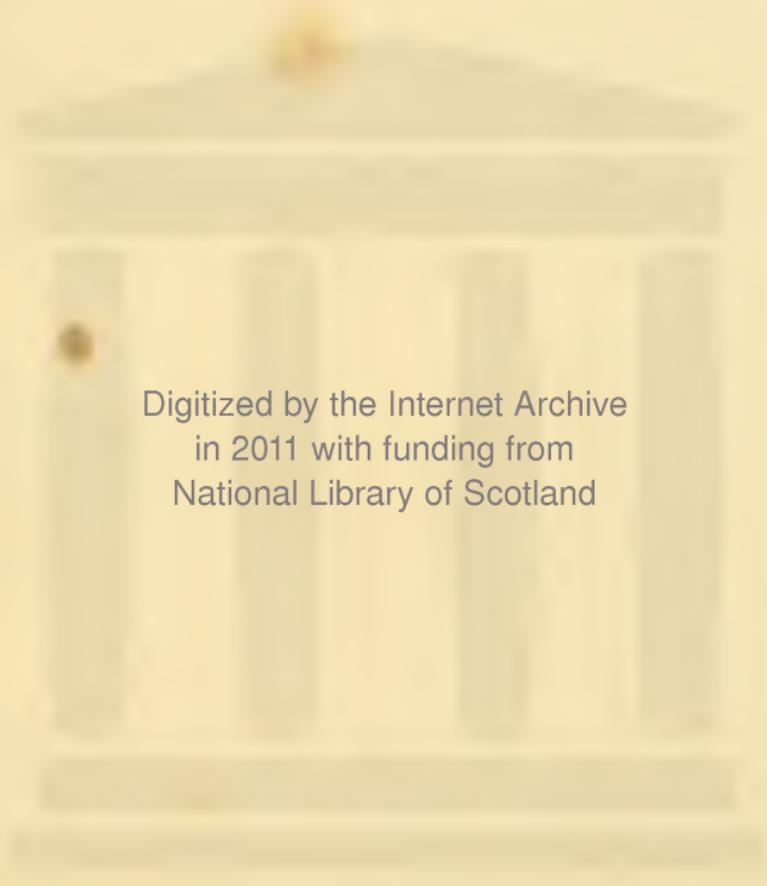
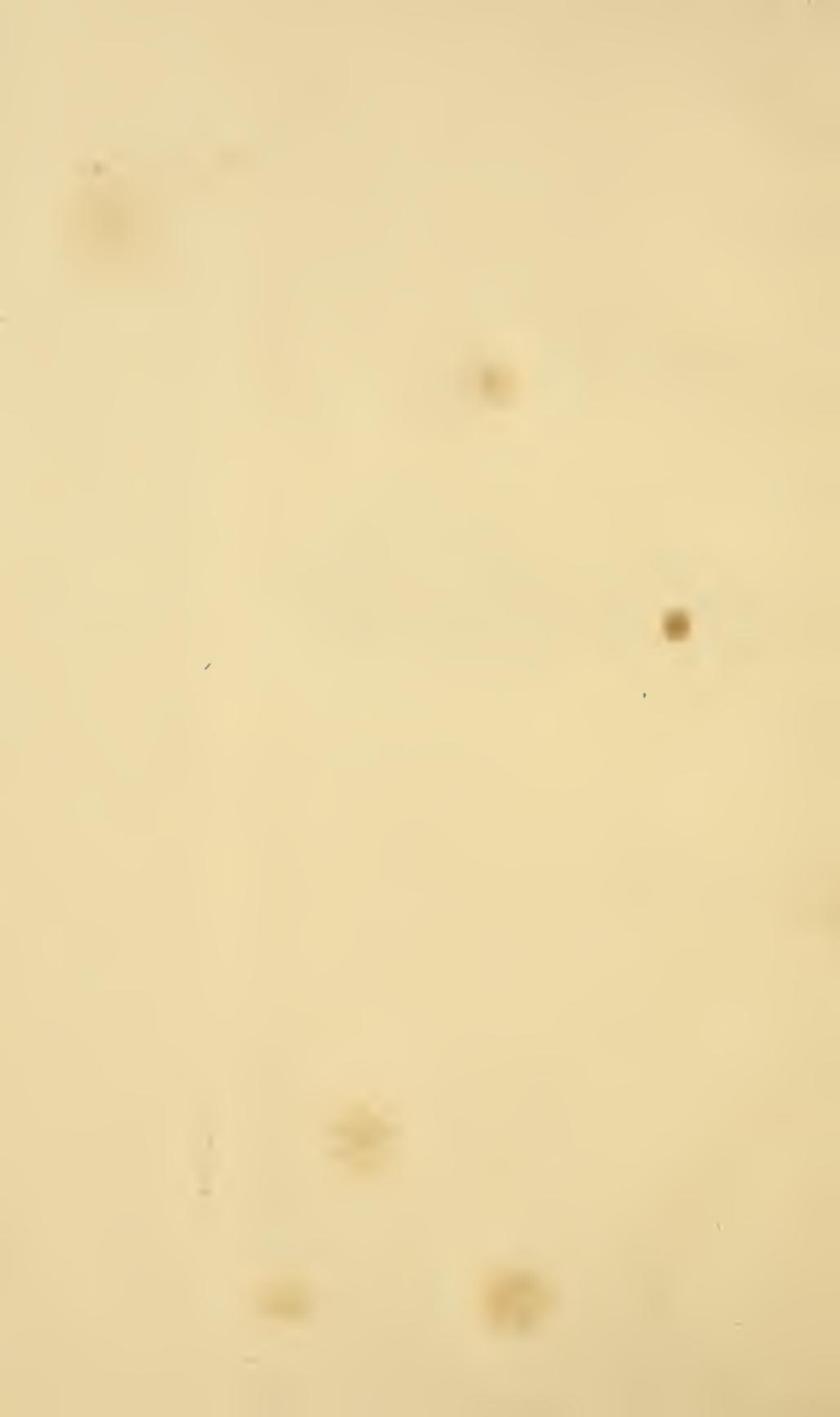


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PARTICK CASTLE, FROM THE LEFT BANK OF KELVIN.

HUCHESONIANA

GIVING

The Story of Partick Castle;

AND AN ACCOUNT OF

THE FOUNDERS OF HUCHESON'S HOSPITAL

THEIR PARENTAGE, FAMILY, & TIMES.

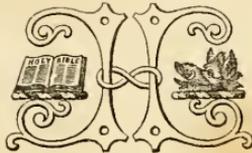
IN LETTERS TO

DAVID MACKINLAY, ESQ., OF OSWALDBANK,

PRECEPTOR OF THE HOSPITAL.

BY

LAURENCE HILL, ESQ., LL.B.



MDCCCLV.

To John Richardson Esq
of Kirkcaldy LLB
with the Authors Compl^{ts}

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

EDINBURGH. T. CONSTABLE, PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY.

LETTER I.

TO DAVID MACKINLAY, ESQ.

MY DEAR MR. PRECEPTOR,—

When the constitutional Deeds and History of Hucheson's Hospital were last printed, it appeared to the Committee of Patrons that it would be interesting to their colleagues and successors to receive some notices and documents from the private papers of the Founders' family, illustrating their domestic history, and the customs of their times. This seemed the more desirable, as in the History of the Hospital, compiled by one of your predecessors, and published in 1800, all the information afforded of them had been taken from the meagre and not altogether accurate notices of "John MacUre, alias Campbell," in his View of Glasgow and its Institutions. From the nature of MacUre's work, his account of the Hucheson is not necessarily perfect. In saying, however, that it is inaccurate, no slight is intended on the labours of our

painstaking and honest historiographer. His book, which was the first of the kind, and written when there was no one in Glasgow sufficiently interested in this family and able to correct any mis-statement in regard to them, has been freely drawn upon by subsequent annalists, who have accepted him too implicitly as authority for much that relates to the earlier records of the city; and his position as keeper of the Register of Sasines or land rights for the district, seems to have led many to over-estimate his means of information. This rendered it not unnatural that errors on his part should have been followed by your predecessors at the beginning of the century, and should have been reprinted by several others, and adopted even in works of considerable public importance.

It will be also in the remembrance of yourself and most of our citizens that, at the confluence of the river Kelvin with the Clyde, near Glasgow, there stood, till within these few years, an ancient and interesting land-mark, set down in early maps as a castellated dwelling-house, and which popular tradition had inveterately pointed out as "The Bishop's Castle." The indefatigable Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, (vol. iii. p. 629,) states that Archbishop Spottiswoode, who greatly repaired our Cathedral and the Archiepiscopal Palace, "also built, in 1611, a castle at Partick, to "serve as a country seat for the Archbishops," as one of his castles was destroyed at the time of the Reformation; and again, the same author, in speaking

of the religious or churchmen's houses, mentions Partick Castle, as built by the Bishops "on an elevated site on the west bank of the Kelvin, nearly three miles westward of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow;" and he notices this place as used by the Bishops as a rural habitation. "The ruins of this castle," he adds, "are called the Bishop's Castle." I became aware from some private personal papers of the Founders', which on the death of Thomas Hutcheson's widow Mrs. Marion Stewart passed into the hands of their nephew Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, that this house, known as Bishop's Castle, and which was certainly built in the year mentioned by Chalmers, was the work not of Bishop Spottiswoode, but built as a dwelling-house for himself by George Hutcheson. And, as some newspaper discussion arose in consequence of my having made that statement, I am naturally enough called on by some who are unwilling, as I also am, to destroy the associations, or possible importance that may be hereafter thought to attach to the spot, to state my authority for attributing to the founder of our hospital this archiepiscopal, or at least architectural honour. I hope I shall do so to your satisfaction and to theirs in the course of these letters.

Further, in preparing our last edition and continuation of the History of the Hospital, it was thought best simply to correct specific mis-statements, and (the present notices being then contemplated) not to give references to authorities, nor to alter the form of the

work by giving it that character of lighter reading necessarily attaching to notices of what was familiar in long bypast generations. I have therefore looked out and been decyphering for you and the patrons a few of the papers referred to, with some memoranda from the early but cramped MS. Hospital accounts, and as I have been enabled, through the kindness of Sir John Maxwell, Mr. Dunlop of Gairbraid, and other gentlemen, somewhat to extend my communication, the whole may possibly possess some interest of a more general nature.

The name of Huchison seems to have been that of a numerous clan in this neighbourhood. The earliest of my acquaintance is one Richard Hugonis or Hugh'sson, who, with the Bishop of Glasgow, witnessed a charter extant at Pollock House to a predecessor of Sir John Maxwell's, or to Robert, the son of Maccus, (Maccifilius,) on 28th December 1202, and I discovered, at a later date, 7th September 1471, in the archives of the College, a pious and worthy gentleman, one "George Hucheson, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow," giving twenty shillings from his tenement in the High Street, to their predecessors the vicars of the choir, in order to put up prayers annually on St. Constantine's Day, for the repose of himself and his family in all time coming. Various are the ways which the numerous families, or supposed descendants of Hugh, have at different times chosen to have their names written. It may be only of importance to state with certainty, that George "Huchesone" of Lambhill,

our founder, invariably so spelt his name, in order, I suppose, to distinguish it from another respectable family, the "Hutchisons" of Scotstoun. As some writers on heraldry have subsequently noticed the different spellings of this name, it is not impossible the difference to a *t* or an *iota* or their omission in its orthography, may very probably have been more important in his eyes than in ours, or those of even the immediately following generation; yet so it is, that in our very earliest and in almost all our subsequent Hospital Records, the opposite spelling, not to say the very opposite name from that of the founder's, has been adopted, the latter having almost become obsolete. Hutchison of Scotstoun, it seems, was town-clerk of Glasgow when the Hospital was founded, and was the first clerk or secretary to the patrons. At engrossing the deeds of mortification into the minute-book or records, the transcriber somewhat carelessly, though naturally enough, used the spelling of his patron or immediate employer the town-clerk, to which he might be most accustomed. But he amply made up for the error by the extreme beauty of his penmanship, and his finely illuminated or embellished letters. So much so, indeed, that Dr. Dibdin, the author of the celebrated Bibliographical Decameron, when on his late Northern tour, admired it so greatly that he published a fac-simile of nearly a page of our records as one of the choicest specimens of record writing he had met with. As these very massive and somewhat musty records of ours are but

rarely referred to, and Dibdin's work being seldom seen from its expense, fac-similes, if only of two or three of the letters, might perhaps hereafter be acceptable to the Patrons. The amanuensis, I should observe, was Mr. James Clark, teacher of "ane wrytting Schole," patronized by the council; he received £13, 6s. 8d. Scots for the transcription of the deeds: good penmanship was thus both practised and appreciated in Glasgow at that period.

Our founders' father, it is stated by MacUre and others, was John Huchesone, an old rentaller of Gairbraid, or a resider there. This is quite a mistake. Their father was Thomas Huchesone of Hucheson or of Huchesonton and Lambhill. The founder afterwards acquired Gairbraid as I shall point out to you; but if the old gentleman was entitled, as seems to be the case, or claimed to be the Huchesone of that ilk, I am sure you and the patrons will willingly accord it. He certainly appears to have been of more consideration than might be inferred from MacUre's misnomer. Neither was the founder's maternal parent, as MacUre and his followers have alleged, Janet Anderson, but Helen Herbertson. There was, however, a John Hucheson, a resider in Gairbraid, and a connexion or relative, no doubt, of the founders, and to whom a charter was granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow on 19th November 1582. This charter is to "Johanni " Hucheson in Gairbraid, filio quondam Joannis Hucheson in Gairbraid," and is of the 40/20d. lands of Gairbraid, as then possessed "per dictum Joannem et

Mariotam Wilson, aliter Jarden, ejus matrem." In case this good woman's aliases and my repudiation of the paternity should lead you to think, as I once did, that she had never been entitled to bear the name of Hucheson at all, I shall in due time vindicate her character to the satisfaction of all whom it may concern.

Besides the better known lands of Lambhill, Thomas Huchesone, the father, was, as I have alluded to, proprietor of other lands on the River Clyde, to which at that early date their family name of Hucheson, or Hucheson-ton, was then, and happens still to be given. These are valued in the old cess books along with the rest of the Carmyle estate, of which they are a part, at £122 Scots, and now belong to Mr. Sligo, and are situated immediately to the east of Messrs. Dunlop & Co.'s Iron Works. Here you have a very old abstract of title-deeds or "Inventar of ye writts of Lambhill" in 1579, *et seq.*, of which the 5th article is as follows:—"Item, ane chartour granted be Walter " Lord Feu-farmurar of y^e twa Merkland of Lambhill " and 1 Merkland of Nether Carmyle, callit Huche- " soneton, in favors of umqll THOMAS HUCHESONE and " HELLEN HERBERTSONE *in liferent*, and GEORGE " HUCHESONE their eldest son in fee, containing ane " Precept of Sasine of ye daitt at Ed^r ye 6 of January " 1587."

Doubtless then the shades of the founders must have been somewhat well pleased when the committee of the Hospital patrons, in ignorance of the old territorial name of the founders' paternal acres, re-

ported on 6th November 1792, (as after full deliberation they then did,) and the preceptor and patrons resolved, that the town then about to be built or feued out on their Gorbals Lands opposite Glasgow, should bear the family name and be called "Hucheson," for that is the name in the records of the Hospital, while it also seems noticeable that the all-powerful *vox populi* has gone further, and insisted on its bearing, as it now does, the older appellative of Hutchesontown.

A previous article in the above old inventory I should here also state is in these terms:—"Item, ane chartour of confirmation granted be K. James of y^e twa merkland of Lambhill, in favors of the s^d umq^{le} Thomas & Helen his spouse, of y^e daitt at Halyrud House ye 11 May 1583."

I observe that Mrs. Helen Herbertson, the mother of the founders, was the sister of a beneficed clergyman of the name of William Herbertson, at least I infer such to have been his profession and rank from finding the prefix Sir or Syr in some old genealogical MSS. of no moment here, attached to his name. The mistake as to the mother's name is the more extraordinary, when you observe both in the deeds founding the Hospital for old men, and in those founding that for boys, the names of Huchesone and Herbertson are solely and expressly made preferable among the candidates. Thomas Huchesone of Lambhill, the elder, was infest in an annual-rent out of a tenement in Glasgow, on 9th January 1550; and again, about three years after the Reformation was

completed, or after the Act of 24th August 1560, abolishing the Pope's jurisdiction, a notary, dating his instrument in the month of May, and in the fifth year of the pontificate, of his holiness Pope Pius IV., in 1563, infefts this Thomas in the house in the Trongait, that was afterwards inhabited by his son George; and from the old documents lately printed of the College, there is little doubt that there were other properties of some value which previously belonged to the family within the City of Glasgow. That Thomas Hucheson the elder was an educated man is also to be inferred, from his name appearing in the list of students at the College before the year 1550. He had also some knowledge of land, and he it most probably was who so fortunately impressed on his son those ideas of its worth which resulted so favourably to him and the Hospital; and that he was at the same time of some repute among his contemporaries, seems evinced by the fact that he is called to witness, on the 10th November 1574, what is termed the Couthings or division of a tract of common land between several heritors in the parish of Govan, but they, I may add, with exception of James Hill the Laird of Ibrox who was a clergyman, subscribe "be their hands at ye pen led be ye nottar."

Thomas Huchesone, the father, died *before* 1595, for here you have the principal seizin in favour of his eldest son George, who had by this time been for several years in business, and is now designed of Lambhill. It proceeds on a crown charter or precept

dated 2d January 1595, for infefting George in another merkland in Nether Carmyle, and fishings in the river Clyde, purchased by himself under the burden or reservation of the liferents of the former proprietors, who were another John Huchesone and a Janet Huchesone, spouses, most likely some relations of the family, or clansfolk who did not find it convenient to comply with terms the crown in those days prescribed for squeezing money, from that over-taxed and oppressed race as "The Barony Heritors" still think themselves, under the threat, it would seem, of forfeiting their lands. The crown charter or warrant of this sasine is in favour of Mr. Huchison and his co-heritors the Laird of Ibrox and others; and when viewed with matters afterwards noticed, disproves an assertion often made, that one cause of the Reformation having had such staunch supporters among the heritors round Glasgow, was their having previously been mere tenants, or ordinary lease-holders of the lands, and that the dread of a return of the Catholic clergy inflamed their reforming zeal, lest the perpetual feudal rights they had obtained from the crown should be endangered. I suspect, so far as mere temporal matters or the possession and tenure of their part of the lands of Carmyle were concerned, old John Huchison and his wife would greatly have preferred "letting things alone," and that they found themselves fully as comfortable and secure, or more so, under the old bishops, as under either the crown or the Protestant Feu-farmer of their revenues.

At all events, the terms of this charter seem so naïve in some respects, as to deserve notice. It sets forth, of course, the statutes annexing church lands to the crown, and that the barony or regality of Glasgow had been then disposed to the Lord Feu-farmer, or Commendator Blantyre, and that his Lordship, at the desire of His Majesty, had again feued out various parts of it to the different heritors who are designed as being *the natives*, “*ex antiqua nativi, pauperes*” “*tenentes et rentallarii,*” of the barony, but of which barony the charter expressly states, that “*for times past memory of man the rental had always been estimated and reputed as equally sufficient to the said rentallers for their lands therein contained, as if the lands had been disposed to them in feu,*” that is, in perpetuity; and yet that his Lordship, at His Majesty’s desire, “*ex nostris specialibus mandato et desiderio,*” had taken these poor natives bound, not only for certain augmentations of their annual duties, but also had, over and above, got from them their obligations to pay certain large sums or fines for their feu-farm entries, or feudal charters, and “*therefore we, (says His Majesty, and certainly with some reason,) for the great respect which we have and bear to the poor people, (‘ob magnam respectam quam erga pauperes*” “*tenentes dictæ baroniæ gerimus,*”) and being unwilling to remove them from their farms and possessions, and after resignation made by the Commendator, have confirmed all their rights, and granted them new infestments in their several lands.”

Now, let us see from Mr. Hucheson's papers, the sort of title these poor natives or rentallers had, before they were obliged to be at the expense of seisins and crown charters. These were, as in fact the above charter acknowledges, perfectly absolute heritable rights, with power of sale and of transmission to heirs and otherwise, at pleasure. They were equal to the best English copyholds, called copyholds of inheritance; I should rather say they were better than these, for there was this difference, that in this extensive church barony there were no heriots, or what at one time were known in other parts of Scotland as herezelds and caulpes, that is, the right to the Overlord of taking the best moveable on the ground at the death of its owner. These heriots, or herezelds, not only in Glasgow and in all the rented lands, but throughout the diocese, were, however, amply compensated by every bishop's right to a share, called a quot or quota, of the whole moveables of all deceasing parties whatever within the whole Episcopal jurisdictions. Of course these were quite independent of any stipulated or accustomed composition or fine, or the acknowledgment which, on entering, or recording his name as the new proprietor in the superior's rental or chartulary, every landowner in Scotland, when completing his title, is bound to pay to some immediate overlord or another. There was this further not unimportant difference, between the rentaller and the copyholder even of inheritance, that, while the English copyholder only got copies or extracts of the Court-roll

under the hand of the steward of the lord of the manor, yet, at Glasgow, the principal Rentall or leasehold right, written on a small slip of parchment, subscribed by the manorial lord or archbishop himself, was delivered to the proprietor or rentaller, and the copy entered in the Rentroll kept in the archives of the archbishopric. Although an analogous tenure appears to have been preserved at the Burgh of Lochmaben, and likewise at Paisley, where the simple act of booking the proprietor's name is cumbered now-a-days with much useless verbiage borrowed from deeds of infeftment, yet, I believe, no copies of the early and very simple titles under which the great extent of church land, near Glasgow, was held, have been hitherto made public, or even noticed. They were both short and sufficient for the purpose. The fac-similes which are given of two from the titles of Mr. Hucheson's lands, and repeated here without the contractions, and in plainer English, will, I hope, be found interesting from their extreme brevity, compared to the deeds of modern conveyancers. The first instrument is in substance or effect a Charter of Resignation, in favour of a husband and his wife, of the lands of Gairbraid—a Precept of Clare Constat in favour of the vendor's heir—an infeftment in his favour, and another in favour of the vendee. All those or their equivalents are to be found in the following most heterodox, but, to the poor natives, more intelligible short form of words.

“23d July 1574.

“THE WHICH DAY is rentalled Maister Andrew Hay, Parson of Renfrew, and Janet Wilson, his spouse, in the forty-three shilling land of Gairbraid, lying within the Barony of Glasgow, By vendition, alienation, consent, and overgiving of Walter Crawford, son to David Crawford of Ferme, last possessor and rentaller thereof, who, by virtue of contract of alienation, has entirely renounced his kindness thereof in favour of the said Maister Andrew, and Janet, his spouse, as the contract made thereupon shown to us in itself purports. Composition paid.

(Signed) JA^s GLASGOW.”

The next instrument is still shorter, being only the equivalent of a Precept of Clare Constat in favour of John Hucheson, whom I have mentioned before of another part of the lands of Gairbraid, as heir of his father, and of an infestment to him, and of one to his mother or father's widow to a limited extent in life-rent.

“21st December 1579.

“THE WHICH DAY John Hucheson is rentalled in a forty-one shilling and eightpenny land in Gairbraid, By decease of the late John Huchison, his father, last rentaller thereof; Malie Jargoun, his mother, enjoying the same during her widowhood. Composition, 61 merks and eightpence, paid.

(Signed) JA^s GLASGOW.”

This Malie Jargon is obviously the same lady I before introduced to you, under the name of Marion Wilson, alias Jardon. You will observe she has only right during her widowhood, which shews she was married to John Huchison, the father of the new vassal. This liferent she was entitled to, independently of any contract of marriage or legal deed, by a peculiar custom which necessarily ceased after the annexation of the church lands to the Crown, and their subsequent feudalization. It was called the custom of St. Mungo, and gave the widow of every deceased proprietor the liferent of her husband's whole lands within the Manour or Ecclesiastical Barony, but only so long as she remained his widow. It is said by Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, that the Court of Session gave effect to this custom in the year 1633; but I have not seen the precise authority he refers to for its having been questioned and sustained at so late a date. There can be no doubt, however, of the great mildness and liberality of the tenures of the land within the whole of St. Mungo's halidom. But our John Huchesons were certainly not John Hampdens, otherwise one cannot help thinking they might, under such rights as these, have withstood the tyranny that dispossessed so many of them of their fields, under the threat of removal, if they did not feudalize or enfranchise their titles. And had their simple forms been preserved, it would have also saved the Lord Advocate the trouble, at the present time, of preparing bills for shortening or improving the

forms of Scotch conveyancing. These rental rights of church lands were as absolute and good as the feudal charters by subject superiors, perhaps better, as these last were exposed to the risks of the Overlord's forfeiture. But our excellent Scotch system of land registers, by which the names of all who have completed their titles to heritable property must appear in one record—that of Sasines—did not, from the strength of the maxim *nulla sasina nulla terra* afford the benefit of publication, and security to rights which could be prepared and understood without the help of a man of law—that is, which were not sasines in the strict sense of the word. The very terms, too, of the previous Acts of Parliament, giving a kind of protection to the poor tenants who laboured the soil, must, I think, have militated against men who, as church vassals, neither belonged to this class, nor to that of vassals of the great military barons or landholders; and thus, doubtless, it was that the terms upon which the Crown offered Charters and Precepts of Sasine for feudal infeftments to the Rentallers of the archbishopric, were readily acceded to, and that such good old simple forms and title-deeds, as Parson Andro Hay's and John Hucheson's, fell into abeyance. The quiet, though forced change of title, or transfer of lands, however, which took place at this time in Clydesdale, and the peaceable realizing and employment in mercantile pursuits of surplus values, of improvements realized by the rentallers who had not the means of complying with the demands of the

Crown and Commendator, present agreeable contrast to those Lockerbie lickings and petty civil wars that we read were at this time waged in other parts of Scotland, where feudal tenures of merk-lands and pound-lands were respectively offered as the price of the hands or the heads of the neighbouring and conflicting Barons and their vassals.

I cannot discover the precise date of Mr. George Hucheson's marriage; all former printed accounts say he was never married, yet it is certain he lived a married life for more than thirty years; his wife was Elizabeth Craig, or, as then pronounced, and often written, Elspeth, whom you will find on 6th August 1600 infest along with him in a part of the lands of Gairbraid, which he at that time purchased. The marriage was only dissolved by her death, not many years before his own. On 29th October 1632, her testament or will was confirmed by the commissary. It gives us some insight to his heritable as well as personal estate at the time, her interest in the latter being exposed to the claims both of her representatives and of the Ecclesiastical Court. Here is a list of part of the common property or articles of executry. In the first place, then, they had—

“ Three kye, ane stirk, and ane calf, estimate to
“ £44 Scots.

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

“ Item, 29 threaves mashlock oats, qlk grew there
 “ the said year, estimated to contain — bolls; the
 “ price of ilk boll with the fodder, £5, 6s. 8d.

“ Item, awand be Wm. Barr, tenant in Lambhill, 20
 “ bolls stebbil aits.

“ Item, be him for the price of redding and teilling the
 “ twa merkland of Lambhill, conform to his tak at the
 “ ische thereof, £100.

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

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

There are also given up various sums and rents outstanding past due by the numerous tenants in his estates of Gairbraid, Carmyle, and of Yocker and Barrowfield, to which I will afterwards advert.

I may notice here, that the above words, “ be the airship,” in the estimate of insight plenishing as furniture was called, utensils and other moveables, occurring above and in many old confirmations, indicate that the deceased held the station of an heritable proprietor, or respectable citizen. In such cases, the moveables were estimated “ be”—that is, “ bye,” “ beside,” or “ exclusive of” such moveables as could be comprehended under the description of “ the best of ilka thing,” which, by the Act 1474, cap. 53, belong to the heirs, and not to the executors, of “ barons, gentlemen, and freeholders” exclusively; but this de-

scription of parties came ultimately to receive a very liberal interpretation.

The above inventory also shews, that there were debts on the common stock of Mr. and Mrs. Hucheson, —viz., to Mr. Hay, the parson of Renfrew, 3500 merks, and other sums, to John Lawson merchant, and Patrick Bell merchant, besides servants' wages and "taxations." The confirmed testament, then, gives us a peep of the lady's wardrobe, or some of "the abuilziements of her bodie." Thus, *imprimis*, "Scho leives to Marion Stewart, spouse of Thomas Hucheson, her best gowne, doublatt, and skirt, in token of her guid will."

"Item, scho leives to Christian Herbertsone her gowne, doublat, and skirt, quilk scho weirs on y^e owlk dayes, and £20 siller." There seems some reason in this money legacy, to a cousin probably of her husband's, in addition to her everyday gown. But we may be assured, that the dress worn by gentlewomen on every day except Sunday, was of some very stout and rich stuff, and well taken care of; for, so late as 1720, a lady of one of our first families in Renfrewshire, giving an account of some of the customs of other times, says—one suit even then was worn and remained good "for half a lifetime."

Mrs. Hucheson's next legacy is handsomer than the last, for "Item scho leives her claith cloak to Eliza- beth Pettigrew, her sister's dochter, and 50 merks money, and her gowne of gowfre, and silk, and doub- lett, with skarlott velvetours," or velours, or possibly

wylie-coats. This last word is too obliterated, or too indistinctly written for us to commit ourselves in so important a matter as a lady's toilette.

“ Item, scho levis to Margaret Hill, spouse to John Bryssoun, her next best gowne, and forrit of silk, with “ doublet and skirt.” The “ forrit” was a sort of ornamented apron, seen when the gown or robe is thrown back, or drawn through side-loops. She then leaves £40 to the Trades' House, and the same sum to the Merchant House, and “ to George Huchesone her servand 50 merkes provydand he be ane guid servand.” One would think she should have ascertained this part of his character before she put him either in her will or service, but, doubtless, she meant him to remain with her husband, who, at his death, himself left him £100; she next leaves all her free geir to her husband. But, unfortunately, for poor Mrs. Thomas, and their niece Mrs. Bryson, who, by the bye, was the mother of the gentleman who mortified the Garngad lands to the hospital, and progenitrix of the Craigallion family, she made a codicil, revoking their legacies of her best and next best gowns and doublets, “ quilks scho now levis to the ſd George, her husband, to be usit by him, as scho has appointed him, & requests him to give her sister's dochter ane laid of “ meal yearlie.” We presume she meant the female garments to accompany the meal, although her meaning is somewhat obscure.

It was rather hard on a widower in the above circumstances having to disclose so much of his private

concerns, though fortunate for our present purposes, and you will, I dare say, ask how Mr. Hucheson kept so much "Reddie Money" as he had lying beside him. He was not wont to let his capital lie idle. Besides relieving his poorer friends at Carmyle by securing their liferent and purchasing the reversion of their lands, we find him thus in like manner purchasing, and seemingly preventing some other clansman's lands from being carried off at an under value, I allude to the following titles of Gairbraid, contained in the same old inventory or abstract, already quoted.

" Item, ane Contract of Wodsett past betwixt
 " umqⁿ William Andersone of Stobcors, and Jonet
 " Maxwell, his spouse, on the ane part, and umqⁿ John
 " Huchison, in Gairbraid, on y^e other p̄t, q̄rby y^e šd
 " umq^l Johne wodsett y^e equal half of y^e forešd lands of
 " Gairbraid, quhairintill Agnes Andersone, his spouse,
 " was nought infest, (sho being infest in y^e other equal
 " half, being ane 20/10d. land,) to, and in favour of the
 " šd William, under reversioun of payment, making be
 " the šd umqⁿ Johne to y^e šd umqⁿ William of y^e soume
 " of 500 merks, of y^e daitt at Glasgow, y^e 28th day of
 " Dec^r I^mv^e fourscoire seventiene yeiris, w^t ane eike
 " of reversioun on y^e bak ȳrof for ane hundrethe
 " m^ks, &c.

" Item, ane contract past betwixt y^e umqⁿ William
 " Andersone of Stobcors, and Jonet, his spouse, on the
 " one pairt, and George Huchesone of Lambhill, and
 " Elisabeth Craig, his spouse, on y^e other p̄t, q̄rby

“ y° šd William transfers in favour of y° šd George, y°
 “ forešd wodsett, togedder w^t y° šd Johne Hucheson’s
 “ renunciatioune of reversioun of y° samyn for y°
 “ paym̄t making of y° sowme of sax hundrethe thretty
 “ thrie pundis, 13/4d., of y° daitt at Glasgow y° 28th
 “ May 1600.

“ Item, ane contract or disposition past betwixt y°
 “ šd umqⁿ George Hucheson, and y° šd umqⁿ Johne
 “ Hucheson, q̄rby y° šd umqⁿ Johne heretablie dispones
 “ the šds 40/20d. land of Gairbraid, bot ony reversioun,
 “ regress, or redemption to y° šd umqⁿ George, for y°
 “ sowme of twa thousand and twa hundrethe merkis
 “ payed, of y° daitt at Glasgow, the 5th of August I^m vi^c
 “ yeirs.

“ Item, ane instrument of saisine following ȳrvpon,
 “ of y° 40/20 land of OE of Neddir Gairbraid, in favors
 “ of y° šd umqⁿ George Hucheson, and Elisabeth Craig,
 “ his spouse, vndir y° hand-wryte and subscriptione of
 “ y° šd umqⁿ John Craig, of y° daitt y° 5th August
 “ I^m vi^c yeirs, wrettin on ane grit peace of parchment,
 “ undir ane other sasin granted be Willm Andersone
 “ of Stobcors, to George Huchesone of Lambhill, of
 “ y° 40/20 land of Over Gairbraid.”

This abstract of title seems at the same time to explain the origin of MacUre’s error about the founder’s parentage, which it is all the more proper to notice, as there is thus clearly shown to have been a John Hucheson in the Gairbraids, whose wife’s name was Anderson, from whom and from others, George was a purchaser.

George Hucheson's dwelling-house in Glasgow, already alluded to, and where he also carried on business, was on the north side of the Trongate, next the old Tolbooth or market-place, apparently on the site of the Tontine Exchange and coffee-rooms. It is described in this old infeftment "as magnum tenementum ex boreali latere vici vocat. Trongate bondan inter pretorium dicti burgi ad orien." &c.; and in this subsequent liferent infeftment of Mrs. Thomas, it is called "that large heich tenement, bak and foir, at the corse." He had here the accommodation of a stable, as other gentlemen had in this neighbourhood; for this is a conveyance to him in February 1600, by a neighbouring gentleman, one Norman Mackynie, "of a piece of waiste grund lying between our staibills, and containing sax elnes in length, and the breid of the said Norman's aune tenement, as presently bigget for the price of £24 Scots." The description is unfortunately insufficient for calculating the exact price per square yard, which he gave Mr. Mackenzie for this small piece of vacant ground, but it may satisfy us that the value of such ground in that neighbourhood 255 years ago, was sufficiently understood and appreciated by the parties. If he had not also the advantage of a garden at his tenement at the cross, he had certainly one within the city, independently altogether of the old site of the Hospital; for here is a burgage infeftment in favour of his three sisters, as his heirs in a house and garden there. His counting-house or chambers were no doubt on the first or ground floor of the heich tenement. The

“Bandis, reddie monie, chartours” and documents of a valuable private nature were kept in his bed-room or “chalmour” above, in it is said a Dutch built spring-locked “kist,” still extant and woven, of stripes of stout sheet iron in “comelie forme.” In noticing the peculiar and securer locality of this “kist,” no acquiescence must be implied in the statement in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, (Article Glasgow, p. 228,) as to the domestic habits and customs of the great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers of our burgal patricians, who are there represented as using their bed-rooms for such alien purposes as eating their dinners, or meals of any kind, at stated hours, either on invitation or otherwise, nor that the dwellings “of the highest class of citizens in general contained “only one public room, a dining-room, and even that “was only used when they had company.” It was surely some great but explainable oversight that sanctioned such statements, and which have been unfortunately reprinted by other writers in any professedly correct or authentic “*View of the state of society in Glasgow at different periods.*” In many good old burgal houses in Glasgow, such as the Huchesons’, Louks, Bryssons, &c., the chamber of dais was often used or kept, no doubt, as a sort of state bed-room, and either there, or in whatever might be the leddy’s own chalmour or bed-room, (our domestic Glasgow customs being founded on those of continental towns, with which we had much intercourse,) she, as head of the house, and seated by her own fire,

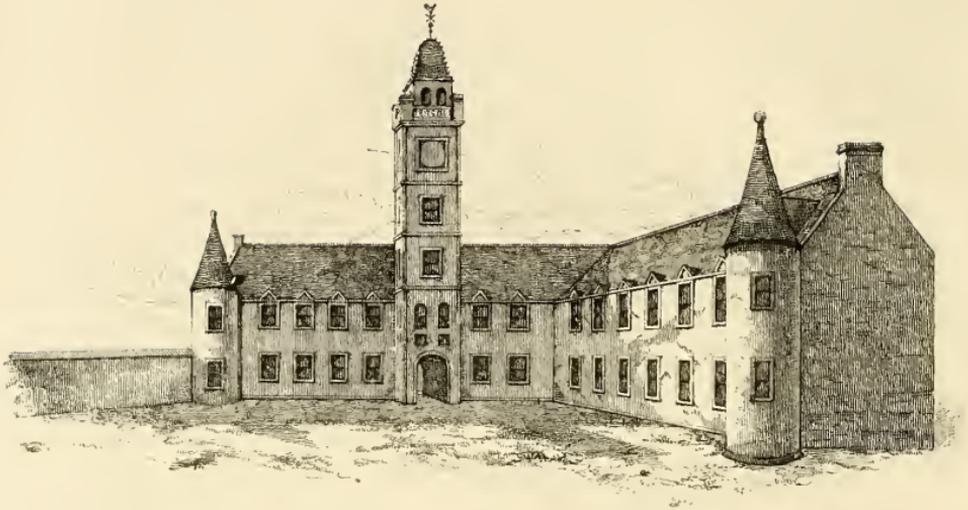
might and doubtless did receive her friends and visitors. This custom still prevails, at least I know within these few years did prevail in families both old and good, and well to do in the world, at such towns as Blois, where the manners are as refined as anywhere. But all meals or eating took place in other apartments, and if there was not formerly in every merchant's family in Glasgow, as still in many of great respectability both at home and abroad, a salon for receiving much company or a withdrawing room, it is true that when tea from our trade with Holland came to be offered as a rare and parting refreshment to the ladies, or perhaps when punch, from the increase of our West India trade, began to detain the gentlemen somewhat long at the board, then of course the female part of the family or company might necessarily have had to withdraw to the lady's room or fireside, and if those who retired with her did get there, "a little cup of tea" while their "siddans" or chairs were being got ready, and perhaps in the interim did also less approvingly express their opinions of what was going on in the dining-room, there was obviously no such peculiar or gross difference of manners in Glasgow as these staticians have insinuated. It may be observed, also, it was a custom of very ancient standing throughout both Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, that upon certain interesting occasions, in which the ladies neither of George nor Thomas Hucheson had the gratification of being concerned as principals, to send invitations chiefly to other married ladies and their

husbands to what were called Cumberfeasts. 'These, I believe, were a kind of civil churchings when the lady, generally four weeks after her confinement, first received company of both sexes. This she did seated, and in full white dress, upon her bed, with numerous pillows at her back, when a splendid castle of cold fowls and game, with cake and confections, were demolished, the little stranger's health was duly drunk in posset, and small bags of sweetmeats were presented to be carried home by the visitors.

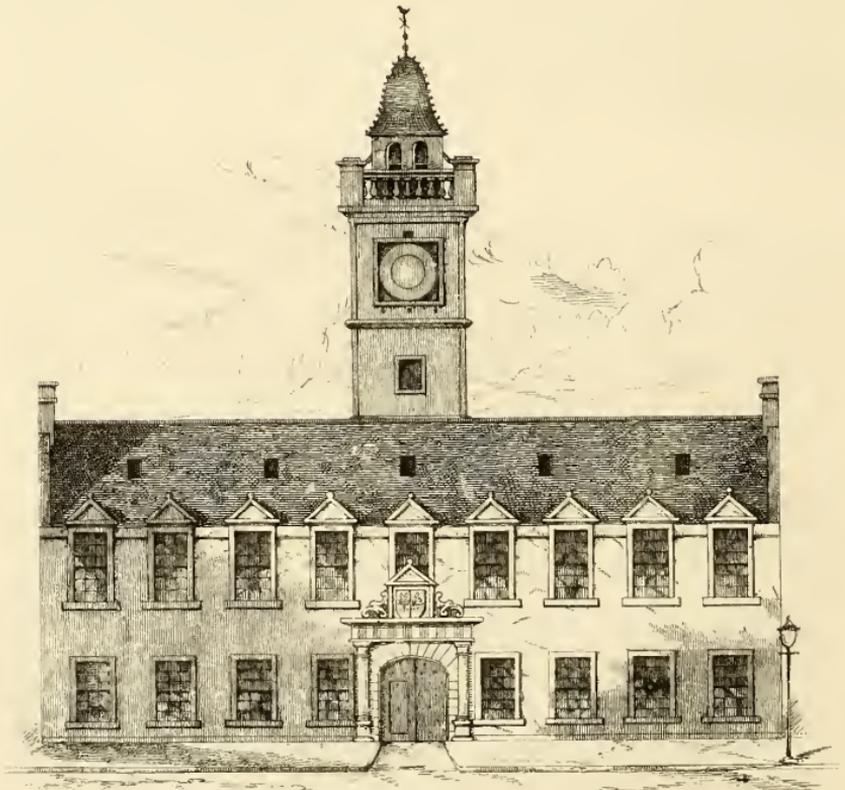
Possibly it was some remains of these customs which the clever and respected citizen, referred to in the Statistical Account, had heard of or meant when he amused himself by drawing in his commonplace book that caricature of Glasgow manners which has been reprinted in the Statistical Account of Scotland. I might, perhaps, have excused this *pleasantry*, were it not that my worthy friend was so seriously engaged at a former period, in what more concerns the Messrs. Hucheson, I mean in getting our own well-built old hospital pulled down and erecting in a street to be dignified with our founders' name, commonplace dwelling-houses so greatly different from those of our first-class merchants, despite of your predecessor's remonstrance.

We may get some idea of the best sort of our former domestic architecture in Glasgow from the old Hospital itself, which MacUre describes as "not high but beautiful." There is a drawing of it, not generally known, which accompanies this. Being intended originally as a residence for only eleven decayed

OLD HUTCHESONES' HOSPITAL.



GARDEN FRONT LOOKING NORTH.



W. & A. Mackenzie, Ltd.
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

TRONGATE FRONT LOOKING SOUTH.

merchants, and the steeple and statues being to the garden front, or where the accommodation for the boys, subsequently resolved on, was built, it had with its cart or horse entrance by a close through the building from the Trongate, some resemblance to Blythswood House, still standing in the Briggate. There is a tradition I had from an old friend and connexion of the family, that in Hucheson's own house and in his business room, situated most likely on the opposite side of the close from the dining-room or entrance hall, there stood a long fixed oak table with his papers at one end, and at the other a large silver drinking tankard always replenished with wine or ale for the necessary refreshment without the ceremony or the shew of particular invitation of clients, whose horses came into the close and had their drink *au discretion* too. These closes or entrances for horse as well as foot, would be indispensable from the many booths or crames for merchandise, which continually interrupted the street. After satisfying the magistrates for the market dues on these, I incline to think the adjoining house owners drew some rent on their continuance, as in the accounts of Mrs. Thomas Hucheson, who liferented and lived in the house at the cross, there are payments for "The Booth "maills" that lead me to this supposition. We are, at all events, indebted to the old custom of street-booths for the great breadth of the Trongate, and for several distinctive features of our street architecture, in long subsequently opened and comparatively narrow streets,

where even the built up covered passages or archways of the older parts of the town seem to be imitated.

The following discharged account for glass-work to Mrs. Thomas, shews us that in "the house at the Corse," there was a Chamber of Dais; as well as that gentlewomen of her station then enjoyed the comfort of keeping their own sedan chairs, as they would now do a brougham or carriage for their visitings and private use; also the simple designation given in the town to the old lady; and the discount allowed for prompt payment:—

" The compt of gleffe work to Marion Stewart in		
" Partick and in toune y ^e 5 of Januar 1663.		
" First for dreffing ane Siddan with thrie		
" lofanes of frenshe glafe	0 12	0
" Item to y ^e house at y ^e Corse in Glasgow,		
" the chamber adeis ane windo tane		
" doune and fet in new Lead is fixteen		
" foot with fix new lofanes in it inde	2 12	0
" Item to the chamber above it ane windo		
" tane doune and mendit with tua		
" lofanes in it inde	0 18	0
" Item in Partick fyve glafe windoes in		
" George Mures house and four wyrees		
" in the forfyd and tuo glefe windoes		
" to the house of Partick are fourtiffive		
" foots and ane half foot inde	ij 5	0

“ Item of lofanes mendit in the houfe is four

“ inde 0 4 0

“ Suñā 15 ij 0

“ Received from Alex^r Maxwell the fum of fyftein
“ pundis Scots in compleat fatiffaction of the forefđ
“ compt as witneffe my hand at Glaſgow this
“ feventh day of Januar J^m vj^c and thrie ſcore
“ thrie yeares

Signed “J. ELPHINSTOUNE.”

Mr. Maxwell, who acted in this and most other matters for Mrs. Hucheson, was one of the Auld-house family, and a near relation of her own.

But I have now written enough for one letter; and as you are anxious to see the contract for building Partick House, I now give it you as No. I. of Appendix, and shall reserve any observations and other papers for future communication if agreeable to you and the Patrons.

But there is one other paper which affords the best reason for my concluding this letter in order that I may give it to you at once. It is No. II. of the Appendix, and, I believe, must be more interesting to the Patrons at the present moment than at any other, as they have just had their attention turned not only to the question of general education, but to that of extending the educational benefits of the Hospital to children not connected with the City by the

burgess-ship of their fathers, as prescribed by the Deed of mortification of Mr. Thomas Huchison, dated the 9th March 1641. The paper is a Draft which George Hucheson had prepared, in contemplation of his also founding a School for as many children, or, to use his own quaint language, “faderless and moderless bairnes or others poore and destitute of all support (of the mail kind) as the rent can afford”—and on the preamble that “it wer better to young anes to be unborne than unlernit in the mysteries of their salvation.” It is given with all his corrections and interlineations, and bears internal evidence of being written shortly before the date of the mortification, in favour of old men, which he executed within a fortnight before his death in December 1639; I need scarcely add that it was never executed; the Draft and its corrections, like the deed which was executed, are entirely written by his own hand.

I am,

MY DEAR MR. PRECEPTOR,

Yours very sincerely,

Laurence Hill.

BURLEY LAWN,
May 1855.

HUCHESONIANA.

APPENDIX, No. I.

THE CONTRACT AND Specification for BUILDING PARTICK CASTLE.—1611.

“ CONTRACT BETWIXT ME AND YE MASOUN IN KYLWYNNING
ANENT THE BIGEING OF THE HOUSE OF PARTICK.

“ AT Monkriding and Glasgou the Nynt and four-
teine days of Januar The yeir of god J^m vj^e & allewein
yeiris It is appointedt aggreit and finallie endit betwix
George huchefoune noter in Glasgou as principall
and James hamiltoun mercheand burges of glasgw as
cautioner and fouertie for him for fulfilling of his pairt
of y^{is} p^{nt} contract cōiun&lie and feuerallie on y^e ane
pairt William Myllar mafoune in Kilwynning as prin-
cipall and thomas Newing of monkriding as cautioner
and fouertie for him for fulfilling of his pairt of y^{is} p^{nt}
contract cōiun&lie and feuerallie on y^e vther pairt In
y^{is} maner Forfamekle as the faid george hawing ane
hous foundit in partik wⁱⁿ ye baronie of Glasgw and
ane pairt of y^e wallis and grund y^rof alreddie layid

ũlk being intendit to haue bene maid ane eard hall
 and now of Intentioun to alter ye fame In forme and
 maner following . Thairfoir the said william binds
 and obleiffis him be himself his airis eñores and
 affigns / & sufficient layars hewairs and barrowmen In
 sufficient number To enter to ye performance of the
 work following anent ye biging of ye hous efterſpēit
 betwix and the first day of apryle nixtocum And to big
 and p̄forme to ye said george his airis or assignes Ane
 hous / ane Jame / Turnpyiks and all uther easmentis
 yřof concerning ye stanework & mafounwork of ye
 samyn To wit the said william In ye moneth of
 marche nixtocū fall caus Tak doun the stanework
 alreddie biggit and to cast the grund of ye housē ũll
 the grund be fund sufficient qron to lay the grundstane
 and to caus hew ye stanes alreddie won in ye said
 moneth of m̄che Sua y^t ye said william and his ser-
 uands may enter to the laying the said first day of
 apryle nixtocū and to vpbig ye samyn hous & Jame
 of sufficient thicknes of ye walls yřof as may serwe
 for ane woltit hous . The mayne hous being maid
 thrie futtis and ane half of the said ~~Johnes~~ georges
 awin fute betwix cuingze and cuingzie langer nor
 the gavils yairof ar p̄ntlie layid conteining twa woltis
 laiche and the Jame aff ye north west syde of ye
 maynehous to be ane wolt fra ye sydewall of ye
 maynehous to ye kitching braifs being saxtein futtis
 w̄tin ye walls of breid and saxtein futtis of lenth compt-
 ing twa elnes for sewin fuittis with ye odyer pend
 and kitching brais In ye gabill of ye Jame of sufficient

forme & quantitie as becumes by the lenth of ye faids faxtein fuittis Ane turnpyik to be biggit and raifit 'be it felff at ye northeift nuk of ye maynhous of nyne or ten futis wyde w^{tin} ye walls / \bar{q} lk turnepyke fall ryis be ane gawill be it felf abone ye fydwall of ye maynehous w^t ane paittet gawill to ferve for ane cabinatt be ane hewin dure y^rto in paffage fra ye eift chalmer The newalls alwayes of this turnpyek paffand be fair paffage to ye halldure and geifht abone to ferwe the cabinatt and ane paffage be ane woltit tranfs fra ye turnepyik yet to ye laiche fellars & kitching Ane paintrie to be maid vpoun ye north fyde of ye hall be weft the hall dure w^t ane paffage y^rfra inneth the fame doun to ye eiftmest fellar / And at ye weft fyde of this paintrie vpoun ye aingill ane kirnall turnpyik to ryis be ane hewinn dure paffing aff the fyde of ye hall to ferwe the haille heiche chalmers and wairdroip of convenient breid and heicht for eiffie paffage y^rto with guittar ftanes hewin & layid at the aingills of ye turnpyik for conuoying of ye wattir dropis fra ye mayne hous & jame The heicht of ye walls of ye mayne hous to be threttie thrie fuittis of heicht fra the grund y^rof to the wall-heids Comptand twa elnes for sevin fuittis and ye walls of ye Jame to ryis of fik heicht abone as may mak ye ruiff of ye Jame als heiche as the ruiff of the mayne hous The hiall hawing foure Ingangand windois and ane lyand window of fuffieient heicht and breid ; Ane fyne hewin \bar{z} ett / hall dure / twa fellar duires / kitching dure paintree dure kirnall turnpyik dure chalmer of dais dure

heich-chalmer dures and all uther dures and windois neidfull Ane chȳnay in ye weft gawill of ye hall and ane chȳnay in ilk chalmer being all fufficientlie pendit as becumes w^t all uther windois and lichtis neceffar to ferue the fame with dry preweis maift comodious & eaffull in ye walls of ye chalmers and hewin dures y^rto to ferue the vfe y^rof Thrie paittit gawills of ye mayne hous & Jame and the hall turnpyik gawill paittit & the hail walls tymmer tablett fufficientlie hewin & the chȳney heids weill busket / with jaw hoills bowells gaigis and vther comodious lichtis as may be haid to the hous and Jame y^rof heiche and laiche In fufficient number as the faid George pleiffes To hew and lay the hail lyntalls and harth ftanes . The hail durs and windows to be pendit outwith abone ye lincalls and inwith at ye back of ye lyntalls be pendyt ftanes cleinlie hewin And the faid Williame binds and obleiffis him at the faid Georges pleafur aither to big ane heiche pend upone aine pairt of ye north fyedewall of ye mayne houfe that the heiche chalmer abone the chalmer of daifs of ye Jame may be conjoinet w^t ye breid of ye hall and maid ane galrie fra ye gawill of the Jame to ye fouth fyde of ye mayne hous alongis toward the weft gawill fouth and north Or gif ye faid george will haue the heiche chalmer abone ye chalmer of dayis rather maid in ane chalmer be it felff nor be ane galrie as faid is In y^t cais the faid Williame fall big ane braifs to ye faid chalmer in ye kitching gawill w^t tua windois to ferue that heiche chalmer fwa y^t abone ye forefaid chalmer thair may be ane wairdroip

in ye ruiff of ye Jame and ane passage fra ye kirnall
turnpyik y^rto The Jame y^{rby} being four hous height
In ye q̄lk wairdrop the said w^m fall big ane fair storme
window on ye west syde with ane storme windou in ilk
heiche chalmer abone ye hall w^t ane window to ilk
ane of ye saids twa chalmers in ye twa gavills of ye
mayne hous AND becaus all thingis anent ye finishing
of ye mafoune work foresaid cannot be set down in
writ Thairfore the said william binds & obliesses him
as the work ryiss to work the same sufficientlie with
all Comodities and necessar easmentis to ye said
georges proffett alyke as gif everie Comodious eas-
ment war set doune p̄ticularlie herin wⁱⁿ ye heicht
breid and lenth of ye hous Jam and turnpyiks forsaids
That thair fall be na occasion of ony new task or new
agriement y^ranent At the q̄lk work the said william
w^t hewars layars and barrowmen fall abyde fra ye day
of y^e enterie foirsaid sua lang as the said george hes
materialls q̄ll ye same be compleit And gif in default
of materialls they be constraint to leif work . The
said william w^t his seruandis how sone ye said george
beis prowdyt fall enter againe to ye work and abyde
y^r at q̄ll ye same be endit . And the said williā fall
caus his borrowmen mixe the lyme & sand mak ye
mortar and feteche watter y^rto Q̄lk premisses the said
william and his said Cau^r binds and obleiss thaim
y^r airis exōris & assigns coniunctlie and feuerallie To
fulfill & performe to ye said George and his foresaids
FOR performing & compleiting of ye q̄lk work The
said george as prinⁿ & his said ca^{ur} Bindis & obleiss

theme y^r airis exōris & affigns coniunclic and feuerallie Thankfullie to content pay and delyuer to ye said Williame myllar for himself his serwands and borrowmen The soume of *ffyue* hundrethe threttie merkis gude & vsuall money of Scotland To wit ffoure hundrethe threttie merks y^rof for ye work and ane hundrethe merkis in satisfiactioun of all morning and efternoines drinks disjoynes fondayes meitt drink at onlaying of lyntalls or ony uther thing can be crawit fra ye said george in ony forte (Except the said williames bountethe as maister mafoun according to his deserwing at ye end of the work be the discretioun of williames anderfone of Stobcrofs to quhome baith ye Pteis has submittit thame selffis y^ranent .) QLK sowme sould be payet as followes viz . ane hundrethe twentie pundis at ye beginning of ye work q^rof the said w^m grantis the resseit of fourtie merks in hand at ye date of yir p^{nts} dischairging ye said george and his caūr y^rof the remanent extending to sewin^{coir} merkis to be payet at ye said williames enterie to ye laying of ye work at ye first day of apryle foirsaid Ane hundrethe pundis at ye geiftis laying of ye hous and Jame ane hundrethe merkis at sydewall heicht quhen ye walls are lawellit and ane hundrethe merkes at the Compleiting of ye said work In full payment of ye hail sōwme forsaid Lykeas ye said george fall caus scharp y^r irnes and furneis ane wricht to help to mak ye schaffels and futegangis and to mak ye syntreis and lay the timmer y^ron for beiring of the pend mak ye cowmes to ye pendis of the dures & windowis and mak

all vther tymmer work necessar And gif any of the
 said p̄teis fails to fulfill y^r pairtis of ye premisses sua
 y^t y^e other party fall be conftrayned to registrat this
 . . . or to rays or use ony execution In y^s case
 the p̄te brekar and his said caūr obleiffis thame Cō-
 iunctlie & feuerallie To pay to the uther partie the
 foume of ane hundrethe pundis money of liquidat ex-
 penses besyde execution for fulfilling of ye premisses
 And ye p̄teis obleiffes thame y^{er} airis exōrs assigns and
 q^t sumever intrōrs w^t y^r guidis & geir To warrand freith
 relief and skaitles keep y^r saids cautioners in ye pre-
 mises and of all cost skaith danger entres & expensels
 can be incurrit hereby . And for ye mair securitie
 the p̄tes and caūrs ar content and consentis that yir
 p̄ntes be aētit and reḡrat In ye buikis of counsell or
 Comissars buikis of glasgw athir of y^r decreitts and
 auctoriteis interponit heirto W^t l̄res & executorialis
 of horning poynding and warding on ane single
 charge of Sax dayes allanerlie to pass hereon And
 to yis effect constitutes

thair prōrs Cōiunctlie
 and feuerallie promitten de rata In witnes q̄rof yir
 p̄ntes writtine be mr Johne huchefoun seruator to the
 said George Huchefoun the pairteis and Caūrs hes
 subscriyvit w^t y^r hands as followes At day zeir & place
 foirsaid Before yir witnesses viz at Monkriding
 Robert fergushill of that ilk James Hamiltoun of
 ardoche hew montgomery of Smythstoun and ninian
 Nevin brother germane to the said Thomas / And
 befoir yir witnesses to ye subscripūn of ye said george

and his cautioner the said fourtein day of Januar viz Robt pebills m^{ch}and in Kilwyning the said m^r Johne huchefoun and Mr thomas Huchefoune writtar thar (*subscribed*) George huchefone wth my hand . James hamiltoune cautioner . William miller with my hand . J Nevin of monkriding cautioner . R Fergushill witnefs . James hamiltoun witnefs . hew montgomerie witnefs . Mr John huchefoune witnefs . Mr thomas huchefoun witnefs .

N O T E.

While Partick Castle remained, (as shewn in the drawing, from the opposite side of the Kelvin, by a gentleman of much artistic taste and skill, as well as antiquarian and legal knowledge, Mr. Andrew MacGeorge, Junior,) a proof-print of the foregoing contract, then designed for the Maitland Club, though never published, was given to Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, whose archæological and architectural accnracy and judgment are well known, and he immediately examined, measured, and compared every part of the remains ; and (assuming, of course, little or no difference, as was the case between the unique Huchesonian lineal standard and our own) he made so complete a verification of the measurements as sufficed (to use a modern expression) to take the building completely off the contractor's hands.

HUCHESONIANA.

APPENDIX, No. II.

DRAUGHT-CONTRACT by GEORGE HUTCHISONE
for Founding a School.—1639.

“ AT GLASGOW

It is aggreit and mutuallie endit betwix Patrick Bell
Provest Henry Glen Mathew Hamiltone and William
Neilfone Baillieis Walter Stirling Dean of Gild Richard
Allane Deacon Conveñor Andro Mairteyne present
thesaurer of the burgh and citie of Glasgu with advyse
and consent of the remanent counseillors of the said
burgh undersubscryvairis and thay all for thaimfalves
and in name and behalf of thair successeurs succceeding
to thaim in thair saidis offices in all time here-
after and the ordinar mynesteris of Glasgow likwyis undersubscryvars
after On the ane pairt and George Huchefone of

Lambhill on the other pairt in manner form and effect following, That is to say, forsamekle as the said George having receavit money benefeittis temporall at the hands of God beside ane long lyffe and lairge time of repentance hoiping in his mercie to enjoy that euerlasting lyffe in the kingdom of heevin preparit for his elect throw`the onlie worthie mereitis death and passiou of oʳ cōmoun Saviour Jefus Christ, And the said George calling to mind that quhat benefite or almes beis gevin to the poore for Chryftis caus is given to himself, quha will rewaird the same gʒorme to the written word of God and willing mind of the giveaur As likwyas the said George remembering that he hes red and knawin out of meane birth and parentage mony gude Clerkis and Schollaris to have rissen quha hes been profitable memberis baith in kirk and Commonwelth. Thairfoir upone thir respectis and for the speciall luiff and favor he hes and beiris to the glorie honor and worschip of God, and that it wer better to young anes to be unborne than unlernit in the mysteries of their Salvatioun He hes in the first nōinat maid and constitute the saidis Provest baillies and

Λ and ordinar minysteris

Counsell Λ of ye said burgh of Glasgou and their Successouris in their offices Patrounes of this erectioun as followis, And to this effect the said George having partening to him heritable aue tenement of land bak

and foir with yaird at the bak thereof frie ishe and entry thereto, and all uther pertinentis ŷrof lyand on the north fynd of the hie Streitt of yis bur^t, without the west port ŷreof betwixt the landis of v^mq̄l Patrick Bell Elder on the eyft the land & yaird of v^mq̄l Thomas Blackwad on the west the lands of Langeroft on the north and the hie Streitt on the fouth p̄tis The said George hes doittit difponit and perpetually mortefeitt the said tenement bak and foir with yaird and pertinentis To be the houfe and hospital for the dwelling and refidence of ane honneft man skillet in leirndg for inŷtru&ting the youth q̄ll thay have ane perfyte entrance in their gramer as fal be thoct maift meitt

Λ and Minyŷterie

and preŷcrivit be the proveŷt Baillies ~~and~~ Counŷell Λ of Glaŷgow for ye tyme ŷua that ye maifter of ye ŷaid hospital & ŷua mony young orphanis fatherleŷ and moderleŷ Bairnes or otheris poore and deŷtitute of all ŷupport (of the maill kind) as the rent underwritten appointit for their ŷuŷtentaõne in meitt drink clething and bedding can afford unto thame May be putt in into the ŷaid hous and hospitall be the ŷaidis Proveŷt

Λ and minyŷterie

baillies ~~and~~ counŷell Λ being of the aige of aucht years at thair entry thereunto and there learned inŷtru&tit and interteinit in the principalls of the treue religioun and worŷchip of god and to haue ŷum inŷight in their

gramer be the instructioun of the said maister ũll thay
 attein to the aige of fyfeteen years And then they to
 be dismist therefra, that as they are pregnant either to
 be Scollaris tradisemen or craftisemen they may endea-
 vour to follow furth Goddis dire&tioune to their best
 behove And they being sua dismist sua money otheris
 poore and destitute of all support lackand parentis and
 freyndis for their support may be of new placit and

Λ and minysterie

iniputt be the saidis provest Baillies and counfall Λ
 being of the age of aucht yearis and remaining therein
 ũll fifeteen yeiris as said is with exprefs provision that
 gif ony of the furname of Hutchesone or Harbesone of
 the age foresaid be destitute of ony help of parents or
 other means for their edificatioun they be preferret to
 the plaice and rowme before utheris And for enter-
 tainement of the Maister of the said house and young
 anes sua to be placit thairintill sua money as the rent
 underwritten may afford to be sustainit therein the said

∧ saxein hundreth merks

George has allottit and appointit ∩ ~~One Thousand merks~~

∧ twentie

yeirly as being the ordinar anuelrent of ∩ ~~Twelff~~

five hundreth

thousand merks principal soume addebtit to him be
 the persones following to be payit termelie at Whit-
 funday and Martinus yeirlic for the said Maister and

poore anes enterteanement in meat drink cleathing
and learnding in manner abovewritten Which princi-

∫ twentie

~~five hundred~~

pal fomme of ∫ ~~twentie~~ thousand ∫ merks with sua mekle
mair as followis is justly addebtet and awand to the
said George be the persones underwritten and their
cautionaris vizt be ane noble earle John Earle of
Wigtown Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld &c as prin-
cipal be twa bandis the ane conteanding Five Thou-
sand merks and the uther Four Thousand merks and
anelrent thairof ∫ll repayment of the samyne the
cautionaris conteint in the Fyfe Thousand mark Band
are John Lord Fleming John Gartchoir of that ilk
and John Kynkayid of Auchinreoth and the cautionaris
conteint in the Four Thousand merk Band are James
Stark fiar of Auchinvol Patrick Fleming in Carbrayne
the said John Gartchoir of that ilk Patrick Fleming in
Balloich and William Stark of Athenstairie for the
quhilk principal fomme thair will be awand to the said

∫ Martemas

George of anelrent at ∫ ~~Witsonday~~ in this instant
year of God I^mvj^o threttie nine years Seven hundred &
twenty merkis for ane years annualrent thereof ∫ And

∫ and als there is addettit to the said George by the Lairds
Cracate elder and ~~Thomas~~ younger & thair cau^{rs} of
principal soume sax thousand sax hundredth merks and
of annelrent at Martinmas nixt addettit yrfoir fyffe
hundredth xxiii merkis

also there is addettit to the said George be ane herita-
bill band granted to him be Alex^r Fergushill of that
ilk as principal Alex^r Porterfield of that ilk Robert
Hamilton of Torrence and Robert Hamilton of Aiken-
heid his cañaris containing thrie thousand merkis

ā tua yeiris

principal with ā ~~thrie termis~~ anuelrent thereof owand

ā Martimes

at the term of ā ~~Whitfunday~~ 1639 years whilk anuel-
rent thereof at the said term extendis to three hun-
dredth _____ and the foresaid

hail fumes in principal and anuellrent at the term

ā Martimes

of ā ~~Whitfunday~~ foresaid extend to threttine thousand

_____ allottit in man-
ner abovewritten _____

and continewit upon good security for the said

as may afford them for their sustentatione and learnding
as is before appoyntit And as to the rest of the said
fumes extending to _____

the said George hes frielie allotit and dedicat the same
to the repairõn of the said tenement and house maift
gainand to the ese and comoditie for the Mr and poor
anes to be resident therein And for securitie of ye
foresaid principal fumes and annualrent foresaid

ā Martimas

restand owand at ā ~~Whitfunday~~ 1639 and ãll repay-

ment thereof the said George has maid and constitute

⁊ & ministeris

the saidis Provest Baillies ~~and~~ Counfall ⁊ of Glasgow
the said Georges assignais veluti in rem suam In and
to the foresaidis p̄ticular bandis principall and anuell-
rent foresaid restand owand and in time coming ũll
repayment of the principall fumes and in and to the
penalties obleist thereanent conteint in bandis hail
effect substance and obleifmentis therein, surrogatand
and imputtand the saidis Provest baillies ~~and~~ counfall
⁊ and mynistry

⁊ of the said Burgh in the said Georges full right and
title thereof, to the effect and for the causis above-
written Oblieffing him his heirs and executors to
warrant the same fra his awn facts and deeds And that
he has done na deed in hurt and prejudice hereof in
ony fort, and hes deliveret to the saidis provest ~~and~~

⁊ & ministeris

Baillies ⁊ the saidis bandis to the effect abovewritten
ũhilk Patronage of the said house and hospitall the saidis

⁊ & mynistry

Provest Baillies ~~and~~ Counfall ⁊ hes willinglie acceptit
in and upone thame and faithfullie bindis and obleiffis
thame and thair successors in thair Offices to do their
vtter endeavour to see and have the fundators morti-
fication and Donatioun foirsaid to have full perfectioun
conforme to his appointment abovewritten and gif the

∞ twentie ∞ ~~five hundredth~~

principal sum of ∞ ~~twelf~~ thousand ∞ merks money or
 ony part thereof beis payet at ony terme herefter they
 fall employ the famyne of new for anuelrent that the
 maister of the said houle and poore anes therein sua
 mony as may be sustent thereby may be intertenit q̃ll
 it please God others weill affectit to Gods glorie may
 bestow some of their almes for intertenement of sum
 ma poore young boyes in the said houle and hospitall
 the tyme space maner and form above prescrivit.











