four severall workis so that one key can but open one locke On the twentie four day of Junii in everie yeir if it be not Sunday and in that caise the nixt day following the Governors of the Hospitall shall cause to be delivered one of the keyis of the said Kist to the Deane of Gild of the said Brugh for the tyme being at which tyme also by pluralitie of voyces they sall chuse thrie more of thair awin number to keep the uther thrie keyis of whiche the one salbe one of the Ministeris of the Towne the other a merchant of the bodie of the Counsell the thrid one of the Deacones of the Craftis thrie severall keyis salbe delyvered to thame accordingle bot not without this oath first ministred unto them by the Clerk in presens of the Provest or one of the Bailleis of the said Brugh and remanent Governers I A B do faithfullie sweare and promeis to carrie myselff to my best skill and power in the keeping of the Seale of George Heriott his Hospitall and that I sall nevir suffer (so far as lyeth in my power to hinder) the seale of the said Hospitall to be put to any securitie evident or wreatig quhatsoever unles it be first so decreed and resolved upone by the suffrages of the major part of the Governors of the said Hospitall So help me God and the contentis of this holie buik Thair office sall continow onlié for one whole yeir And this to have begynning sua sone as the Hospitall salbe finischid builded and perfyted

CAP. IX.—DE ELECTIONE MAGISTRI

Becauss no bodie can be weill governed without a head thair salbe one of guid respect chosen Maister of the Hospitall who sall have power to governe all the scholleris and officeris quho live within the same His principall caire salbe to sie that the Scholleris be brocht up in the fear of Almichtie God and thairfoir he sall in the Chappell of the Colledge everie Tyisday Thursday and Sondayes some part of the afternone Catecheise and instruct the Scholeris in the commone groundis and principallis of faith and cristiane religion and sall not offer to medle farther with any poyntis of Di-

vinity then the Doctreine of the catechisme and he sall expone no uther catechisme unto thame bot suche as sall either be maid or appoynted and approved by the Ministeris of Edinbrugh for the tyme being After the end of everie catechisme he sall read a prayer and not conceave one of his awin The prayer salbe delyvered him by the Ministeris of Edinbrugh in whiche thair salbe expresse thankis to God for the raising upe thair founder and ane expresse petitione for the prosperitie and happines of the Counsell and Ministeris Nixt he sall have a speciall caire that the Scholleris and inferior officeris of the hous be brocht upe in guid maneris and thairfoir that in all caises of misdeameanor as swearing feichting lying spoyling of thair cloathis or chamberis or the lyik they resave dew correctioun and chasteisment Thridlie His cair salbe as is above expressed that everie oulk once he tak the Butleris Bakeris Brewaris Cuikis and all uther officeris oulkie accomptis and sall delyver thame to the Thesaurer And thairfoir the Governouris sall have a speciall cair that the Maister to be elected at all tymes have these qualiteis that he be a man fearing God of honest lyif and conversatioun of so much learning as he be fitt to teache the catechisme a man of that discretioun as he may be fitt to governe and correct all that lives within the hous and a man of that caire and providence that he may be fitt to tak the accomptis of the same a man of that worth and respect as he may be fitt to be an assessor with the Governours havinge a suffrage given unto him in all busines concerning the Hospitall by the fourt chapter of these statutis He sall be ane unmarried man utherwayes lat him be altogether incapable of being Maister His electione salbe by the pluralitie of suffrages of all those who by the Statutis befor mentioned in the fourt Chapter have voyces in electiones And we charge the consciences of the Governours in the Lord that in the electione of him all particular and personall respectis laid asyde they onlie luik unto the fitness of the man and observe the treue meaning and intentione of this Statute

CAP. X.—DE SEQUENTIBUS ELECTIONEM MAGISTRI

After his electione and befor his admisionne the Clerk in presence of the Governours thair present sall requyre him first to tak the oath of alledgance and afterward the pairtie elected laying his hand upone sum part of the Gospell sall sweare further thus I A B elected Maister of George Heriott his Hospitall do sweare and faithfullie promeis befor God that to my best power I sall discharge all which the Statutes of the Hospitall requyre from me and sall

do my best to sie all ye Statutis of the said Hospitall observed by utheris quhome they do concerne And I do promeis all faith and obedience to the Lord Provest Bailleis Ministeris and Counsell of Edinbrugh now present and to thair successors so help me God and the contentis of this holie buik After which oath taken he sall have by some of the Governors of the Hospitall possessioun of the Masteris ludgeingis delyvered unto him and thair publictlie in the Hall of the said Hospitall all the scholeris and all officeris living in the house sall be assembled together and some one of the Governouris quhome they sall think fittest sall declare unto thame that this is he quhome they have chosen to be Maister and Governor over thame and thairfoir doe command thame to yeild unto him all respectfull obedience in all thingis that he sall command thame upone pane of being expulsed from the said Hospitall The Maister of the Hospitall within the precinctis of the same sall nevir goe without his gowne In the Hall he sall have his dyett he and the Schoilmaister in the upper end at a litill table by thame selffis He sall have a caire to sie the Committeis chamber and gairdeine with all the walkis kept faire and cleane without spoyling Bote speciallie that the Chappell the Hall and all the office houses be kept sweete and cleane as lyikwayes the Scholleris Chamberis He sall have given yeirlie unto him a new gowne, and quarterlie for his wages

CAP. XI.—DE AMOTIONE AUT CASTIGATIONE MAGISTRI UBI OPUS SIT

Gif at any tyme the Maister sall marie his place *ipso facto* salbe voyd If at any tyme he salbe convicted befor the Governors of the said Hospitall as a fornicator adulterer drunkard or notorious swearar and blasphemer he sall *ipso facto* be deposed If at any tyme he salbe found remisse or negligent in his place lett him be publictlie admonischit by the Governors of the Hospitall Which admonitione salbe registred in the Hospitall buik If he offend in the lyik kynd agane lat him receive a secound public admonitione whiche also salbe registred after whiche if he sall offend in the same kynd the thrid tyme let him receive a thrid publicque peremptorie admonitione whiche is lyikwayes to be registred After whiche thrie registred admonitiones if evir he offend agane in the premisses lat him be irrevocablie deposed by the Governors in whiche caise they are presentlie to proceed to the electione of a new Master

If at any tyme the Maister of the Hospitall schall lye a whole nicht out of the Hospitall (except in caices of violent detentioun)

without leive of the Lord Provest of Edinbrugh for the tyme or in his absens one of the Ministers of the said Brugh he sall receive a publict admonitione from the Governours and forfault a whole quarteris wages whiche in no cais salbe pardoned gif he doe so the secound tyme he sall receive a secound publicque admonitione and forfault tua quarteris wages in no cais to be remitted to him After which if he sall offend agane in that kynd the thrid tyme and salbe thairof sufficientlie convicted befor the Governours of the Hospitall he sall be absolutlie deposed

Whensoevir the Maisteris place of the Hospitall salbe voyd ather by death voluntarie cessioun deprivatioun or any uther way the Governours sall within fourtie dayes elect and admitt ane uther into his place in forme and maner above mentioned els it salbe absolutlie in the power of the Lord Chancellor of Scotland for the tyme being to nominate present and admitt unto the said place quhomsoevir he sall pleas being qualesfiet according to the statute befor writtin bot still to be admonished multed and deposed by the electors according to his offences mentioned in this statute

CAP. XII.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO DIDASCALI

And becaus that the Scholleris salbe brocht upe in Letteris thair salbe a schoilmaister whose office salbe to teach the Scholeris to read and wreat Scottis distinctlie to cypher and cast all maner of accomptis as also to teache thame the Latin rudimentis bot no further He salbe cairful to sie the scholleris keip thair chamberis cleane thair cloathis handsome ; to keip guid order in the Chappel and in the Hall and elsewhere He sall correct thame for all thair faultis For his qualiteis of lyif guid report &c for the maner of his electione admissioun admonitione multinge deprivatioun and the electione of a new one in his place it salbe in all poyntis observed as is expressed in the Statutis whiche concerne the Maister He must be unmareit He sall yeirlie have a gowne given him without which he must nevir goe within the precinct of the Hospitall He sall receive quarterlie from the Thesaurer of the Hospitall for his stipend

CAP. XIII —DE ELECTIONE DISCIPULORUM

Thair sall be chosen and admitted into the Hospitall at the first sa many pair Scholleris as the renew of the Hospitall salbe abill to manteyne *deductis deducendis* quha sall all be childreine of Burgesses and friemen of the said brugh and amongst thes the kynsmen of the said umquhile George Heriott to be preferred all utheris indif-

frentlie to be admittit without any respect bot according as the pluralitie of voices sall fall We doe charge the consciences of the electouris in the Lord that they chuse no Burges childreine into these places if thair parentis be weill and sufficientlie able to manteyne thame since the intentioun of the Founder is onlie to releive the puire All these scholleris quhen they ar admitted must not be under seavin yeiris of aige compleat and they sall not stay in the Hospitall after they ar of the aige of saxteine yeiris compleat at whiche time if it be found by thair Maisteris that thay ar lyik to prove houppfull Scholleris the Hospitall out of the Treasaur-hous sall allow thame for the space of four yeiris to bring thame upe in the Colledge of Edinbrugh the yeirlie allowance of

and thair Regent salbe bound to tak nothing for teaching thame If by thair Masteris they sall be thocht not fitt to be scolleris then they salbe bound out prenteisses to some suche tread as by the Governouris salbe thocht fitt the Treasaure hous of the Hospitall paying for preinteis fee

and no more And the Governouris taking guid secretie of thair Maisteris for performing of covenantis with the prenteisses so bound Bot after the schoileris have learned to read and wreat Scottis distinctlie and the Latine rudimentis they sall be put out to the frie grammer schoill of Edinbrugh thair to be taucht until suche tyme as they be ather fitt for the Colledge or to be prenteisses they sall all cum to and goe from the schoill together at all tymes of the meiting or scaling of the grammar schoill orderlie and in thair gownes The Maister of the grammer schoill sall yeirlie receive from the Thesaurer of the Hospital for teaching of these scholleris

The electione of thame salbe thus At tua tymes in the yeir that is to say upone the secound Mononday of October efter the electione of the Majestrattis yeirlie and upone the thrid Mononday of Apryll thairefter ensewing yeirlie the Governours sall assemble thame-selffis in the Committee hous and sall thair cairfullie examine how many places of scholleris have beine voyded since the last sex monethis ather by death putting to the Colledge being maid prenteisses or any uther way quhatsoevir As also they sall examyne the renew and estait of the Hospitall quhither it be able to manteyne any more then according to the number of the places voyded and according to quhat they find after both these searches and examinatiounes We doe charge thair consciences in the Lord that they doe presentlie elect and admitt so many scholleris qualefied as is befoir expressed whiche scholleris besyidis thair bedding ludging

wasching commoun fyres salbe allowed from the Thesaurer of the Hospitall yeirlie for thair diett and for thair cloathis The electione of thame salbe by pluralitie of suffrages as is expressed in uther electiones

They salbe comlie and decentlie apparrelled as becumeth both in thair lynning and cloathis And thair apparrell salbe of sad Russet cloath doublettis breikis and stockingis or hose and gownes of the same colour with black hattis and stringis whiche they salbe bund to weare during thair aboad in the said Hospitall and no uther

CAP. XIV.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO PROMI

Thair salbe chosen a Butler by pluralitie of voyces to continow in that office during his naturall lyfe He sall not marie without the consent of the Governors asked and obteyned His caire salbe to tak chairge of all ye bread and drink and laying the tabill cloathis at the tymes of mealles in the hall He salbe in all thingis obedient to the Maister of the Hospitall And if he sall be convicted befor the electoris of fornicatioun adulterie of being a drunkard or a common swearare or of wilfull and often dissobedience to the Maister of the Hospitall he sall presentlie be expulsed the Hospitall For his wages he sall quarterlie receive for himself and for his boy

The Butler salbe chairged with the keeping of all the silver plate that belongis to the Hospitall As also with all uther spoones saltis stoupis couppis to drink in and candiltickis whiche belong to the Hall service

CAP. XV.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO COQUI

Thair salbe chosen a man of guid and honest report to be Cuik of the Hospitall whose electione admissioun licence to marie punishment and expulsioun salbe observed in all poyntis as is expressed in the former chapter in the caise of the Butler He salbe chairged besydis the cleane dressing of the Hospitallis diett with the keeping of all the utincillis belonging to the kitchyne He sall receive quarterlie wages for himself

for his boy He sall delyver up his accomptis for bread drink candle and uther thingis belonging to his chairge to the Maister so often in the oulk as he sall requyre

CAP. XVI.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO OBSONATORIS

Thair salbe chosen a man of guid and honest report to be Caterer

whose office salbe faithfullie and at the best raitis to buy guid and wholsome meat for the dyett of the Hospitall as also to delyver upe his daylie accomptis cleane and fairlie writtin to the Maister of the Hospitall so often in the oulk as he sall requyre thame from him His electione admissioun licence to marie his punischment or expulsoun in all poyntis to be observed as is expressed in the two former statutis concerning the Butler and Cuik He sall ressave quarterlie for his wages

CAP. XVII.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO JANITORIS

Thair salbe chosen a man unmarried of honest report to be porter of the Hospitall He salbe a man of guid strenth abill to keip out all sturdie beggeris and vagrant persones He sall lock the gattis at all tymes of prayaris and meales everie night he sall lock upe the gattis and bring the keyis of thame upe to the Maister at seavin of the clok in winter and at nyne in sommer He sall keep the Court verrie cleane He sall sweep cleane the Chappell everie day and the hall after everie meall He sall sie the walkis kept cleane and fair and mak all the publicque fyres in the hall And if at any tyme he dispose himself to marie he sall dimitt his place or els be depryved of the same His electione admissioun punischment or expulsoun salbe in all poyntis observed as is expressed in the statutis which concerne the thrie former officeris He sall have for his quarterlie wages

and everie yeir a gowne whiche he must weare continuallie at the gate

These four officeris viz. the butler cuik caterer and porter sall have thair dyett in the hall immediatlie after the Maister have dyned and the scholleris risen from the tabill with quhome lyik-ways the Maisteris man salbe allowed his dyet

CAP. XVIII.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO HORTULANI

Thair salbe provyded for the Hospitall a guid and sufficient gairdner quhose cair salbe to luik weill to the Committee gairdeine whair of the Maister is to have the use to the kitcheyne gairdeine to all the walkis and hedges belonging to the Hospitall The Governouris to elect place and displace the gairdner at thair pleasour He sall receive quarterlie for his wages

CAP. XIX.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO FEMINARUM

Thair salbe chosen sex women of guid and honest report unmarried and who must nevir marie They salbe of the aige of fourtie

fyve yeiris at the least Thair charge salbe diligentlie to wasche all the lynning that belongeth ather in generall to the Hospitall or particular to any scholler and to mak all the scholleris beddis and sweepe thair chamberis and to attend suche of thame as salbe seik Thair electione admissiōne punischment or expulsioūn is in all poyntis to be observed as in the cais of the Hospitall Butler is expressed in the fourteine chapter They ar to have thair dyet in some rowme by thameselffis They are to be charged with and answerabill for all the publicque lynning of the Hospitall and the particular lynning of the scholleris They sall receive quarterlie for thair wages everie one of thame

All these officeris befor mentioned in cais of misdemeanour schalbe punished be the Maister of the Hospitall and thairfoir thair salbe a pair of stockis placed at the end of the Hall in the Hospitall in which the Maister sall command to be layed any officer for any such offence as in his discretioūn sall seeme to deserve it and the Maister lyikwayes sall have authoritie to lay in the same stockis any vagrant stranger of meane qualitie who within the precinctis of the Hospitall sall committ any suche offence as may deserve it The officer for executing the Maisteris command in this poynt of justice salbe the Porter of the Hospitall

All these under officeris viz caiterer butler cuik porter and women and gairdner sall fynd sufficient securetie for thair intromisioūn and dischaige of thair dewtie in thair offices

CAP. XX.—DE ELECTIONE ET OFFICIO MEDICI PHARMACOPOLE ET
TENSORIS SEU CHIRURGI

Thair salbe appoynted one Doctor of phisick who for visiting and luiking to all the seik in the Hospitall sall receive yeirlie from the Thesaurer
one Apothecarie who sall be payed for all his billis of droggis If they be subscribed with the doctor of phisickis hand one chirurgiane barbour who sall cutt and pole the hair of all the scholleris in the Hospitall as also luik to the cure of all these within the Hospitall who any way sall stand in neid of his airt and sall receive for his wages yeirlie

CAP. XXI.—DE IIS QUAE GENERALITER HOSPITALE SPECTANT

First For the service of Almichtie God thair salbe in the Chappell of the Hospitall everie day in the morning betwix seavin and eight of the clock divyne service redd by the Maister of the schoill in this ordour First salbe redd the ordinarie confessioūn of synnes

nixt some one or more of the psalmes in prose after that one chapter of the auld Testament and after that one of the New Testament both of thame in ordour as the Ministrie of Edinbrugh schall direct after whiche salbe said the Creed after that a prayer salbe said in which thankis salbe given to God for all his spirituall and temporall blissingis amongst his temporall blissingis for the present maintenance whiche they ressave from God by the hands of thair bountiefull Founder Moreover they sall pray for the lyiff and happie raigne of our Soverane Lord the King the Quene and all of the royal progenie; for the Lords of His most Honorable Privie Counsell and mor especiallie for the Provest Bailleis Ministeris and Counsell of Edinbrugh thair maist religious and honored Governors Beseiking God to raise up unto thame such benefactors as may by the testimonie of thair guid workis bear witnes to the holines of our professione and religione This prayer is not to be conceaved by the schoilmaister bot to be red by him everie day as it schall be delyvered unto him penned by the Ministeris of Edinbrugh

Everie meale befor meat grace salbe said in the middest of the Hall by one of the scholleris and it salbe a sett forme of grace pronounced in the middest of the hall after the said scholler have first red one of the psalmes After denner the same scholler sall say the grace giving God thankis amongst uther thingis for thair Founder and praying for thair Governouris This grace lyikwayes is to be in a sett forme as it is to be delyvered unto thame be the Ministrie

Everie Sondag the Maister the schoilmaster and all the scholleris in ordour two and two sall goe solemlie in order in thair gownes and all the officeris of the house that can be spared going after thame to the Grayfreir Church both to the forenone and afternone sermone and thair sall sitt in suche a place as salbe appoynted for thame and in that decent ordour returne back agane from the church to the said Hospitall All the scholleris in the Chappell hall church and all uther places quhatsoevir sall tak place according to that rank and order in whiche they ar elected and admitted to be scholleris of the Hospitall and no uther wayes

There sall evir be keipt in the treasoure hous of the Hospitall so grait a stock of money as in all probabilitie is able to defray the chaarges of those scholleris who are manteyned in the Hospitall and pay the prenteis feis of all suche as ar to be bound out prenteisses and pay the chaarges of reparationes and all uther commone chaarges quhatsumevir belonging to the Hospitall

Twyse everie yeir (that is to say) upone the secound Monnonday

of October efter the electione of the Majestrattis yeirlie and upone the thrid Mononday of Apryll thaireftir ensewing yeirlie being sex monethis distant one from ane uther the electoris sall visite the said Hospitall heir and determine all complaints that can be maid ather aganest the Maister schoilmaister or officeris Sall reforme all abuses which they find in the same sie that all pairtis of the Hospitall be teight and in guid reparatioun and enquiry quhither the scholleris diett be guid and wholsome thair cloathis honest and seemly thair beddis and chamberis sweitt and cleanly according to the allowances bestowed upone thame and sett straicht all uther thingis whiche neid to be amended

All the moneyes whiche by debtis rentis or any other way sall belong to the Hospitall besyidis that whiche shall come into the stock of the Treasaur hous salbe bestowed upone land and no utherwayes for all tyme to cum quhatsoever

CAP. XXII.—DE RESERVATIS

The compiler of these Statutis Doctor Balcanquall doeth Reserve unto himself full power for the filling upe of all blankis in these Statutis and all the power which he now hath for the determining of the stipendis or wages of all persones to quhome by these Statutis wages or stipendis are to be allowed untill suche tyme as after the building and erecting of the said Hospitall and a perfect examinatioun of the cleare probable revenew of the said Hospital efter the perfyting and cleering of all maner of accomptis and deductiones ather in his awin presens or by the informatioun of the Lord Provost Bailleis Ministeris and Counsell of Edinbrugh it may appeare unto him quhat wages the revenew of the Hospitall is abill to allow to all suche as by the Statutis befoir mentioned are to receive wages and allowances As also he doeth reserve unto himself all the power which is given unto him by the last will of the pious founder or the codicill thairunto annexed for the ordering and setling of the ten bursaris places thairin mentioned untill such tyme as the building of the said Hospitall salbe finished

And if it sall pleas God that the said Walter Balcanquall befoir the tymes above mentioned to depart this lyfe he doeth by these presents transmitt the whole power now resident in him concerning these tua poyntis of determining stipendis and wages and ordering and setling of the ten bursaris to the Lord Provost Bailleis Ministeris and Counsell of Edinbrugh for the tyme being whome he doeth earnestlie besech in the Lord to tak all faithfull and possible

paynes that these tua poyntis be conscionably settled according as they sall find the renew of the Hospitall give leave

To prevent all corruptiones in after tymes thair sall nevir be maid be the Electoris any preelectioun of any place whatsoever belonging to the Hospitall nor sall the preelectione or electione of any officer or scholler befor the place into whiche he is preelected or elected be actuallie voyd stand guid bot it salbe voyd *ipso facto* And thairfoir befor the Hospitall building be finisched and fitt to receave those who ar appoynted to inhabeitt in it thair salbe maid no electione nor preelectione of any officer or scholler belonging to the Hospitall excepting only suche as must of necessitie intend the fabrick of the said building or the present renew moneyis or estaite presentlie belonging or intended for the said Hospitall And these after the building is finisched or befor to leave thair places unles they be than agane *de novo* chosen by the electors Bot after the hous is fitted for the receaving of those who ar to live in it then all electiones sall goe as is expressed in the Statutes befor mentioned

The Compiler of these Statutes Walter Balcanquall Deane of Rochester doeth reserve unto himself during his awin naturall lyfe all power for adding unto or diminisching from or altering of these present Statutes accordingle as upone emergent occasiones he salbe thairunto induced by his awin conscience or consultationes with the Lord Provost the Majestrattis Ministeris and Counsell of Edinburgh or by the advyse of those who ar learned in the lawes of the realme of Scotland Utherways if from the said Deane of Rochester in his lyfytyme these Statutes sall receave no additioun dimini-tioun nor alteratione then these Statutis being subscribed with his hand and sealed with his seall at any tyme befor his death Sall have the strenth validity and force to all purposes quhatsoever of the Statutis mentioned in the Will of the Founder by whiche and no utherways the said Hospitall salbe perpetuallie governed ordered and directed for ever heirefter unto the end of the world

And if thair sall aryse any controversie concerning the interpretatioun of the said Statutis or of any pairt sentence or word in the same It is ordained that those fyve mentioned in the Founderis Will viz The Lord Chancellour the tuo Archibischopis the Lord President of the Colledge of Justice and the Lord Advocat to his Majestie of this realme of Scotland for the tyme being sall have sole and whole power to interpreitt the same and to determine all controversieis arysing about the interpretatioun of the same So that quhatsoever any thrie of these fyve mett together and all par-

teis interested being conveyned sall judicialle or extra judicialle declare in thair consciences to come neirrest the true meaning of these Statutis that nothing bot that salbe taken for the trew meaning of the same and in all poyntis without further scrouple be observed and followed

And that these Statutes may nevir be concealed thair salbe one trew copie of them for ever kept and registred in the Buikis of Sessioun and in the register of the Counsell of Edinbrugh and in the Registeris office of the said Hospitall and more in uther places neidfull if any salbe thocht upone that so any pairtie interested in them may have open and frie recours unto them

CAP. XXIII.—CONCLUSIO.

AND now finallie I the unworthy servant of God Walter Balcanquall the Composer of thais Statutes doe onerate and chairge the consciences of you the Lord Provest the Majestrattis the Ministeris and Counsall of the Cittie of Edinbrugh and of all those who sall be your successors unto the secound coming of the Sone of God And that by the bowellis of the Lord Jesus Chryst who one day will cum to judge the quick and the dead and tak a particular accompt of everie one of you for this particular stewardschip whairwith you ar trusted by the zeale and honor of our reformed religion which by this pious work of the Founder is illustrated and vindicated from the calumneis of the adversareis to our holie professione by that pious respect which you his fellow citizens ought to carie to the pious memorie and last will of the religious founder your worthie citizen George Heriott And Lastlie for the cleiring of your awin consciences and your awin particular accomptis in that grait day of the Lord Let none of you whoe read these presentis nor your successors who in after ages sall come to read yame offer to frustrate the pious founder of his holie intentione ather by taking directlie or indirectlie from his Hospitall any thing which he in his pietie hath doted unto it or by altering of it or bestowing it upone any uther use thoche you sall conceive it to be far more pious or profitable or to goe about to alter any of these Statutis and ordinances after they salbe once delyvered up unto you compleitlie, subscriyved and sealed as you will answeare the contrarie at the uttermost of your perrelis in the day of the Lord Jesus to quhome (being fully assured of your godlie cair and zealous conscience in these particularis) with his Father and the Holie Ghost thrie persones but one undevyded essence of the Godhead as for all uther thair blissingis so in particular for the grait charitie of this

most pious and religious Founder be ascribed as is most due all praise honour and glory from age to age AMEN

¹ EGO GUALTERUS BALCANQUALL S S Theologiae Doctor Ecclesiae Cathedralis Roffensis Decanus; cuius Edinburgenus natus et juratus, pietissimi uiri Gualteri Balcanquall ciuitatis Edinburgenae circiter quadraginta tres annos pastoris uigilantissimi filius; potestate ad id mihi facta ex testamento et codicillo clarissimi optimique uiri GEORGII HERIOTT Gemmarii Regii, trado Clarissimis, Reverendissimis, Spectatissimis uiris D D Prefecto, Balii, Pastoribus, Reliquisque Senatoribus Edinburgenis ordinariis, Statuta haec viginti tribus Capitibus comprehensa, observanda, habendaque in perpetuum pro Statutis seu Ordinationibus illis in Testamento et Codicillo GEORGII HERIOTT commemoratis, Reservatis mihi semper cunctis et singulis quae per Statuta haec reservantur Ita est quod syngrapha et sigillo meo ratum esse iubeo

GUALTERUS BALCANQUALL

Edinburgi decimo tertio die Julii anno
post incarnatum Redemptorem mil-
lesimo sexcentesimo vigesimo sep-
timo annoque regni Domini nostri
Caroli Regis tertio

Locus Sigilli.

*Acceptance by the Governors of the Hospital of the Statutes
drawn up by Dr Walter Balcanquall.*

*Apud Edinbrugh Decimo Tertio die Mensis Julij
Anno In VI^c vigesimo septimo*

THE QUEILK DAY the Provest Bailleis Ministeris and Ordinar

¹ [Translation:—I, WALTER BALCANQUALL, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of the Cathedral Church of Rochester; born in and sworn citizen of Edinburgh; son of the most pious Walter Balcanquall, about forty-three years a most active Minister of Edinburgh; power having been given me to that effect, in terms of the Will and Codicil of the most renowned and excellent GEORGE HERIOT, Royal Jeweller, deliver to the most renowned, honoured, and reverend, the Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and other ordinary Councillors of Edinburgh, these STATUTES, comprehended in twenty-three chapters, to be observed and kept for ever, as those Statutes and Rules mentioned in the Will and Codicil of GEORGE HERIOT,—always reserving to myself all and sundry by these Statutes reserved. It is this that I wish ratified by my sign manual and seal.

WALTER BALCANQUALL.

At Edinburgh, the thirteenth of July 1627, after
the Incarnation of the Redeemer, in the third
year of our Lord King Charles.

Place of the Seal.]

Counsall of Edinbrugh under subscriveand as Feoffis in trust guydaris and Governouris of the Hospittall to be foundit within this brugh to be called George Heriott his Hospitall being convenit Compeired Doctor Walter Balcanquall Deane of Rotchester And for fulfilling of the trust reposed in him be umquhile George Heriot Jewellar to His Majestie and conforme to the power grantit to him in the said umquhile George Heriott his Testament and Codicill annexit thairto Producit the buik of Statutis within writtin subscrivit with his hand and seallit with his seall Willing the Provest Bailleis Ministeris and Counsall to accept the same and to rell and governe the said Hospitall conforme to the same quhen the samyn salbe finisched Quhilk being red considerit and maturlie advysit be the saidis Provest Bailleis Ministeris and Counsall of the said Brugh They aggreit thairto Acceptit the same And for thame and thair successouris in all tyme cuming Promittit to rell and governe the said Hospitall Conforme to the tennour and prescript of the said Statutis IN witnes quhereoff they have subscrivit thir presentis with thair handis day yeir place and moneth befoir writtin Whiche Statutes ar the just doubill of these delyvered be the Deane of Rochester to the saidis Provest Bailleis Ministeris and Counsell.

	D AIKENHEID <i>Provest</i>
JOHNE MAKNACHT <i>Dene Gild</i>	MR DAVID RITCHARDSOUNE <i>Baillie</i>
JAMES RAE <i>Thesaurer</i>	GILBERT ACHESONE <i>Baillie</i>
	P BLAIBURNE <i>Baillie</i>
	WILLIAME BROUN <i>Baillie</i>
	MR A RAMSAY <i>Minister of God his word</i>
	MR W STRUTHER <i>Pastour</i>
	MR THOMAS SYNSEFF <i>Pastour</i>
	MR JN MAXWELL <i>Pastour</i>
	MR A THOMSONE <i>Pastour</i>
	N UDUART
	PATRICK ELEIS
	WM REID
	A TOD
	WILLIAM GEDDES
	JOHN RYND
	LAURENCE COKBURNE <i>Chyrurgion</i>
	THOMAS QUHYTT
	THOMAS PACOK

No. VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

Orders of Admission to see the Grounds and to inspect the interior of Heriot's Hospital, may be obtained from any of the Magistrates, Ministers, or Town Councillors of Edinburgh; or from the Treasurer, at his Office, 11 Royal Exchange. Strangers are admitted every week-day, except Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock. All perquisites are strictly prohibited.

Visitors, whether in carriage or on foot, enter near Lauriston Place, by a grand modern lodge, in the same style of architecture as the Hospital. Standing on a gentle eminence, the Hospital is approached from the south by a spacious terrace-walk, fenced by an ornamental parapet, formed by an open balustrade on an elegant basement of hewn stone. From this terrace are flights of steps leading to the lawn. The windows of the chapel on this side, present an elegant appearance; more especially those of the lofty octagonal tower in the centre.

On turning round by the west side of the House, on the basement stone of the north-west corner, this simple inscription, "1 JVLY 1628," is pointed out, indicating the spot where, and the time when, the foundation-stone was laid. The Hospital (as shewn in the accompanying print) consists of a noble quadrangle, three stories in height, with massy towers at each corner, rising one story above the main body of the structure, and a tower and dome in the centre of the north or principal front, rising to the height of 110 feet. Inigo Jones (born 1572—died 1653) is the reputed architect. There exists no documentary evidence to prove this; "but those who look on this edifice," says Allan Cunningham, "with an artist's eye, will observe that in the dome, turrets, windows, clustered chimneys, and general proportions, there are many marks of his masterly hand."

The grand entrance, or north gateway, is well deserving of inspection. As a whole, it furnishes no inadequate notion of that peculiar style of architecture which obtained in Great Britain from the close of the reign of Elizabeth to the termination of the Commonwealth. It forms a most beautiful composition, the general design

and details of which are considered the finest of the whole building.

Two pillars, of the Doric order, raised on pedestals, on each side of this gateway, support an entablature, the cornice of which is about sixteen feet high. The *metopes* of the frieze are enriched with ornaments illustrative of the origin and purposes of Heriot's Hospital. There are four groups of small figures in *bas relief*, very distinctly and neatly executed.

The *first*, or eastern compartment, represents the figure of a goldsmith at his forge, in the act of blowing the bellows, with an antique seat and table. By his side is the work bench, of the same construction as those at present in use,—not even the leathern receptacles for the filings of the precious metal being omitted. Over this bench are the tools of the craft, orderly arranged in a rack. There is also this allusive motto, "FUNDENDO FUNDAMI."¹

In the *second* compartment appears an altar, on which is a heart; above is the name of the Deity in Hebrew on a sphere, surrounded by a halo. A female figure stands on the right, representing a widow with a babe in her arms, and two naked children clinging to her. Another figure is on the left side of the altar; motto, "HIS COR INCALUIT."²

The *third* exhibits six of the boys in the original costume, in gowns, with two of their guardians. Above them a dexter hand, having the Founder's initials, points from the clouds, and bears the motto, "SIC VOS DEUS, UT VOS EOS."³

In the *fourth* compartment are several pupils at their lessons with their teacher. Motto, "DEUS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT."⁴

"Although the building abounds with hieroglyphical representations, these are certainly the most expressive; and shew, that if Dr Balcanquhall was solicitous to have a variety of ornaments, he endeavoured that they should lead the mind as much as possible to the Founder of the Institution, and the source from which his wealth was derived—his own indefatigable industry.

"Small and richly carved obelisks surmount the cornice above the Doric pillars. An arched recess over the door, and between the windows of the first floor, contains the armorial bearings of George

¹ By founding (that is, fusing the precious metals) I have founded (subintell. the Hospital).

² For these my heart has glowed (*i.e.*, my bowels have yearned).

³ So (may) God (treat) you, as you (treat) them.

⁴ The Deity hath given us these calm enjoyments.—This Christian application of a heathen expression of gratitude, is quoted from Virgil, Eclogue I, v. 6.

Heriot; namely, argent, a mullet, placed below a fesse, azure, charged with three roses of the first, pointed proper. Crest, a cornucopia; motto, "IMPENDO."¹ Below the arms is the following inscription:—

"INSIGNIA
GEORGII HERIOTI
FUNDATORIS.
PIETAS LIGAT ASTRA TERRIS."²

The recess is flanked by Corinthian columns, with spiral flutings; the cornice is surmounted by a tablet, with the initials, G. H.; on which are seated two cherubs, supporting a pedestal crowned with the figure of a boy working on an anvil."³ This Corinthian order rests on the more massive Doric below it. In the centre of the Doric frieze is a beautiful monogram, in raised letters, containing the name of George Heriot. The soffit is decorated with a device, in allusion to the arms of the Founder,—a laurel branch, charged with three roses and a star. In every place where they could appear with propriety, the rose and star have been introduced.

The interior of the quadrangle is laid with pavement. All the windows of the inner court are guarded by wire trellis, a preventive against the destruction of the glass when the boys are engaged in their favourite game of ball. According to some, the trellis is security against the intrusion of flies.

THE FOUNDER'S STATUE.—Over the archway within the court, is a beautifully decorated niche, in which is placed the statue of George Heriot, five feet ten inches in height, standing on a richly carved corbel. The figure was executed by Robert Mylne, the king's architect, and the likeness was taken from an original painting. The broad ruff, richly embroidered cloak and vest, with roses on the shoes, convey a lively idea of the picturesque dress which prevailed among the nobility and wealthy citizens, during the reign of James I. The shafts of the columns are ornamented with diamond facets over the whole surface. On the frieze is in-

¹ I distribute cheerfully, or I spend on (others).

² [*Translation.*—The arms of GEORGE HERIOT, the Founder. Piety binds heaven (the stars) to earth.—The word *pietas* may here be regarded in its double classical sense; that is, *devotion to God*, and *good will to man*; the fulfilment of the whole law.]

³ See *Historical and Descriptive Account of George Heriot's Hospital*, 8vo. Edin. 1827, p. 38.

scribed,—

“CORPORIS HÆC, ANIMI EST HOC OPUS EFFIGIES.”¹

A group of cherubs above the entablature points to various emblems around them.

Over the upper range of windows, and on the parapet which encloses the roof of the north side, is a series of medallion portraits in high relief, supposed to represent some members of the royal family at the period. There is likewise a row of smaller heads above the windows of the first floor.

There are about 200 sculptured windows in the Hospital, and 18 finely carved initials of the Founder. The talent of the architect will be acknowledged, when it is mentioned, that not two of the decorations over the entablatures of the windows, or indeed any other portions of the ornaments, are alike. A stranger does not readily discover this striking variety, from the general harmony not being in the least impaired. This diversity, from the way in which these ornaments are varied, designed, and drawn, implies the greatest taste, skill, and ingenuity.

On the east side of the quadrangle are many carved figures. Over the central upper windows are representations of the four Evangelists. David, with his harp, appears over the north window of this row, and Solomon is over the south. On the lower story there is represented the tree of Life with two babes watering it. On the north corner of the row is the figure of a mermaid, and on the south corner that of a scorpion.

On the middle of the east side, is a stone tablet with this inscription:—

“HONOUR THE LORD
WITH THY RICHES,
AND WITH THE FIRST
OF ALL THINE INCREASE,
SO SHALL THY BARNES
BE FILLED WITH
ABUNDANCE.

TO DOE GOOD & TO
DISTRIBUTE FORGETT
NOT, FOR WITH SUCH
SACRIFICES GOD IS
PLEASED.”

¹ [*Translation.*—Of my body this (statue), of my mind this work is the representation.]—The original is a pentameter verse.

The windows on the west side of the court exhibit allegorical figures of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Over the windows of the attic story, are representations of Death, with the hand on the skull ; and of Adam and Eve.

The entrance to the dining-hall is on this side. Above the door are the arms of the Founder, within a square tablet, in a carved frame of raised stone, with the motto, " I DISTRIBUTE CHEARFULLIE ;" and underneath, " GEORGE HERIOT JEWELLER."

The access to the various apartments is by the four octagonal towers at each angle of the court.

THE CHAPEL.—The Chapel, on the south side of the quadrangle, has been built in a style quite different from the rest of the Hospital. It is a heavy imitation of the perpendicular early English style, with the exception of the outside decorations of the doorway.

There is a singular corbelled window above the entrance to the chapel. The door is flanked on each side with coupled columns of the Corinthian order, raised on pannelled pedestals, and surmounted by a corresponding entablature. The whole of this Corinthian order is singularly curious in its details. On the centre of the frieze is a clasped Bible on a reading desk, with the words " VERBUM DOMINI MANET IN ÆTERNUM." ¹ The piers and archivolt of the doorway are decorated with alternate roses and stars ; the keystone is enriched with a console ; and the spandrels have large foliations within triangular pannels. On the breakings of the entablature, over the coupled pillars, are circular pediments surmounted by cherubs' heads, and over the whole order is an open circular pediment. Within this pediment is a composition allied to the Caryatic order, enclosing a tablet with the inscription—

" AURIFICI DEDERAT
MIHI VIS DIVINA
PERENNEM ET FACE-
RE IN TERRIS IN CÆLO
ET FERRE [CORONAM]." ²

¹ [*Translation.*—The word of the Lord endureth for ever (1 Peter, i. 25).

² [*Translation.*—May be quaintly rendered thus :—

To me a goldsmith pow'r Divine had given,
A Crown to make on Earth, to wear in heaven.

The Latin inscription, it will be seen, consists of two hexameter lines, which claim this arrangement :—

Aūrīfī | cī dēdē | rāt mīhī | vīs dī | vīnā pē | rēnnēm
Et fācē | re īn tēr | rīs, īn | cælo ēt | ferrē cō | rōnām.

This chapel, which is about sixty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and forty feet in height, remained in a comparatively unfinished state, till about half a century ago. It was then fitted up in a flimsy species of Italian architecture, with the exception of the pulpit, and the small galleries at each end, which were a kind of early English, but meagre in their details. A few years since, it was suggested by the late James Gillespie Graham, Esq., architect, then a Governor of this Institution, that the Chapel should be completely renovated, in a style worthy of the building; and he liberally offered gratuitously to furnish designs. This offer having been at once accepted, the chapel was fitted up, under his direction, in the elegant style in which it now appears. The ceiling is embossed, painted, and gilded. It is divided into compartments, with massive moulded arched ribs, these being supported by corbels of angels, bearing scrolls, with appropriate illuminated mottoes. Facing the door, and in the recess formed by the fine oriel window, stands an elaborately carved oaken pulpit, with the precentor's place embodied below, rising to a tapering point fully thirty-five feet from the floor. Equal labour has been bestowed upon the screens and doorways; the whole being in the purest style of early English. The seats for the boys are of massive oak, with richly carved ends. They are placed in four compartments, two on each side of the pulpit. The floor, originally composed of a tessellated marble pavement, is now laid with oak planks, rendering this apartment, not only more comfortable as a place of worship, but more in consonance with the general character of the chapel. The lights of the windows are filled in with very rich designs in stained glass; having numerous devices in coats of arms, emblems, and scrolls with mottoes.

We subjoin a detailed list of the arms and devices, in stained glass, and brilliant colours, in the great oriel window, behind the pulpit, beginning at the left hand side of the upper row, and reading towards the right.

The 1st row consists of—

Emblems, &c., being the Rose, Shamrock, Mullet,
Thistle, Portcullis, Fleur-de-lis.

2d, Arms of several of the Office-bearers at the time.

3d, Arms of the families of Bruce, Hamilton, Douglas, Gordon, Ogilvie, Campbell.

4th, Sutherland, Hope, Gray, Keith, Home, M'Donald.

5th, Stewart, Marjoribanks (the family name of the Founder's *first* wife), of George Heriot, Primrose (the family name of the Founder's *second* wife), Ramsay, Hay.

- 6th, Murray, Drummond, Graham of Orchill (the architect),
Oliphant of Gask, Scott, Lorn.
- 7th, Arms of the Isle of Man, and of the families of Kerr,
Morton, Athole, Leslie, Somerville.
- 8th, Badge of the Thistle, and of St Andrew; Seal of Cause
of the City of Edinburgh, Arms of the Merchant
Company; Badge of the Order of the Garter; and of
the Knights of Nova Scotia.

Then follow the Arms of the Incorporated and other Trades of Edinburgh:—

- 9th, Surgeons,¹ Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammer-
men, Wrights.
- 10th, Masons, Tailors, Baxters or Bakers, Fleshers or Butch-
ers, Cordiners or Shoemakers, Websters or Weavers.
- 11th, Saddlers, Litsters² or Dyers, and Bonnet-makers, Sla-
ters, Glovers, Blacksmiths, Cutlers.
- 12th, Hatters and Waulkers, Locksmiths, Sheersmiths, Lo-
rimers (Bridle-bit and Spur-makers), Armourers,
Candlemakers.

There are various inscriptions on the scrolls of the stained glass in the other windows.

Above the inside entrance door, cut in oak, in raised antique characters, are these words:—"GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO."³

There is a combination of elegance, chasteness, and solidity about this chapel which is pleasing to behold.

From the Chapel, visitors are conducted to the Council-room, in the south-west tower. In the vestibule adjoining this apartment, is a beautiful white marble cenotaph, erected by the Governors to the memory of *James Denholm, Esq.*, who was educated in the Hospital, and died in 1822, while holding the office of treasurer. The elegant inscription on this monument, written by the Rev. Dr Brunton, we have already given. There is likewise a fine portrait, by William Bonnar, R.S.A., of the late Mr Alexander Black, who was Superintendent of Works to the Institution for twenty-five years, presented to the Hospital in 1859 by Mr James Ballantine.

¹ The Trade of a *Barber* was conjoined with the profession of a *Surgeon* till the year 1722, when it was separated by a decision of the Court of Session.

² *Litster* is an old and now obsolete term for a *Dyer*.—See Thomson's *History of Dundee*, p. 386.

³ [*Translation*.—Glory to God in the highest.]

That Heriot's Hospital is an object of increasing attraction, is proved by the *album* which lies in this Vestibule, that visitors may inscribe their names and addresses. The album furnishes the remarkable fact that the number of visitors has increased more than twenty-fold since 1824.

COUNCIL-ROOM.—In this chamber, which is twenty-seven feet square by thirteen feet high, the Governors hold their General Meetings on the first Thursday of every month. There are four portraits in this room,—1. *The Founder*, copied by Scougall in the end of the seventeenth century from an original painting, which is now lost; ¹ 2. *George Heriot*, with his arms, and this inscription, “Ætatis svæ 26. 1589;” 2. *George Heriot* (the Founder's father), “Anno Ætatis svæ 50. 1590”—(these two portraits were presented to the Governors in the year 1807 by the Earl of Buchan, who had procured them from George Paton, Esq., of the Customs, a well known antiquary); 4. *William Aytoun*, Master-Mason, and his spouse—(presented by their great grand-daughter in 1726). The Council-Room is entirely wainscoted with fine old oak, having a very rich entablature of the Corinthian order. An ornamental breaking is formed on the north side of the room with pilasters of the same order, in the centre of which is the fire-place, having a finely carved mantel-piece, and a highly relieved wreath and festoon of fruits, flowers, and grain, surrounding the Founder's arms. The arrangement of the whole is at once original and tasteful. George Heriot's name, twisted and entwined in various ways, is seen in various parts of the House. His initials, in a cursive form, are here ingeniously introduced.

The CHARTER-ROOM, which is fire-proof, is immediately adjoining. It contains the ancient title-deeds of the Hospital property, the Records, handsomely bound in seven volumes, comprising numerous original documents in the handwriting of James the Sixth, and his consort, Anne of Denmark; of Charles the First, Archbishop Laud, George Heriot, and his contemporaries. The two stories directly above embrace the official apartments of the Head-Master or House-Governor; whilst the third floor consists of a series of rooms, used as a supplementary infirmary in cases of emergency.

¹ On the 19th of June 1859, a portrait of George Heriot, described as by Van Somer, was purchased at a sale in Edinburgh, by Mr James Millar, of George Watson's Hospital. Though there is no proof that this is the original referred to above, yet eminent artists are of opinion that it is an *original* by a Dutch Master, of the period of James VI.

DINING-HALL.—This apartment, where the boys take their meals, is on the west side of the quadrangle. It is sixty feet long, 20 feet wide, and 13 feet high. At each end is a large fire-place, ornamented with massive decorations. At the north end the beautiful monogram, formerly noticed, consisting of all the letters in the name of George Heriot, ingeniously interwoven, is repeated. Adjoining the Hall are the scullery and kitchen, occupying the ground floor of the north-west tower. The kitchen, an arched apartment, was the first portion of the house that was finished.

DORMITORIES.—There are eight comfortable and well ventilated sleeping apartments, with commodious *lavatories* attached to each. The boys, on retiring and rising, are always under the superintendence of one of the men, except the youngest, who are under the charge of a woman.

SCHOOL-ROOMS.—The several floors of the north range of the building are occupied as school-rooms. They are of various dimensions; and, with one exception, are neither lofty nor commodious. There are seven apartments; namely, two for the English Masters, one for the Classical Master, one used by the Writing and Drawing Masters, one for the French Master, one for the Arithmetical and Mathematical Master, and one for the teachers of Music and Dancing.

LIBRARY.—This room, on the third floor of the north-west tower, is rather dark and inconvenient. It was expensively fitted up with wainscot and glazed bookcases about twenty years ago; is of a circular form; and altogether in a style not in accordance with the architecture of the building. The Hospital Library consists of nearly 4000 well selected volumes; and the sum of £30 is annually set apart for its augmentation.

Over the Library is a platformed roof, fenced by a parapet or *bar-tesan*, to which strangers are conducted. From this elevation a very excellent panoramic view of the city and the surrounding scenery is obtained. The prominent objects of interest are pointed out to visitors. We would merely call their attention to the Heriot Foundation School, which stands on the confines of the Hospital grounds towards the north. It is one of eight such schools already interspersed over the town, built and maintained from the surplus revenue of this Institution, for the gratuitous education of the children of the burgesses and poor within the city.

As may be supposed, there are not a few traditionary stories connected with this Institution. Let it suffice to mention one connected with this very staircase. There used, till lately, to be pointed out the *Drummer's step*, which is said to have derived its name from one of Oliver Cromwell's troops, who had for a time possession of the House. It would appear that this individual had lingered about the Hospital even after the admission of the boys; and that he and they, owing to some unexplained cause, were not on the most friendly terms. The poor drummer was either accidentally or intentionally precipitated down stairs, and thus met his death. The step on which he alighted retained his name, as also *indelible* marks of his tragic end. Every set of boys took special care to avoid the ominous stone, superstitiously imagining, that it would be an unlucky day if they set foot upon it, and believing, moreover, that if they did so, some punishment would assuredly await them. Whilst the other steps were hollowed by the wear of a century and a half, the *drummer's* retained the original level!

The chapel, dining hall, school-rooms, and the library, are warmed by means of heated air.

BATH-ROOM.—A general lavatory, on the ground floor, is neatly fitted up with porcelain basins, set in polished stonestands; and supplied with hot, cold, and shower baths.

STORE ROOM.—The ground floor of the south-east tower contains the Steward's room, with a suitable store for the meal and bread, &c.

The first floor above contains the Matron's apartments, and a store room for the articles under that lady's care.

SICK ROOM.—The uppermost floor, which has a lofty ceiling, and a portion of the contiguous apartments, are appropriated for the accommodation of the sick boys. These are fitted up with hot and cold baths, and every conveniency. There is a resident sick nurse. This department of the Hospital is entrusted to the direction of the Medical officers; more especially to the Surgeon.

MUSEUM.—A few years ago, various articles of interest which had been scattered over the Hospital were brought together and placed in an unoccupied apartment. Several of these relics, being connected with the early history of the Hospital and of the city, possess a more than ordinary interest. An important accession has

lately been made to the Museum, by the purchase of a valuable collection of minerals and fossils.

PAINTINGS.—Besides the Pictures already named, in the Council-room, there are the following original portraits in the Hospital:—

1. *John Carmichael*, Esq., treasurer of the Hospital from 1762 till 1780, painted by David Martin at the expense of the Governors.

2. *James Jackson*, Esq., treasurer from 1793 to 1804, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn (who was educated in the Hospital) at the expense of the Governors.

3. *Miss Elizabeth Dickson*, Matron of the Hospital from 1796 to 1831. Seventy-two of the individuals educated in the Hospital during Miss Dickson's matronship, presented, on the 31st May 1828, this excellent likeness of that lady, painted at their expense by an accomplished artist. On the back of the portrait are the names of the contributors, and on the frame is the following inscription:—

“MISS DICKSON,
MISTRESS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

Presented

To the Governors of the Institution by a number of Old Herioters to express their sense of the assiduity and ability with which that lady has discharged the duties of her office for upwards of thirty years; and as a mark of their respect and esteem for Miss Dickson, for the attention and kindness they experienced while under her care.

Edinburgh, 1828.

Wm. Smellie Watson, S.A., pinxit.”

4. *James Hamilton*, Esq., M.D., physician to the Hospital from 1773 to 1835, painted by Dyce, at the expense of the Governors.

DONATIONS AND LEGACIES TO THE HOSPITAL.—On the walls of the Dining-Hall are inscriptions and “donation boards,” recording the various sums of money which have been received for the behoof of this Foundation. The inscriptions on them are as follows:—

“To
The pious and worthie
Memorie of GEORGE HERIOT,
Goldsmith, Burges of
Edinburgh, and sometyme

Jeweler to King James the
Sixth of happie memorie ;
who mortified not only
So much of his Estate as
Founded and completed
This stately Hospitall, but,
Doeth now also maintaine
130 Poor Burgeses and
Freemens Children of the cite
of Edinburgh, in the tearmes
Specified in the Statuts of
The said Hospitall, compiled
by D. Balcanquell, D. of
Rochester, The Founder's
Trustie for that effect.
Anno Domini M,DC,XCIII."

" Master

ROBERT JOHNSTONE,
Doctor of the Laws,
Left to George Heriot's
Hospitall—one Thousand
Pounds Sterling, the Interest
whereof he ordained for
Buying of Cloaths to the
Children of the said Hospitall ;
As also one Hundred Pounds
Sterling, the Interest
Whereof to goe towards
The payment of the
Schoolmaster, his
Sallarie.
Anno Domini M,DC,XCIII."

" ROBERT SANDILANDS, Mert,
in Edinburgh, did give
2000 pounds Scots, for the
Use of Heriot's Hospitall,
In the year 1695 years."

" MR ALEXANDER MURRAY,
Doctor of Divinity, and Dean

Of Killolla, in Ireland,
Left to George Heriot's
Hospital 108 lib. Scotts.
[no date.]

“ Sir JAMES GRAY,
Knight and Barronet,
Gave to the poor of
This Hospital £100
Sterling, as by account,
The 2d day of February,
1708 years.”

“ Captain DOUGAL CAMPBELL,
Of London, Grandson
To Archibald Campbell,
Of Inver-aw, in Argyll-
Shyre, who died at
Edr ye 27th day of Sept.
1718. Left to Heriot's
Hospital 100
Pounds Sterling.”

“ GEORGE WATSON,¹
Mert in Eden, who dyed
ye 3d of April, 1723, mortified
to George Heriot's
Hospitall Five Thousand
Merks Scots money,
For maintaining Two
Boys, in ye said Hospitall,
They being ye children,
Or grand-children
Of decayed Merchts
In Edr of ye name of
Watson or Davidson,
Preferring always
the name of Watson,
Which sum was

* Founder of George Watson's Hospital; an institution, in many respects, similar to that of George Heriot's.

payed by his
Trustees Decemr 1724.”

—
“ 1799.

Dr WILLIAM ABERCROMBIE,
of the City of York,
Educated in this Hospital,
Left in Legacy,
£800 Sterling.”

—
“ 1804.

Dr JOHN GILCHRIST,
Several years Professor of
The Hindostanee Language in the
College of Fort William, Bengal,
Presented £100 Sterling
To this Hospital,
As a small Testimony
Of Gratitude for
His Education in so
Valuable a Seminary.”

—
“ 1805.

Mr DAVID ARBUTHNOT,
Taylor, in London,
Educated in this Hospital,
Left in Legacy
£200 Sterling.”

1751. Thomas Heriot, treasurer to the Hospital, bequeathed, £100.
1759. Miss Jane Gilchrist, of Lombard Street, London, left a legacy of £100, to support a boy in this Institution; those of her own name to have a preference.
1858. Duncan M'Laren, Esq., late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, presented £400 as a *Good Conduct* Prize Fund for the Children of the Foundation Schools.

—
Bequests have also been made to the Institution, by the following individuals, who had received their early education in Heriot's Hospital:—

- | | | |
|--|---|------|
| 1735. Thomas Aitken, periwig maker in London, | . | £50 |
| 1747. Alexander Robertson, merchant in Carolina, | . | £300 |

1774. Daniel Robertson, tailor in Edinburgh, . . .	£50
1818. Francis Ronaldson, Esq., of the General Post Office, Edinburgh,	£100
1830. George Gray, Esq., of Baltimore,	£2504
1838. Robert Blair, D.D., Rector of Barton, Norfolk, . .	£835

No. IX.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

1. *Treasurers.*

** The first three on the subjoined list were Treasurers of the City, and as such were charged with the Financial department of Heriot's Hospital.

	Elected
George Suttie,	3 March 1624
James Rae,	Oct. 1626
Nicoll Uduart,	22 June 1627
Robert Halieburton,	13 Nov. 1630
William Cochrane,	13 Nov. 1632
Robert Flemyng,	7 Nov. 1635
Edward Edgar,	5 Nov. 1636
Thomas Charteris,	11 Nov. 1637
Patrick Baxter,	11 Nov. 1638
John Edgar,	11 Nov. 1640
James Alison,	11 Nov. 1643
William Simpson,	11 Nov. 1647
George Wauchope,	11 Nov. 1648
Andrew Ramsay,	28 May 1652
Hew Hamyltoun,	11 Nov. 1654
John Meine,	3 Aug. 1657
Robert Gray,	1 Aug. 1659
James Abercrombie,	2 Nov. 1663
Alexander Pitcairn,	15 Nov. 1669
Hew Wallace,	8 Feb. 1675
Richard Lothian,	14 Oct. 1678
James Kirk,	10 Oct. 1681
Thomas Fisher,	11 Oct. 1686
James Young, of Killicanty,	9 April 1711
Thomas Heriot,	9 Oct. 1732

	Elected
David Flint,	9 Oct. 1738
Albert Munro, of Coull,	10 Oct. 1748
James Rocheid, of Inverleith,	9 Oct. 1758
John Carmichael,	27 Dec. 1762
Archibald M'Dowal,	8 Feb. 1780
George Leslie,	8 Dec. 1788
James Jackson,	17 July 1793
Thomas Henderson, <i>joint</i> ,	30 Aug. 1804
Peter Hill,	9 May 1809
James Denholm,	9 Aug. 1813
Kincaid Mackenzie,	11 Sept. 1822
Adam Luke,	12 June 1830
JOHN DICK,	12 Jan. 1852

2. Clerks.

Sir John Hay,	19 July 1625
Alexander Guthrie,	20 Jan. 1634
Sir William Thomson,	Aug. 1653
James Rocheid,	12 Oct. 1668
James Hamilton, <i>joint</i> ,	3 Sept. 1683
John Drummond,	5 Jan. 1685
John Richardson, <i>joint</i> ,	13 Jan. 1685
Sir James Rocheid, <i>reponed</i> ,	7 July 1686
Æneas M'Leod, <i>joint</i> ,	4 April 1687
John Blair,	3 April 1693
Richard Strahan,	1 June 1719
Gilbert Clerk,	17 March 1734
Hugh Buchan, <i>joint</i> ,	28 Aug. 1761
William Buchan, <i>joint</i> ,	24 Oct. 1781
John MacRitchie, <i>joint</i> ,	27 April 1795
ISAAC BAYLEY,	6 July 1830

3. Head-Masters or House-Governors.

James Lawson,	18 April 1659
David Davidstone,	12 Dec. 1664
Robert Browne,	26 July 1669
William Smeaton,	14 Dec. 1670
Harry Moresone, M.A.,	7 April 1673
James Buchan, M.A.,	7 Aug. 1699
John Watson,	1 July 1702
David Chrystie, M.A.,	22 Feb. 1720

	Elected
William Matheson	15 April 1734
John Hunter, M.A.,	16 June 1735
William Halieburton, M.A.,	April 1741
John Henderson,	14 Sept. 1741
James Colvill, M.A.,	1 Aug. 1757
George Watson,	20 June 1769
William Hay,	15 Feb. 1773
Thomas Thomson,	6 Feb. 1782
David Cruickshanks, M.A.,	16 April 1792
James Maxwell Cockburn, M.A.,	6 Oct. 1794
George Irvine,	16 March 1795
John Somerville, D.D.,	6 Sept. 1805
John Christison,	8 July 1816
James Boyd, LL.D.,	17 May 1825
Hector Holme, M.A.,	14 Sept. 1829
William Steven, D.D.,	11 April 1839
James Fairbairn,	12 Feb. 1844
FREDERICK WILLIAM BEDFORD, LL.D., D.C.L.,	2 Oct. 1854

4. Teachers.

William Hamilton, M.A.,	11 April 1659
John Balfour, "doctor," ¹	5 March 1660
Oliver Calderwood, M.A., "schoolmaster,"	17 March 1660
James Wilkison, "doctor of the school,"	6 April 1668
James Kniblo, M.A., "schoolmaster,"	14 March 1670
Alexander Glen, M.A., "doctor,"	25 March 1673
Henry Kynneir, "schoolmaster,"	1 Aug. 1681
Walter Reid, Assistant to "schoolmaster,"	5 April 1686
James M'Comb, "doctor,"	1 May 1692
Gilbert Ruthven, "doctor,"	15 April 1695
Thomas Heriot, M.A., "schoolmaster,"	14 Oct. 1700
Robert Godskirk,	25 May 1704
Do. <i>Writing and Arithmetic,</i>	19 April 1714
John Wright, M.A.,	11 Nov. 1705
Robert Fisher, M.A.,	21 April 1707
Alexander Hardy,	1 Nov. 1714
James Stirling, "doctor,"	12 Aug. 1717
John Gregory,	1 Feb. 1719
Robert Innes, M.A.	19 Oct. 1719
William Webster, M.A.,	18 April 1720

¹ The term *Doctor* is here intended to signify an assistant or usher to the principal *Schoolmaster*.

	<i>Elected</i>
William Wilson, M.A., "doctor,"	20 June 1720
William Dyce, M.A.,	20 Feb. 1721
George Boes, "schoolmaster,"	17 April 1721
John Craig,	9 Oct. 1721
Robert Chapman, M.A.,	28 Dec. 1721
Robert Crawford,	10 Sept. 1722
Patrick Hepburn,	25 May 1725
William Geiloch, M.A.,	7 June 1725
Gilbert Man, M.A.,	16 Oct. 1727
Robert Hunter, M.A., "schoolmaster,"	1 April 1728
Edward Jamieson,	24 Feb. 1730
James Spankie, M.A.,	5 May 1731
John Coutts, "doctor,"	17 April 1732
Do. "schoolmaster,"	25 Aug. 1735
David Doig, M.A., "schoolmaster,"	29 Aug. 1733
David Edington,	1 Sept. 1735
James Craig, "doctor,"	4 June 1739
Edward Anderson, "second doctor,"	20 April 1741
John Tainsh, M.A.,	11 Nov. 1746
Roger Moodie, M.A., "doctor,"	11 Nov. 1746
Do. "schoolmaster,"	6 Sept. 1749
John Goldie, M.A.,	16 April 1750
Archibald Laidlie, M.A., "doctor,"	11 May 1752
Do. "schoolmaster,"	6 June 1757
John Hepburn, "doctor,"	22 Oct. 1754
Cornforth Gilson, <i>Vocal music</i> ,	14 Jan. 1757
George Robertson, "doctor,"	27 June 1757
John Bell,	18 Dec. 1758
Andrew Johnston,	14 May 1759
John Touch,	10 Dec. 1759
Robert Knox, "schoolmaster,"	19 May 1766
Alexander Lindsay,	29 Dec. 1766
Thomas Franks, <i>Music</i> ,	20 Feb. 1767
James Hamilton, <i>Music</i> ,	29 Jan. 1770
James Lorimer,	29 Nov. 1775
John Gibson,	29 Nov. 1775
Do. <i>Writing and Arithmetic</i> ,	3 June 1776
James Fisher,	15 May 1776
Archibald Singers,	14 Oct. 1776
William Scoular,	5 April 1782
Thomas Murray,	4 Nov. 1783
William Sheriff,	6 June 1785

	Elected
William Thomson,	8 Oct. 1787
Archibald Macdonald, <i>Music</i> ,	25 April 1788
Thomas Thompson,	16 April 1792
Thomas Methven, <i>Latin</i> ,	16 April 1792
George Irvine,	25 May 1792
William Gullan,	11 Nov. 1793
Robert Dowie, <i>English</i> ,	3 June 1799
Malcolm Burnside, <i>English</i> ,	17 Nov. 1800
John Somerville,	11 Nov. 1801
Thomas Little, M.A., <i>English, Latin, and French</i> ,	14 June 1804
Robert Finlay, <i>Writing and Arithmetic</i> ,	14 June 1804
George Waugh,	14 Oct. 1805
David Tait, <i>Writing and Arithmetic</i> ,	24 Nov. 1806
Alexander Macdonald, <i>joint, Music</i> ,	30 Jan. 1807
Thomas Dimma, M.A., <i>English</i> ,	11 Jan. 1808
Do. <i>Latin and French</i> ,	26 Jan. 1809
James Morton, <i>English</i> ,	26 Jan. 1809
Walter Nichol, M.A., <i>Writing</i> ,	11 Sept. 1809
Do. <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	30 Nov. 1810
David Wilson, <i>Music</i> ,	24 July 1810
Samuel Lindsay, M.A., <i>Latin and French</i> ,	12 Nov 1811
Thomas Lees, <i>Music</i> ,	28 Feb. 1812
George Hyne, <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	29 Sept. 1813
William Murray, <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	16 Oct. 1815
Samuel Muir, M.A., <i>Greek and Latin</i> ,	8 July 1818
James Gloag, M.A., <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	27 Nov. 1820
Benjamin Galbraith, <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	2 Aug. 1824
Nicholas Swift, <i>Music</i> ,	30 Dec. 1824
William Muir, M.A., <i>English</i> ,	17 May 1825
Hector Holme, M.A., <i>English</i> ,	12 Sept. 1825
John Dalgleish, <i>Writing</i> ,	17 Oct. 1825
John Bell, M.A., <i>English</i> ,	11 Nov. 1825
John Lawson, <i>Gymnastics</i> ,	4 Sept. 1826
John Knott, <i>Music</i> , M.A.,	30 Nov. 1827
William Moffat, M.A., <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	16 Feb. 1829
James Craik, M.A., <i>Greek and Latin</i> ,	1 Oct. 1829
James Allan, <i>English</i> ,	1 Oct. 1829
William Henderson, M.A., <i>Greek and Latin</i> ,	29 May 1832
John Oswald, <i>English</i> ,	14 Feb. 1833
Alexander M'Intyre, M.A., <i>Greek and Latin</i> ,	20 June 1834
Peter Lorimer, <i>English</i> ,	20 June 1834

	Elected
George Moir, M.A., <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	20 Oct. 1834
François Espinasse, <i>French</i> ,	7 Jan. 1836
DAVID SIMSON, <i>Drawing</i> ,	7 Jan. 1836
WILLIAM D. KENWARD, <i>Music</i> ,	2 Mar. 1837
George A. Panton, <i>English</i> ,	7 Sept. 1837
Jean Monnard, <i>French</i> ,	7 Sept. 1837
William Marr, <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	8 Feb. 1838
William Dunnnett, M.A., <i>Greek and Latin</i> ,	21 June 1838
FRANÇOIS CHAUMONT, <i>French</i> ,	5 July 1838
ALEXANDER JAMIESON, <i>Practical Mechanics</i> ,	30 Jan. 1840
ALEXANDER MACGLASHAN, <i>Dancing and Calisthenics</i> ,	3 Feb. 1842
JOHN RIDPATH, M.A., <i>Classics and English</i> ,	3 Feb. 1851
JAMES MACDOUGALL, <i>English</i> ,	17 Oct. 1853
JAMES SCHOFIELD, B.A., <i>Classics and English</i> ,	15 Mar. 1855
CUMBERLAND HILL, <i>English</i> ,	15 Mar. 1855
Thomas M'Lachlan, <i>English</i> ,	15 Mar. 1855
JAMES WATSON, <i>Writing</i> ,	7 May 1857
JOHN GORDON, <i>English</i> ,	17 Aug. 1857
H. G. C. SMITH, <i>Arithmetic and Mathematics</i> ,	15 Feb. 1858

5. *Matrons or Housekeepers.*

Mrs Marion Jamieson,	Mar. 1660
Mrs Elizabeth Leuans,	4 Dec. 1699
Mrs Ann Snodgrass,	4 June 1722
Mrs Christian Bruce,	26 Oct. 1749
Mrs Elizabeth Gillespie,	1 Aug. 1753
Mrs Frances Stevenson,	25 May 1776
Mrs Margaret Blinshall,	6 Feb. 1782
Miss Margaret Brown,	15 April 1793
Miss Elizabeth Dickson,	17 Oct. 1796
Miss Jessie Gow,	22 Aug. 1831
Miss Jane Charles,	28 Aug. 1832
Miss JESSIE M'DONALD,	30 Mar. 1848

6. *Physicians.*

Sir Archibald Stevenson, M.D.,	26 Aug. 1666
George M'Kenzie, M.D.,	4 June 1705
Gilbert Rule, M.D.,	2 July 1711
John Innes, M.D.,	23 July 1730
John Smelholm, M.D.,	8 Jan. 1734
David Foulis, M.D.,	15 June 1741

	Elected
Colin Drummond, M.D., <i>joint</i> ,	21 April 1766
James Hamilton, M.D.,	6 July 1773
James Buchan, M.D., <i>joint</i> ,	1 June 1795
John Abercrombie, M.D.,	16 Nov. 1835
ROBERT CHRISTISON, M.D.,	12 Dec. 1844

7. *Surgeons.*

David Pringle, ¹	13 Aug. 1660
David Pringle, ²	4 April 1687
Archibald Fisher,	3 Dec. 1694
John Lauder,	27 Dec. 1714
George Cunningham,	10 Oct. 1737
William Wood,	24 Oct. 1755
Alexander Wood, <i>joint</i> ,	17 April 1758
George Wood, <i>joint</i> ,	7 Jan. 1793
William Wood,	21 Dec. 1829
ANDREW WOOD, M.D.,	7. Oct. 1858

8. *Dentist.*

WILLIAM ALFRED ROBERTS, M.D.,	2 July 1840
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9. *Superintendents of Property, Plans, and Works.*³

John Paterson,	5 June 1809
Thomas Bonnar,	31 July 1810
Alexander Black,	3 Mar. 1836
JOHN CHESSEB,	1 April 1858

10. *Accountants.*

(For Auditing the Treasurer's Books.)

William Scott Moncrieff,	3 July 1809
JAMES M. MACANDREW,	4 Feb. 1847

11. *Stewards.*

Gilbert Hardie,	25 May 1660
Robert Somerville,	28 Dec. 1663

¹ Grand-nephew to the Founder.² Great grand-nephew to the Founder.³ The following were "*Overseers of the Hospital*:"—Andrew Davidson, elected 19 May 1628; James Makmath, 28 March 1631; Robert Stevenson, 4 Nov. 1639; John Forrester, 5 March 1646; Archibald Beg, 4 Jan. 1647; George Leslie, 10 Dec. 1649; Alexander Peacock, 9 Oct. 1710. Previously to the appointment of a *Superintendent*, the Treasurer of the Hospital was charged with the general oversight, and was directed to call in the aid of practical men, as occasion required.

	Elected
William Kirkpatrick,	24 Nov. 1669
Alexander Thomson,	11 Mar. 1678
Robert Hannay,	3 Feb. 1680
Gilbert Brown,	14 Mar. 1681
James Cairns	7 Nov. 1681
James Smith,	1 Mar. 1686
John Craigie,	6 Sept. 1686
Robert Auchterlony,	4 Dec. 1699
Robert Tait,	8 Aug. 1704
George Brysson,	2 Aug. 1715
William Mitchelson,	16 April 1716
James Lawson,	22 Feb. 1720
John Stewart,	19 April 1725
Alexander Peacock,	18 April 1737
George Scott,	25 Jan. 1768
Andrew Thomson,	4 June 1781
David Crawford,	12 Sept. 1791
Ninian Wallace,	31 July 1810
William Jenkins,	16 Dec. 1825
Charles Campbell,	31 Oct. 1826
Robert M'Lean,	1 Sept. 1836
Andrew Leslie,	19 Aug. 1850
JOHN ROBERTSON,	5 June 1856

12. *Inspectors, Masters and Mistresses in George Heriot's Hospital Schools.*

INSPECTORS.

William Steven, D.D.,	11th April 1839
James Fairbairn,	12th Feb. 1844
William M'Dowall,	30th Mar. 1848

MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

HERIOT BRIDGE.—Head Masters.

George Anderson,	8th Oct. 1838
Peter Henderson,	2d Feb. 1843

Sewing Mistresses.

Christina Sinclair Gunn,	19th Sept. 1838
Margaret Bartley,	14th Feb. 1839

OLD ASSEMBLY CLOSE.—Head Masters.

James Agnew,	31st Aug. 1840
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David Wilson,	.	.	.	25th Mar. 1844
William Hall,	.	.	.	12th Sept. 1855
James Brown M'Leod,	.	.	.	1st May 1856
<i>Sewing Mistresses.</i>				
Janet Cleghorn,	.	.	.	31st Aug. 1840
Mary Ann Robertson,	.	.	.	12th Sept. 1855
<i>Infant School.</i>				
Janet Carmichael,	.	.	.	3d Dec. 1840
Jane Home Forrester,	.	.	.	28th May 1855
<i>BORTHWICK CLOSE.—Head Masters.</i>				
John Crosbie,	.	.	.	31st Aug. 1840
Peter Macomish,	.	.	.	26th Sept. 1844
John Bell,	.	.	.	20th Oct. 1848
Thomas Armstrong,	.	.	.	17th Mar. 1853
William Hall (transferred from Old Assembly Close),	.	.	.	5th May 1856
<i>Sewing Mistresses.</i>				
Margaret Urquhart,	.	.	.	31st Aug. 1840
Margaret Coates,	.	.	.	28th May 1855
Anna Brash,	.	.	.	11th Nov. 1858
<i>COWGATE PORT.—Head Masters.</i>				
Thomas Gordon Bothwell,	.	.	.	31st Aug. 1840
Robert Anderson,	.	.	.	25th Mar. 1844
Robert Blain,	.	.	.	17th Nov. 1853
<i>Sewing Mistress.</i>				
Eliza Brown,	.	.	.	31st Aug. 1840
<i>HIGH SCHOOL YARDS.—Head Master.</i>				
John Ritchie,	.	.	.	31st Aug. 1840
<i>Sewing Mistresses.</i>				
Henrietta Haldane Gunn,	.	.	.	24th Aug. 1840
Lillias Mitchelson Hunter,	.	.	.	18th Aug. 1841
<i>Infant School.</i>				
Henrietta Agnes Maclagan,	.	.	.	24th Aug. 1840
Esther Gunn,	.	.	.	12th Aug. 1852
<i>BROWN SQUARE.—Head Masters.</i>				
Lindesay Bell,	.	.	.	16th April 1846
David Wilson (transferred from Old Assembly Close),	.	.	.	12th Sept. 1854
<i>Sewing Mistress.</i>				
Ann Burt Duncan,	.	.	.	16th April 1846

ROSE STREET.— <i>Head Master.</i>			
Andrew Veitch,	.	.	18th May 1846
<i>Sewing Mistress.</i>			
Jessie Urquhart,	.	.	18th May 1846
<i>Infant School.</i>			
Mary Taylor Reid,	.	.	18th May 1846
BROUGHTON STREET.— <i>Head Masters.</i>			
Lindesay Bell (transferred from Brown Square),			28th May 1855
Thomas Armstrong (transferred from Borthwick Close),	.	.	5th May 1856
<i>Sewing Mistress.</i>			
Margaret Urquhart (transferred from Borthwick Close),	.	.	28th May 1855
<i>Infant School.</i>			
Janet Carmichael (transferred from Old Assembly Close),	.	.	28th May 1855
MUSIC MASTERS.			
Adam Ramage,	.	.	15th May 1846
Thomas M. Hunter,	.	.	7th Feb. 1847
Thomas Smith,	.	.	7th Feb. 1847
John Thomson,	.	.	28th May 1855

No. X.

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION, SUPERINTENDENCE, AND NUMBER OF THE BOYS.

1. *Form of Petition for the Admission of a Boy into Heriot's Hospital.*

Unto the GOVERNORS OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, the PETITION
of ———, on behalf of ———.

Sheweth,

That the Father of the Boy, in whose behalf this application is made, became a Burgess and Freeman of the City of Edinburgh in the year ———, as appears by the accompanying Burgess-Ticket;—that the Parents or Guardians of the Boy are not sufficiently able to maintain and educate him, nor is the Boy

himself possessed of or entitled to property, funds, or effects, adequate for that purpose;—that the particulars regarding the Boy are fully and accurately set forth in the annexed Schedule, and other Documents herewith lodged in support of this application.

May it therefore please the Governors to admit the said
 ——— into George Heriot's Hospital, and
 your Petitioner shall ever pray.

Note.—Petitions for the Spring Election must be lodged with Mr
 ———, Treasurer of the Hospital, 11 Royal Exchange, on or
 before the 15th day of January, and for the Autumn Elec-
 tion on or before the 15th July. Unsuccessful Petitions
must be withdrawn shortly after the Election.

No Boy can be admitted who is under *Seven* or above *Ten* years of
 Age on the day of Election.

Every Candidate for Admission to the Hospital must, previously to
 the lodging of this Petition with the Treasurer, be subjected
 to examination by the House-Governor, in order that he
 may report to the Governors whether the Boy is able to read
 out of the Bible.

The Boy to be presented for Examination at the Hospital on
 or at 10 o'clock.

Schedule of Questions requiring Answers, referred to above.

1. When was the Boy born?

Note.—This must be proved by a Certificate under the
 hands of the Session-Clerk, or, if that cannot be ob-
 tained, by such evidence as will satisfy the Governors.

2. What School or Schools has the Child attended, and how
 long?

Note.—A Certificate to be produced from the Teacher, par-
 ticularly shewing the instruction the Boy has receiv-
 ed in the principles of religion.

3. What is the Father's name?

4. Are both Parents alive?

5. What is the Father's Profession or Trade?

6. What is the yearly income of the Father and Mother of the
 Boy?

7. Has the Father of the Boy ever carried on business as a *master*
 in Edinburgh, and if so, when, where, and how long?

8 How long has the Father resided in Edinburgh, when, and
 where?

9. What are the names and ages of the Boy's brothers and sisters who are *supported* by the Petitioner ?
10. Have any of the Boy's brothers been admitted to the benefits of Heriot's Hospital, and if so, when ?
11. Has the Petitioner derived benefit from any similar Institution, and if so, to what extent ?

(The petitioner's signature.)

“ We do charge the consciences of the Electors in the Lord, that they chuse no Burgess' children into those places, if their Parents be well and sufficiently able to maintain them, since the intention of the Founder is only to relieve the poor.”—*Extract from the Statutes of George Heriot's Hospital.*

Certificate to be signed by a Minister, and two other Persons qualified to judge in the matter.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify, that the foregoing Petitioner is well known to us ; and having carefully perused the annexed petition, with the answers to the queries, we believe these answers to be strictly true ; and farther, with reference to the above extract from the statutes, it is our conscientious opinion that the Boy ——— is a fit and proper object for admission into George Heriot's Hospital.

—————

2. Questions to be answered by the Medical Attendant of Applicants for admission into Heriot's Hospital.

1. Are you the ordinary Medical Attendant of the family of ——— and how long have you been so ?
2. Has the Boy ——— of this family been under your care ; and for what diseases has he been so ?
3. Has he ever been affected with swellings of the external glands, chronic sores, chronic ophthalmia, or with symptoms indicating internal disease of that nature which is usually considered by medical men to depend upon a strumous tendency of the constitution ?
4. Have you seen him lately ; and do you believe him to be now in perfect health, and sound in constitution ?
5. Have you access to know whether any of the other members of the family has suffered from any of the affections mentioned in Query 3.

N.B.—This paper to be delivered to the Medical Officers of the Hospital, when the Boy is brought to be examined by them.

3. *Questions to be answered by the Parent or Guardian of a Boy, when his residence in the Hospital has nearly expired.*

The Treasurer of George Heriot's Hospital requests that the Parents or other Relations of ————, son of ————, one of the Boys educated in the Hospital, and who leaves it in next, will, on or before next, in terms of the Regulations of the Governors, answer and return to him the following Queries:—

1. What Trade or Profession is it proposed ———— should follow?
2. Who is the Master it is proposed to bind him to?
3. How many years is he to be bound?
4. What Wages is the Master to allow him?
5. Is the Master to board and clothe him, or with whom is it proposed he should live?
6. Who is to be the Cautioner of the Boy in his Indentures?

4. *Questions to be answered by the Apprentice-Master of a Boy.*

1. Is ————, who went from George Heriot's Hospital to be your Apprentice, still in your service; and, during the past year, has he ever deserted or been absent from your employment; and, if he has, when,—for how long,—and for what cause?
2. How many hours is he engaged in your employment, and how are his remaining hours, to the best of your knowledge, generally spent?
3. Does he apply himself diligently to his business, and is he civil, faithful, and obedient; and has he made such progress in his business as was fairly to be expected of him?
4. Does he uniformly speak the truth, and are his associates proper companions?
5. When you have occasion to send him out in the way of business, does he return without unnecessary loss of time?
6. If he resides in your family, does he submit to the order of your family,—keep good hours,—and regularly attend public worship, and in what church; and in other respects conduct himself properly?
7. Is he cleanly in his person, orderly in his habits, and is his behaviour in general quiet and discreet, and such as you approve?

5. *Questions to be answered by the Person with whom the Boy lodges.*

1. Has ———, who was educated in George Heriot's Hospital, been a boarder with you, and for how long?
2. Does he submit to the order of your family, and keep good hours; and how does he spend the hours he is not engaged in his business?
3. Is he cleanly in his person, and orderly in his habits?
4. Does he uniformly speak the truth, and are his associates proper companions?
5. Does he regularly attend public worship, and in what church; and in other respects conduct himself properly, and in such a manner as you approve?

6. *Questions to be answered by a Boy during the currency of his Apprenticeship.*

1. How many hours are you engaged in your business daily, and how do you generally spend the remaining hours?
2. What books have you read during the past year; and, in particular, are you in the habit of reading a portion of the Scriptures daily?
3. What church do you attend, and have you been regular in your attendance?
4. Have you prosecuted the studies you attended to in the Hospital, and have you found any of these particularly useful to you in the business of life?
5. With whom have you resided since leaving the Hospital, and have you found yourself comfortable with him?
6. What has been the state of your health?

7. *Chronological Enumeration of Boys admitted into Heriot's Hospital from 1659 to 1859.*

The subjoined chronological list shows the precise number of boys received each year into Heriot's Hospital from April 1659 to April 1859 inclusive, exactly two hundred years, the total being four thousand two hundred and eight.

The number of admissions has necessarily fluctuated, according to the state of the finances and other circumstances. At the opening of the Institution, in April 1659, thirty were admitted; in 1661, the number was raised to fifty-two; in 1753, to one hundred and thirty; in 1763, to one hundred and forty; but before the end of the century it fell to about one hundred. It then gradually rose

till April 1821, when it attained the existing maximum of one hundred and eighty.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>
1659	43	1700	25	1741	28	1782	17
1660	3	1701	37	1742	18	1783	16
1661	6	1702	15	1743	15	1784	15
1662	6	1703	18	1744	19	1785	14
1663	3	1704	31	1745	9	1786	19
1664	5	1705	14	1746	<i>none</i>	1787	23
1665	4	1706	20	1747	28	1788	18
1666	6	1707	<i>none</i>	1748	15	1789	21
1667	2	1708	32	1749	8	1790	24
1668	4	1709	25	1750	33	1791	24
1669	9	1710	35	1751	22	1792	22
1670	8	1711	25	1752	20	1793	21
1671	10	1712	21	1753	14	1794	20
1672	12	1713	21	1754	18	1795	19
1673	3	1714	13	1755	16	1796	18
1674	<i>none</i>	1715	17	1756	21	1797	17
1675	13	1716	14	1757	25	1798	22
1676	1	1717	1	1758	27	1799	31
1677	6	1718	16	1759	19	1800	21
1678	7	1719	29	1760	21	1801	27
1679	<i>none</i>	1720	27	1761	23	1802	19
1680	7	1721	28	1762	27	1803	18
1681	14	1722	10	1763	<i>none</i>	1804	24
1682	14	1723	20	1764	1	1805	29
1683	11	1724	20	1765	7	1806	33
1684	16	1725	11	1766	16	1807	26
1685	12	1726	13	1767	19	1808	23
1686	19	1727	17	1768	17	1809	25
1687	13	1728	15	1769	17	1810 ²	44
1688	29	1729	16	1770	16	1811	40
1689	27	1730	32	1771	17	1812	28
1690	35	1731	22	1772	18	1813	26
1691	15	1732	21	1773	19	1814	20
1692	29	1733	2	1774	18	1815	36
1693	19	1734	5	1775	17	1816	40
1694	20	1735	13	1776	16	1817	29
1695	16	1736	17	1777	17	1818	35
1696	27	1737	21	1778	19	1819	28
1697	18	1738	30	1779	19	1820	33
1698	25	1739	20	1780	20	1821	36
1699 ¹	36	1740	27	1781	16	1822	41

¹ In the year 1699 there were 85 boys in the Hospital.

² On the 8th October 1810 the Governors resolved that 16 *additional* boys should be admitted, in consequence of the "flourishing state of the revenues."—*Hospital Record*, vol. xix, p. 15.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>
1823	32	1833	27	1843	30	1853	29
1824	42	1834	39	1844	34	1854	36
1825	39	1835	44	1845	28	1855	14
1826	25	1836	29	1846	24	1856	21
1827	29	1837	28	1847	45	1857	27
1828	29	1838	23	1848	45	1858	28
1829	48	1839	31	1849	21	1859	36
1830	35	1840	20	1850	25		
1831	18	1841	31	1851	28		
1832	28	1842	38	1852	42		

No. XI.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BURSARS OF GEORGE
HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

(*Approved of by the Governors, 12th December 1844.*)

I. The general management of the Bursaries of the Hospital shall be intrusted to the Education Committee, named annually at the first meeting of Governors after the election of the Town-Council is completed.

II. This Committee shall keep a separate minute-book applicable to the Bursaries, in which shall be recorded the appointment of each Bursar, the conditions which may accompany his appointment, and the directions which the Committee may from time to time give in regard to his studies.

FIRST.—*Special as to House-Bursars.*

III. Such Boys as have, in conformity with the regulations of the Hospital, shown themselves "like to prove hopeful scholars," and as are intended for a liberal profession, may claim to be examined by the Committee, on giving in their names to the House-Governor three full months before the period of their leaving the House in ordinary course, and stating whether they apply for a Bursary at College, or for aid in acquiring a profession as hereinafter specified (Reg. X). Such Boys being approved, on examination by the Committee, shall remain in the Hospital till the commencement of the next session of College, and shall have their

education in the interval specially directed according to their future views.

IV. Any such Boy who may desire to follow the profession of a Teacher, shall, after leaving the Hospital, be required, in order to perfect his knowledge in the art of teaching, to give such attendance in one of the Foundation Schools as the Committee may think necessary, and may from time to time determine. Should it be judged expedient, he may be apprenticed in one of these schools for one year; in which case he shall be entitled for that year to the sum of 4s. per week as apprentice, and £10 to account of his bursary allowance. He shall also, during the same period, attend the private class of the Classical Master of the Hospital.

V. During the four years of study, forming the usual *curriculum* for obtaining the degree of A.M., the Bursars shall receive annually the sum of £30; except such of them as may have become apprentice teachers, as above provided, who shall annually receive £27, 10s.;—provided that, during these four years, they give satisfactory proof of their proficiency and good behaviour, as hereinafter directed.

VI. If at the expiry of two or of three sessions of College, the Committee be satisfied that the education of any Bursar may be more advantageously prosecuted otherwise than by continuing his studies in the University of Edinburgh, and he in consequence cease to be a student at the University, the annual allowance to such Bursar shall nevertheless be continued for the remainder of the four years; or in any case which, after full inquiry, shall be thought by the Committee peculiarly urgent, the whole allowance for the remaining time may be paid at once.

VII. If at any time it be necessary, from want of proficiency, from misconduct, or otherwise, to withdraw the Bursary from any Boy, he shall thereafter not receive more than the balance between the amount already paid him and the ordinary apprentice fee allowed by the Hospital; nor shall this balance be granted except under the express recommendation of the Committee.

VIII. Every House-Bursar, during the first two years of the currency of his Bursary, shall attend the private class of the Classical Master of the Hospital at such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the Committee. He shall be examined by a member of the Committee, in conjunction with the House-Governor, half-yearly; namely, in the month of January, on those exercises in which the classes he is attending are employed; and in July, on such exercises as have been prescribed for the summer recess, by the

Committee. The result of every such examination shall be regularly reported to the Committee.

IX. It shall be competent to the Committee, at all times during the currency of any Bursary, to call the holder of it before them, and to examine into his proficiency and conduct. But, more particularly, at the close of each session of College, they shall require him to produce to them certificates from the Professors whom he has attended during the preceding session, that his attendance has been regular, that his conduct and his proficiency have been good, and that he has performed a reasonable number of the exercises prescribed in each class. Previously to the commencement of each session of College, he shall be called to appear before the Committee to receive instructions as to the classes which he should attend during that session. On each of these occasions, the Committee shall subject him to such examination as they think fit; and if he fail to give them satisfaction as to any of the points above stated, it shall be competent for them to recommend to the Governors that his Bursary should forthwith cease.

X. If any Boy, trained in the Hospital, be destined for the profession of law or medicine, and enter on a regular apprenticeship, it shall be competent to the Committee, on recommendation of the master of such apprentice, to grant the aid necessary for paying class fees, purchasing books requisite in his professional education, and obtaining an act of admission into any of the Law Corporations, or a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons: provided that such aid shall not exceed, in total amount, the sum which would have been granted to a regular Bursar, and that such act of Admission or Diploma is not unnecessarily delayed, and the party at the time requiring aid for the purpose. But it is expressly ordered, that every Boy so apprenticed in any department of the profession of law or medicine, shall have successfully undergone, before leaving the Hospital, the same examination which would have qualified him for receiving a regular Bursary.

SECOND.—*Special as to Out-Bursars.*

XI. In regard to the ten Bursaries which, according to the codicil of George Heriot's Will, are enjoyed by Boys not otherwise connected with the Hospital, the applications for these shall be lodged with the Treasurer, on or before the first Monday of October annually, and shall be laid before the first meeting of Governors thereafter. The Governors shall then select the most deserving applicants, who shall undergo an examination by the Committee

before the commencement of the session of College, and if found qualified shall have the bursaries awarded them.

XII. In deciding on the applications for the Bursaries, the Governors shall always have a kindly regard to the claim of any Boy who has gained the highest honours in the High School of Edinburgh, and who requires aid for carrying forward his education at the University.

XIII. Each Bursary shall, in the first instance, be granted for one year only; but it shall be renewable annually during a period not greater in whole than four years; provided that the Committee be satisfied with the proficiency and conduct of the Bursar, and not otherwise.

XIV. Such Bursaries may be applied for, and granted at any period of the literary studies of the applicant, but only for the remainder of his literary *curriculum*; and every such Bursary shall cease and determine whenever strictly professional education is begun.

XV. The committee shall require of applicants who have not entered College, the same proficiency as is required of House-Bursars sent for the first time to the University. In regard to those applicants who have been already at College, whether claiming a bursary for the first time, or requesting its renewal, the Committee shall require the same qualifications as, by Regulation IX., are made imperative upon House-Bursars. The provisions as to the examination of House-Bursars by the Committee, as well as by a member of the Committee in conjunction with the House-Governor, shall apply equally to Out-Bursars.

XVI. The Out-Bursars, during the first two years of the above-mentioned *curriculum*, shall, if the Committee so order, attend the private instructions of the Classical Master of the Hospital.

Resolution by the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital, enacted November 9, 1846.—The Governors, understanding from the Bursary Committee that a practice has of late crept in, of the Hospital and Out-bursars employing themselves during the session of College in teaching, whereby their time and attention, which ought wholly to be devoted to the proper duties of their classes at the University, and for enabling them to do which the bursary is granted, is greatly distracted, resolve, that no Bursar shall be entitled to employ himself in teaching, or in any other way during the session of the University, but in attending upon and preparing for those classes which the Bursary Committee may have prescribed for him; and

any one transgressing this rule shall be held as forfeiting his Bursary; and the Governors direct the Treasurer to get this regulation printed, and a copy furnished to all the present and all the future Bursars.

The following is a List of Pupils who, since the year 1810, have enjoyed the House-Bursaries of the Hospital. By a reference to Appendix XIX, it will be seen that, in a large majority of instances, the House-Bursars have taken a respectable status in the professional world.

List of House-Bursars from the year 1810.

Years		Years	
1810	Stephen Wight	1827	Daniel Scrymgeour
...	John Robertson	...	Alexander Mitchell
1811	James Corbet	1828	Hugh Aird
1812	John Laing	...	P. B. Cunningham
...	James Wight	1830	Daniel Edward
1813	John Smith	...	J. Y. Myrtle
1814	James Abercrombie	...	P. S. Banks
...	John Smith	...	John J. Mitchell
...	David Wilkie	...	John Tait
...	John M'Kay	...	John Thomson
1815	James Dalmahoy	...	John Wallace
...	Martin Sinclair	...	William Crawford
...	Alexander M'Lagan	...	Patrick Wilson
...	John M'Kenzie	...	William Montgomery
1817	James Square	1831	William Tibbets
...	James Charles	1832	John Davidson
1818	W. G. Marshall	...	Ralph Adam Buchan
...	Joseph Simpson	...	John S. Innes
1819	Adam Walter Murray	1833	Thomas Stoddart
1820	W. Dick Wallace	...	George Wilson
1821	James Scrymgeour	1834	David Rodger
...	Thomas Borthwick	...	William Mitchell
1823	Alexander Cleghorn	1835	Alexander Anderson
...	Robert Menzies	...	Henry Steele
...	John Edward	...	John G. Murray
...	John Hunter	...	William Stoddart
1824	David Wilson	1836	Robert Armstrong
1825	Alexander Finnie	...	William Lapsley
1827	Peter Lorimer	...	John Robertson

Years		Years	
1837	Alexander Rodger	1845	Cumberland Hill
...	John Cockburn	1846	William Meudell
...	James Burns	...	John Derrar
...	Robert Innes	...	James Henderson
1838	James Millar	1847	Robert W. Hay
...	Robert Mackay	...	George Cockburn
...	Robert Hutcheson	...	Charles Johns
...	Charles Sutherland	1848	William Beattie
...	James R. Watson	...	John J. Brown
...	Alexander Edmonstone	...	William Salmond
1839	John C. Steele	...	Alexander Richardson
...	James Runciman	...	Peter Galbraith
...	Walter Haig	...	Walter Watson
...	Andrew Myrtle	1849	James Park
...	Thomas Dicken	...	Andrew Henderson
...	Andrew Wilson	1850	Hugh Morris
1840	J. B. Watt	...	Thomas Wilson
1841	James Waterston	...	Alexander Forsyth
...	Archibald Cunningham	...	Thomas Forsyth
1842	James Currie	...	Daniel Stewart
...	Robert Veitch	...	George Carfrae
...	James Nimmo	1851	John Lorimer
...	Peter Grant	...	John Mackay
1843	W. S. Craig	...	William Henderson
...	John A. Lothian	...	Alexander Watt
...	P. Logan	1852	William M. Carfrae
...	R. P. Paterson	...	Simon Robertson
1844	Thomas J. Stott	1853	John Linton
...	Charles Hay	...	Adam Luke M'Donald
...	Thomas Henderson	...	James M'Millan
...	George Fyfe	1856	Matthew Galbraith
...	John Nimmo	1857	James Lyon
1845	William Brown	...	Allan Connal
...	Robert Winter	1858	Henry Nicolson
...	James Gibson	...	William Paterson
...	James Watson	1859	William Glen
...	Michael W. Corran	...	Robert Tait
...	John Fraser	...	John Wardrop
..	Robert Currie	...	Charles Lawson

Regulations for Dr Blair's Bursary of £14, 8s. per annum, whereof the Governors, the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, the Ministers of the High Church, and the Minister of the New Greyfriars' Church, and one of the other Governors of the Hospital, are Patrons.

I. This Bursary, in terms of Dr Blair's Will, can be held only by a young man who has been brought up in George Heriot's Hospital, and who has become a Student of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

II. No young man can be eligible to this or any other Divinity Bursary till he has given regular attendance on a complete course of Philosophy, and has fulfilled the other conditions preparatory to enrolment by the Theological Professors, such as producing a certificate of moral character from the Minister of the Parish to which he belongs, and undergoing an examination by the Presbytery according to the law of the Church.

III. According to the usual practice in all the Universities, the Bursary can be enjoyed only during the Student's regular attendance on the Divinity Classes, and in no case more than four years.

IV. The Bursar, before receiving payment, must produce certificates of having regularly attended and performed the exercises prescribed at all the classes which the Patrons have required at the commencement of the Session, in conformity with the laws of the Church, including not only Systematic Divinity, but Church History, Oriental Languages, and Biblical Criticism (when such a class is taught), all of which branches must be attended, at least during two complete Sessions for each, according to the existing regulations ordained by the General Assembly; and if at any future time the Assembly shall extend or modify the course, the Bursar must produce proof that he has conformed himself to the alterations made by that authority.

V. The Student who applies for the Bursary shall be subject to an examination by the Patrons before his claim can be sustained; and whoever succeeds in obtaining it, shall be subject to, at least, one examination every year, in conformity with the rule observed with respect to the other Bursars under the inspection of the Governors of George Heriot's Hospital.

The following is a List of Pupils who have enjoyed the Blair Bursary:—

Years		Years	
1841	Henry Steele	1848	Peter Grant
1843	James Burns	1850	James Nimmo
...	James R. Watson	1857	Peter L. Burr
1844	George Menzies		

No. XII.

EXTRACT FROM DR JOHNSTONE'S LATIN HISTORY OF
BRITAIN, IN REGARD TO GEORGE HERIOT AND HIS
BEQUEST.

Dr Robert Johnstone, of whom we have already spoken in the text, has given a short biographical notice of his friend George Heriot. Coming from one who was on such an intimate footing with the Founder, and who was, besides, the most active of the Executors of his last Will and Testament, we have thought proper to transfer the passage to our pages. It occurs in a posthumous work, bearing the following title:—“*Historia Rerum Britannicarum: ut et multarum Gallicarum, Belgicarum, et Germanicarum, tam Politicarum, quam Ecclesiasticarum, ab anno 1572, ad annum 1628: Auctore ROBERTO JOHNSTONE, Scoto-Brittanno. Amstelædami, sumptibus Johannis Ravesteyni, MDCLV, folio.*”

“*Georgius Heriotus, Edinburgi honesto loco natus, patre aurifabro, ejusdem prænominis, qui ex familiâ, vetustâ Trabrunianâ genus traxit. Hoc ille patre genitus, adolescentiam, juventutemquè in paternâ arte exercuit; dedit se comitem Jacobo Regi, Angliæ Regnum auspicianti, & Londinum commigravit. Ubi insertus familiæ Regis, & Gemmarius electus est. Procedente deinceps tempore, magnas opes, gemmarum peritiâ, consecutus, grandem pecuniam credidit Regi Carolo Principi, et Bucingamiæ Duci: ad hæc specie ingenuâ, quæ animum, illius mores, virtutesquè expresserat, & innatâ naturæ prudentiâ præditus; multis bonis operibus dùm vixit, floruit. Tandem cum sexagesimum ætatis annum attigisset, xv Februarii, supremum diem placidè explevit; condito priùs Testamento, in quo Executores constituit Scotum, Anglum, Gallum, veteres amicos. Scotus fuit Robertus Johnstonus, horum temporum scriptor. Testamentum ejus multo apud vulgum Ulterioris Britannicæ rumore fuit; quia magnas opes, simulquè prædia urbana, quæ à patre, hæreditatis jure, acceperat, alendis Orphanis concessit; ac Orphanotrophium Testamento instituit: cujus curam Edinburgenis Magistratibus, & Concionatoribus Religionis causâ, demandavit: Inspectionem Impensæ & Annui Proventus, duobus Scotiæ Archiepiscopis, Prætori ac Judicum Præsidi commendavit. Nullum hodiè charitate Herioti, apud Scotos, clarius extat monumentum; quod alienâ commendatione non eget. Nec moriens locupletare amicos, propinquosquè destitit; quos decem millium libra-*

*rum legatis prosecutus est. Ad S. Martini in Campis Templum sepultus est. Funus fuit celebre, curâ Executorum, frequentiâ Procerum, et Charitate Civium: cæterisque solemnibus. Valterus Balcanqualius Roffiensis Decanus, funebri laudatione extulit pietatem in Deum, charitatem in Patriam, benignitatem incredibilem in propinquos, munificentiam in Pauperes: in augendâ re innocentiam, in disponendâ prudentiam; cæterasquè privatas virtutes, fidem, probitatem, humanitatem, morum gravitatem, & mirum vocis ac verborum temperamentum. Affirmare possum, ingentes opes Orphanis hoc Testamento relictas, si Reges, & Bucingamius obligatam fidem liberarent. Ipse supplicavi Carolo Regi, postulaviquè, ut Paternum debitum, suumquè, ad Orphanorum alimenta destinatum solveret. Qui libello Supplici dato, rescripsit, ut Quæstor Vestonus, & Proquæstor Cottingtonius, persoluerent ne Pium Opus impediretur. Hi dilationibus tempus extraxerunt. Quare deprecari ultrâ non sustinui. Ego quoque, meo nomine, Prætoriâ actione, egi cum Bucingamii Administratore Martini Judicis auctoritate novo more instituto; extante scripto Testamento, quod & ipse Dux signaverat; & intimi Familiares Subscriptioni Testes adhibiti fuerant. Postremò, lis transacta est consensu partium, et auctoritate Edinburgenæ Civitatis, solvendo mille quincentas libras, priusquàm in aleam ancipitis Judicii ventum esset.”—*Rerum Britan. Hist.*, pp. 637-8.¹*

¹ [Translation.—GEORGE HERIOT, born at Edinburgh in a respectable station of life, was son of a goldsmith, whose Christian name also was George, and who was descended from the ancient family of Trabroun. Such being his parentage, he spent his boyhood and youth in acquiring his father's art. He attached himself to king James on his accession to the crown of England, and accompanied him to London. There he was made a member of the king's household as royal jeweller. In process of time, having acquired great wealth by his knowledge of jewels, he lent large sums of money to the king, to Prince Charles, and to the Duke of Buckingham. Possessing besides an external appearance which gave indication of his intelligence, his manners, and his virtues, and gifted with natural prudence, he was eminent for many good works in the course of his life. At length, having reached the sixtieth year of his age, on the 15th of February (1623-4), he peacefully expired, having previously made a Will, in which he appointed a Scotsman, an Englishman, and a Frenchman, old friends, his executors. The Scotsman was Robert Johnstone, the writer of these Annals. His Will became the subject of much talk among the lower orders in Scotland, from his having granted for the support of orphans his great wealth, and at the same time much property in the city (of Edinburgh), inherited from his father. By Will he founded an Orphan Hospital, and committed the charge of it to the magistrates and ministers of the gospel in Edinburgh, and the supervision of the annual income and outlay to the two archbishops of Scotland, and to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the College of Justice. There exists not at the present day in Scotland a nobler monument than that of Heriot's charity, which needs no commendation from others. Nor did he on his deathbed

No. XIII.

PETITION OF THOMAS FORMAN TO THE TOWN-COUNCIL
OF EDINBURGH, 1697.

[The original of the following Petition, printed on a large sheet of paper, will be found among the archives of the city. As it contains several interesting and evidently authentic particulars, nowhere else to be found, illustrative of the history of George Heriot, Dr Balcanquhall, and others, we have thought it worthy of a place here.]

To the Right Honourable

SIR ARCHIBALD MUIR of Thorntoun, Lord Provost, and the Honourable Bailies and Council of the City of Edinburgh, the humble PETITION of THOMAS FORMAN, Skinner, Burgess of Edinburgh;

Sheweth,

That the Janitor's place in the Colledge of Edinburgh being now vacant, and at your Lordship's and Honours' disposal: And your Petitioner, by several losses, especially in lawsuits, being unable to carry on and manage his trade and employment, as he

fail to enrich his friends and relations, on whom he bestowed in legacies ten thousand pounds. He was buried at St Martin's-in-the-Fields. His funeral was rendered remarkable by the anxious care of his executors, the large attendance of the nobility, the affection of the citizens, and other solemnities. Walter Balcanquall, Dean of Rochester, in a funeral oration, extolled his piety towards God, his love of country, his boundless liberality to his relations, his munificence to the poor, his honesty in acquiring his fortune, his wisdom in disposing of it, and his other private virtues, fidelity, probity, humanity, grave decorum, and perfect command of his temper. I can declare that great means have been left for orphans in this Will, if the kings and Buckingham would redeem their pledged word. I myself petitioned king Charles, and demanded that he would pay his father's debt and his own, the money being destined for the support of orphans. He, in an instrument given to the petitioner, ordered, in reply, that Treasurer Weston and Deputy-Treasurer Cottingham should make payment, so that the pious work might not be obstructed. These men postponed the settlement on various pretences. I could no longer submit to employ treaty. Accordingly, by the authority of Judge Martin, I raised, in my own name, an action in Court, in the new form, against Buckingham's factor; the written Will being extant, which the Duke himself had signed, and to whose subscription the names of his most intimate acquaintance had been appended as witnesses. At last the suit was closed by consent of parties, and with the authority of the city of Edinburgh, on payment of £1500, in preference to the hazard of a doubtful trial.]

did formerly for many years in this city, wherein he payed all public burdens, and performid all duties incumbent to burgesses ; and being capable for the discharge of the said place, and confident of your Lordship's and Honours' kindness to burgesses, and the children and descendants of ancient and honourable burgesses, and such as have been liberal benefactors to this city, and great promoters thereof, as your Petitioner's predecessors have been ; he humbly supposes he is preferable to others upon the grounds following, which he craves leave to represent to your Lordship and Honours, viz. :—Your Petitioner's father was burgh and gild brother of this burgh, and oye to *James Forman*, who was bailie of this burgh, 1598. And was descended from the ancient and honourable family of the Laird of *Forman* of that Ilk, who was nevoy to the Lord *Home* : as also, your Petitioner's mother, *Margaret Naiper*, was lineally descended from the ancient and honourable family of the *Naipers of Wrightshouses*, who continued in the possession thereof above 500 years : And albeit some of the ancient securities of the said family were lost by the changes in so long a course of time, yet there is herewith produced a charter of the said family to *William Naiper* of *Wrightshouses*, governor and constable of the castle of Edinburgh, dated 1391. And there is herewith produced, the hail charters of the said family of *Wrightshouses*, from father to son, to the last heretor, to whom my mother was heir served and retoured. Many of which family were merchants, burgesses, and benefactors to the Good Town, and by their conspicuous vertue and beneficence, were great ornaments, and advancers of the common good and interest thereof. Particularly, your Petitioner's great-grandfather, *Alexander Naiper*, brother german to *William Naiper* of *Wrightshouses*, was bailie, *Anno* 1591, and his brother, *William Naiper* of *Wrightshouses* was then dean of Gild, *Anno* 1598. And *Francis Naiper*, merchant in Edinburgh, his Majesty's Mr. Usher, and Mr. Essayer of the Coinzie house : and they, with *GEORGE HEBIOT* (my great-granduncle), their cousin, were four of the copartners who built the great *Society Work* of this burgh, and *Wind Mill* for brewing of ale and beir to this burgh, and to all the inhabitants therein, as the contract, registrat 1598 produced bears. As also *Alexander Naiper*, merchant burgh of this burgh, your Petitioner's grandfather, son to the said *Alexander Naiper*, secretary to the Duke of *Lennox* and *Richmond*, having come to Scotland in the year 1633 with K. Charles the I., was cast away with storm of weather in the Water of Forth, coming from *Bruntisland* to *Leith*,

and he and many other noblemen and gentlemen were lost, with all the king's plate. My great-grandmother was *Janet Udward*, sister german to *Nicol Udward*, provost of this burgh, 1593. And *Alexander Udward*, his brother, was six times Dean of Gild of *Edinburgh*, betwixt the years 1590 and 1597: And *Nicol Udward*,¹ son to the said *Nicol*, married my grandmother's sister *Katherine Balcanquel*, was several times bailie and Dean of Gild of *Edinburgh*, 1630 and 1631; And likeways Mr *Walter Balcanquel*, son to *Balcanquel* of that Ilk [in the parish of Strathmiglo] in *Fyfe*,² my great-grandfather, was 43 years minister of the gospel in this city; and his son, my granduncle, the famous Mr WALTER BALCANQUEL, Dean of *Durham* and *Rochester*, Master of the *Savoy*, and chaplain in ordinary and special favorite to King James the VI. and King Charles the I., and one of the Delegates to the Synod of Dort, and maker of King Charles' Manifesto, was solely impowered by GEORGE HERIOT, jeweller, his uncle, and my great-granduncle, Founder and Enduer of the *Hospital* called by his name, by his Testament and Codicil annexed thereto, to order and dispose of his Mortification, and was compiler of the Statutes of the said Hospital, which was devolved upon your Lordship's and Honours' predecessors and successors, as trustees and gubernators thereof: And was (as he himself says in the conclusion of the Statutes of the said Hospital) burges of this city born and sworn, and son to the said reverent Mr *Walter Balcanquel*, as the Statutes testify, and my grandmother *Anna Balcanquel*, in the time of her widowity, payed considerable burden in this city, and contributed 1000 *Ms.* for building of the *Trone Church*. And also, *Margaret Marjoribanks*, my mother's grandmother, was sister to *Joseph Marjoribanks*, who was several times bailie and Dean of Gild, and particularly was bailie in *Anno* 1602, and was also bailie in the years 1615 and 1626, and Dean of Gild in the years 1630 and 1631. And his son *John Marjoribanks* was several times bailie; and *Joseph, John, and Edward*, his sons, were lately bailies and thesaurer of this burgh: And every particular of what is above represented is instructed by evidents produced. And your Petitioner's father having dyed in the time of the Visitation, left my mother a numerous family and we lost by the cleansers of the city at that time about 1000 *lib.* yearly in moveables and land, which became ruinous by abstracting the securities thereof. And your Petitioner's mother was the last of

¹ Treasurer to Heriot's Hospital in 1627.

² See Sibbald's "History of Fife and Kinross," 8vo, 1803, p. 402.

the said honourable family of *Wrightshouses*, and heir served and retoured to the last heretor as said is ; but by intrigues and debates of law, and burdens of debts lying upon the estate was in the event no gainer thereby. And *seeing* by what is above represented, it is evident to your Lordship and Honours, what your Petitioner's predecessors have been, and what they have done for the interest of this city ; especially the said famous *George Heriot*, my great-grand-uncle, and Doctor *Balcanquel*, my granduncle, their large kindness and beneficence to this burgh, surpasses all that has been done since their time, though collected in one, or was ever done before since the foundation of this city: Your petitioner humbly supposes that there is none competing for the said place that can pretend to such a stock of ancient, honourable, and beneficent burgesses, who have such merits in their cause, as the Petitioner. And being sufficiently qualified for exercising the said place, and having testified his loyalty to his present Majesty by taking the Oath of Allegiance and Assurance, and subscribing the bond of Association ; and that burgesses and burgesses' children, especially such who are descended of ancient burgesses, and have been benefactors and ornaments to the city (as your Petitioner's predecessors have been) are still preferable to strangers and new in-comers. And my predecessors having left a fond for maintaining and educating of a great many children of decayed burgesses, it's humbly hoped that so near a relation of these memorable and famous benefactors, will not be left destitute, but preferred to others, since I never petitioned your Lordship and Honours before.

*May it therefore please your Lordship and Honours, in consideration of what is above represented, to prefer your Petitioner to the said place, and to the enjoyment of the profits thereof, as others were in use formerly. And your Petitioner shall ever pray.*¹

¹ Having referred to the Records of the Town Council of Edinburgh, we confess that we were somewhat disappointed in finding that Forman, notwithstanding such a highly respectable array of progenitors, and his own personal merits, was unsuccessful in his suit.

No. XIV.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE ESTATES OF PARLIAMENT,
IN FAVOURS OF HERIOT'S HOSPITAL, 1695.

AT Edinburgh, the fifteenth day of July, one thousand six hundred and ninety-five years, anent the Memorial given in and presented to his Majesty's High Commissioner, and the Estates of Parliament, by the administrators of Heriot's Hospital, in behalf of the poor thereof, Mentioning, that it was notourly known how large and rich a dotation George Heriot made for the founding and entertaining of the said Hospital, which yet, through the various accidents and misfortunes, was for a time so improsperous, that in the year one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight, when it was brought to a settlement, it was only able to maintain sixty poor children: That since that time, through the care of the Magistrates and Ministers of Edinburgh, its administrators, the revenue thereof hath been so well improven, that, at present, it entertained one hundred and thirty children, and is still on the growing hand, whereby it was become a most profitable foundation, as well as an ornament to the nation. And seeing in all nations for the encouragement of such pious works, Hospitals were freed of all impositions, and that it would be a singular advantage, though in itself a small matter, to the poor of Heriot's Hospital, to be free of all excise and other impositions laid on, or to be laid on, on drinking beer and ale consumed by the poor within the said Hospital—the present annexed excise of the liquors consumed therein not exceeding ten pounds sterling per annum, Therefore, humbly craving that that high and honourable Court would grant to the said Hospital, and poor thereof, an exemption from the said excise and imposition laid on, or to be laid on; and to ordain the same to be insert in any act that should be made for thereafter about the same, as the said memorial bears. Which being upon the twelfth instant remitted to the committee for security of the kingdom, they were of opinion that an exemption from the within excise and imposition laid on, or to be laid on, should be granted to the Petitioners, and that the same should be insert in any Act that should be made thereanent: Which being heard by his Majesty's High Commissioner and the said Estates of Parliament, they recommended and hereby recommend Heriot's Hospital, and the poor thereof, to the Lords of his

Majesty's Treasury, for their exemption from the within excise and imposition laid on, or to be laid on, drinking beer and ale. [ACTA PARL. A.D. 1695, p. 449.]

No. XV.

AN ACT TO EXPLAIN AND EXTEND THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE HOSPITAL IN EDINBURGH, FOUNDED BY GEORGE HERIOT, JEWELLER TO KING JAMES THE SIXTH.

[14th July 1836.]

Anno Sexto & Septimo Gulielmi IV. Regis.

Whereas George Heriot, Jeweller to King *James* the Sixth, by his last Will and Testament, dated the tenth day of *December* in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty-three, did, after giving and bequeathing the several legacies and bequests in his said Will, mentioned and contained, absolutely give and bequeath all the surplusage, rest, and residue of his estate, goods, chattels, reals and personals, money, household stuff, jewels, plate, and all other thing and things, and sums of money whatsoever, unto the Provost, Bayliffes, Minister and Ordinary Council for the time being of the town of *Edinburgh*, for and towards the founding and erecting of an Hospital within the said town of *Edinburgh* in perpetuity, and for and towards the purchasing of certain lands in perpetuity to belong unto the said Hospital, to be employed for the maintenance, relief, bringing up, and education of so many poor fatherless boys, freemen's sons, of that town of *Edinburgh*, as the means which he gave, and the yearly value of the lands so purchased by the said provost, bayliffes, ministers, and council of the said town should amount or come unto; and he declared his Will and Mind to be, that the said Hospital should be there erected and governed, and the said fatherless children ordered, taught, and guided by such institutions, ordinances, and directions, and in such manner and Form as should be digested, limited, appointed, or set down in a certain book or writing, framed and ordained for that purpose, either by himself in his lifetime, and signed with his hand, or after his death by Doctor *Walter Balcanquhall*, Dean of *Rochester*, and signed with his hand,

and given or delivered unto the said provost, bayliffes, ministers, and council of the foiresaid town of *Edinburgh* for the time being, who were thereby named and appointed as feoffees of trust in that Behalf; and, by the said last Will, he further ordained and appointed the said provost, bayliffes, ministers, and council, and their successors as feoffees, to be governors of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods of the said Hospital: And by a Codicil to his said Will, bearing date the twenty-first day of *January* in the said year one thousand six hundred and twenty-three (according to the mode of computation of time then known in *England*, but being the month of *January* following the date of his said Will), the said GEORGE HERIOT confirmed and ratified his said Will, and gave further directions to the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquall* in regard to the said intended Hospital, and gave and bequeathed divers other legacies and bequests, and he declared that such Codicil should be and be adjudged and taken to be parcel of his said last Will: And after the death of the said testator, the said Will and Codicil were duly proved in the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury* on the sixteenth day of *February* following the date of the said Will and Codicil by the executors therein named and appointed:

And whereas the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquall*, Dean of *Rochester*, did, by his book or Code of Statutes, dated the thirteenth day of *July* one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven, declare that the perpetual Governors of the said Hospital should be the Lord Provost, Bailiffs, Ministers, and Ordinary Council of *Edinburgh* for the time being and their successors, and did enact and frame certain statutes, ordinances, and rules for the government of the said feoffees of trust and governors of the foiresaid Hospital, and to be observed in the election of boys, masters, officers, and servants into or belonging to the same Hospital, as well as for the government generally of the Hospital, and did thereby, *inter alia*, declare that the poor scholars to be chosen and admitted into the said Hospital should all be children of burgesses and freemen of the said burgh of *Edinburgh*, and amongst these the kinsmen of the said GEORGE HERIOT to be preferred, and all others indifferently to be admitted without any respect, and did charge the said feoffees of trust and governors that they should choose no burgesses children into the said Hospital if their parents were well and sufficiently able to maintain them, since the intention of the founder was only to relieve the poor:

And whereas, in furtherance of the said bequest by the said George Heriot, a certain building or Hospital was, in the course of

the period from the year one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight to one thousand six hundred and fifty, founded and erected within the town of *Edinburgh*, according to a plan given or approved of by the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquhall*, and certain lands and other heritages were from time to time purchased and acquired, to pertain and belong thereunto, and certain boys, sons of burgesses and freemen of the said town of *Edinburgh*, have been from time to time, as the income or revenue of and belonging to said Hospital was found sufficient, elected, admitted, brought up, and educated within the said Hospital, and afterwards placed out as apprentices, or sent to the College of *Edinburgh* to complete their education, and the number of boys brought up and educated in the Hospital has, for several years past, averaged about one hundred and eighty:

And whereas the revenue of and belonging to the said Hospital, from the feuing out of the lands of and belonging to the same, or parts thereof, and other causes, has greatly exceeded what could have been in the contemplation of the pious Founder of the said Hospital, or of the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquhall*: and whereas the revenue is likely to increase, and the building or Hospital so founded and erected as aforesaid will be inadequate for the admission of such a number of boys as the said revenue is or may be adequate for bringing up and educating, and it is expedient by authority of Parliament to extend the powers of the said feoffees of trust and governors ordained and appointed by the said George Heriot, and also to enable them to found and erect schools within the said town of *Edinburgh*, for the education of the children of burgesses and freemen and others, and the more effectually to enable them to apply the revenue of the said Hospital in accordance with the true spirit of the pious Donation:

May it therefore please Your MAJESTY,

On the humble Petition of Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Bailies, Ministers and Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, Feoffees of Trust and Governors of the said Hospital,

Boys to be admitted into the Hospital.—That it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this

Act it shall and may be lawful for the Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and Council of the said town of *Edinburgh* for the time being, as feoffees of trust and governors of the Hospital founded within the same by the said George Heriot, and they are hereby authorized, at such periods in the year, and under such rules and regulations as are set forth in the Statutes of the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquall*, or shall be made in manner hereinafter mentioned, to elect, admit, and receive into the said Hospital, there to be maintained, brought up, and educated, such number of poor boys, children of burgesses and freemen of the said town of *Edinburgh*, as the said Hospital shall, with the necessary masters, servants, or other officers, be found adequate to contain, and as the income or revenue of the said Hospital shall prove sufficient for: Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said feoffees of trust and governors choose no burgesses' children if their parents be well and sufficiently able to maintain them, and that a preference in the said election and admission shall always be given, first to the kinsmen of the said George Heriot, and second to poor fatherless boys, sons of burgesses and freemen.

Governors to fix the necessary Masters, Teachers, and others.—II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said feoffees of trust and governors to fix and determine, from time to time, the number, kind, and qualifications of the masters, teachers, servants, or officers necessary or requisite of or belonging to the said Hospital, or estate thereof, any thing in the Statutes of the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquall* to the contrary notwithstanding.

Governors to make Rules and Regulations.—III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said feoffees of trust and governors, from time to time as heretofore, to make and establish rules, regulations, and bye-laws for the management of the said Hospital, and boys admitted into the same, as well as while they are therein, as afterwards while any of them receive aid from the funds of the said Hospital; and to alter, improve, or add to such rules, regulations, and bye-laws so to be made and established, according as future experience may direct: Provided always that such rules, regulations, and bye-laws in time to come shall be approved of by two meetings of the said feoffees of trust and governors, specially called for the purpose of considering the same before being acted upon, and shall not be inconsistent with the Statutes of the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquall*, the alterations to be made thereon by this Act, the laws of *Scotland*, and form of church government therein by law established, and that a declaration *de fi-*

deli administratione be taken and subscribed by the said feoffees of trust and governors themselves, and by such officers or servants, as by the foresaid Statutes of Doctor *Balcanquall* are required to take certain oaths, and that in lieu and place of such oaths, any thing in the Statutes of the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquall* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Code of Statutes to be settled and revised.—IV. And whereas by lapse of time, and by the operation of other causes, parts of the said Code or Book of Statutes framed by the said Doctor *Walter Balcanquall* have become obsolete, and it has become expedient to revise and in sundry respects by new statutes or regulations alter some of the aforesaid Statutes; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said feoffees of trust and governors, from time to time, at Meetings specially called for such purpose, to revise the aforesaid Code or Book of Statutes, and alterations thereon to be made in virtue of the powers hereby conferred upon them, and to make such alterations thereon or additions thereto as to them shall seem fit and expedient: Provided always, that such alterations shall be those only which changes in the habits of society and altered circumstances render expedient, and shall be approved of at two meetings of the said feoffees of trust and governors, specially called for the purpose of considering the same, and by not less than two-thirds of the governors present at such second meeting, and which second meeting shall be held at the distance of not less than three months from the said first meeting, and that the same be thereafter approved of by the Lord President of the Court of Session, His Majesty's Advocate for *Scotland*, and the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in *Scotland*, all for the time being, or any two of them; and when so approved of, the Statutes as so altered shall be thenceforth held and used as the Code or Book of Statutes of the said Hospital, until again altered in the same manner as herein-before provided: Provided always, that all such alterations shall be consistent with the laws of *Scotland* and the form of church government therein by law established.

Governors to erect Schools.—V. And be it farther enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said feoffees of trust and governors of the said Hospital, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, out of any surplus income or revenue of and belonging to the said Hospital, after providing for the necessary expense of and belonging to such number of boys as the said Hospital shall be adequate to contain, and to be elected and admitted into the same as aforesaid, and of the apprentice fees or other sums to be paid with

or for boys who have left the Hospital, and of the twenty pounds in use to be paid annually to each of the holders of the ten bursaries founded by the said GEORGE HERIOT at the College of *Edinburgh*, and of all other sums and expenses authorized or sanctioned by the said last Will and Testament of GEORGE HERIOT, or Statutes by Doctor *Walter Balcanquhall*, or which the said feoffees of trust and governors are entitled to expend, to found and erect one or more Schools within the said town of *Edinburgh*, to be called "GEORGE HERIOT'S Hospital Schools;" and to appoint masters or teachers to the same, with such emoluments, and subject to such conditions and regulations as the said feoffees of trust and governors shall from time to time make and establish; and to elect and admit to be taught and educated therein for such length of time, and under such rules and regulations as the said feoffees of trust and governors shall in like manner make and establish, first, the children in poor circumstances of deceased burgesses and freemen of the said town of *Edinburgh*; second, the children of burgesses and freemen of the said town whose parents may not be sufficiently able to maintain them, and of these two classes the kinsmen of the said GEORGE HERIOT to be preferred; and, lastly, the children of poor citizens or inhabitants of *Edinburgh*: Provided always, that no children of this last description shall be elected and admitted so long as there are applications for admission on behalf of the other two classes, qualified as herein before set forth.

And allow a Sum for maintenance and Apprentice Fee.—VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said feoffees of trust and governors, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in such cases as may appear to them expedient, out of the said surplus revenue, to allow to any of the boys in the course of their education at such schools, being sons of burgesses and freemen of said town of *Edinburgh*, such uniform fixed sum of money, in lieu and place of maintenance, and such uniform fixed sum for apprentice fee, after their education at the said schools is completed, as shall be determined by and subject to such rules and regulations as the said feoffees of trust may from time to time make and establish.

Governors incorporated.—VII. And be it further enacted, That the said Lord Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and Council of the said town of *Edinburgh* for the time being shall be, and they are hereby declared to be one body politic and corporate, for the purposes of the said last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said GEORGE

HERIOT, and Statutes by Doctor *Walter Balcanquhall*, and of this Act, by the name and style of "The Feoffees of Trust and Governors of GEORGE HERIOT, his Hospital," and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, and shall and may hold, whatever may be the terms in which the rights and titles may have been taken, and that without any new conveyance or investment, all lands, tenements, or heritages, or other property, real or personal, at present of and belonging to the said Hospital, and may purchase or acquire other lands, tenements, or heritages, or other property, real or personal, to be held by them and their successors for the use of the said Hospital, but for no other use or purpose, and also to sell or dispose of any part of said real or personal property at present belonging or that may belong to said Hospital, if they shall deem it expedient, for the use and behoof of the said Hospital, the price or consideration money obtained upon such sales, other than any feu-duty, ground-rent, or annual payment, being always applied in repairing or ameliorating the other or remaining property of or belonging to the said Hospital; and any surplus, in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or heritages to belong unto the said Hospital.

Deeds to be signed by Preses and five of the Governors, assembled at Meetings.—VIII. And be it further enacted, That every security, evident, and deed, shall be deemed and held to be the security, evident and deed of the said feoffees of trust and governors, which shall be signed, where the same consists of only one page, by the preses and at least five others of the said feoffees of trust and governors, and where the same shall consist of more than one page, by the preses upon each page, and by at least five others of the said feoffees of trust and governors upon the last page, who shall have been present or assembled at the meeting of the said feoffees of trust and governors, where any such security, evident, or deed, shall have been agreed to be granted, any law or practice to the contrary notwithstanding.

Saving Clause.—IX. Saving and reserving to the King's most Excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, as also to the Conventry and Fourteen Incorporated Trades of *Edinburgh*, and to all and every other person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, all such right, title, interest, claim, and demand of, in, and to or out of all or any part of the funds or estate of the said GEORGE HERIOT, or in connection with his said Hospital, as they, any or either of them, have or might have claim, challenge, and demand in case this Act had never been made; and specially saving and reserving to the

said Convenery and Fourteen Incorporated Trades of *Edinburgh* the full benefit and effect of whatever judgment or judgments may ultimately and finally be pronounced in the action or suit lately pending in the Court of Session in *Scotland*, at their instance, against the said Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and Council of the said City of *Edinburgh*, in the character of feoffees of trust and governors of the foresaid Hospital, as well as all rights of preference under the said Will of GEORGE HERIOT and Statutes of Doctor *Balcanquhall* in favour of the said sons of members of the said Fourteen Incorporated Trades to the benefits of the foresaid Hospital, as fully and freely as if this Act had never been made ; and declaring that the powers and authority conferred by this Act upon the Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, as feoffees of trust and governors of the said Hospital, and the incorporating of the said Provost, Bailies, Ministers, and Council for the time being as one body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Feoffees of Trust and Governors of GEORGE HERIOT his Hospital," shall be held and construed to apply to and be conferred upon the Ministers of *Edinburgh*, and such person or persons, or upon such number of the said Town Council, as in the foresaid action or suit shall be finally found and declared to be the feoffees of trust and governors of the said Hospital.

Act made public.—X. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be printed by the several printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty duly authorized to print the statutes of the United Kingdom, and a copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as evidence thereof by all judges, justices, and others.

 NO. XVI.

GLOSSARY OF OLD TERMS USED IN THE HOSPITAL.

The following is a Glossary of Terms formerly used by the boys of the Hospital when conversing with each other. Few, if any, of these words now remain. Many, it will be seen, are old Scotch words, which continued in the Hospital long after they had become obsolete elsewhere. An imaginary dialogue has been prepared with the view of shewing the way in which these words were actually used.

Barty, dimin. of *bartizan* or *bertisene* [Scotch], a tower or battlement.

Birssy [Scotch], angry.

Blazing chield, a boaster. From the Scotch verb *to blast*, "to speak in an ostentatious manner."

Blobs, gooseberries, or other berries [Scotch].

Brat, the skin on porridge [Scotch].

Bree, to spring past the porter when he opened the gate, and escape to the town. From the Scotch verb *to breast*.

Buist, a football.

Bullie, a battle or fight.

Bullie-stick, a battle-stick, axe, or iron-rod, to be used in a fight.

Cap, to take possession or lay hold of anything used in play when not in season. From the same word in Scotch; "to seize by violence."

Cawn soul, cunning fellow.

Chits, pieces of bread.

Chizzy, probably from the Scotch *cheiss* or *chese*; Saxon, *coosan*; Gothic, *kesa*, to choose; or possibly from *cois* or *coss*, to exchange. Under the *garring* law, every *garrer*, according to seniority, was entitled to make choice of his cutty or favourite spoon. When this choice was made, intimation was sent round the table, along with the spoon, that this was such a one's cutty; and the boy before whom this spoon happened to be placed at any meal thereafter, was obliged to send it up the table to the one who claimed it, or even to throw it across the hall if he was at the opposite table. This he was compelled to do whatever might be the risk. To neglect forwarding the cutty subjected the delinquent to punishment by the *muckle chields*.

Chucks, knots of meal in porridge.

Coals and Cinders, pease and beans in the pod. From their black appearance in the field after being cut down.

Cone, allowance of butcher-meat. From the Scotch noun *connie* or *conneis*, provisions.

Crowning a chield. On the birthday of a boy he was crowned with the board into which the heads of the boys were combed. On this board the tub of the ward or dormitory was placed; a bed-cover was put upon him as a robe, which two boys held up behind as a train; and a procession of boys was formed, which paraded through the dormitories and the piazzas.

Cude, the butler.

- Cude's wash*, small beer, occasionally given instead of milk to the porridge at supper.
- Cutty*, a favourite spoon [Scotch].
- Daverer*, a shuffler, one who delays to fulfil his promise. Probably from the Scotch *Dyvoor*, a bankrupt.
- Dirk*, to blunder, to bungle; *as*, to *dirk* the tune, to *stick* the tune.
- Dose*, allowance of bread.
- Ess*, to save part of allowance of bread for the purpose of selling, paying a debt, &c.
- Flup*, applied to a boy of clumsy appearance [Scotch].
- Fudd*, afraid.
- Fuddy*, the keeper of the lower gate. Probably from his hair being tied behind like a rabbit's or hare's tail.
- Gar* or *ger* [Scotch], to cause; to force; hence *garring* and *garrer*. By the *garring* law every boy was entitled, when five years in the Hospital, to compel any of the younger boys to do anything.
- Gess*, to play the truant. From the Scotch verb *gess*, to go away clandestinely.
- Ging*, filth; *gingie*, filthy. From the Scotch *geing*; Anglo-Saxon, *geng*, dung.
- Gush*, to envy.
- Gun and sword*, shortbread and bun, received on New-Year's-Day.
- Hain*, to save [Scotch].
- Hainings*, what is saved by parsimony [Scotch].
- Hashy-quarter*, the three months before June Day. During this period the boys might go to the town in a slovenly or hashy state, without *shaming the callants*.
- Kell*, a scabbed head. The scurf on the head is so called in some parts of Scotland.—*Jamieson*. Probably from the Icelandic, *kal*, *gwol*, filth.
- Kemp*, to sup hurriedly. From the same word in Scotch, signifying to strive.
- Kiddie*, a candle; *kiddie-stick*, a candlestick. It is possible that this word was applied to a candle from the name of the candlemaker who supplied the Hospital with that article. there having been a manufacturer of that name at the beginning of this century.
- Mammy*, the matron.
- Mealie*, a mob. No doubt from the meal mobs that were so common at the end of last, and the beginning of this century.
- Muckle chields*, the seven boys at the top of the Catalogue, who

- were the judges, as well as the executioners, under the *garring* law.
- Nacket*, a little ball [Scotch].
- Nax*, a humiliating kind of punishment. From the Scotch verb *knack*, to strike smartly.
- Neets*, the boys of George Watson's Hospital.
- Out-of-the-laws*. Boys who committed any great violation of the laws, such as maliciously destroying any of the carved work of the Hospital building, were declared *out-of-the-laws*, or outlaws, even although they were *garrers*. In such cases no boy was allowed to play with or even to speak to them, and the youngest boy might insult them with impunity.
- Palie*, sweet, delicious.
- Paule*, half allowance of bread, *i.e.*, half a dose.
- Pay in*, to give in charity.
- Plout*, a poker, or iron rod [Scotch].
- Pot*, porridge.
- Prodie*, a trinket, toy, or any curiosity.
- Properties*, the wood-work of the thistle, horns of plenty, &c., which were decorated on Heriot's Day.
- Rorie*, a lie.
- Skit*, to steal.
- Skitter*, a thief. When a boy was detected thieving in any of the dormitories, or wards, as they were then called, he was not only compelled to replace double the value of the article stolen, but was from henceforth held accountable for, and obliged to make good, everything stolen in that dormitory until another thief was discovered.
- Shaming the Callants*, to go to the town with holes in stockings, shoes down at the heel, or any way slovenly in dress.
- Sock*, sweetmeats or delicacies. From the Scotch verb *socher*, to live delicately; Gaelic, *sogh*, delicacy; or French, *sucre*, sugar.
- Thump*, to beat. It was one of the characteristics of the *garring* law, that if any boy (not a *garrer*) did anything which subjected him to punishment, such as refusing to be *garred*, or disobeying any order he might receive from a *garrer*, he was compelled to go to the *muckle chields*, one or more of them as ordered, to be *thumped*, the amount of punishment being left to these worthies as they judged proper.
- Tirliewirlies*, the ornamental carvings on the corners of the Hospital [Scotch].

Town's Cowlies, town's boys. From the Scotch *cawlie*, a contemptuous name for a man.

Tuse, potatoes; *tuse-soup*, potato-soup.

Wife, a female servant.

Willies, clippings of cloth for putting in the inside of balls. From the Scotch noun *wallies*, the intestines.

Yaps, apples.

Yauchie, a highlander.

DIALOGUE.

Tait.—I say, Hill, will you gang to the Pentlands on Thursday? We will get plenty of junipers a little aboon Swanston.

Hill.—No; but I'll gang wi' you to Royston. We may bathe there on the fine sands. If you'll gang there we will *hain* some of our *chits* and a piece of our *cone* the day before, and set off in the morning after getting our *pot*. We may *hain* a *paule* at dinner time, and anither at four o'clock, and that will be equal to a *dose*. Were you ever at Royston?

Tait.—Yes; I was there last year wi' Boyle and some others. It was a sair day to me.

Hill.—Had you any fun?

Tait.—Ay, fun enough to some, but it was nae fun to me. We gaed aff in the morning after coming out of the ha', passing through the Water of Leith and the Dean. When we arrived at Royston the first thing we did was to bathe. After that we rambled through the woods, seeking for nests and pulling dog-hips.

Hill.—When did you get back?

Tait.—It was near chapel time, and I was very tired. Boyle is a *cawn soul*, and fu' of mischief. When we were coming hame, what do you think he did? Seeing we were a' scattered and wauchling along the road, he went into a field where they were shearing, and ran aff wi' a sheaf. The shearers shouted, and some of them ran after us; and we had a' to run helter skelter. I was terribly *fudd*. After running a lang way, Boyle threw down the sheaf, and the shearers gave over the chase. This piece of fun put the weariness off, and we all got back to the Wark in good time.

Hill.—Were nane of you caught?

Tait.—No; but the farmer sent intimation to the Govie, and, on investigation, I was found out as being one of the party, and I got a hearty *nax*.

Hill.—Did you get anything to eat during the day?

Tait.—Naething but hips and haws, and *coals* and *cinders*, with some *blobs* frae the bramble bushes. Boyle *gart* me stuff my *swags* full of them to carry to the Wark for him; but being very hungry I kept eating one after another a' the way hame, and when we arrived, there was nane left. I wasna lang of *kemping* my *pot* and drinking the *cude's wash* that night.

Hill.—What did Boyle say about his haws?

Tait.—After coming out of the chapel he sent for me to empty my *swags* of their contents, when I told him they were all eaten. He was awfu' *birssy*, and garred me gang and get mysel' *thumped* by the *muckle chields*.

Hill.—Did you obey?

Tait.—Yes; and I got a good *thumping* frae Borthwick, the monster; who is ane of the warst of them. Besides this, Boyle *garred* me to *ess* for a week to make up, as he said, for his loss. So my share of the fun for the day was a *nax* frae the Govie, a *thumping* frae the *muckle chields*, and being obliged to *ess* for a week. I'll never forget that day's excursion.

Hill.—Shall we ask Buchanan to gang wi' us on Thursday?

Tait.—No, no. He is a *blazing chield*, aye blasting and blawing about his rich uncles and aunties. Besides he is a great *daverer*, and is aye *gessing*. We may ask *flup* Davie, and Colquhoun, and Cunninghame. Colquhoun is a fine manly chield, and a brave leader in a *bullie* wi' the *neets* and *town cowlies*. We'll ask him to bring his *bullie-stick* or a *plout* for fear of an attack. Cunninghame is a capital singer, though he *dirkit* the tune last night. He has a heap of *prodies*, and makes *nackets* that will stot to the tap of the chapel door.

Hill.—Shall we let Anderson ken?

Tait.—O no; Anderson tells great *rories*, and is a *skitter* besides. He was ance put *out of the laws* for stealing frae the plate when we were going into the kirk. He is also a *teller*. It was too bad of him to *cap* my top and throw it up to the *barty* because I was playing with it a week after the time for them had passed.

Hill.—M'Lellan would like to gang, but he has a *kell*, and he is a real *gingie* chield.

Tait.—I would like Wilson to gang. His father is a tailor, and I want to stick in wi' him for *willies*. He is one of *Mammy's* dawties, and she gi'es him old stockings for our ba's. I'll ask him.

Hill.—We might ask Shaw, but he is such a hashy chield that he is aye *shaming the callants*.

Tait.—You needna ask him; he'll no gang if he kens I am to

gang wi' you. His birthday was last week, and he was *crowned* in the west ward at night. After that we played at shanky-panky, and he was in the blanket when I said something which set them a laughing. Some chield putting out the *kiddie* at the same time, they let go their haud, and down lighted Shaw on the floor. He got a gey hard fa', and he blames me for't, and hasna spoken to me since. Ane of the *wifes* was passing at the time, and threatened to tell; but she didna. Besides a' this, he is so greedy that he would eat us a' up. You ken some of the callants dinna like either the *brat* on their *pot* or the *chucks* that are often in't; weel, he swallows a' for them, like a Cowgate duck. A' comes alike to him. He is real mean, too, aye asking you to *pay-in* to him.

Hill.—Try to get Porteous to gang. He has aye plenty of *sock*, real *palie* kinds. He makes us a' to *gush*.

Tait.—All then is settled; and I will off and ask *flup* Davie, Colquhoun, Cunninghame, Wilson, and Porteous. But mind, let nane of the *garrers* ken.

No. XVII.

ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS ON THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENARY CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING OF HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

This interesting festival was held on Monday the 6th of June 1859. Weeks of preparation and expectancy made every one wish that the day would dawn dry and bright. For some time previously the weather had been unexceptionably fine, and tradition had ranked a wet June-Day among the things impossible, for never "within the memory of man," that is, of the veteran gate-keeper, had a drop of rain dared to fall on that sacred day. On the evening previously, despite all the bright hopes that were buoying up hundreds of youthful breasts, down poured the rain in torrents, and, in strange defiance of all tradition's teachings, the expectant morning dawned damp, dull, and misty. But, as if compassionating sad countenances and drooping hearts, long before noon the Great Orb of day burst out in glorious splendour, bathing in sunshine the turrets of the fine old pile, dispelling heaven's mists and

men's fears, and giving an unmistakeable promise that *his* contribution to the day's enjoyment should be his grandest flood of light and warmth.

From early morning the preparations for the adornment of the Hospital were prosecuted with the utmost assiduity. The framework of the various designs having been previously erected, and the evergreens and foliage arranged as a groundwork for future operations, the morning's task consisted in covering and decking this groundwork with appropriate floral ornaments, in all their freshly-culled fragrance and beauty. The old rite of "busking the statue" was fulfilled with a degree of taste and elegant effect probably never surpassed. The design was partly supplied from the recollections of former inmates, and partly copied from a sketch in the possession of a very aged "callant," who was present on this occasion for the seventy-second time at the celebration of the anniversary of his venerated benefactor. With great good taste, the statue, itself untouched, was set in an exquisitely beautiful floral framework, in imitation of ancient heraldic emblems, forming, over nearly the entire breadth and elevation of the north side of the quadrangle, one great shield, depicted by wreaths of evergreens, garters of daisies, and mantlings of mixed flowers, surmounted with the Imperial Crown and double Union Jack, as expressions of loyalty and liberty: the Scotch Thistle, the most ancient badge of patriotism and courage, bore aloft its furzy head in chief. Banners, pennons, and gonfalons, with cyphered mystic figures and diverse shields, intended to represent the achievements and collateral history of the illustrious Founder of the Hospital, relieved the stone and window-field. The statue, in sixteenth century costume, with lily only in hand, formed, heraldically speaking, the *Cœur* of all—faith, innocence, loyalty, prudence, love, temperance, joy, and fortitude, representing in freshness and fragrance the virtues that should adorn and distinguish the recipients of the Donor's bounty. In nombril and base were placed a special shield, crest, and motto, festooned and charged with bearings, supposed,¹ upon apocryphal authority, to have been the armorial insignia of George Heriot, flanked with his initials in white daisies. The livery was proper—argent upon azure.

The moist yet warm character of the morning was peculiarly favourable for preserving the flowers in the utmost perfection; the

¹ It is presumed that the correct emblazonment is to be found on the stained glass windows of the Chapel, viz.:—argent, a star azure on base; on a fess of the second, three roses of the first.

red and variegated daisies, of which extensive use was made in garters, &c., had a peculiarly pretty effect, and the appearance of the broad expanse of white lilies in the shields was quite dazzling.

The fine old north front of the Hospital was that selected for external decoration. This side contains the entrance-porch, or clock-tower as it is sometimes called, which projects about five feet on the terrace, and is carried up above the roof. The main building extends thirty-six feet on either side, and the wings about the same distance. Extending from the porch, on either side, to the wings was a series of arcades, formed of the evergreen foliage of the Scotch and silver firs, the cypress, black and white spruce, the cedar, the juniper, and the thuja. The sombre, dark, shining green of the cedar and cypress contrasted admirably with the light, glaucous green of the juniper and thuja, while the brilliant hue of the new shoots of the two varieties of spruce, gracefully pendant from the points of the old branches, agreeably relieved the whole. The arcades formed a kind of framework for a collection of the most brilliant flowers, native and exotic, which had been furnished from the grounds of the Messrs Lawson. These flowers were arranged in trees, the effect being greatly heightened by a background of the same dark foliage used in the construction of the arcades. Some statues, lent for the occasion by Mr Green, Leith Walk, were disposed among the flowers. Pendant from the centre of each arch was a basket of flowers of rich and brilliant hues, and a festoon of flowers from the end of the arcade was extended across the terrace to the balustrade, and from thence, parallel to the building, to the flight of steps facing the porch. This festoon was supported on upright poles, around which were gracefully entwined wreaths of brilliant flowers. At the head of each pole was a banner of crimson cloth, with the date 1659 in white letters, and over this a five-pointed star, on which was emblazoned the letter "H" in the Gothic character. Some very beautiful bronze vases, lent by the Falkirk Iron Company, placed at intervals on the balustrade, were filled with choice flowers, and added greatly to the general effect. The wood-work over the folding-doors of the porch was covered with crimson drapery. Extending across the porch was a graceful festoon of flowers with pendants, and above was a bust of George Heriot, crowned with laurel. The arch leading into the quadrangle was turned into a sylvan bower, and festooned across with flowers. Flowers hung from every available point in wire baskets, of a pattern similar to those used extensively in the Crystal Palace.

For this beautiful and elaborate series of designs, which called

forth the admiration of all beholders, the public were indebted to Mr Ravenscroft, of the firm of Messrs Lawson & Son, who also superintended its practical execution;—this service on his part, as well as the furnishing of the greater part of the flowers and evergreens by the Messrs Lawson, being free-will offerings towards an object which evoked in so eminent a manner the most generous sentiments of a very extensive circle.

About eleven o'clock the children connected with the eight juvenile and four infant out-door schools, were brought up to the Hospital under their respective teachers, and shown the various decorations, before the bustle and throng of the public commenced. Detachments, numbering thirty boys and girls, from each of the juvenile schools were selected to accompany the Hospital boys to the New Greyfriars' Church, where the service was also attended, as usual, by the inmates of George Watson's, and the Merchant Maiden and Trades' Maiden Hospitals. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council were present in their robes, along with most of the clerical Governors; and every available foot of space in the church, as well as the passages, lobbies, and stairs, was crowded. The services commenced by singing R. A. Smith's fine anthem from Psalm cxlvii., which was done with great correctness and expression under the leadership of Mr Kenward. The Rev. Mr Smith of Trinity College Church delivered an impressive and appropriate discourse from 1 Cor. iv. 2—"It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." In concluding his remarks the rev. gentleman referred to the peculiar circumstances in which they were met, and eloquently eulogised the piety, perseverance, patriotism, benevolence, and unquestionable integrity of the munificent Founder of the Hospital, by which he had won at once the favour of his sovereign, and the confidence and esteem of his countrymen. When he came to dispose of that wealth which he had honourably acquired, an honest, heart-felt desire to promote the glory of God, and to do good to the helpless, and especially to his poorer townsmen, regulated his destination of it. And now, during the two centuries which had just closed, while many changes had passed over the city to which he belonged, and some changes too, in regard to minor matters in this institution itself, the great Hospital of George Heriot remained in all its leading features unchanged—a monument at once of the munificence of its founder, the wisdom of his executors, and the prudence of the successive governors; and a spring of unspeakable benefits to many who in it had found a home to their children, where they received that training and in-

struction which had fitted them for honourably and successfully filling important situations in after life. After alluding to the common objections against the Hospital system of training, for the superiority of which he would not contend, he said—"No man can deny that an institution, which, during 200 years has fed, clothed, and educated more than 4000 of the sons of our burgesses—which in the course of the last fifty years has turned out,¹ to my knowledge, upwards of 50 members of the College of Justice, 50 medical practitioners, 30 clergymen, and 40 teachers and professors, many of them bearing names of the highest note in their several professions—which, moreover, day by day, provides an excellent education for the children of our working classes in thousands in all quarters of the city—no man can deny that an institution which has done all this, and far more, has fulfilled the pious intention of its founder, and proved itself not undeserving the good wishes and the gratitude of the public."

After service, the Governors, attended by the city officers, proceeded to the lawn in front of the Hospital, where the children were arranged as usual in a great circle, of which the Hospital boys formed the centre, and the pupils of the Out-door Schools, 3200 in number, constituted the radii. By this time the grounds around the Hospital were crowded by thousands upon thousands of spectators, evidently consisting for the most part of family parties, who had come out to enjoy the festival, and to give their young folks a treat; but no inconsiderable proportion of the throng was, we believe, composed of the parents and relatives of the inmates, or of the out-door pupils of the Hospital, in whose breasts the sense of enjoyment was doubtless mingled with the warmer feeling of gratitude. Lord Provost Melville, surrounded by the other Magistrates and Governors, having ascended the platform, under the shade of a fine young palm tree, "George Heriot's Birth-day Song," written by Mr Douglas, "an Old Herioter," was sung by the assembled juveniles, with the following additional verse from the pen of the House-Governor:—

" Since first these Halls were glad,
 Two hundred years have run ;
 To brave the storms of life,
 Four thousand youths have gone ;
 Then let us pray, as well we may,
 That Heriot's Dower its gifts may shower
 On thousands yet unborn, whose praise
 Shall freight the songs of future days "

¹ See Appendix XX. for a more complete List.

The children's voices, accompanied and supported by the Rhenish Band (by whom a variety of other music was performed, in an agreeable and effective manner) were heard full and clear over the whole northern division of the grounds, so much so, that even at a considerable distance the words could now and then be caught. The scene presented at this time was one of the most interesting and pleasing description. The fine old building, with its numerous banners waving over its turrets, and its gay floral decorations; the crowds of gaily-dressed persons on the terrace walks and surrounding grounds; the thousands of clean and neatly attired children in the centre, and the beautiful view of the town and the castle in the front—all combined to form a scene of an exceedingly attractive character.

The Lord Provost then addressed the children. In the course of his remarks he said:—"On this day, which is set apart to celebrate the memory of the great founder of this institution, we contemplate in you, my young friends, with feelings of just pride and satisfaction, an interesting portion of the vast and important results which have flowed from his munificence to the youth of our city. The boys in the house amount in number to 180, all of whom receive an education which fits them for entering the University; and there is thus no profession which is not open to the pupils, and which they may not aspire to fill. The children attending the out-door schools amount to 3199, and receive instruction in English reading, writing, grammar, geography, and the elements of science, which, if prosecuted with industry and zeal in after life will not leave them behind those who have been educated in the house, and will most certainly enable them to fill creditably and respectably any station of life they may be called to occupy. The Hospital and Schools form a great educational institution, diffusing its influence throughout the entire community, and giving life and energy to intellectual exertion in every circle—for it cannot be doubted that if you stimulate one class to intellectual effort you necessarily stimulate every other. Two centuries have elapsed since this noble structure received within its walls its earliest occupants. I trust the feelings now strongest in the minds of every one whom I address are those of affectionate gratitude to the memory of him whose it was to dry the widow's tear, and to provide for the helpless orphan. While invoking blessings on his memory, I trust you will resolve, each of you for himself, to strive by every effort in your power to show that his beneficence has been worthily bestowed. The path of usefulness has been opened to you, and you

will, I hope, endeavour to imitate that beneficent spirit by which he was animated."

After the boys, with uncovered heads, had sung the National Anthem, the children of the Out-door Schools dispersed, and the Hospital boys proceeded to the crowded dining-hall, to partake of the good cheer there provided for them. When the noise of knives and forks had grown faint, George Heriot's cup was brought in, and handed by the House-Governor to the Lord Provost. This curious cup, presented to the Governors in 1792, by John Stewart, Esq., is formed of a nautilus shell, exquisitely mounted with silver, and is said to have been the workmanship and drinking-cup of George Heriot himself. A series of loyal toasts having been disposed of, the toast of the day, To the "Immortal George Heriot," was introduced by an appropriate address from his Lordship, and received with the most enthusiastic applause. This was followed by complimentary toasts to the Governors, the House-Governor and Masters, the Treasurer, &c., after which the boys were allowed to quit the Hall, and spend the remainder of the day with their friends.

During these proceedings within the dining-hall, dancing and frolicking were going on among the youngsters on the green. Streams of visitors arrived during the remainder of the day, as the weather continued most genial and inviting.

In the evening, the Governors and Officials dined together, as usual, at Rampling's Hotel. As honorary guests on this occasion, the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow were invited, as well as a Committee of twelve gentlemen, alumni of the Hospital, who had taken charge of the Bi-Centenary decorations. The members of the "Auld Callant Club," dined together in the Regent Hotel; and various other reunions took place in other parts of the city.

The Hospital was open to the public during the whole of the following day, and hundreds, who had been prevented from visiting it on the Monday, took advantage of the extended opportunity.

It is not improbable that the "busking" of the Bi-Centenary June-Day will be the first of a new series of similar annual demonstrations.

No. XVIII.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE BOYS WHO, UPON THE
COMPLETION OF THEIR EDUCATION IN THIS INSTI-
TUTION, OBTAINED THE MEDAL FOR PRE-EMINENCE
IN SCHOLARSHIP AND GOOD-CONDUCT.

Years		Years	
1826	David Edward	1848	William Peattie
1827	Peter Lorimer	...	Patrick Ritchie
...	Daniel Scrymgeour	...	Walter T. Watson
1828	Patrick B. Cunning- ham	...	Alex. Richardson
1829	John Thomson	1849	James H. Park
1830	Patrick Wilson	1850	Hugh Morris
...	Daniel Edward †	...	Daniel Stewart
1831	William Tibbets	1851	Daniel Lawson
1832	Alex. R. Anderson	...	Alex. H. Watt
1833	Thomas Stoddart	1852	Wm. M. Carfrae
1834	John Matheson	...	Simon Robertson
...	William Murray	1853	John Linton
1835	John G. Murray	...	James Macmillan
1837	John Thomson	...	Adam L. Macdonald
1838	Robert Mackay	1854	Charles Marshall
1839	Andrew Wilson	...	Francis Lorimer
...	Alex. Macdonald	1855	George Wren
1840	William Veitch	...	William Hutchison
1841	David Notman	1856	Jeffers L. Marshall
1842	Peter N. Gellatly	...	Matthew Galbraith
1843	William Brown	1857	Allan Connal
1844	Thomas J. Stott.	...	James Lyon
1845	James Watson	1858	William Paterson
1846	James Henderson	...	William Bowack
1847	John Finlay	1859	Hippolyte J. Blanc
		...	John Wardrop

No. XIX.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE MINISTERS WHO HAVE
PREACHED THE COMMEMORATION SERMON ON THE
ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE HERIOT'S BIRTH-DAY.

- 1659 Robert Douglas, M.A., New (now High) Church
 1660 Robert Laurie, M.A., Tron
 1661 John Smith, M.A., North East (Trinity College)
 1662 Robert Traill, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1663 Joshua Meldrome, M.A., Trinity College
 1664 Archibald Turner, M.A., Old
 1665 John Paterson, M.A., Tron
 Eccles., xii. 1.—“Remember now thy Creator in
 the days of thy youth.”
 1666 William Gardine, M.A., North-West (Tolbooth)
 1667 John Macqueene, M.A., Trinity College
 1668 Robert Lawrie, Dean of Edinburgh
 1669 William Annand, M.A., North West (Tolbooth)
 1670 James Lundie, M.A., New (High)
 1671 Alexander Kynneir, M.A., South (Old)
 1672 William Gairdyne, M.A., North West (Tolbooth)
 1673 John Macqueene, M.A., North-East (Trinity College)
 1674 Alexander Ramsay, M.A., New (High)
 1675 Robert Laurie, M.A., Bishop of Brechin, Trinity College
 1676 Andrew Cant, M.A., New (High)
 1677 William Meldrum, M.A., North-West (Tolbooth)
 1678 William Annand, M.A., New (High), Dean of Edin-
 burgh
 1679 Archibald Turner, M.A., Old
 1680 John Farquhar, M.A., Tron
 1681 Andrew Kynneir, M.A., South (Old)
 1682 Andrew Cant, M.A., North-East (Trinity College)
 1683 John Macqueen, M.A., North East (Trinity College)
 Luke, vii. 4.—“And when they came to Jesus, they
 besought him instantly, saying, that he was worthy
 for whom he should do this.” *Printed in 1694, 4to.*
 1684 John Hamilton, M.A., North-West (Tolbooth)¹

¹ This Sermon was preached in the *Chapel of the Hospital* on the first Monday of October.

- 1685 Alexander Malcom, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1686 George Trotter, M.A., Tron
 1687 John Strahan, M.A., Tron
 1688 Alexander Munro, D.D., New (High), Principal of the
 University
 1689 Thomas Wilkie, M.A., North-West (Tolbooth)
 1690 Hew Kennedy, M.A., North-East (Trinity College)
 1691 James Kirkton, M.A., North-West (Tolbooth)
 1692 John Law, M.A., New (High)
 1693 Alexander Hamilton, M.A., New (High)
 1694 Gilbert Rule, M.D., Greyfriars', Principal of the Univer-
 sity
 Psalm cxii. 9.—“ He hath dispersed, he hath
 given to the poor ; his righteousness endureth
 for ever ; his horn shall be exalted with honour.”
Printed.
- 1695 George Meldrum, M.A., Tron
 Proverbs, iii. 9 and 10.—“ Honour the Lord with
 thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine
 increase. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty,
 and thy presses shall burst out with new wine.”
Printed.
- 1696 David Blair, M.A., South (Old)
 1697 George Campbell, M.A., South (Old), and Professor of
 Divinity
 1698 John Moncreif, M.A., North-East (Trinity College)
 1699 John Hamilton, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1700 James Webster, M.A., North-West (Tolbooth)
 1701 William Crichton, M.A., Tron
 1702 Archibald Riddell, M.A., North-East (Trinity College)
 1703 James Hart, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1704 George Hamilton, M.A., New (High)
 1705 William Carstares, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1706 Robert Sandelands, M.A., New North
 1707 John Mathison, M.A., Tolbooth
 1708 David Blair, M.A., Old
 1709 William Mitchell, M.A., Old
 1710 William Wishart, M.A., Tron
 1711 James Grierson, M.A., North East (Trinity College)
 1712 John Stedman, M.A., Tron
 1713 Matthew Wood, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1714 James Nisbet, M.A., Old
 1715 James Bannatine, M.A., North East (Trinity College)

- 1716 William Miller, M.A., Lady Yester's
 1717 James Hart, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1718 Robert Sandilands, M.A., New North
 1719 John Mathison, M.A., New (High)
 1720 William Mitchell, M.A., Old
 1721 William Gusthart, M.A., Tolbooth
 1722 William Brown, M.A., Lady Yester's
 1723 James Craig, M.A., Old
 1724 John Hepburn, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1725 William Miller, M.A., Greyfriars'
 1726 James Grierson, M.A., Trinity College
 1727 Matthew Wood, M.A., Tron
 1728 John Flint, M.A., New North
 1729 Robert Kinloch, M.A., High
 1730 James Bannatine, M.A., Trinity College
 1731 John Gowdie, M.A., Lady Yester's
 1732 James Smith, M.A., Professor of Divinity in the Uni-
 versity, late New North
 1733 George Wishart, M.A., Tron
 1734 Patrick Cuming, M.A., Old
 1735 George Logan, M.A., Trinity College
 1736 John Glen, M.A., New North
 1737 William Robertson, M.A., Old Greyfriars'
 1738 Robert Wallace, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1739 Robert Hamilton, M.A., Lady Yester's
 Luke, xvi. 9.—“ I say unto you, make to yourselves
 friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that,
 when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting
 habitations.”
 1740 Alexander Webster, M.A., Tolbooth
 1741 William Gusthart, M.A., Tolbooth
 1742 John Hepburn, M.A., Old Greyfriars'
 1743 Robert Kinloch, M.A., High
 1744 William Wishart, D.D., New Greyfriars', Principal of
 the University
 1745 Patrick Cuming, M.A., Old, Professor of Ecclesiastical
 History
 1746 John Glen, M.A., New North
 1747 James Stevenson, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1748 Robert Wallace, M.A., New North
 1749 Frederick Carmichael, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1750 Robert Hamilton, M.A., Lady Yester's

- 1751 Alexander Webster, M.A., Tolbooth
 1752 John Jardine, M.A., Lady Yester's
 1753 James Stevenson, M.A., Old Greyfriars'
 1754 George Kay, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1755 John Jardine, M.A., Tron
 1756 Robert Walker, M.A., High
 1757 Hugh Blair, M.A., Lady Yester's
 Titus, ii. 6—"Young men likewise exhort to be
 sober minded."
 1758 Robert Dick, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1759 Daniel Maqueen, D.D., Old
 1760 Henry Lundie, M.A., Trinity College
 1761 William Robertson, D.D., Lady Yester's
 1762 John Hyndman, D.D., Lady Yester's
 1763 George Kay, D.D., Old Greyfriars'
 1764 Robert Walker, M.A., High
 1765 John Drysdale, D.D., Lady Yester's
 Early Piety. Eccles., xii. 1. *Printed.*
 1766 Hugh Blair, D.D., High
 1767 Robert Dick, D.D., Trinity College
 1768 James Brown, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1769 William Gloag, M.A., Lady Yester's
 1770 Robert Henry, D.D., New Greyfriars'
 1771 Henry Lundie, M.A., Trinity College
 1772 Daniel Maqueen, D.D., Old
 1773 James Macknight, D.D., Lady Yester's
 1774 William Robertson, D.D., Old Greyfriars', and Princi-
 pal of the University
 1775 John Erskine, D.D., Old Greyfriars'
 Revelations, ii. 6—"I know thy poverty, but thou
 art rich."
 1776 John Drysdale, D.D., Tron
 Prov., xxii. 6—"Train up a child," &c. *Printed.*
 1777 James Brown, M.A., New North
 1778 John Kemp, M.A., New Greyfriars'
 1779 William Gloag, D.D., New North
 1780 Thomas Randall (afterwards Davidson), M.A., Lady
 Yester's
 1781 Robert Henry, D.D., Old
 1782 Andrew Hunter, D.D., New Greyfriars', and Professor
 of Divinity in the University
 1 Kings, xviii. 12, last clause—"I, thy servant,
 fear the Lord from my youth."

- 1783 James Macknight, D.D., Old
 1784 John Kemp, M.A., Tolbooth
 1785 Thomas Randall (afterwards Davidson), M.A., Tolbooth
 1786 William Greenfield, M.A., St Andrew's
 1787 Thomas Hardy, M.A., New North
 1788 William Simpson, M.A., Lady Yester's
 1789 William Moodie, M.A., St Andrew's
 1790 William Moodie, M.A., St Andrew's
 Eccles., xii. 1.
 1791 Henry Grieve, D.D., Old
 1792 James Finlayson, M.A., Minister of Lady Yester's, and
 Professor of Logic
 Proverbs, xxii. 6—"Train up a child in the way
 he should go, and when he is old he will not depart
 from it."
 1793 James Macknight, M.A., Old
 1794 George Baird, D.D., New Greyfriars', and Principal of
 the University
 1795 John Kemp, D.D., Tolbooth
 1796 David Black, M.A., Lady Yester's
 1797 Thomas Davidson, D.D., Tolbooth
 1798 John Erskine, D.D., Old Greyfriars'
 1799 Andrew Hunter, D.D., Tron, and Professor of Divinity
 1800 David Dickson, M.A., Trinity College
 2 Timothy, iii. 15—"And that from a child thou
 hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to
 make thee wise unto salvation through faith which
 is in Christ Jesus."
 1801 John Inglis, M.A., Old Greyfriars'
 1802 Andrew Brown, D.D., New Greyfriars', and Professor of
 Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University.
 Proverbs, viii. 17—"I love them that love me, and
 those that seek me early shall find me."
 1803 John Thomson, D.D., New North
 Psalm cxii. 6, latter clause—"The righteous shall
 be in everlasting remembrance."
 1804 David Ritchie, M.A., St Andrew's
 Lamentations, iii. 27—"It is good for a man that
 he bear the yoke in his youth."
 1805 Robert Anderson, M.A., Old Greyfriars'
 1806 Alexander Brunton, D.D., New Greyfriars'
 1 Chronicles, xxviii. 9, first clause—"And thou,
 Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father."

- 1807 Thomas Macknight, Trinity College
Jeremiah, iii. 21, 22—" They have forgotten the Lord their God. Return, ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backslidings."
- 1808 Thomas Fleming, D.D., Lady Yester's
Genesis, xlix. 25, first clause—" Even by the God of thy father, who shall help thee."
- 1809 John Campbell, D.D., Tolbooth
2 Timothy, iii. 15—" And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."
- 1810 William Ritchie, D.D., High, and Professor of Divinity
Proverbs, xxii. 6—" Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it."
- 1811 Andrew M. Thomson, M.A., New Greyfriars'
Proverbs, iv. 7, first clause—" Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom."
- 1812 Andrew Grant, D.D., Trinity College
Ecclesiastes, xii. 1—" Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."
- 1813 William Simpson, D.D., Tron
Proverbs, iv. 13—" Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go: keep her, for she is thy life."
- 1814 Walter Tait, M.A., Trinity College
- 1815 William Ritchie, D.D., High, and Professor of Divinity in the University.
Ecclesiastes, xii. 1, first clause—" Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."
- 1816 David Dickson, New North
2 Chronicles, xxxiv. 3, first clause—" For in the eighth year of his [Josiah's] reign, while he was yet young, he began to seek after the God of David his father."
- 1817 John Inglis, D.D., Old Greyfriars'
Acts, x. 38—" Jesus of Nazareth, who went about doing good."
- 1818 Andrew Brown, D.D., Old, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University
Proverbs, xvii. 17—" A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity."

- 1819 Alexander Brunton, D.D., Tron, and Professor of Hebrew in the University
Jeremiah, iii. 4—"Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me, My father, thou art the guide of my youth?"
- 1820 David Ritchie, D.D., St Andrew's, and Professor of Logic in the University
1 Corinthians, ii. 14—"But the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned."
- 1821 Henry Grey, M.A., New North
- 1822 Robert Anderson, D.D., Old Greyfriars'
Proverbs, xix. 2—"That the soul be without knowledge is not good; and he that hasteth with his feet sinneth."
- 1823 William Muir, LL.D., D.D., New Greyfriars'
Matthew, xvi. 26.
- 1824 Alexander Brunton, D.D., Tron, and Professor of Oriental Languages in the University
- 1825 John Lee, M.D., LL.D., D.D., Lady Yester's
Psalm lxxii. 4—"He shall save the children of the needy."
- 1826 Robert Gordon, D.D., New North
Proverbs, xxii. 6—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."
- 1827 Henry Grey, M.A., St Mary's
Proverbs, iii. 17—"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."
- 1828 David Ritchie, D.D., St Andrew's, and Professor of Logic in the University
- 1829 James Marshall, M.A., Tolbooth
Ecclesiastes, xii. 1—"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."
- 1830 Daniel Wilkie, M.A., New Greyfriars'
Matthew, xix. 14—"But Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."
- 1831 John Bruce, M.A., New North
Luke, xiv. 12-15—"Then said he also to him that bade him, When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends," &c.

- 1832 James Martin, M.A., St George's
Titus, iii. 8—"This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly, that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works."
- 1833 John Hunter, M.A., Tron
Jeremiah, iii. 4—"Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me, My father, thou art the guide of my youth?"
- 1834 William Cunningham, M.A., Trinity College
Ecclesiastes, xii. 1—"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."
- 1835 Robert Smith Candlish, M.A., St George's
Acts, iii. 6—"Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none," &c.
- 1836 John Sym, M.A., Old Greyfriars'
Revelations, xvi. 7—"And I heard another [angel] out of the altar say, Even so, Lord God Almighty, true and righteous are thy judgments."
- 1837 Archibald Bennie, M.A., Lady Yester's
Psalm, cxliv. 11, 12—"They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom," &c.
- 1838 William Glover, M.A., Greenside
- 1839 Charles John Brown, M.A., New North (West St Giles')
Philippians, iii. 8, first clause—"I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord."
- 1840 Thomas Guthrie, M.A.,¹ Old Greyfriars'
Revelations, iii. 20—"Behold, I stand at the door and knock."
- 1841 James Julius Wood, M.A., New Greyfriars'
Psalm cxi. 10, first clause—"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." *Printed.*
- 1842 James Buchanan, M.A., High
Luke, xviii. 15, 16—"And they brought unto him also infants, that he would touch them: but when his disciples saw it, they rebuked them. But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Suffer little children

¹ Mr (now Dr) Guthrie's Discourse was printed in 1848, and forms the first in a 12mo volume, entitled, "Sermons for Sabbath Evenings, by Ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. With Introductory Remarks, by *Hugh Miller.*"

- to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.”
- 1843 Thomas Clark, M.A., Old
Proverbs, xxii. 6—“Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.”
- 1844 David Arnot, D.D., High
Psalm i. 1—“Blesseth is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly,” &c.
- 1845 Robert Horne Stevenson, M.A., St George’s
Psalm xxiii. 1, first clause—“The Lord is my shepherd.”
- 1846 Robert Lee, D.D., Old Greyfriars’
Psalm cxxvii. 3-5—“Lo, children are an heritage of the Lord: and the fruit of the womb is his reward,” &c. *Printed.*
- 1847 James Grant, D.D., D.C.L., St Mary’s
Mark, x. 13-16—“And they brought young children to him that he might touch them,” &c.
- 1848 William Robertson, M.A., New Greyfriars’
Proverbs, xiii. 18—“Poverty and shame shall be to him that refuseth instruction.” *Printed.*
- 1849 William Steven, D.D., Trinity College
2 Chronicles, xxxiv. 3, first clause.
- 1850 Robert Nisbet, D.D., West St Giles’
Philippians, iii. 8—“I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord.”
- 1851 Robert William Fraser, M.A., St John’s
Isaiah, xl. 30, 31—“Even the youths shall faint and be weary,” &c. *Printed.*
- 1852 John Clark, M.A., Old
Jeremiah, xiii. 23—“Can the Ethiopian change his skin? or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil.”
- 1853 James M’Letchie, M.A., High
Colossians, ii. 3—“In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.”
- 1854 George Smith, D.D., Tolbooth
Psalms xxii. and xxiii—“Glorify him and fear him.”

- 1855 Thomas Jackson Crawford, D.D., St Andrew's
Job, xxii. 21—"Acquaint thyself now with him
and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee."
- 1856 William Henry Gray, M.A., Lady Yester's
John, xvii. 15—"I pray not that thou shouldest
take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest
keep them from the evil."
- 1857 Maxwell Nicholson, Tron
Galatians, vi. 7.
- 1858 John Stuart, St Andrew's
John, xiv. 8, 9.
- 1859 William Smith,¹ Trinity College
1 Cor., iv. 2—"It is required of stewards that a
man be found faithful."

No. XX.

LIST OF PERSONS EDUCATED IN HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

The following list, made up principally from the memories of living pupils, contains the names of nearly 400 boys who received their education in the Hospital, from about the commencement to about the middle of the present century. The names are ranged under the two general heads of professions and trades, the former being subdivided into Legal, Medical, Clerical, Literary, and General; the latter including none but those who were, or are believed to have been, *Master Tradesmen*. Although this list is limited and incomplete, it is believed that it will give something like a fair idea of the *after-careers* of Heriot Boys; and no unprejudiced reader can look at it without feeling that a system, which has been found during a period of only 50 years to have turned out upon society so large a number of professional men, and to have fostered those qualities which have contributed to so large an amount of mercantile success, must, with all its admitted drawbacks, be a great boon to that portion of the community for whom it is intended. By limiting the list of Merchants and Tradesmen to *Masters only*, we

¹ See Account of Proceedings at Bi-Centenary Festival, June 1859. Appendix, No. XVII.

have been reluctantly compelled to omit the names of many excellent persons who hold subordinate but most responsible situations in great commercial houses both at home and abroad.

Unfortunately, no record has been preserved of the old alumni of the Hospital, so that we have found it impracticable, with anything like satisfaction, to extend our list further back than the commencement of the present century. Here and there, however, we find an eminent name, like that of Sir Henry Raeburn, whilst in the numerous pecuniary bequests which were made at different periods by the old pupils, we have pleasing evidence that the kind of education which was thus gratefully acknowledged, must have been such as to prepare for that career of usefulness and prosperity which preceded and prompted their liberality. We would here repeat what we have already hinted at in another part of this volume, that the narrow means and limited influence of many of the boys' guardians must, to a great extent, regulate the destiny of most boys of merely average ability, and we can never, therefore, expect, so long as the Institution is supplied with inmates from the less opulent classes, that the liberal education here given will be followed by the same harvest of professional appointments as may be looked for from pupils of such Institutions as the High School and New Academy. In the course of our enquiries, however, one interesting fact has been most clearly brought out, that whilst, as a *direct* result, most of its inmates have taken a higher social position than they would otherwise have been able to reach, the *indirect* advantages have been much more considerable than is generally imagined, as the whole city is studded with respectable and opulent families in some way or other connected with individuals who have received a social impulse from the kind of education given within the walls of this noble Foundation.

LEGAL (ADVOCATES, W.S.s, S.S.C.s, WRITERS, SOLICITORS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c).

John Aikman, S.S.C., auditor of Sheriff's Court, Glasgow.

Matthew Aikman, writer.

Walter B. Alison, accountant, Glasgow.

Alexander H. Anderson, writer.

Thomas Bain, writer.

Peter S. Banks, S.S.C., clerk to Lord Justice-Clerk Inglis.

Adam Borthwick, accountant.

William Brydon, writer.

James Carbet, writer.

John Caw, writer.

John Corbet, writer.
Henry George G. Dickson, writer to the signet.
Robert Dudgeon, English barrister.
Alexander Edmondston, writer.
David Forsyth, S.S.C.
Robert T. Glover, writer.
Charles Gray, writer (1798).
Andrew Henderson, writer.
Henry Hutchison, writer.
David Lees, Clerk of Police.
Alexander Macallan, advocate.
Alexander Maclaggan, writer.
James Macallan, writer to the signet (of Macallan & Chancellor).
John Murray Mackay, solicitor.
William G. Marshall, writer.
William Mason, S.S.C.
George Mazzoni, writer.
William Mendell, accountant, Bank of Victoria, Sandhurst.
William Mitchell, solicitor.
David Mitchell, writer.
David Mitchell, S.S.C.
William Mitchell, writer.
John James Mitchell, writer.
Peter Moodie, writer.
James Morham, clerk of Police.
Robert Morham, depute-city-clerk.
Robinson Murray, writer.
William Myrtle, accountant.
Robert Ormiston, writer.
Alexander Johnstone Penn, writer, of Watkins & Penn, Glasgow.
William Pollock, S.S.C.
John Sibbald Ritchie, accountant.
James Robertson, attorney and solicitor of the Supreme-Court, N. S. Wales.
David Russell, Dundee.
Hamilton Russell, writer to the signet, Sheriff-Substitute of Caithness.
Francis B. Stewart, writer.
Adam Smith, writer (for a long period with Guthrie Wright, Auditor of Court of Session).
Andrew Smith, S.S.C., of Campbell & Smith.
John Thomson, clerk of Police.

Robert Annan Veitch, writer.
William Dick Wallace, S.S.C.
James Watson, accountant.
David Wilkie, writer, Perth.
George Wilson, S.S.C.
James Wright, solicitor.
Peter Young, Procurator-Fiscal, afterwards auditor, Sheriff-Court,
Glasgow.

MEDICAL (PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, APOTHECARIES, CHEMISTS, AND
DRUGGISTS).

James Abercrombie, M.D., one of the Representatives of Legisla-
tive Assembly, Cape of Good Hope.
Charles Alison, surgeon, R.N.
Andrew Archer, dentist.
Robert Band, surgeon.
Patrick Calder Bowie, druggist.
George Mann Carfrae, M.D., North Berwick.
Alexander Clark, dentist.
Michael Waistell Cowan, M.D., F.R.C.S.
William Simpson Craig, M.D., F.R.C.S.
William Crawford, surgeon.
Patrick Brown Cunningham, surgeon, Cramond.
James Dalmahoy, surgeon.
David Edward, surgeon.
Henry Evans, surgeon.
Campbell Gemble, dentist.
William Gordon, surgeon, R.N.
Alexander Grant, surgeon.
George Grant, surgeon.
David Gray, surgeon.
James Hunter, surgeon and apothecary.
John Sinclair James, druggist, Newport, Wales.
James Kerr, druggist.
John Kirk, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Thomas Lapsley, druggist.
William Lapsley, surgeon.
John Laing, surgeon, Cape of Good Hope.
John Alexander Lothian, surgeon, Gifford, East Lothian.
John Lorimer, M.D.
John Macfarlane, surgeon.

Angus Macintosh, surgeon.
 Alexander Mitchell, surgeon, New South Wales.
 William Montgomery, surgeon.
 Adam Murray, M.D.
 Andrew Scott Myrtle, M.D.
 John Young Myrtle, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.
 David Nelson, M.D., Sheffield.
 James Hall Park, M.D., Dundee.
 William Paterson, surgeon.
 James Robertson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 John Robertson, surgeon, Inverleithen.
 George Rule, surgeon.
 Martin Sinclair, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., Manchester.
 John Charles Steele, surgeon, Sup. Grey's Hospital, London.
 John Stevenson, druggist.
 John Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.
 John Tait, assist.-surgeon, R.N.
 Thomas Tait, surgeon.
 William Tibbet, surgeon, R.N.
 John Thomson, M.D., surgeon, R.N.
 David Thomson, surgeon.
 Robert Hogg Thorburn, vet. surgeon.
 James Turnbull, druggist.
 James Waterden, surgeon, Sunderland.
 Walter Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S., Mid-Calder.
 Stephen Wight, M.D.
 David Wilkie, surgeon.

CLERICAL.

Hugh Aird, minister of Neilston.
 John Baillie, missionary in Africa.
 Thomas Ballingall, minister at Bury St Edmonds.
 Robert Bryden, D.D., minister at Dunscore.
 James D. Burns, minister, Presb. Church in England, Hampstead.
 James Charles, D.D., minister, Scottish Church, Calcutta, now
 minister of parish of Kirkcowan.
 George Charles, minister, Free Church, Stranraer.
 Alexander Cleghorn, minister, Free Church, Leuchars.
 James Currie, M.A., licentiate of Church of Scotland.
 Daniel Edwards, missionary to the Jews at Breslau, Free Church.
 William Gibson, minister, Free Church, Abbotshall.
 Peter Grant, minister of St John's parish, Dundee.

- John Hunter, M.A., Epis. minister, late Vice-President of Training College Battersea.
- Charles Johns, probationer, Free Church.
- John Kelly, minister, Church of England.
- Peter Lorimer Burr, Established Church.
- Peter Lorimer, D.D., Professor of Biblical Theology and Literature Presb. Church, in England.
- George Menzies, minister, Estab. Church, Spittal of Glenshee.
- Robert Menzies, minister, St Luke's, Demerara.
- John Gray Murray, minister, Free Church, Auchencairn.
- James Nimmo, minister, Newcastle, Sydney, N. S. Wales.
- Alexander Rodger, minister, Free Church, Coldstream.
- Robert Ross, missionary (Kidderminster in 1842).
- William Salmond, minister, U.P. Congregation, North Shields.
- James Scrymgeour, licentiate of Church of Scotland.
- Archibald Sinclair, minister, Free Church.
- William Sinclair, minister, Free Church, Kirkwall.
- Henry Steele, minister, parish of Aberdour.
- James R. Watson, minister, parish of Eccles.
- Alexander Welsh, minister, parish of Cranstoun.
- David Wilson, minister, Free Church, Fullarton, Irvine.

LITERARY AND GENERAL (PROFESSORS, TEACHERS, EDITORS,
BANKERS, INSURANCE AGENTS, ARTISTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY
OFFICERS, &c. &c.).

- Anderson, editor of Provincial Journal.
- James J. P. Anderson, cashier, National Insurance Co.
- John Anderson, East India Company's service.
- Robert Armstrong, Head-Master, English Department, Madras College, St Andrews.
- Stirling Ballingall, banker.
- William Thomson Bartley, banker.
- Thomas Bell, secretary to Insurance Co., Sheffield.
- Alexander Brown, landscape engraver.
- William Brown, rector, Dunfermline Academy.
- Alexander Calder, cashier to National Insurance Co. of Scotland.
- William Calder, banker, Glasgow.
- John Campbell, land-surveyor.
- David Chisholm, actuary of N. B. Insurance Co.
- William Cleghorn, teacher at St Andrews.
- Archibald Cunningham, teacher, parish of Torryburn.
- William Cunningham, Scottish Union Insurance Office.

- George R. R. Cockburn, M.A., holder of Greek Straiton Prize, Edinburgh University, now principal of Training College, Toronto, Canada.
- James Currie, M.A., Rector of Normal School, Castle Terrace.
- John Davidson, M.A., Mathematical teacher, Leith High School.
- John Dewar, teacher in Manchester.
- Robert F. Duff, teacher in High School, Leith.
- George Fenwick, office of Inland Revenue.
- Alexander Forsyth, teacher, Glasgow.
- Thomas Forsyth, teacher (and divinity student).
- John Fraser, teacher in Melbourne.
- George Fyfe, Jedburgh Academy.
- George A. Garrow, banker.
- James Gibson, classical master, George Watson's Hospital.
- Dr John Borthwick Gilchrist, professor of Hindostanee, College of Fort William, Bengal.
- Stewart Gordon, civil engineer and county surveyor, Ireland.
- David Gray, insurance broker.
- Rolland Hamilton, clerk, insurance office.
- Ralph Hardie, portrait painter.
- John Gow Harrison, agent for United Kingdom Provident Institution, George Street.
- Charles Hay, teacher in Normal School, Castle Terrace.
- James Henderson, classical teacher, Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Thomas Henderson, Borthwick Close School.
- Cumberland Hill, one of the teachers of George Heriot's Hospital.
- Robert Hill, purser, Royal Navy.
- William Howieson, engraver, Associate of Royal Scottish Academy.
- Francis Innes, captain in 10th Foot.
- Frederick M. Innes, editor of a newspaper in Australia.
- James Ireland, Ordnance Survey, Plymouth.
- Malcolm Irvine, first clerk in City Clerk's Office, Edin.
- Walter King, teacher, Haddington Academy.
- John James Laing, architect.
- Edward Laing, clerk in Hercules Insurance Office.
- Alexander Gretton Lawrie, professor of English Literature at New York.
- George Anderson Lawson, sculptor.
- Peter Logan, teacher, Merchiston Academy.
- Frederick R. Lumsden, teacher in Glasgow.
- Patrick Macdonald, banker.

- Robert Mackay, one of the masters in the Elphinstone Native Schools, Bombay.
- John Marjoribanks, captain in merchant service.
- Alexander Masson, teacher of Hebrew, Oxford.
- John Mazzoni, teacher of French.
- William Mendell, accountant in Bank of Victoria.
- James Menzies, commissariat department.
- William Millan, teacher of writing, Edinburgh.
- James Millar, House-Governor of George Watson's Hospital.
- William Mitchell, quarter-master of 6th regiment of Foot.
- Hugh Morris, the only Scotchman who passed the Indian Civil Service Examination in 1858. Now in Calcutta.
- William Murray, Union Bank.
- George Neil, City of Glasgow Bank.
- David Notman, Aberdeen Insurance Co.
- James Paterson, lieutenant of police, Glasgow.
- Robert Primrose Paterson, schoolmaster of parish of Duddingstone
- Alexander Ramage, English master and joint proprietor, Southern Academy, Edinburgh.
- Francis Reid, commissary-clerk.
- Alexander Richardson, teacher, near Liverpool.
- George Ritchie, architect, Glasgow.
- John Thomas Rothead, architect, Glasgow.
- David Rodger, clerk in Scotsman Office.
- John Rule, East India Company's Service, Madras.
- Daniel Scrymgeour, H. M. Asst.-Inspector of Schools.
- Andrew Craig Simpson, inspector of poor, parish of South Leith.
- George Nelson Smith, artist.
- James Square, Leith Insurance Office.
- George Steel, City of Glasgow Bank.
- William John Stevenson, artist.
- Charles Stewart, agent for Lancaster and Liverpool Insurance Co., Liverpool.
- Daniel Stewart, clerk in H. M. Register House.
- David Smith Stewart, clerk in N. B. Advertiser Office.
- George Stewart, principal manager of the Lancashire and Liverpool Insurance Co.
- Thomas J. Stott, Scottish Widow's Fund Insurance Co.
- Archibald Thomson, teacher, mission school of Regent Church, London.
- Christopher Torrop, proprietor and editor of Evening Post.
- James Smith Torrop, newspaper reporter.

William Veitch, manager and cashier, Edin. Evening Courant.
Robert Evans Watt, banker.
Charles Wemyss, assistant-commissary-general.
George Wight, office of Inland Revenue.
Robert Wight, banker.
William Wight, sculptor.
James Wilkie, Edinburgh Gazette Office.
James Boyd Williamson, lieutenant in army.
Andrew Wilson, principal of boarding establishment, Liverpool.
James Wilson, clerk in Royal Institution, Edinburgh.
Patrick Wilson, M.A., Head-Master, Newington Institution.
David Winter, clerk in H. M. Register Office, Edin.
John Wright, painter and artist.
John Young, teacher, Valparaiso.

MERCHANTS AND MASTER-TRADESMEN.

Menzies Bayne, painter.
George Bell, hatter.
Thomas Boog, cutler.
William Brander, tinsmith.
John Brown, candlemaker, Kirkcaldy.
John H. Brown, cabinet-maker.
James Bruce, organ builder (Small, Bruce, & Co.).
George Charles, flesher.
John Clark, edge-tool maker.
Thomas Clephane, painter.
Robert Clerk, engraver.
James Cochrane, preserved-meat-manufacturer (Gillons & Co.,
Leith).
John Cormack, ironmonger.
Thomas Cowan, engraver, Manchester.
Michael H. Crichton, goldsmith.
George Crichton, goldsmith, convener of the trades, and afterwards
town-councillor of Edinburgh.
Walker Crichton, goldsmith, North Bridge, Edinburgh.
William Cunningham, wine merchant (Cunningham & Paterson,
George Street, Edinburgh).
William Fraser Darroch, cutler.
Thomas Davidson, merchant, Montreal.
Alexander Dewar, boot-maker.
John Dewar, shoemaker.
John Dick, plumber.

Benj. H. Dodds, plumber.
William Douglas, engraver.
James Duncan, bookseller, London.
James Eddington, merchant and agent.
William R. Edmonston, silversmith.
John Elder, cloth merchant.
Robert Fraser, dyer.
William Galloway, tailor.
William Gillespie, ironmonger.
Robert Gordon, tobacco-manufacturer, Edinburgh.
William Gordon, builder.
Frederick Gourlay, plumber.
John Gourlay, plumber.
David Gordon, watchmaker.
James Gray, lithographer.
Peter Gray, watchmaker.
John Greig, printer, and town councillor of Edinburgh.
Robert Grierson, jeweller.
Charles Hardie, woollen warehouseman.
Archibald Hodge, blacksmith.
John Howden, merchant.
James Hume, cabinet-maker.
William Hume, plumber (Brodie & Hume).
Robert Inches, printer.
John Inglis, merchant.
Robert Kennedy, cabinet-maker.
Robert Kinniburgh, pewterer.
Thomas Landels, flesher.
John Leggett, watchmaker.
Archibald Macgill, painter.
David Lyon, bookbinder.
George M'Alpin, watchmaker.
John M'Alpin, tailor.
John M'Farlane, flesher.
James M'Gill, ironmonger.
Charles M'Kenzie, sadler.
Charles Maitland M'Lean, engraver.
Hugh M'Pherson, tool-maker.
Andrew Thomson Mason, brassfounder.
John Mathison, cabinet-maker.
Robert Middlemas, coal merchant, London.
John Miller, haberdasher.

Robert Milne, tinsmith.
David Moir, smith and ironmonger.
Peter Morrison, jeweller, Philadelphia.
John Mortimer, pianoforte-maker.
James Moyes, pewterer.
George Murdoch, printer.
Robert Murray, baker.
William Myrtle, stationer.
William Myrtle, merchant.
John Nimmo, merchant, Nice or Genoa.
Robert S. Oliver, hatter (Grieve, Oliver, & Co.).
Thomas Page, coach-maker, Reading.
David Paterson, plumber, Haddington.
John Paterson, plumber.
Hugh Paterson, merchant.
Maurice Paterson, bookbinder and bookseller.
Robert Paterson, music-seller (Paterson & Sons).
William Peaston, draper.
Thomas Picken, watchmaker.
William Picken, clock and watchmaker.
Alexander Porteous, trade-councillor.
James Ramsay, hosier.
John Ramsay, hosier, Dean of Guild (1843), and afterwards one of
the magistrates of Edinburgh.
James Reid, tinsmith.
John Reid, pianoforte-maker (partner of Broadwood & Co., London).
James Ritchie, smith.
James Rodger, ironmonger.
William Rollo, printer and bookseller.
Hugh Ross, store-keeper.
James Graham Russell, grocer.
Robert Sclater, engineer.
James Shand, painter.
Robert Sim, saddler,
George Skelton, watchmaker.
Henry Smith, wine merchant, Glasgow.
John Steele, ironmonger.
Robert Blyth Steele, commission agent.
William Steel, draper (Steel & Lamb).
J. P. K. Stevenson, merchant, Valparaiso.
George Williamson Stewart, painter.
Robert Syme, printer (Macpherson & Syme).

James Tait, hair-dresser.
William Taylor, tailor.
George Gray Tibbets, hatter, convener of the trades of Edin.,
1857-9.
Hugh Gray Tibbetts, hatter, Edinburgh.
Thomas Tibbets, wine merchant, London.
John Thomson, engraver.
John Thomson, corn merchant.
Stewart Watson, merchant, West Indies.
John Benjamin Watt, merchant, Sydney.
George Waugh, butcher, Nicolson Street.
Thomas Waugh, merchant, Leith.
John Welsh, glover.
John Wilson, slater,
Robert Winter, goldsmith.
William Wright, clock-maker.
Archibald Young, cutler, town-councillor of Edinburgh.
Archibald Young, cutler, Princes Street.
George Wright Young, cabinet-maker.

No. XXI.

LIST OF THE GOVERNORS AND OFFICIALS OF HERIOT'S
HOSPITAL, JULY MDCCCLIX.**Magistrates and Town-Council of Edinburgh.***Lord Provost*—Right Hon. JOHN MELVILLE.*Bailies.*

JAMES BLACKADDER.	ROBERT S. GRIEVE.
WILLIAM FORRESTER.	THOMAS RUSSELL.
ROBERT JOHNSTON.	ALEXANDER CASSELS.
<i>Dean of Guild,</i>	DUNCAN MACKINLAY.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	GEORGE E. RUSSELL.
<i>Convener of the Trades,</i>	GEORGE TIBBETS.

Councillors.

WILLIAM DICK.	GEORGE H. GIRLE.
ANDREW FYFE.	JAMES FORD.
ALEXANDER HAY.	ADAM MOSSMAN.
THOMAS MURRAY, LL.D.	JOS. DRYSDALE.
JAMES DAVID MARWICK.	JAMES T. ALEXANDER.
JAMES CRIGHTON.	JOHN GREIG.
JAMES MACKNIGHT.	JAMES C. ANDERSON.
FRANCIS BROWN DOUGLAS.	PETER JAMIESON.
JOHN HOPE.	FRANCIS RICHARDSON.
GEORGE ROBERTSON.	JAMES R. DYMCK.
GEORGE H. MARSHALL.	DAVID RIDPATH.
WILLIAM J. SANDS.	Captain PEAT, R.N.
JOHN BOYD, JURT.	JOHN MOOD.
ALEXANDER AUCHIE.	WILLIAM WHITE.
GEORGE WOOD.	Major DAVIDSON.
DUNCAN S. ANDERSON.	

Ministers of Edinburgh.

THOMAS J. CRAWFORD, D.D.	ROBERT W. FRASER, M.A.
JOHN STUART.	JAMES GRANT, D.D., D.C.L.
R. H. STEVENSON.	ROBERT NISBET, D.D.
WILLIAM GLOVER, D.D.	JOHN CLARK, M.A.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.	WILLIAM MUIR, D.D., LL.D.
ROBERT LEE, D.D.	GEORGE SMITH, D.D.
WILLIAM H. GRAY, M.A.	WILLIAM SMITH.
DAVID ARNOT, D.D.	JOHN HUNTER, D.D.
JAMES M'LETCHE, D.D.	MAXWELL NICHOLSON.

Officials.

<i>Treasurer,</i>	JOHN DICK.
<i>Clerk,</i>	ISAAC BAYLEY.
<i>House-Governor,</i>	FRED. W. BEDFORD, LL.D., D.C.L.
<i>Physician,</i>	ROBERT CHRISTISON, M.D.
<i>Surgeon,</i>	ANDREW WOOD, M.D.
<i>Dentist,</i>	WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, M.D.
<i>Apothecary,</i>	JAMES GARDNER.
<i>Accountant,</i>	JAMES M. MACANDBREW.
<i>Superintendent of Works,</i>	JOHN CHESSER.
<i>Treasurer's Clerk,</i>	GEORGE LYON.
<i>Collecting Clerk,</i>	WILLIAM SCOTT.
<i>Matron,</i>	MISS JESSIE MACDONALD.

Masters.

<i>Classics,</i>	{ JOHN RIDPATH, M.A.Edin. JAMES SCHOFIELD, B.A.Lond.
<i>Arithmetic and Mathematics,</i>	HENRY G. C. SMITH.
<i>English,</i>	{ CUMBERLAND HILL. JOHN GORDON.
<i>Writing,</i>	JAMES WATSON.
<i>French,</i>	LOUIS F. CHAUMONT, B.A.
<i>Drawing,</i>	DAVID SIMSON.
<i>Vocal Music,</i>	WILLIAM D. KENWARD.
<i>Dancing and Calisthenics,</i>	ALEXANDER M'GLASHAN.
<i>Gymnastic Exercises,</i>	HENRY MALLEN.
<i>Practical Mechanics,</i>	ALEX. JAMIESON.

<i>Steward,</i>	JOHN ROBERTSON.
<i>Gate-Keeper,</i>	GEORGE SCOTT.
<i>Gardener,</i>	PETER BROWN.
<i>House-Carpenter,</i>	DAVID ROBERTSON.
<i>Wardsmen,</i>	{ MAGNUS MANSON. CHARLES MUNBO. JAMES BEVERIDGE.

OMISSION—PAGE 344.

Swags, pockets between the lining and the trousers. A slit being made in the trousers, articles dropt into it found their way to the bottom of the pocket, which might thus be filled to the very waist. From the English word *swag*, signifying “to sink down by its weight.”

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