

#### CHAPTER XIV.—SALARIES, FEES, AND EMOLUMENTS.

§ 1. CHURCH LANDS.—§ 2. DILAPIDATIONS.—§ 3. ENDOWMENTS.—  
§ 4. COMMON GOOD.—§ 5. PUBLIC MONEY.—§ 6. FEES: REGULATED; PREPAID; ENFORCED; COLLECTED.—§ 7. DUES AND CASUALTIES: CANDLEMAS OFFERINGS; BENT SILVER; COCK-MONEY.—§ 8. AUGMENTATION OF STIPEND.—§ 9. PAYMENT BY RESULTS.—§ 10. KINDLY PROVISIONS: DWELLING-HOUSES; FIRE; CLOTHING; BOARDING.—§ 11. POOR SCHOLARS AND FREE EDUCATION.—§ 12. COST OF EDUCATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

No office is more important or requires greater attainments than that of the Teacher. His duty consists in making our youth good and useful citizens—worthy members of this great commonwealth—in cultivating the understanding and improving the hearts of those who will soon succeed us in life. To be qualified for this great work, he must be possessed of high capacity and unfailing energy, and moved, as it were, by divine enthusiasm in the cause to which he has dedicated himself; he ought to have great skill in dealing with parents and pupils, special gifts for organising a school and managing scholars, many of whom are 'like a wild ass's colt'—untaught, disobedient, passionate, vicious. When we thus consider the importance of the teacher's trust, the laboriousness of his profession, and the accomplishments necessary for the proper discharge of his office, no one will doubt that his reward should be proportionate to the difficulty and responsibility of his task. But, unfortunately, it cannot be affirmed that in Scotland we have treated our teachers according to the importance and honourableness of their profession; neither the legislature, nor patrons, nor parents have ever fully realised that it was their highest interest, as well

as duty, to deal generously by their teachers—to make such a provision for them as would draw to the profession men of ability, graces, and learning—men so acquainted with human nature as to discover the special aptitudes and guide into a right channel the inclinations of their pupils. In electing teachers, it has too often been considered that any person was good enough for that office, more especially if he could be employed at a nominal price, or accepted service on any condition. We may pass Acts of Parliament for improving our educational machinery as often as we like, but till we raise the status of the teacher, and remunerate him according to his gifts and labours—till we endow him liberally and elevate him socially—till we raise him above penury, and enable him to support himself and his family in a manner worthy of his calling, we shall never have a high class of instructors, nor attain those great ends, whether for society or the individual, at which all education aims. The growth of public opinion is doing something to improve matters, but much yet remains to be accomplished, and we cannot repeat too often that the reforms really needed are those which make the hire worthy of the labourer, exalt the honourableness of the teaching profession, and place more confidence in the fidelity and ability of the teacher once chosen.

§ 1. We proceed now to consider the proper subject of this chapter, viz., the emoluments of teachers, derived (1.) from a stipend or salary payable from different sources; (2.) from school fees; and (3.) from certain casualties at first presented as free gifts. In the first place, we shall refer to the patrimony of the Old Church as one of the sources from which teachers' stipends were derived, though indeed the contribution to the cause of education under this head has been so small that it can hardly be said to have been one of any importance. Parliament seemed anxious that part of the ecclesiastical benefices should be applied to education: thus, in 1567, the Estates, on the preamble that the poverty of many is such that they cannot hold their children at letters, ordain patrons to present provostries, prebends, altarages, and

chaplainries to poor scholars, so that they may 'study virtue and letters.'<sup>1</sup> The Act quoted, passed no doubt at the instance of the clergy, appears to have been virtually a dead letter, as may be gathered from the small number of endowments of this description mentioned in the records of the burghs, and also from the following Act of the church,<sup>2</sup> dated 1581: The Assembly, considering there is an Act of Parliament ordaining all provostries and prebends to be given to scholars, and yet that many of them are given to courtiers, desire another Act to be passed requiring prebends founded in favour of schools

<sup>1</sup> Acts of Parliament, 1567, c. 13, iii., 25. In 1571 the church lays down the manner in which these shall be disposed 'for support of the scoles and increas of letters:' *Booke of the Universall Kirke*, pp. 214, 238.

<sup>2</sup> The following are instances found in the records of such endowments having been applied according to this Act: In 1568 the prebend of St Nicholas in Crail was granted to the doctor of the grammar school: *Burgh Records of Crail*; in 1571 the schoolmaster was allowed to have the prebend of the Rood; in 1572 the annuals of chaplainries and altarages in Haddington were given to the schoolmaster of the burgh: *Burgh Records of Haddington*; in 1572 the annual rent of St Lawrence altar in Peebles was granted to the schoolmaster: *Burgh Records of Peebles*; in 1578 the public reader of Aberdeen received the whole teinds of the vicarage, lambs, geese, lent, eggs, wool, hemp, and other duties, and for every milk cow 12d. during his life: *Burgh Records of Aberdeen*; in 1582 the chaplainry of Allhallow altar was granted to a master of the grammar school of Glasgow; in 1600 the chaplainry vacant by the decease of Mr John Davidson was given to another master: *Burgh Records of Glasgow*. Sometimes the altarages were devoted to the education of poor youths aspiring to the ministry: Scrimgeour of Dudhope presents Robert Gray, a 'scolar of gud injine liable to encrease in literature and sciences ciuile and divine,' to a benefice to 'support his burding and expenss at grammar scolis and scolis of vniversities, to the fine that he may set forth the Gospel of Jesus Christ:' *Thomson's History of Dundee*, 225. In 1636 the town of Dumbarton takes steps to protect the little endowment of their school against the minister of Bonhill, who is laying claim thereto: 'because the dewties belonging to the town's altarages is imployit to the use of the schoole and schoolmaster of the burgh, and the council, being informit the minister of Bonyll intends to pursue for the rest of the prebendarie, ratify the school's rights to the prebendarie, and ordain the same to be defended:' *Burgh Records of Dumbarton*.

and masters, to be given conform to the foundation for instructing the youth.<sup>1</sup> Charitable gifts to schools out of the rents of ecclesiastical benefices, including the small endowments of churches, such as altarages, etc., are far from numerous; and it does not appear that the impropiators of churches and church property allocated even a fraction of the plunder gotten at the Reformation to the cause of education. Indeed, our sovereigns appear to have been almost the only benefactors who contributed to any extent towards the support of schools from the revenues of the Old Church, and their contributions were far from royal. We quote a few of such pious acts: Queen Mary grants a stipend of £10 yearly to the master of the grammar school of Dundee from the revenues of the hospital of the burgh.<sup>2</sup> In 1572 James VI., because of his zeal to promote policy and knowledge of letters, especially at Irvine, disposes to the council of that burgh, for the support of their grammar school, the chaplainries, altarages, or prebends situated within the burgh; also six bolls of multure belonging to the Carmelite friars of the burgh, and other annual rents which they have in the burgh; the founder commands an account to be rendered yearly to the exchequer of these annual rents, in order that it may be understood if the same are duly applied;<sup>3</sup> four years later, in order to promote education and keep himself in lasting remembrance, he disposes to the council of Paisley certain altarages, etc., with the pittances of money, obit silver, and commons possessed by the abbots of Paisley, for erecting a grammar school and supporting a master to instruct the boys and youth of the burgh, and of the country adjacent; if the town council shall not apply the same in the way mentioned, the grant

<sup>1</sup> Booke of the Universall Kirke, pp. 536, 538.

<sup>2</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 425. In 1567 the queen also granted to the town of Ayr, out of the mills of the burgh, a small annual rent for the support of the schoolmaster, from which the academy receives at present £100: *Ibid.*, ii., 30.

<sup>3</sup> The Original, which is in the charter chest of Irvine, was confirmed in 1601 and 1641.

shall be rescinded;<sup>1</sup> he had also endowed before 1609 a music school at Musselburgh, 'quhairvnto' he 'giftit 300 merkis money furth of the yeirlie dewtie of the erectit lordship of Newbattle;'<sup>2</sup> in 1614 he granted the lands of the hospital of Renfrew for the better support of the grammar school of that burgh;<sup>3</sup> in 1620 the same king bestowed the lands of the Maison Dieu of Elgin on the burgh for behoof of the common good, taking the town bound to give the office of preceptor of the hospital to a schoolmaster fit to teach music.<sup>4</sup> Our James's liberality was imitated to some extent by his consort, who made an interesting bequest to the town of Dunfermline: Queen Anne, lady of Dunfermline, in 1610 commanded her chamberlain to pay to the council of Dunfermline £2000 Scots out of the readiest of her rent of the lordship of Dunfermline, the current annual rent, of which they became bound to pay to the instructors of the youth in the burgh as a common benefit to all—to wit, £100 to the master of the grammar school, and £100 to the master of the sang school, and to their successors for ever.<sup>5</sup> Another royal foundation was made in 1703 by her namesake in favour of the grammar school of Renfrew: for the education of the youth of the burgh in virtue and learning, Queen Anne of new suppressed

<sup>1</sup> The Original is in the archives of Paisley. The grammar school was not built until 1586, as appears from the tablet stone which adorns the entrance to the present school. It was opened in that year with a master having a salary of £150 Scots, and a doctor £75; it was afterwards raised to £200 Scots and £100, with a house for the master, which continued to be the salary till the passing of the Education Act.

<sup>2</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, ii., 130. Charles I., in 1630, disposed to the patrons of this music school a yearly pension of £200 Scots furth from Newbattle.

<sup>3</sup> *Infra*, p. 449.

<sup>4</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 332. The annual revenue of this grant now amounts to about £170, of which £60 are paid to the classical, £40 to the English, and £20 to the mathematical master. The preceptory of the Maison Dieu of Brechin was granted in 1634 for the maintenance of the master of the grammar school of that burgh: *Ibid.*, 331.

<sup>5</sup> The Original is in the charter chest of Dunfermline. From this mortification there is now paid to the master of the grammar school £11, 2s. 2d., and £5, 11s. 1d. to the master of the sang school.

the hospital of the burgh, and disposed to the magistrates and council its whole rents and pertinents for the use of their school, ordaining it to be called, in all time coming, the grammar school of Renfrew.<sup>1</sup> The only foundation by a churchman for support of a burgh school after the Reformation appears to have been made by the bishop of Aberdeen in 1585, who set apart certain teinds for endowing a school at Banff: David Cuningham, bishop of Aberdeen, founds a grammar school in the royal burgh of Banff, in order to increase the orthodox faith, to amplify pure religion, to administer rightly laws and civil offices, to promote manners, faith, and religion, to enlarge the republic of letters, particularly in Banff, to requite the good services rendered to him by the burgesses of that town, and to incite the pious feelings of other individuals to confer more extensive aids on literature; for the fee of the master, the bishop disposed, in annual payment for ever, the tithes of certain rents within the sheriffdom of Banff formerly pertaining to him and his predecessors—the same to be held in pure and perpetual alms, for the foresaid use alone.<sup>2</sup>

§ 2. The few schools which were actually endowed out of church property appear to have received little or no benefit from such endowments in consequence of the dilapidations, misapplications, and perversions to which all mortifications, especially those made out of the benefices of the old church, were at that time subject or liable: dilapidations of school endowments were becoming so manifest and indeed notorious, that Parliament, in 1594, passed an Act 'to remedy the corruption and manifold disorders entered in schools,' by which their buildings are become ruinous and their revenues dilapi-

<sup>1</sup> The Original, which is in the charter chest of Renfrew, ratifies charters granted to the burgh by Robert III. in 1396, confirmed by James IV. in 1542, and by James VI. in 1575 and 1614.

<sup>2</sup> The Original, in the charter chest of Banff, was confirmed by James VI. in 1592. The royal rents payable to the king from the lands, thanedoms, lordships, baronies, and villages specified, amounted to £463, 4s. 4d., and the funds appropriated to the school as tithes were £44, 10s. 6d.

dated, 'to the great decay of learning;' the Estates, therefore, appointed the chancellor to take order for repairing the buildings, recovering the rents, and appropriating them to their right use according to the foundations, so 'that the schools may be brought to better perfection, and, if possible, to their former state and integrity.'<sup>1</sup> At a later period, Parliament passed another Act for preventing the trustees of mortifications from using the funds at their disposal according to their own judgment—depriving them, to some extent, of the liberty of acting as seemed good in their own eyes: certain persons, it is narrated, piously disposed, having of late bestowed certain gifts in lands and money on colleges, schools, and hospitals, which are 'inverted,' upon some specious pretences, to other uses than the will of the disponent, 'to the evil example of others and the hindrance of the like charitable works, against all reason and conscience,' it is statute that it shall not be lawful to change such gifts to any other use than that destined, under pain of making those entrusted with the management liable for the inversion.<sup>2</sup> A few instances of actual dilapidations, or loss of property or income bestowed on schools, may be cited: the General Assembly of the kirk, in 1593, supplicated Parliament to reform the dilapidation of the living founded in the grammar school of Kirkwall, and in the meantime ordained the commissioner of the kirk to deprive the dilapidator of the said living;<sup>3</sup> what is at present appropriated to educational purposes at the academy of Irvine<sup>4</sup> amounts to a very small part of the revenues bestowed in 1572 by the founder, and there is no record preserved of the history of the alienation;<sup>5</sup> James VI. endowed the grammar school of Paisley<sup>6</sup> with, it is calculated, thirty-five acres of land in the neighbourhood of the town, yielding at the date of the charter £300 Scots; the council appear to have allowed the endowment to merge into the common good, keeping no

<sup>1</sup> Acts of Parliament, 1594, c. 98, iv., 94.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 1633, c. 6, v., 22; ratified 1696, c. 29, x., 64.

<sup>3</sup> Booke of the Universall Kirke, 801.

<sup>4</sup> *Supra*, p. 447.

<sup>5</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 501.

<sup>6</sup> *Supra*, p. 447.

special account of their intromissions—conceiving that they discharged their obligation by furnishing the schoolrooms, the master's house, and paying the £300 Scots for salaries; there can be no doubt that this ample endowment forms a considerable item in the common good of Paisley, but its value cannot now be ascertained, and the property of the grammar school, like that of so many others, has been all but lost to it;<sup>1</sup> the stipend granted by James VI. out of the lordship of Newbattle to the master of the music school of Musselburgh,<sup>2</sup> was also alienated; 'sua,' says Mr Adam Colt in 1627, that 'the parochine and the schooll is frustrat of his majesties gift;'<sup>3</sup> from Queen Anne's charter of 1703 to the burgh of Renfrew,<sup>4</sup> it appears that King James VI. mortified £100 Scots to a chaplain of St Thomas for the support of the grammar school, and bound the burgh to maintain at least one master in that school; what has become of this grant no one now knows;<sup>5</sup> another endowment which suffered dilapidation, or rather was appropriated, apparently by the patrons, was that of the bishop of Aberdeen, granted for the support of the grammar school of Banff;<sup>6</sup> there is no evidence that it ever became available, though from the following extract it appears that an attempt was made as late as 1683 to recover it: the presbytery of Fordyce, considering that a mortification was left to the grammar school by Bishop Cuninghame, 'which the magistrates of Banff have and for aught is known was never paid,' desire the minister of Banff to give my lord bishop a full account thereof.<sup>7</sup> Private benefactions made for the support of schools also too frequently suffered, alas! in the plunder and wreck which had overtaken the few crumbs set apart for their use from the property of the church: in 1676 Mr John Drysdale left to the burgh of Dunfermline 500 merks, the town paying to the kirk session the annual rent for the use of poor scholars at the school;<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See extract of charter, p. 447.

<sup>2</sup> *Supra*, p. 448.

<sup>3</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, ii., 130.

<sup>4</sup> *Supra*, p. 448.

<sup>5</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 119.

<sup>6</sup> *Supra*, p. 449.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Banff.

<sup>8</sup> Session Records of Dunfermline.



in 1709 the teachers of the grammar school complained to the council that the session refused to pay the annual rent of the 500 merks; the council certify to the session that they are resolved to adhere to the ancient custom of applying half thereof to the masters of the grammar school;<sup>1</sup> Mr Drysdale's bequest for the use of the poor has long ago disappeared, and no trace of the transaction by which it was lost can now be discovered.<sup>2</sup> Parliament laid no impious hands on these foundations; the Act of Annexation, which did so much to unsettle the security of property in Scotland, specially excepted from its operation 'lands, profits, tenements, annual rents, teind sheaves, and other emoluments granted for the support of masters and students in colleges erected for the exercise of learning and for grammar schools.'<sup>3</sup> Parliament not only did not appropriate endowments granted to schools, but conferred important privileges on such foundations by exempting from taxation all lands, annual rents, and duties mortified for the cause of education.<sup>4</sup>

§ 3. Schoolmasters' salaries were derived in some instances partly from endowments made by a few private persons who were wise long before their time, though, unfortunately, the contributions from this source towards our grammar schools have been very slender. The following are examples of benefactions for increasing the salaries of teachers: in 1616 James Hereot, merchant in Edinburgh, mortified 2000 merks for behoof of the four doctors of the high school of Edinburgh;<sup>5</sup> in 1627 a 'neighbour of the burgh of Aberdeen, who conceals his name, out of his zeal for the godly and virtuous education of the youth in the grammar school,' mortified 500 merks, the annual rent of which he ordered to be given to a doctor in the

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Dunfermline.

<sup>2</sup> Chalmers' History of Dunfermline, p. 447; Fernie's History, p. 50.

<sup>3</sup> Acts of Parliament, 1587, c. 8, iii., 433.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 1580, iii., 190; 1583, iii., 330; 1621, c. 2, iv., 600; 1643, vi., Part i., 27; 1644, c. 285, vi., Part i., 259; 1649, c. 285, vi., Part ii., 502; 1655, vi., Part ii., 844; 1656, vi., Part ii., 856; 1702, c. 6, xi., 20; 1704, c. 4, xi., 138; 1705, c. 53, xi., 296; 1706, c. 2, xi., 317.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Edinburgh.

grammar school of Aberdeen ;<sup>1</sup> in 1631 Dr Thomas Cargill of Aberdeen mortified his lands of Ferryhill 'for the maintenance of the four masters of the grammar school ;'<sup>2</sup> in 1651 the daughters of John Twedie, sheriff-clerk of Peebles, moved by godly zeal, piety, and conscience, mortified certain lands and houses for the augmenting the stipend of the burgh school-master ;<sup>3</sup> in 1684, Aytoun of Inchdairny mortified certain lands for behoof of the grammar master of Burntisland.<sup>4</sup> The commissioners appointed in 1691 by the convention of burghs to inquire into the state of the royal burghs, mention the following burgh teachers only, as deriving their stipends from endowments : The masters of the grammar school of Aberdeen ;<sup>5</sup> the schoolmasters of Ayr were paid out of the mills mortified by Queen Mary : the master of the grammar school, £200 ; the doctor, £100 ; the Scots schoolmaster, £52 ;<sup>6</sup> the masters of the grammar school and music school of Elgin were paid partly out of mortifications ;<sup>7</sup> the schoolmaster of Queensferry received £12 from a mortification.<sup>8</sup> In 1801 an annual sum of £50 sterling was bequeathed for maintaining an additional master at the grammar school at Montrose.<sup>9</sup> The commissioners appointed by Parliament to inquire into the state of our municipal corporations, reported in 1835 that an annual sum of £10 was paid from a mortification towards the salaries of the teachers in the burgh school of Dumbarton ;<sup>10</sup> £33, 6s. 8d. were paid to the grammar master of Dumfries from the interest of a fund subscribed towards the academy ;<sup>11</sup> two annual sums of £5 and £4, 3s. 4d. were paid from a mortification for the support of the grammar school of Inveraray ;<sup>12</sup> the sum of £22, 12s. 6d. was paid from Queen Anne's mortification to the grammar master of Dunfermline, and £8, 6s. 8d. to the sang master ;<sup>13</sup> and the masters in the Elgin academy derived

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>2</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 330.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Peebles.    <sup>4</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 331.

<sup>5</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, i., 28.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 34.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 61.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 76.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 334.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 206.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 214.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., ii., 82.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 261.

a slender part of their salaries from the royal foundation by James VI.

Property has been mortified to an extent which is remarkable in a country so small and poor as Scotland; from the report of the endowed schools commissioners it appears that the total revenues from endowments left for educational purposes, exclusive of university endowments, amount to the enormous sum of £145,532 yearly; a still more remarkable fact is that the burgh or grammar schools receive only a fraction of this huge sum.<sup>1</sup> There are in all about fifty higher-class public schools in Scotland—schools giving the higher instruction—which have only among them endowments yielding £16,550, 10s. 4d. yearly, of which sum £14,143, 9s. 6d. are applied towards increasing the salaries of teachers, and £2407, 0s. 10d. for bursaries, scholarships, and prizes. Only one-third of that total amount belongs to burgh schools proper, the remainder belonging to schools established by private benefaction, in which the higher branches of knowledge are taught. The number of teachers, including assistants and visiting masters, in these fifty schools, of which thirty-six are burgh schools, is calculated to be 342, a proportion allowing only the miserable salary of £42 on an average to each teacher irrespective of fees. From the report of the Board of Education we learn that the total revenues from endowments belonging to the higher statutory schools—the higher-class public schools proper—apart from the common good, amount only to £980, 17s. 10d. yearly, or a hundred and seventy-eighth part of the total revenues from endowments left for educational purposes. Our elementary schools and our universities are more or less endowed, but the burgh schools—the schools which would be best fitted for raising the standard of education throughout the country, and should connect the primary or elementary schools with the universities, preparing our youth for all higher examinations—may be said to be almost destitute of endowments, of which at present they

<sup>1</sup> The poverty of this class of schools had long ago attracted the attention of Ninian Winzet: *Certane Tractatis*.

stand extremely in need. Suggestions for promoting efficient teaching and improving the higher education cannot be carried into effect until the burgh schools are to some extent at least endowed. Without endowments it is impossible to introduce the necessary reforms in their organisation, whether as to reducing the size of the classes, promoting the boys according to proficiency, paying the teachers according to qualifications, establishing classical and commercial sides. We are assured by distinguished teachers that there is not at present in Scotland a single school having an organisation similar to the gymnasium in Germany, and that, while we have an admirable system of primary and university education, our apparatus for connecting these two systems, for lack of endowment, is perfectly inadequate. If we continue to retain this class of schools—schools which had an important place in the system of the national education projected by our wise and large-hearted Reformers more than three hundred years ago<sup>1</sup>—the practical question for solution is, how are we to maintain them—how are funds to be provided for their establishment and support? There are three or four sources from which aid might be received: imperial grants, local rates, old endowments, or private subscription or donation. Many people entertain little or no hopes of getting assistance from Parliament for our higher education, because, among other reasons, England and Ireland would claim grants on a much larger scale; the local rates are already grievous enough to be borne without the laying on of an additional impost; and few think it just or strictly honourable to meddle with endowments which were not originally destined for the purpose of higher instruction. The only source therefore remaining of which we may reasonably have some expectation for assistance is subscription, legacy, or bequest—an agency which has already done good work in the cause of education within the last few years: the university of Glasgow has been rebuilt on a magnificent scale with voluntary contributions; funds have been largely collected for endowing and extending the university

<sup>1</sup> *Supra*, p. 77.

of Edinburgh, and an enlightened and patriotic Scottish professor has, single-handed, gathered funds for establishing a new chair in the university of Edinburgh. With such examples of private munificence and noble zeal in the cause of education, it is believed that if an influential association were formed for endowing, in the first place, our secondary schools proper, its success would be probable;<sup>1</sup> and thus 'an addition would be made to the educational machinery of the country, which would tell powerfully on the standard of attainments in schools; and if, in addition to these schools, similar centres of secondary instruction could be multiplied, so that a good higher-class school should be established in each important town, Scotland would no longer be exposed to the reproach which has been cast upon her that she has failed to supply her sons with the means of obtaining a superior education in their own country.'<sup>2</sup> A beginning should at once be made in this good cause, and he who pleads the cause of our poor secondary schools—schools at present fewer and inferior to similar institutions in other countries—until he so endows them that Scotland will hold the same place in higher that she has long done in elementary education, shall earn for himself a name that will be 'dear to God and famous to all ages.'

§ 4. The stipends of schoolmasters were chiefly derived from the common good—that is, the common property of the burgh—usually consisting of lands, houses, mills, fishings, feu-duties, customs, feudal casualties, entry-money of burgesses, fines, and casualties. In many instances a special branch of the common good was allocated to defraying the teachers' salaries: thus in 1576 and 1578 the salary of the schoolmaster of

<sup>1</sup> See an instructive Lecture delivered at Oban by Mr A. C. Sellar, one of the endowed schools commissioners, reported in the *Edinburgh Courant* of 5th November 1875.

<sup>2</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, iii., 110. The want of efficient middle-class schools is in a large measure the cause of the English schools and universities receiving large accessions to their numbers annually from the most talented of our youth, as well as from the sons of the wealthier classes,

Kirkcudbright was paid by the tacksmen of the 'ferry bote';<sup>1</sup> in 1591 the salary of the master of the grammar school of Dundee was paid out of the superplus of the burghess-ship;<sup>2</sup> in 1628 and 1630 the doctors in the grammar school of Aberdeen derived their stipends from the accidents of the deanery of guild;<sup>3</sup> in 1680 the council of St Andrews allocated the tack duties of the customs of the city towards paying the schoolmaster's stipend *pro tanto*;<sup>4</sup> Fortrose paid the schoolmaster's salary in 1691 from the custom of two markets, 'having no other common good under the sun to walk and work upon';<sup>5</sup> in the same year the salary of the schoolmaster of Dingwall was paid out of the 'æques and missive dues';<sup>6</sup> in 1696 the schoolmaster of Kirkcudbright received £7 as part of his harvest salary from a fine imposed for blood and battery;<sup>7</sup> in 1762 the schoolmaster of Banff derived part of his salary from the town's bells and mort-cloth;<sup>8</sup> in the following year the rent of the mills was assigned to the master of the grammar school of St Andrews for his stipend.<sup>9</sup>

The student of burghal history is familiar with the old dilapidations of the common good, and the wholesale alienations which gradually diminished the original endowments of several burghs, until at last there was only left a wreck hardly sufficient for paying the salaries even of the common officers. A few extracts will show how the teacher's salary was paid when the possessions of the burgh were no longer available—when, in fact, the burgh's exchequer was reduced to insolvency. All other sources of revenue failing, the

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright. In 1696 the tacksman of the 'ladle' was ordered to pay to the schoolmaster £15, 2s. 4d., which shall be allowed to him in the 'fore-end of his rent:' Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Dundee.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

<sup>5</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, i., app., 77.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 75.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Banff. His salary continued to be derived for many years from these sources.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

authorities had recourse to assessment, direct or indirect, which was generally imposed by stentmasters appointed for the purpose: in 1600 the salary of the schoolmaster of the good town of Dysart was raised by taxation, 'for of other common good they have none';<sup>1</sup> in 1612 certain persons in Inverurie compeared before the bailies and council, and rated themselves for paying to the schoolmaster certain sums of 'silar and victual,' the common good being exhausted;<sup>2</sup> in 1675 the council of Ayr 'condescend' that there be a yearly tax of 100 merks laid on the community towards making up the sum of 400 merks, the amount of the stipend of the master of the grammar school, of which 300 merks only can be contributed from the common good;<sup>3</sup> the common good being exhausted in 1691 in the following burghs, the deficiencies for paying the schoolmasters' salaries were imposed by way of stent: Banff, Dumfries, Elgin, Fortrose, Inverurie, Montrose, Pittenweem, and Whithorn;<sup>4</sup> in 1704 the council of Campbeltown raised the schoolmaster's salary by stenting the burgesses at 8d. in the pound;<sup>5</sup> in 1710 the council of Dingwall appoint stentmasters for raising the schoolmaster's salary.<sup>6</sup> Other contrivances for raising the teacher's stipend besides assessments were often devised: thus in 1690 the council of Ayr having no common good for paying the schoolmasters' salaries, request the treasurer to borrow money for that effect, or to give bonds to the master;<sup>7</sup> in 1693 the council of Cupar desire the treasurer, if he fails to raise money

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Dysart.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Inverurie. One person gives a peck of meal; another, a firloft; another, 20s.; another, 4s.; another, 6s. 8d.; another, 10s.; another, 26s. 8d.; another, two firlofts of meal; another, two pecks; another, 6s.; another, 12s.; another, a free house; another, a peck of meal and 10s.; another, a peck of meal; another, 13s. 4d.; another, 10s.; the next three in the list, 6s.; another, a firloft of meal; another, a boll; and the last, 'ane bol meill.'

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr.

<sup>4</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, i., app., 65, 43, 61, 77, 78, 40, 53, 67.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Campbeltown.      <sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Dingwall.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr.

from the town's tenants for paying the schoolmaster's salary, to borrow it 'if possible;'<sup>1</sup> in 1699 the council of Kirkcudbright grant a bond to their schoolmaster as security for what remains unpaid of his salary;<sup>2</sup> in 1745 the council of Crail grant a bond of £226 Scots to the schoolmaster of the burgh, being the balance of bygone wages due to him.<sup>3</sup> The conduct of the magistrates of Jedburgh was as generous as it was rare in 1664, when for the encouragement of the master they unanimously augmented his salary by £80, of which £60 shall be paid from the common good, and £20 yearly 'off the forend of the magistrates' fees.'<sup>4</sup> Less honourable and patriotic was the procedure of the council of Aberdeen, who in 1691 confessed that when the common purse was empty, the salary of the music master was made up by intromitting with mortifications.<sup>5</sup> Many of the burghs, at some time or other, found their revenues insufficient for paying their teachers, but, notwithstanding, entries like the two following are extremely rare: in 1700 the council of Burntisland declare their school vacant, because they had not funds to pay the stipends of the master and doctor;<sup>6</sup> in 1707 the council of Linlithgow, considering that the salary of 400 merks payable to the schoolmaster is a heavy burden on the town, tried if he would 'give down' any of his salary, and he having declined to do so, the school was declared to be vacant at Candlemas.<sup>7</sup>

The provision made by the burgh of Dundee to protect their teacher, when the affairs of the town became embarrassed, is worthy of an enlightened community: in 1705, heavy debt having compelled the town to allow its creditors to intromit with the funds of the burgh, they made a special

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Cupar.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Crail.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

<sup>5</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, i., p. 28.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Burntisland. It is gratifying to know that the school was *not* closed, the two teachers having offered to 'serve without stipend till Martinmas:' these were *true* educators, who conceived it their function to teach, whatever money reward they received.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Linlithgow.



agreement that the two doctors of the grammar school should receive their salaries out of the first and readiest of the rents. An appeal to the whole people would not be made in vain when there was no common good, on behalf of a teacher who had faithfully served the community: the council of Peebles statute and ordain that one of the bailies, accompanied by two honest men and the officer and clerk of the burgh, shall call upon the honest men of the town, with the view of ascertaining what they will give 'benevolently' to the schoolmaster until the common good be free, or at least until they have as much common good as will satisfy him for a yearly fee; at a much later date, the council of St Andrews having no other means for augmenting the salary of the master of their grammar school, resolved, in 1727, to ask a voluntary contribution throughout the city for augmenting his salary.<sup>3</sup> The result of the solicitation was most satisfactory.

We gathered some learning, showing the amount contributed from the common good at different periods to the salaries of teachers and for the erection and maintenance of the school buildings, but want of space prevents us from recording our investigations, which are not without value to those interested in the history of burgh schools as managed by the town councils; it is even important to know the names of the burghs which supported schools from the burgh's property as early as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. From the accounts of the common good of various burghs extending from 1557 to 1634, preserved in the General Register House at Edinburgh, it appears that payments were made during that period for the support of the schools of the following thirty-nine burghs, these schools being probably under the administration of their respective town councils—being in fact, what we call burgh schools: Aberdeen, Aberbrothoc, Annan, Anstruther Easter, Ayr, Banff, Burntisland, Crail, Cullen, Cupar, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Elgin, Forfar, Forres, Haddington, Inverkeithing, Inverness, Inver-

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Dundee.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Peebles.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

urie, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kinghorn, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Lauder, Linlithgow, North Berwick, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Rothesay, Rutherglen, St Andrews, Selkirk, Stirling, Tain, and Wigtown.<sup>1</sup> Coming still nearer our own time, the amount of the yearly stipends payable to teachers of certain burghs out of the common good, and from no other source, appears from a report on the state of the royal burghs made by commissioners appointed for that effect in 1691 by a General Convention; a comparison of the two lists shows that in 1691 the schoolmasters of the following burghs, which appear in the first list, were not at that time in receipt of salaries from the common good: Aberbrothoc, Anstruther Easter, Ayr, Cullen, Elgin, Wigtown; but in that year the teachers of the following burghs, which have no place in the old list, received their salaries from the common good: Anstruther Wester, Brechin, Dysart, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Fortrose, Glasgow, Kintore, Montrose, Pittenweem, and Stranraer.<sup>2</sup>

Until recently, the contributions or annual grants made from the common good towards the maintenance of schools and support of teachers were entirely voluntary—that is, they were made spontaneously by the magistrates and council, who were under no legal obligation—at least not longer than the incumbency of the master for the time—to contribute anything to the cause of education. On looking back from our own time to the Reformation upon the relations between those two parties—the councils and the burgh schools—we think that one of the most useful and most honourable features in the character of our municipal authorities as administrators of the affairs of the community, is the anxiety shown always on their part to make the burgh school a blessing to the whole inhabitants—the zeal and love with which they cherished the grammar school, and the wisdom and liberality with which they managed its affairs. What-

<sup>1</sup> Maitland Miscellany, ii., 39-50.

<sup>2</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, i., app., 28-52. The salaries of some of the teachers which appear in the first, but are not mentioned in the second list, were paid from mortifications.

ever was the financial state of the burgh, however embarrassed was the town's exchequer, however improper was the management of the common good, ways and means were invariably provided for raising the teacher's salary. In the course of our examination of the burgh records—and we know them pretty well—we have hardly met with an instance during that long period in which the authorities repudiated that obligation—an obligation voluntarily imposed—viz., the payment of the master's salary from the property of the burgh; we find, on the contrary, that they discharged it for more than three hundred years with marvellous uprightness and regularity until 1872, when the contribution so long voluntarily made was made compulsory by Act of Parliament. It would, we believe, be difficult, if not impossible, to get a parallel to conduct so patriotic and generous as that of our own town councils in their relation to the burgh school during that long period, and it should be observed that the liberality with which they pecuniarily supported the grammar school was not equal to the time, thought, and trouble which they bestowed on the management of its concerns, as is evidenced by the mass of legislation recorded on educational subjects in the burgh registers.

The common good is now, as we have said, a source of income rendered perpetual by the Education Act.<sup>1</sup> Section 46 provides that the council of every burgh shall, at the term of Martinmas yearly, pay to the school board thereof such sum

<sup>1</sup> The following is the amount which each burgh is bound to contribute from the common good: Aberdeen, £668; Annan, £65; Anstruther Easter, £10; Arbroath, £75; Banff, £130; Burntisland, £30; Campbeltown, £20; Crail, £12; Dysart, £50; Dumbarton, £100; Dumfries, £81, 8s. 10d.; Dunbar, £60; Edinburgh, £791; Forfar, £90; Forres, £95; Glasgow, £730, 6s. 7d.; Greenock, £145; Haddington, £45; Inverness, £97, 14s. 4d.; Irvine, £115; Kirkcaldy, £114; Kirkcudbright, £195; Lanark, £40; Linlithgow, £50; Montrose, £50; Musselburgh, £46, 10s.; Paisley, £25; Peebles, £100; Perth, £200, and £10 to each of the 'National Schools;' Port Glasgow, £35; Renfrew, £141, 17s. 11d.; Rutherglen, £40; Stirling, £237, 11s. 2d.; Tain, £25; and Wigtown, £50.

as it has been the custom of such burgh prior to the passing of this Act, to contribute to the burgh school out of the common good of the burgh, or from other funds under their charge, and the same shall be applied and administered by the said school board for the purpose of promoting higher education. This sum does not nearly represent the liberality of the burghs to the schools under their administration before the passing of the Education Act; they also paid for prizes, feu-duties, erection and repair of the buildings, and school expenses generally—which amounted to a considerable sum; but being a variable quantity, it was not made permanent by the Act.

§ 5. Another source of the schoolmaster's income has of late years arisen from the money annually granted by Parliament for public education; the object of the grant is to aid local exertion,<sup>1</sup> and is given conditionally according to the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and the state of the school, the education consisting chiefly of elementary instruction. With some important exceptions, nearly all the burgh schools participated, more or less, in 1873 in this public money: the exceptions, and the reasons for their exclusion, being the following: Dollar institution and Kirkcudbright academy, as not being under Government inspection;<sup>2</sup> Forfar academy, some of the teachers not being holders of Government certificates;<sup>3</sup> Greenock academy, being a proprietary school;<sup>4</sup> several of the schools were excluded because they did not apply for the grant: *e.g.*, Annan academy,<sup>5</sup> Forres academy,<sup>6</sup> Fraserburgh academy,<sup>7</sup> Hamilton academy,<sup>8</sup> and Linlithgow grammar school;<sup>9</sup> Madras college of St Andrews was excluded as the

<sup>1</sup> Where there is little ability for local effort, and no desire for education, there is no public assistance given, and the people remain partially or totally uneducated—a serious defect of the system: See a letter on National Education by Mr John Hope, W.S.

<sup>2</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 407, 506.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 461.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 484.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 344.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 465.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 470.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 492.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 524.

funds of the school were sufficient; <sup>1</sup> Cupar Madras academy receives only grants for pupil teachers; <sup>2</sup> Bathgate academy did not participate in the grant before 1871 as being supported entirely by endowment; <sup>3</sup> Peterhead academy, the teachers being paid from endowment; <sup>4</sup> the Inverness and Tain academies excluded as not being elementary schools; <sup>5</sup> and the following are excluded, because their fees exceeded ninepence a week for each child: Arbroath high school, <sup>6</sup> Ayr academy, <sup>7</sup> Irvine royal academy, <sup>8</sup> Leith high school, <sup>9</sup> Paisley grammar school. <sup>10</sup> The 67th section of the Education Act provides that no grant of the public money shall be made for the higher-class public schools, which include, among others, the last four schools. It is not easy to comprehend the principle on which this class of schools is excluded; Parliament annually grants a large sum of money for 'public education in Scotland:' the universities, on the one hand, and the elementary school, on the other, partake, most righteously as we think, of this public money, but the secondary schools—those schools which should form the link between the elementary schools and the universities, and are the proper feeders of the latter—receive nothing at all! This dealing being not only unjust in itself but highly injurious to the best interests of our country, we humbly think it is the bounden duty of every patriotic Scotsman, and especially of Scottish members of Parliament, to solicit urgently and incessantly the House of Commons to allocate a fraction of the immense revenue annually raised in but not spent on Scotland, in aid of one of our most important institutions, viz., higher-class public schools. Such a grant would be a wise and beneficial investment of public money elevating the standard of education in the secondary schools—that is, throughout the country—and improving, at the same time, the quality of instruction given in the universities, for the benefit of which there is already some outlay of the public money. The class of schools to which we have just

<sup>1</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 579.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 395.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 363.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 570.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 496, 601.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 348.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 354.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 504.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 517.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 547.

referred is supported by contributions payable from the common good of their respective burghs, from endowments applicable to the general purposes of these schools, from endowments for promoting instruction in particular subjects, or for the benefit of particular branches in these schools; and lastly, from the fees paid by the scholars.<sup>1</sup> At present they are maintained chiefly by the school fees,<sup>2</sup> which the boards have been compelled to raise very considerably in order to maintain their efficiency; accordingly the fees now charged are so high that poor people cannot afford the expense of educating their children there,<sup>3</sup> and are thus debarred for the first time in the history of their country from taking advantage of the grammar schools founded and maintained by their forefathers for giving instruction in the higher branches to all classes of the community at fees which immemorial usage imposed at very moderate rates. The Education Act has, in fact, destroyed the admirable feature which characterised our higher schools; they are not now national schools—open to *all* classes; they are indeed upper middle-class schools—select schools, in which the poor and rich do not mix now as they did in the past, and still do, we are thankful to say, at the universities. We trust Parliament and private munificence may do something to restore our burgh schools to their former accessibility and integrity, placing them within the reach of the poorest boy or girl of merit in the country, as our forefathers did.

<sup>1</sup> 35 and 36 Vict., c. 62, § 62, subsection 3.

<sup>2</sup> The total revenue of these schools during last year from fees, common good, and endowments, was £22,432, 15s. 3d., of which, from common good, endowments, and all other sources, except fees, there was only £4042, 6s. 11d., so that nearly five-sixths of their revenues is derived from fees: Report of Scotch Board of Education, p. xxxvi.

<sup>3</sup> Last year the average fees per annum paid by each scholar attending this class of schools were as follow: Edinburgh high school, £11; Glasgow high school, £8, 12s. 7d.; Ayr academy, £5, 9s. 2d.; Aberdeen grammar school, £4, 17s. 4d.; Leith academy, £4, 13s. 1d.; Perth academy, £4, 6s. 9d.; Irvine academy, £4, 5s. 6d.; Dumfries academy, £3, 16s. 3d.; Montrose academy, £3, 4s. 9d.; Elgin academy, £2, 19s. 4d.; Stirling high school, £2, 14s. 7d.: Report of Board of Education, ii., p. 36.

§ 6. In enumerating the different sources from which the schoolmaster's income was derived, we have now come to the most constant and important, viz., the school fees, payment of which was the sole condition of admission to the burgh school, the general rule being that *every* scholar who was not too indigent<sup>1</sup> paid in full, without distinction, but landward children—children beyond the jurisdiction of the town—paid larger fees than those of burgesses, because their parents did not contribute anything towards the master's salary, which was payable from the common fund of the burgh. The scale of fees was invariably regulated by acts of the town council,<sup>2</sup> the leading exception being in the case of landward scholars, who paid according to the determination of their parents and teachers. Rarely were the fees laid or adjusted with the solemnity observed at Peebles in 1638, when the council convened 'all the inhabitants of the burgh' to obtain their vote and consent towards establishing a maintenance for the schoolmaster; the meeting, consisting of the council and many others, of whom there is a record of twenty-two, agree that he shall have 5s. quarterly of fees, in lieu of all dues; 'and all the other honest men and honest women agreed in one voice, except Paul Robeson.'<sup>3</sup> At present the school boards fix the amount of the school fees, but at the higher-class public schools they are determined from time to time—at intervals of not less than three years—by the principal and the ordinary teachers, with the approval of the school

<sup>1</sup> *Infra*, p. 493.

<sup>2</sup> One extract may serve to show the care with which the fees were regulated: In 1762 the council of Banff appointed a committee to acquire information from other places with respect to tables of fees: Burgh Records of Banff.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Peebles. An entry in the Burgh Records of Jedburgh, dated 1649, mentions the different authorities by whom the emoluments of a master of a school, partly burgh and parochial, might be regulated; the town undertakes to assist the schoolmaster in obtaining augmentations granted to him either by visitations, Acts of Parliament, General Assembly, or any other Acts passed for the welfare of the school.

board, subject to the review of the Board of Education, in the event of difference of opinion.

In many, we might almost say in most, instances the fees appear to have been, from an early period, paid in advance. A few entries will illustrate how general was this practice: In 1582 the council of Kirkcaldy order the scholars of the grammar school to begin always their yearly payments at entry;<sup>1</sup> four years later, the township ordains the bairns to pay their fees quarterly 'before the termes';<sup>2</sup> in 1595 and 1605 the scholars at Ayr are commanded to pay their fees quarterly, in advance; in 1607 the inhabitants are warned to send their children to school, 'bringing with them their quarter's scholage';<sup>3</sup> in 1735 the council order each scholar entering the grammar school in June to pay his wage on the first Tuesday after the Midsummer Fair, and so quarterly on the first Tuesday after the other three fairs;<sup>4</sup> in 1746 the council enact that the fees shall be paid quarterly on each Thursday of the four fairs of Ayr for the current quarter.<sup>5</sup> In 1619 the magistrates of Aberdeen ordain that in all time coming the scholars of the grammar school shall quarterly pay their scholage within fifteen days after the beginning of the quarter, any one opposing this ordinance shall be expelled from the school;<sup>6</sup> in 1700 every scholar was ordered to pay his dues at the beginning of each quarter.<sup>7</sup> At the head court of Jedburgh it was appointed in 1626 that the master of the school should be paid his quarterly fees within fifteen days after the beginning of the quarter.<sup>8</sup> The council of Cupar, in the same year, ordain all neighbours who send their children to the grammar school to pay their fees on the first week of the quarter.<sup>9</sup> In 1661 the yearly salary of the Latin doctor of the grammar

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcaldy.      <sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr. In 1649 the stipend of the master was ordered to be paid weekly or quarterly.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Cupar.



school of Stirling was appointed to be paid 'be way of advance before hand';<sup>1</sup> in 1755 the council ordain the quarterly fees in the English school to be paid at the beginning of the quarter, as is the practice already in the grammar school.<sup>2</sup> In 1679 the town council of Dunbar ordain the parents of scholars attending the schools of the burgh to pay the quarterly wages at the beginning of the quarter; a child once entering the school shall pay his fees, as well as those entering on a new quarter, and afterwards deserting the school;<sup>3</sup> in 1753 the council of Forfar ordain the scholars to bring their quarter payments with them to the school on the quarter-day precisely.<sup>4</sup> The council of Kinghorn ordain, in 1763, that the school fees shall be paid on the first day of every quarter—the first Mondays of May, August, November, and February.<sup>5</sup> The fees of the English and mathematical masters of Kirkcudbright, in 1765 and 1770, were paid in advance.<sup>6</sup> In 1772 the council of Greenock order the children attending the English school to pay their 'school wages at their entry to the next quarter-day.'<sup>7</sup> In 1779 the town council of Crail appoint the schoolmaster to collect his quarterly payments at the children's entry to the school each quarter.<sup>8</sup> In 1781 the council of Wigtown resolve to find no fault with their schoolmaster for turning such children out of the school whose parents do not punctually pay the fees at the beginning of the quarter;<sup>9</sup> in 1786 the scholars of the grammar school of Banff were ordered to pay their fees at the beginning, or at least before the end, of every quarter.<sup>10</sup> In 1802 the council of Forfar adopted a table of fees, which they ordered to be paid in advance by the scholars;<sup>11</sup> in the following year the magistrates of Elgin fixed also a table of fees, which

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Dunbar.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Forfar.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Kinghorn.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright, *et passim*.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Greenock.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Crail; this has since been the custom at Crail.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Wigtown.

<sup>10</sup> Burgh Records of Banff.

<sup>11</sup> Burgh Records of Forfar.

they likewise ordered to be paid on the entry of each scholar.<sup>1</sup> The practice at present with regard to the time of paying the fees is different in different parts of the country, but the common rule is, that in burgh schools they are paid in advance, sometimes monthly, but generally quarterly, though the time is not always the same, even in the same school: thus, in 1868, the rector of the grammar school of Perth collected his fees at the beginning of the second and fourth quarters, the rector of the mathematical school and the drawing master collected *theirs* near the end of the session, and in the English and writing schools prepayment was not enforced.<sup>2</sup> Among the other questions to which the Education Act has given rise is one with regard to the time of payment of school fees. The school board of Kilbirnie having resolved to adopt the system of monthly payment in advance, some parents refused prepayment, other parishes followed the example, and parochial boards also objected to pay in advance. In these circumstances the school board asked counsel whether it was competent for them and other boards to insist that the school fees shall be paid in advance before the children are admitted to the school; counsel gave it as their opinion that every school board might determine at their discretion the time and place of payment of school fees.<sup>3</sup>

The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were Lammas, Hallowmas, Candlemas, and Beltane. An attempt on the part of the town council of Dundee to introduce five quarters in each year into their burgh was very properly defeated: the act of council of date 8th December 1739, which ordained five quarters yearly for making payment of fees to the masters of the Latin school, being 'thought to be a hardship on the inhabitants,' the council in 1747 rescind it, and appoint only four quarterly payments to be made yearly to the masters, but authorise them to uplift the small dues as

<sup>1</sup> Elgin Case (Session Papers, 541).

<sup>2</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, i., 66.

<sup>3</sup> Report of Board of Education, ii., 326, 327.

before.<sup>1</sup> We need hardly state that the teacher, whose income chiefly depended on his fees, usually demanded payment on the quarter-day; in the event of parents failing to satisfy his just demands, payment was stringently enforced, the methods of execution being pointing, fining, and lastly, the expulsion of defaulting children. A few extracts will illustrate the steps adopted for the recovery of bad debts: in 1585 the bailies of Kirkcaldy undertake to 'point the bairns whoever of them refuses to pay;'<sup>2</sup> in 1595, 1605, and 1612 respectively, the council of Ayr statute that an honest man shall be chosen as visitor in each quarter of the town, to see that the master shall be thankfully paid his scholage; any person falling in arrears, and suffering himself to be pointed, shall pay double;<sup>3</sup> in 1619 the council of Aberdeen ordain, that any scholar failing to pay his fees at the proper time, shall be liable for the double;<sup>4</sup> in 1623 the master of the grammar school of Perth was ordered to give in quarterly a roll of the bairns from whom he received no payment, to the bailies, who shall direct officers to point for the same, 'albeit the parentis abstract thair children in his defraude befor it be exactit;'<sup>5</sup> in 1625 and 1626 the schoolmaster of Jedburgh, if not thankfully paid, shall give a roll of the defaulters to the bailie of the quarter who shall point for the same;<sup>6</sup> in 1710 the council of Dingwall ordered diligence to be made against such as have not paid the last tax imposed for

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Dundee.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcaldy.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Perth. Provision was made against receiving scholars into other schools who did not pay their last bill; thus, in 1589 the bailies, council, and court of Dundee statute that no master or doctor within the burgh, from this time forth, shall presume to receive in his schools any bairns who have been in Mr Thomas MacGibbon's school, without a testimonial from Mr Thomas, that he has been thankfully paid his fees; if any master receive into his school children who have not satisfied the lawful demands of Mr Thomas, he shall be compelled to pay their debt: Burgh Records of Dundee.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

paying the schoolmaster's salary.<sup>1</sup> All other methods failing to recover thankful payment, recourse was had to expelling the innocent children: thus, in 1586 the council of Kirkcudbright enact that if the bairns pay not their fees at the proper time the 'schullmaster shall expell them furth of the scule;' <sup>2</sup> the master of the grammar school of Kinghorn was authorised in 1763 to expel from the school on the first day of the ensuing quarter any scholar who shall then be owing the preceding quarter fees.<sup>3</sup> Since the recent Act came into operation, school boards have, in some instances, proposed to exclude from schools the children of parents failing to pay the fees at the time appointed, and to proceed against them as defaulters, in terms of the compulsory clause; in other cases, school boards have proposed to sue the parents directly for the amount of fees.<sup>4</sup>

It was formerly almost the invariable practice that the teacher acted as his own collector—gathered what belonged to himself; but there are instances in the old records of the master's fees and emoluments having been collected by persons sometimes unconnected with the profession. Thus, in 1612 the money and victual payable to the schoolmaster of Inverurie were ordered to be collected quarterly by the bailies of the burgh; who shall deliver the same to him;<sup>5</sup> in the following year the council of Stirling appointed a collector of the master's and doctor's scholages; if any person refuses to pay the collector, it is ordained that a bailie shall assist him; the tax-gatherer shall be rewarded for his trouble and appointed an officer.<sup>6</sup> The records now and again afford a glimpse of the teacher in the act of collecting his dues, which, we regret to say, were not always thankfully paid; the earliest instance of a decree occurs in 1579, when Janet Chapman is decerned to pay 12s. to Mr Henry, the schoolmaster of Dysart, for learn-

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Dingwall.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.    <sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Kinghorn.

<sup>4</sup> Report of Board of Education, ii., 336.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Inverurie.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

ing her bairns 'as for fee and bounty;'<sup>1</sup> in 1588 there is a summons, at the instance of David Maxwell, master of the grammar school of Crail and prebendary of the Holy Rood service founded within the collegiate church of Crail, against David Monerieff and others, for payment of certain farms due to him as prebendary;<sup>2</sup> in 1594 he prosecutes John Borthwick of Gordonshall for payment of certain duties belonging to him as prebendary of the altar of St Michael.<sup>3</sup> In 1592 the schoolmaster of Musselburgh was authorised to go and remonstrate with Sir Henry Ker of Kirsall for neglecting to pay the board, clothing, books, and scholage due to him for his son; he undertakes not to 'eit nor drink, nor stay long' with his debtor.<sup>4</sup> For the sake of the 'poor dignity' of the schoolmaster of Wick, it would have been desirable that a provision had been made in his burgh similar to that at Inverurie in 1612 for collecting his stipend, which consisted partly of 'bear;' on 6th June 1710, when the master's *bear* was in arrears, Alexander Dunbar, merchant in Wick, is 'taken up' before the bailies for 'beating and blooding of Alexander Sutherland, schoolmaster;' the defence set up is the provocation given by Mr Sutherland, who had 'violently abused the merchant in bad dishonour on the Loan of Wick, where he used aggravating words, saying, he must have the bear due to him presently, and wagged the staff he had in his hand in his face, and again said, I must have it;' to this peremptory way of asking for his own, the 'merchant' replied to the man of letters in a fashion not yet out of date, by 'striking him upon the mouth with his hand, to the lowsen of his tooth, and the blood spued out and fell down upon his barb.'<sup>5</sup> The Education Act, already so fruitful of litigation, has given rise to a lawsuit with regard to this very subject of the collection of school fees. The schoolmaster of Tulliallan, having been requested by his school board to collect the fees, directed the board's attention to the provision of the 53d section of that

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Dysart.

<sup>2</sup> The Original in the charter chest of Crail.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, ii., 130.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Wick.

Act, which requires that the fees shall be 'paid to the treasurer,' and refused to admit that they had power to require him unconditionally to collect them; the case having been appealed to the First Division of the Court of Session, six judges decided against the schoolmaster, holding that a school board can compel a master in office, at the passing of the Education Act, to collect the school fees; Lord Deas dissented from this judgment, contending that there was no law or paction quoted for holding the schoolmaster bound to collect the fees, and that the policy of the statute was, that beyond receiving his emoluments from the board, the schoolmaster should have nothing to do with money matters; that he should devote his time and attention to teaching, and that all financial matters should be managed by the board.<sup>1</sup>

§ 7. Another source of revenue to the teacher, at one time not unimportant, remains to be noticed, viz., certain dues or casualties presented to him by the scholars at particular seasons of the year, the principal period for such gifts being Candlemas, when, in all the schools, great and small, free-offerings were made to the masters. On that day—2d February, a national holiday within living memory—each boy

<sup>1</sup> Scottish Law Reporter (11th June 1875). The Education Act provides that each school board shall appoint a treasurer, whose duty it will be to keep an account of the school fund, and of the expenditure of the board; once in each year, an account, showing the money receipts and payments of the board, and the state of the funds and property under their charge, shall be transmitted by him to the accountant of the Board of Education, who is to audit and report on the same, retransmitting it to the treasurer, to be preserved as the school board may direct; this account will be patent to any member of the school board, or to any ratepayer, who demands inspection, on the written requisition of not fewer than five ratepayers; the Board of Education, or any person they may authorise, will be entitled to inspection of the account and vouchers, and also of the books, of the treasurer; the treasurer shall transmit annually, on the first day of January, his account, made up to the term of Whitsunday preceding; any treasurer failing to do his duty in this respect may be compelled to do so by order of the Court of Session, on the petition and complaint of the accountant: 35 and 36 Vict., c. 62, §§ 48, 49.

and girl, when called, presented a gift to the master,<sup>1</sup> who sat in his 'desk, exchanging for the moment his usual authoritative look for placid civility,' the sum being generally proportioned to the abilities of the parents; sixpence and a shilling were the most common sums, but a few gave half and whole crowns, and even more.<sup>2</sup> When the offering was less than the quarterly fee, little or no notice was taken of it, but when it was equal to that sum, the master shouted 'vivat,' to twice the fee, 'floreat bis,' for a higher sum, 'floreat ter,' for a guinea, and upwards, 'gloriat;' the highest donor was publicly declared 'victor,'<sup>3</sup> or 'king' or 'queen.' In 1782 the council of Glasgow resolved that the Candlemas offerings should be continued, but that the words 'vivat,' 'floreat,' 'gloriat,' and the custom of cheering the boys, according to the extent of their offerings, should be discontinued.<sup>4</sup>

At the conclusion of the ceremony of presenting the free-offerings, the children, being dismissed for a holiday, proceeded along the streets, carrying the 'king' and 'queen' in state, who was exalted upon the seat formed of crossed hands which is called the *king's* chair.<sup>5</sup> To the worthy commissary clerk of Aberdeen we are indebted for having preserved an account of a Candlemas procession, of which he was spectator, in 1643: 'Upon the second of Februar,' says the quaint and picturesque annalist, 'being Candlemas day, the bairns of the Old Town grammar school, at six hours, cam up the gate, with candles lichtit in their hands, crying, rejoicing, and blythe eneuch; and being six hours at nicht, cam thus up to the cross,<sup>6</sup> and round about goes diverse times, climbs to the head thereof, and sets on a burning torch thereupon. I marvellit, being at sic tyme,<sup>7</sup> and whereof myself had never seen the like.

<sup>1</sup> Steven's High School, p. 67.

<sup>2</sup> The Book of Days, i., 214.

<sup>3</sup> Steven's High School, p. 67.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Glasgow.

<sup>5</sup> The Book of Days, i., 214.

<sup>6</sup> The Aulton Cross, of which a relic is preserved in the University of Aberdeen.

<sup>7</sup> The time of the Covenant, when all demonstrations 'smelling' of Popery were sternly suppressed.

Atour, they went down from the cross, convoying John Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, who was their king, to his lodgings in the Chanonrie, with lichtit candles.<sup>1</sup> Pageantries more solemn and triumphant took place in other parts of the country: thus we are told that within the last fifty years the 'king' at the grammar school of Lanark walked on Palm Sunday in procession with his lifeguards and sergeants, whilst the great and little palm branches of the *salix capræa*, in flower, decked with daffodils, were carried behind him; there was also used on the occasion an embroidered flag, the gift of a lady in the town to the boys.<sup>2</sup> The latter part of the day was usually devoted to what was called the Candlemas 'bleeze' or blaze, namely, the conflagration of any piece of furze which might exist in the neighbourhood, or, were that wanting, of an artificial bonfire;<sup>3</sup> in some schools it was customary for the teacher, on the conclusion of the offerings, to make a bowl of punch, and regale each urchin with a glass, to drink the 'king and queen's' health; and the day usually concluded with a ball.<sup>4</sup>

Another casualty due to the master was 'bent silver,' so called after the old custom of laying bent or rushes on earthen floors, for keeping them warm, and protecting the children's clothes against the filth accumulated thereon. All the scholars received a holiday for gathering the requisite bent; but it was found that in their excursions they not unfrequently injured themselves or their neighbours by the hooks which they carried for cutting the bent;<sup>5</sup> accordingly, the practice of sending the scholars to gather bent was discontinued, but the town councils being unwilling that the scholars should lose the 'former liberty' of a holiday, enacted

<sup>1</sup> Memorials of the Trubles, i., 229 (Spalding Club).

<sup>2</sup> New Statistical Account, *voce* 'Lanark.'

<sup>3</sup> The Book of Days, i., 214.

<sup>4</sup> New Statistical Account, *voce* 'Lanark.'

<sup>5</sup> In 1629 the town council of Aberdeen forbid the master of the grammar school to give his scholars leave to the bent, because of the inconvenience which falls out frequently on such occasions: Burgh Records of Aberdeen.



that every scholar shall at least bring 12d. to the master on the first Mondays of May, June, and July, commonly called the bent silver play, in order to buy bent or other things needful for the school,<sup>1</sup> the scholars continuing to have, as formerly, their customary play on these days.

The following extract will suffice to show the nature and extent of school dues, which long before this time ceased to be voluntary contributions: in 1604 the master of the grammar school of Aberdeen was convicted of the following acts of extortion: taking from each bairn, on every Sunday, 2d. for the poor, they having no silver, unless they make a 'wrange schift;' causing 'ilk seige' every day in winter to furnish two candles, one being given to the master contrary to all reason; taking eight pennies monthly from each scholar for 'bent silver;' exacting from every scholar, when commencing a new book, 12d.; causing bairns to pay silver at Candlemas for their Candlemas candle against all good order, the old custom being to take a candle only, but no silver; the council, however, find that some of these abuses proceeded on an old practice, and were not introduced by the present master. The council pass the following act for regulating the dues and offerings: they discharge the weekly contribution for the poor, and the two candles taken nightly of each class, which is required to furnish only one candle in the night, the 'fabulator' bringing his candle with him, and no other extraordinary candle to be taken; once in the month, during May, June, July, and August, the scholars that go not to the 'bent' shall pay each eight pennies to the master for buying 'bent;' the scholars shall pay nothing when beginning a book, but only their quarter stipend as prescribed; at Candlemas the scholars need only bring each two candles at pleasure; but the taking of silver in any time coming from any of the bairns for their Candlemas candle, except from him who shall be king, who may give what he pleases, is discharged; for eschewing emulation and contention among the scholars, two

<sup>1</sup> This act was passed by the council of Dunbar in 1679: Burgh Records of Dunbar.

of the council shall be present in the school on Candlemas even, to see that this act be observed.<sup>1</sup> The Candlemas offerings continued to form an important part of the teacher's salary until our own day. In 1755 the 'Candlemas blaze or offering and compliment' formed part of the incomes of the master and doctor of the grammar school of Stirling;<sup>2</sup> in 1772 the Candlemas offerings were reckoned as an important part of the emoluments of the English teacher of Greenock,<sup>3</sup> and in 1776 we learn that they were inconsiderable;<sup>4</sup> in 1775 the town council of Stirling authorise the treasurer to pay £1 sterling to the English teacher in lieu of the Candlemas gratuity due to him of the poor scholars in his school;<sup>5</sup> in 1781 the rector of the grammar school of Paisley was required to pay to the doctor one-half or one-third—at the option of the council—of whatever sum shall be paid by each scholar at Candlemas yearly, in name of Candlemas offerings;<sup>6</sup> the third of the Candlemas offerings were paid in 1788 to the rector of the grammar school of Kirkcudbright;<sup>7</sup> 'Candlemas bleeze' is reckoned as forming part of the money levied from the scholars attending the grammar school of Peebles in 1811.<sup>8</sup> These offerings, at first, as already mentioned, voluntarily made, were latterly exacted as rights, and led to so much abuse and oppression that councils long sought to abolish them: in 1629 the council of Aberdeen forbid the masters to exact bent silver from the scholars in time coming;<sup>9</sup> and in 1667 the master of the grammar school is taken bound not to crave any exactions, such as candle, bent silver, or any other due;<sup>10</sup> the council of Edinburgh frequently forbade their teachers to 'crave and resave any bleyis sylver or bent sylver of their bairnes and scholars, exceptand four pennies at ane time allanerly';<sup>11</sup> on 20th January 1660, the same council

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Greenock.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>8</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, ii., 148.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Paisley.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>11</sup> Steven's High School, 67.

intimated to the doctors of the grammar school that the 'casualty called the bleis silver be delayed till the first day of March next;' <sup>1</sup> but notwithstanding acts of council, these imposts continued in the schools till almost our own day; Candlemas offerings were only abolished in Perth about 1800; in 1802 the council of Forfar abolished the gratuities made to the masters of the burgh school at Christmas, Candlemas, and Shrove Tuesday; <sup>2</sup> in 1817 the master of the grammar school of Greenock craves of the town council permission to abolish the Candlemas gifts, and to add, in lieu thereof, one shilling quarterly to the fees: the council grant his prayer, and allow him 1s. 6d. in place of the 1s. proposed; <sup>3</sup> the Candlemas offerings in the grammar school of Paisley were only discontinued in 1821; <sup>4</sup> in 1827 the council of St Andrews authorised the master of the grammar school to increase his fees, on the understanding that the Candlemas donations should be discontinued; the master informs the council that the addition of 3s. quarterly to the fee was, upon an average of thirteen years, not more than what he otherwise received gratuitously; <sup>5</sup> Candlemas offerings were not abolished in Campbeltown till about 1835. <sup>6</sup>

A considerable part of the master's emoluments was derived from the proceeds of the ancient and exciting game of cock-fighting, which was the common sport in all our schools on Shrove Tuesday—Fastern's E'en, when the master received from the boys a small contribution under the name of cock-money. In some places the cocks were supplied by the master, who presided at the battle, and enjoyed the perquisite of all the runaway cocks, called *fugies*. <sup>7</sup> In 1693 the council of Kirkcudbright ordained that the doctor in the

<sup>1</sup> Steven's High School, 67.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Forfar. For Shrove Tuesday gratuities, see *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Greenock.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Paisley. The historian of this school has estimated that they were worth at least £40 yearly.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

<sup>6</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, i., 150.

<sup>7</sup> The Book of Days, i., 238.

grammar school should have the 'cock-money at fastern even, conform to use and wont.'<sup>1</sup> An account is preserved of the manner of conducting the sport at a later date in the burgh records of Dumfries: the council, in 1724, made the following regulation with regard to this pastime in the school under their charge: At Fastern's E'en, upon the day appointed for the cocks fighting in the schoolhouse, the under teacher shall keep the door, and exact no more than twelve pennies Scots from each scholar for the benefit of bringing a cock to fight in the schoolhouse; no one shall be suffered to enter that day to the schoolhouse but the scholars, except gentlemen and persons of note, from whom nothing is to be demanded; and what money is to be given by the scholars, the under teacher is to receive and apply to his own use for his pains and trouble; no scholars, except those who please, shall furnish cocks; but all the scholars, whether they have cocks or not, shall get admission to the school—such children as have none paying 2s. Scots by way of compensation.<sup>2</sup> In 1755 'cock money' was calculated in providing salaries for the doctors of the grammar school of St Andrews; the first doctor receiving half the money, and the second the other half;<sup>3</sup> on 18th November 1767 the schoolmaster of Kinghorn proposes to the council to abolish cock-fighting, and that the two days or holiday formerly allowed at the coming off of that event, shall be given about 1st March; the council undertake to write to the kirk session for their opinion in the matter;<sup>4</sup> the kirk session, on 5th February 1768, considering that it is very improper to continue cock-fighting as being inconsistent with humanity, approve of the proposal to abolish it.<sup>5</sup> Cock-fighting continued to be the sanctioned sport of the schools till the beginning of this century; in 1790 the minister of Applecross in Ross-shire, in the statistical account of his parish, states that the school-

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>2</sup> M'Dowall's History of Dumfries, 504.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Kinghorn.

<sup>5</sup> Kirk Session Records of Kinghorn.

master's income consists of 200 merks, of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. quarterly from each scholar, and the cock-fight dues, which are equal to one quarter's payment, for each scholar.<sup>1</sup> There are persons still living who remember this sport being regularly practised at our public schools, and we have been told of schoolmasters, eminent for piety and devotion to the duties of their profession, who not only profited largely by the custom, but were opposed to abolishing it—at least seemed to take pleasure in perpetuating it.

§ 8. The poor teacher had no remedy at law analogous to the 'process of augmentation' competent to the clergy for procuring an increase of stipend, but usually obtained it by a very humble supplication, magnifying the liberality of their honours his good patrons in the past, the laboriousness of his own duties, the expense and difficulty of living, occasioned by various circumstances—the scarcity of provisions, the increased costliness of the means of subsistence, and last but not least, the additions which are being made to the members of his family, who some way or other are arriving more rapidly than the 'flowing fees;' a few cases will illustrate the grounds on which the master's income was increased. Augmentation was granted to the schoolmaster of Dumbarton in 1577, 'becaus all things ar dar nor in tymes of auld, and that he could nocht be better schape conduit;'<sup>2</sup> to the master of the grammar school of Aberdeen in 1579, because he had to support a family, and all things are dearer than usual—'vivars as well as the exercetation of all crafts;'<sup>3</sup> to the master of the grammar school of Edinburgh in 1588, because the fees are 'verray inconstant,' and diminishing 'be

<sup>1</sup> The Book of Days, i., 238. Cock-fighting is now punishable.

<sup>2</sup> Maitland Miscellany, ii., p. 42. This year was marked by great dearth of victual, and in 1578 there was 'ane great dearth of all kinds of victual through all Scotland, that the like was not seen in man's days afore:' Domestic Annals, i., 117.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen. In this year Parliament forbids the manufacture of *aqua vitæ* on account of the scarcity of victual: 1579, c. 56, iii., 174. In 1586 there was great dearth of people for hunger: 'Historie of King James the Sixt.

occasions of bruits of pest and weir, and of the derth quhilk is incressing daylie;<sup>1</sup> to the masters and doctors of the same school in 1594, because of the 'increase of the dearth of all kinds of provisions, and that they may attend more diligently to their calling;<sup>2</sup> to the master of the music school of Glasgow in 1594, in respect of his service in the new kirk, and of the great dearth at present (8th February) in the country;<sup>3</sup> to the reader of Aberdeen in 1595, because the year is 'evil;<sup>4</sup> to the master and doctor of the grammar school of Ayr in 1596, in respect of the 'great dearth' of the year and other considerations;<sup>5</sup> to the masters in 1603, 'there being a great dearth at this time;<sup>6</sup> to the master of the grammar school of Dundee in 1607, in respect of his indigent state caused by the 'visitation of the plague of pest.'<sup>7</sup> Mr David Wedderburne, master of the grammar school of Aberdeen, supplicates, on 10th February 1620, the provost, bailies, and council of the burgh for an increase of salary: he states that 'quhairas thair wisdomes exactis a dewtie of him on the ane pairt, so it will not offend thame on the vther pairt that he be parti-

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Edinburgh. Parliament passed several measures for 'staunching the increase' of this dearth: forbidding the exporting of victuals, the keeping of horses at hard meat after 1st June, the eating of flesh in 'lentrone' and other forbidden days, the indiscriminate slaying of deer and other wild beasts: c. 36-43, 51, iii., 451-453.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Edinburgh.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Glasgow.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen. This year was characterised by a dearth of extraordinary severity, the 'like whereof was never heard tell of in any age before, nor ever read of since the world was made.' Dom. Ann., i., 266.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr. This was also a year of famine in Scotland: the Covenant was renewed with fasting and humiliation; after this exercise, says Mr James Melville, 'God extraordinarily provided victuals out of all other countries, without which thousands had died for want of hunger;' two years later there was great dearth of all kinds of 'pultrie and other vivres,' followed, as the Chronicle of Perth tells us, in 1599 by 'ane great died among the people;' in 1600 there was dearth and heavy death-rate in almost all the parts of the country: Dom. Ann., i., 272, 318.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. The good town also gives four bolls of meal to Mr John Welsh, assistant minister.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Dundee.

cular in regrating his estate, the treuth quhairoff is, he hes not ane stipend quhilk may encourage ane honest man to walk in sic a toillsum callin with chearfulnes; the multitude of schooles everequhar, the burdine of a familie (unknawin to him of befoir), the darth of the tyme, cutting away any litile thing that is gotten, that or the twa pairt of the quarter be expired, he seis evidently no correspondense betwist his extraordinary paynes and the ordinar reward;<sup>1</sup> the reasons for augmentation were conclusive, and it is gratifying to know that the council liberally responded to the appeal of this accomplished master. In 1650 an augmentation was granted to the school doctor of Dunfermline 'because of this dear year;<sup>2</sup> to a doctor of the grammar school of Paisley in 1703, 'to buy him the necessaries of life;<sup>3</sup> to the usher of the grammar school of Crail in 1757, because his present salary

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen. On 21st July 1622, because of the 'felt wrath of God by this present plague of dearth and famine, and continuance thereof threatened by the tempestuous storms and inundations of weets likely to rot the fruits of the ground,' a fast was ordered at Aberdeen: Kirk Session Records of Aberdeen. In June of the following year we are told that numbers of the poor will 'betake themselves to live by stouth, or they will starve through want, whilk will not only produce a foul imputation agains the whole land, but the wrath and anger of God will be waken.' In July the famine was so severe that many both in burgh and land died of hunger: Dom. Ann., i., 535. In 1634 the bishop of Orkney and Caithness informs the privy council that in these districts multitudes die in the open field from the scarcity of victual, and that there is none to bury them except the minister and his man; some devour sea-ware, some eat dogs, etc.: Ibid., ii., 74, 75.

<sup>2</sup> Kirk Session Records of Dunfermline. At this troublous period of Scottish history food was unusually scarce; Parliament, 'in consequence of the sad condition of the poor from the dearth of victual,' passed two Acts prohibiting exportation: 1649, c. 32, 73, vi., Part ii., p. 409.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Paisley. The seventeenth century closed with a dreadful famine; the scarcity of food had prevented the collection allowed in 1696 for the repairs of the harbour of Banff from being made: Acts of Parliament, x., 338; in 1698 a national fast-day was ordered on account of the great scarcity and dearth of victuals for some years past: x., 142; there was frightful suffering in consequence of the failure of this year's harvest; people were reduced to eating

scarcely affords him 'subsistence in that straitening time;' <sup>1</sup> to the schoolmasters of Kirkcudbright in 1757 and 1770, because 'provisions are much dearer' than they used to be; <sup>2</sup> to the schoolmaster of Banff in 1762, because his present salary is not adequate to the 'support of his character nor the expense of the times;' <sup>3</sup> to the schoolmaster of Wigtown in 1773, because, owing to the high price of provisions, the wages being not now adequate to what they were when first fixed; <sup>4</sup> to the master and usher of the grammar school of Stirling in 1796, 'on account of the late high price of provisions;' <sup>5</sup> to the schoolmaster of Kinghorn in 1800, in consequence of the 'high price of every necessary of life;' <sup>6</sup> to a master of St Andrews in 1802, on account of the 'high price of all kinds of provision;' <sup>7</sup> to the schoolmaster of Wigtown in 1813, 'owing to the high price of living and rise in house rent.' <sup>8</sup>

A frequent cause for granting augmentation is the determination of the teacher to resign his office on account of the inadequacy of his salary. In 1643 a doctor of the grammar school of Aberdeen desires the council to augment his salary,

'wild runches, draff, and similar kinds of food never before used in this country,' says the record of Parliament; in some parishes, we learn from the same high authority, in several corners of the kingdom 'half of the inhabitants had died of want;' the famine continued unabated from March 1699 to March 1701; Parliament declares what constitutes a famine: when the prices of victuals are far above the ordinary rates that most of the yeomanry cannot purchase it for their support: xi., 163, 166, 167, 238. These years of famine were, as in the case of another great historical famine, followed by such years of plenty as to give rise in the Highlands to the phrase 'Chad' thainig a leithid bho linn Banrigh Anna' (Queen Anne reigned from 1702 to 1714). Periods of intestine wars were invariably followed by great sufferings: thus the ravages of the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden were followed by great severity in certain districts in the Highlands—a fact still preserved in memory by the term 'Bliadhna a' chomhaich' (1746).

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Crail.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Banff.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Wigtown.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Kinghorn.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Wigtown.



or to permit him to remove at Whitsunday next;<sup>1</sup> in 1659 steps were taken to augment the salary of the master of the grammar school of Dunfermline, who had resolved to remove to another place for lack of maintenance;<sup>2</sup> in 1738 the master of the grammar school of Crail having been offered a situation as schoolmaster in Dundee, the council 'being nowise inclined to part with him, for certain grounds and reasons,' augment, for his further encouragement, his former salary by £12 Scots;<sup>3</sup> in 1751 the salary of the master of the grammar school of Dumbarton, on threat of demission of his charge, was increased;<sup>4</sup> in 1788 the council of St Andrews augment the salary of their schoolmaster, he having been offered by the council of Stirling the office of master of the English school of that burgh;<sup>5</sup> in 1795 the schoolmaster of Forfar having got a 'call' to Cupar-Fife, the magistrates considering that he has the approbation of the public, and of the children under him, and the difficulty and uncertainty of getting such a master, agree to give him an augmentation.<sup>6</sup>

The instances of the town councils realising that they were promoting their own highest interest by treating their teachers with some liberality are few; entries in the records like the following are not numerous: in 1588 the council of Edinburgh grant augmentation to Mr Hercules Rollock, master of the grammar school, lest he be 'constraynt throu cairfull indigence to mix any uther industrie with his vocation, quhilk in deid craves the hail man's consideratioun';<sup>7</sup> still less numerous are acts like the following: in 1747 the town council of Dumbarton, being greatly concerned that the youth resorting to the grammar school may be under the instruction of a person sufficiently qualified for so great a trust, resolve to grant an augmentation to the master to be appointed.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen. The council, understanding that he has behaved dutifully in his calling, grant the petition.

<sup>2</sup> Kirk Session Records of Dunfermline.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Crail.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Dumbarton.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Forfar.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Edinburgh.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Dumbarton.

§ 9. The grant of augmentation, and sometimes even of any salary, is not uncommonly coupled with a conditional clause; payment conditional on the efficiency of the school, in fact, 'payment by results,' was a common practice. In 1600 the council of Glasgow augment the stipend of the master of the grammar school, on compearing the first Saturday of every month in the council house, and there offering himself 'ready to abyde tryall of his instructing and of his doctoris, vtherwyse the augmentatioune to be dischargeit;'<sup>1</sup> in 1677 the council of Pittenweem promise an augmentation of £33, 6s. 8d., beside the benefit of the school, to their schoolmaster, if they 'find him deserving;'<sup>2</sup> in 1730 the bailies of Kilmarnock were appointed to visit the English school, and to report its condition, in order that the council may consider whether the salary paid to the schoolmaster shall be continued or not;<sup>3</sup> in 1765, owing to the inattention of the schoolmaster of Kirkcudbright, and that the children are not making progress under him, the council reduce his salary;<sup>4</sup> in 1781 the council of Greenock, after full reasoning, are of opinion that the annexing of salary to the mathematical school has not been attended with the good effect expected, and in order to the acting as a spur to the master chosen, resolve to give him no salary, but at the end of the year undertake to make to him such a present as his merits and attention to the school deserve;<sup>5</sup> in 1786 they adopted a similar resolution with regard to the English school;<sup>6</sup> in 1789 it was resolved that the master of the grammar school should have no salary further than what the council chose to give him after the yearly examination of the school by way of present, as a testimony of their being satisfied with him;<sup>7</sup> the granting of salaries having become once more customary, the council in 1808 considering the apathy to which the payment of

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Glasgow.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Pittenweem.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Kilmarnock.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright. <sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Greenock.

<sup>6</sup> In 1783 the mathematical master received a present of £15.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Greenock.

fixed salaries gives rise, resolve to give only such gratuities as the abilities, exertions, and success of the teachers deserve ;<sup>1</sup> in 1805 the council of Forfar reserve the power of recalling at any time one-third of the salaries of the rector and assistant of the grammar school if they be dissatisfied with the success of the school.<sup>2</sup>

§ 10. As might naturally be expected from the small circulation of money during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, the payments made to teachers in money were comparatively trifling ; but, as a set-off to services unrequited in a pecuniary point of view, the patrons seem to have taken much more interest than is done in our day in the wants and comforts of their teachers, whom they regarded not merely as educators, whose business it was to improve and reform a band of rough boys and girls, but as members of society—of the social system—whose hard and laborious life it was their duty to make as smooth, easy, and comfortable as possible. A few extracts will show how they endeavoured to accomplish this object : from the Reformation till the end of last century, it was as common a practice for the burghs to provide dwelling-houses for their teachers as for the heritors in landward parishes to furnish their country ministers with manse, the former supplying of their own accord what the latter were obliged to do by law ; and it is not unimportant to know that this was for a long time a general practice in Scotland. In 1574 the sum of £6, 16s. was paid for 'house maill' to the master of the school of Crail ;<sup>3</sup> in 1577 'ane free chalmer' was provided for the master and doctor of Haddington ;<sup>4</sup> in 1578 a house maill was paid to the schoolmaster of Kirkcudbright ;<sup>5</sup> in 1581, £26, 13s. 4d. were paid as rent of the 'chalmer' of the master of the grammar school of Cupar ;<sup>6</sup> in 1612 the sum of 20 merks was paid as 'chalmer maill' to

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Greenock.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Forfar.

<sup>3</sup> Maitland Club Miscellany, ii., 42.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Haddington ; Maitland Club Miscellany, ii., 45.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>6</sup> Maitland Club Miscellany, ii., 41.

the master of the grammar school of Banff;<sup>1</sup> in 1612 a dwelling-house—mail free—was provided for the master of the grammar school of Stirling;<sup>2</sup> and in 1613 the sum of 20 merks was given for house maill to the schoolmaster;<sup>3</sup> in 1604 the sum of 10 merks was granted for house maill to the master of the sang school of Ayr;<sup>4</sup> in 1620 a dwelling-house was provided for the master and doctor of the grammar school of Burntisland, and in 1656 a free house for the schoolmistress;<sup>5</sup> in 1621, 1622, 1628, and 1634, house rents were paid for the masters of the grammar school and music school of Dundee;<sup>6</sup> in 1622 the sum of 20 merks was given for the rent of the house of the schoolmaster of Forfar;<sup>7</sup> in 1623 'chalmer maill' was paid to the master of the grammar school of Perth;<sup>8</sup> in 1634 the council of Cupar grant 'chalmer maill' to the master of the grammar school for six years;<sup>9</sup> in 1636 the council of Dysart ordain the doctor to have a 'chalmer' for his residence, the rent to be paid out of the common good;<sup>10</sup> in 1647 the doctor of the grammar school of Paisley was provided with a dwelling-house;<sup>11</sup> in 1653 the master was provided with the 'sang school' for his residence;<sup>12</sup> in 1649, 1664; and 1668 a 'competent chamber' or rent was ordered to be given to the schoolmasters of Jedburgh;<sup>13</sup> in 1654 the town of Peebles undertakes to 'provide righteously' a chamber for the accommodation of the master of the grammar school;<sup>14</sup> in 1663 a house was provided for the master of

<sup>1</sup> Maitland Club Miscellany, ii., 40.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr.

<sup>6</sup> Maitland Club Miscellany, ii., 44.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Perth.

<sup>10</sup> Burgh Records of Dysart.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Burgh Records of Peebles. Inventory of the plenishing of the schoolmaster of Peebles, 7th March 1688: One bed, with a bottom; one vessel 'ambrie' at the bedside; one shelf betwixt the 'ambrie' and chimney; one table; one pantry beneath the stair, with lock and key; one little 'ambrie' above the pantry door, with bands; one shelf within the chamber; one door on the chamber with 'snack' and lock; one door on

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Burntisland.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Cupar.

<sup>11</sup> Burgh Records of Paisley.

<sup>13</sup> Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

the grammar school of Aberdeen;<sup>1</sup> and in the same year £7 were ordered to be paid yearly for house maill to the schoolmaster of Pittenweem;<sup>2</sup> in 1670 a house was provided for the schoolmaster and doctor of Linlithgow;<sup>3</sup> in 1685 a 'chamber maill' was furnished to the schoolmaster of Wigtown;<sup>4</sup> in 1693 the town council of Paisley rent a house for the master of the grammar school of Paisley at £36 Scots,<sup>5</sup> and for his successor in 1695 at £22 Scots;<sup>6</sup> in 1694 a free dwelling-house was provided for the schoolmistress of Stirling, and in 1695 the sum of £12 was paid for 'chamber maill to the doctor';<sup>7</sup> in 1704 the sum of £6 was ordered to be paid to the schoolmaster yearly, until 'provided in a yaird'; in 1711 he is supplied with a coal-house; in 1717 he receives £4, 15s. for repairing his 'byer.'<sup>8</sup> From 1718 downwards the schoolmasters of Kinghorn appear to have been provided with a house rent or manse;<sup>9</sup> in 1726 the council of Selkirk make an allowance to the master of the grammar school for house rent;<sup>10</sup> in 1736 the burgh buys a house for the master at 1350 merks Scots;<sup>11</sup> in 1727 the schoolmaster of Dunbar was ordered to have the house, yard, and pertinents belonging to the former schoolmasters;<sup>12</sup> in 1747 the council of Dumbarton, for the encouragement of the master of the grammar school, agree to pay him £20 Scots for house rent yearly;<sup>13</sup> in 1748 a school-house was provided for the writing master of Kirkcudbright;<sup>14</sup> in 1747, £40 were paid for house rent to the master of the grammar school of St-

the loft with lock and key; a partition wall coming into the hall; a lock, 'snack,' and 'shot' on the outer door; sufficient glass windows in the hall and chamber.

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Pittenweem.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Linlithgow.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Wigtown, *et passim*.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Paisley.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Kinghorn, *passim*.

<sup>10</sup> Burgh Records of Selkirk.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> Burgh Records of Dunbar.

<sup>13</sup> Burgh Records of Dumbarton. <sup>14</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

Andrews;<sup>1</sup> in 1762 the town council provide a house and garden for the master of the grammar school;<sup>2</sup> the magistrates in 1789 borrow £60 sterling for building additional accommodation for the use of the rector, in the shape of a dining-room, and resolve not to 'cloag' him with interest for such advance;<sup>3</sup> in 1790 the magistrates gave instructions to cause cast with lime the south dyke of the garden of the rector, on both sides, as soon as lime can be obtained;<sup>4</sup> in 1797 a dwelling-house was provided for the master of the public school of Rothesay.<sup>5</sup> These entries show that the practice of providing teachers at the expense of the burgh with places of abode was almost universal in Scotland for centuries, but we regret to notice that this ancient and admirable custom has nearly died out. At present houses are attached only to the office of teachers of the endowed schools at Dollar, Fochabers, St Andrews, and Newton-Stewart, and at a few burgh schools.<sup>6</sup>

The interest taken by the councils in the welfare of their teachers appears also from the provision made by them to supply their wants in a homely and useful manner like the following: In 1623 the council of Perth undertake to provide for the master of the grammar school chalmers maill and 'coillis';<sup>7</sup> in 1625 the town council of Jedburgh ordain that every gentleman who has bairns at the school shall set down yearly 'ane kairtfull of turffes,' at the master's door *gratis*—persons refusing shall be compelled by a bailie to obey these orders; in 1626 it was ordained that the 'elding' shall be paid before Martinmas, or else 10s. to the master as the price, and 2s. to the officer;<sup>8</sup> in 1711 the town council of Peebles appoint a schoolmaster of the burgh at a certain stipend, with 'twenty loads of peats and ten loads of coals to be laid into his chamber';<sup>9</sup> in 1701 the town council of Paisley agree to supply the master of the grammar school with 'twelve loads

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Rothesay.

<sup>6</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, i., 70.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Perth.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Peebles.

of coals at his dwelling-house yearly; <sup>1</sup> in 1791 the council resolved to discontinue the old practice of giving a certain quantity of peats to the schoolmasters of the town; in lieu of the rector's six carts, the council compounded with him by giving him 14d. in place of each cart; <sup>2</sup> in 1833 the rector of the grammar school received 5s. yearly in lieu of peats. <sup>3</sup> The councils' benevolence sometimes takes the form of making contributions to their teachers' wardrobe, which was probably often scanty enough even as regards the necessary apparel:

' A civil habit  
Oft covers a good man.'

In 1561 the council of Haddington ordain £4 to be paid to the 'skoillmaster to support him in his claythis; <sup>4</sup> in 1577 the council of Aberdeen grant to the master of the sang school, for his good services, £4, to 'buy him clothes; <sup>5</sup> in 1597 the council of Ayr ordain £10, besides his stipend, to be given to the master of the school, who was also reader, to buy for him a gown; <sup>6</sup> in 1613 the same council engage a 'musioner' at a yearly stipend of £40, with his chamber maill and a 'stand of clayths; <sup>7</sup> the council of Paisley grant to Mr James Alexander, doctor of the grammar school in 1703, 'half-a-guinea in gold, to buy him ane new hatt. <sup>8</sup>

Another illustration of the kindly relations which subsisted between the teachers and parents is furnished by the general custom so long prevalent of providing the teachers, particularly the under teachers, with their food, supplied in a certain ratio carefully defined: In 1571 the doctor of the school of Crail was ordered to have, in addition to the fees, his 'meat and daily sustentation of the bairns, as use is; <sup>9</sup> in 1577

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Paisley.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Haddington.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Paisley. Down to our own day it was quite common to pay the teacher partly in kind, or to present him with useful articles like the following: *e.g.*, a piece of linen for shirting, of web for clothing, of tanned hide for shoeing, etc.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Crail.

the doctor of the grammar school of Haddington received, besides the quarterly fees, his 'meit of all the bairns day about;' <sup>1</sup> two years later persons boarding scholars, as well as the parents of town scholars, were held liable for the 'meat' of the doctor; <sup>2</sup> in 1582 the doctor in the grammar school of Kirkcaldy was authorised to go from house to house 'for ane day's meit;' <sup>3</sup> in 1596 the 'honestest men' in Burntisland were required to lodge the schoolmaster in their houses by turns; <sup>4</sup> in 1602 the doctor of the grammar school of Stirling, besides his salary and fees, had his 'goodly entertainment of all honest men's bairns in the school,' of whom a roll was appointed to be made; <sup>5</sup> the provost, bailies, and council of the burgh, for the better flourishing of the grammar school, modify for the 'bairde and entertenement in meitt' of the Latin doctor, 6s. to be paid by the parents of the town bairns quarterly besides the scholage; if any parent prefer to give the doctor his board quarterly, 'as it sal happin to cum athorte,' he shall be freed of the modification, every bairn giving two days' 'meitt' in lieu thereof; if there be three bairns in one house, board shall be exacted from two only; if four, from three, and so forth; and they who board outland bairns are required to give one day's meat every quarter to the doctors 'by and atour' the foresaid modification; <sup>6</sup> in 1616 it was ordered that the doctor of Peebles shall have his meat daily with the bairns, through the town, as use is; <sup>7</sup> in 1648 the council of Ayr resolved that their school doctor shall have, along with the regulated fees, his 'meit about of ilk barne ane day successiue;' <sup>8</sup> in 1661 the doctor or janitor of the grammar school of Cupar had from every bairn at the school his meat day about, or 2s. daily; <sup>9</sup> in 1691 the schoolmaster of Sanquhar was partly maintained

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Haddington.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcaldy.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Burntisland.

<sup>5</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Peebles.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr. The town drummer was also fed by the inhabitants in rotation.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Cupar.



by weekly entertainment from the respective parents of his scholars.<sup>1</sup>

There are indeed indications that the poor doctor was not always a welcome visitor, or so hospitably entertained in his 'progresses' as might be wished. Thus in 1580 a fine of 8d. was ordered to be levied from any parent sending his children to the grammar school of Haddington who refused to board the doctor;<sup>2</sup> in 1602 the council of Stirling enact that a bailie shall advertise the parents who are liable for the entertainment of the doctor, that if 'he be neglected,' there shall be uplifted from each of them 6s. 8d. for his use;<sup>3</sup> instead of boarding the doctor, the councils sometimes preferred to grant to him augmentation of salary, discharging him at the same time from claiming board: in 1588 the schoolmaster of Dysart was ordered to have a certain quarterly fee from every bairn, but 'na met, only good will,' and the master binds himself to receive no meat except at the pleasure of the giver;<sup>4</sup> in 1626 the doctor of the grammar school was ordered to have 4s. quarterly in lieu of his meat from every one sending children to the school, seeing that 'universally throughout Scotland doctors are entertained in their diet by their scholars' parents successively;<sup>5</sup> in 1638 the council of Peebles resolved to give higher fees to their school doctor, 'in full satisfaction of his meat with the children in rotation.'<sup>6</sup>

The poor teacher was not in the 'good old times' left, as he is to a large extent at present, to lead a solitary life—to live a stranger in a strange place—but he had the opportunity of associating with the parents—of becoming a member of the family, and forming ties which might be of great service to him in after-life—making himself, no doubt, useful in other things as well as in teaching to the children their letters. This arrangement could not fail to be of mutual benefit to teacher, parents, and scholars—the former, by his constant change of residence and the part he took in their employ-

<sup>1</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, i., app., 75.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Haddington.      <sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Dysart.      <sup>5</sup> Ibid.      <sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Peebles.

ments and amusements, becoming acquainted with the varied characters and dispositions of his constituents, while the latter naturally had their interest in the work of the school intensified by frequent intercourse with the master.<sup>1</sup>

§ 11. Our examination of the records, from the sixteenth century downwards, has led us to the conclusion that the town councils most earnestly endeavoured to make their schools not limited, select, or exclusive, but really national, adapting them to the best of their ability to the varied circumstances of the different grades into which the inhabitants were socially divided. The burgh schools were attended by the children of burgesses and unfreemen—unconditionally open to all, rich and poor alike, without respect of persons, on payment of small fees. A few extracts from the records of different burghs will show the provision made by the magistrates and councils to enable the children of all classes to take advantage of the school established in the burgh for their use, frequently by reducing the fees, or exacting only such scholage as the poor scholars were able to pay: thus in 1579 the scholage of every town bairn attending the grammar school of Aberdeen was augmented to 3s. 4d. quarterly, but the 'purell' were excepted from the increase of fees;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The practice of boarding the teacher, long ago extinct in the towns, prevailed till recently, at least in some of our rural districts. A group of families, living in some sequestered spot too distant from the parish school, having secured the services of a lad possessed of the requisite modicum of 'schooling,' a schoolroom was fitted up in some central place, while the teacher himself was boarded and lodged at each house in the hamlet or clachan in regular rotation for a week, fortnight, or month at a time, as might be arranged; we remember two of the occasional or itinerant teachers who shared our family meal in the Davoch of Inchbraon, and they assured us that they liked their wanderings immensely, notwithstanding the frequency of the flittings.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen. The following act is of interest as showing that the poor scholar, who was ambitious of obtaining a higher education than that available at the grammar school, received assistance from the common good for prosecuting his studies at the university: James Brown craves the town council of Dumbarton, on 22d December 1666, that for his 'better attaining to literature and learning in the

in 1720 the council of St Andrews ordain their treasurer to pay to their schoolmaster £12 during pleasure, in respect of the small quarterly payments which he receives from poor children;<sup>1</sup> in 1767 the schoolmaster of Banff craves augmentation of stipend, because 'the school fees have been wisely settled by the council to make the school accessible to the children of the meaner sort';<sup>2</sup> in 1800 the council of Kirkcudbright augmented the salary of their English teacher, but continued the fees in the school as they were, because the 'poor children generally attend that school';<sup>3</sup> in 1805 the council of Forfar reserve, till further consideration, the regulation of the school fees for teaching English, writing, and arithmetic to those children whose parents cannot well afford the fees formerly established for those branches of education;<sup>4</sup> in the same year reduced fees were fixed for the children of poor farmers, mechanics, and day labourers attending the Fortrose academy, and children of very poor people received their education *gratis*;<sup>5</sup> the fees in the school of Wigtown were reduced in 1822 at least one-third to meet the distressful impoverished circumstances of the burgesses;<sup>6</sup> in 1826 the council of Elgin frame a table of fees, in fixing which they have been careful not to increase the fees of branches necessary to the education of the lower classes.<sup>7</sup>

But instead of exacting reduced fees or partial payments, the general custom was to dispense altogether with fees—giving instruction to the poor 'without money and without price:' thus, in 1654 the council of Glasgow give warrant to certain persons to keep Scots schools in the burgh, on the condition that they 'instruct all poor children whomsoever, college of Glasgow, the town would grant him a sum of money for his subsistence and entertainment;' the treasurer is ordained to pay to the supplicant £20 yearly during the will and pleasure of the burgh: Burgh Records of Dumbarton.

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of St Andrews.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Banff.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Forfar.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Wigtown.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

<sup>5</sup> Records of Fortrose Academy.

<sup>7</sup> Elgin Case (Session Papers, 541).

who, or their parents or friends, shall require the same of them, without any kind of payment or scholage whatsoever;'<sup>1</sup> in 1656 the poor of the burgh and parish of Jedburgh, on producing a certificate that they could not pay fees, received free education;<sup>2</sup> in 1743 the schoolmistress of Burntisland was required to teach a certain number of poor scholars free;<sup>3</sup> in 1739 Robert Burn, son of Peter Burn, weaver, Stirling, having petitioned the council to 'put him to school,' as his father was unable to bear his expense, they ordain him to go to school instantly, and provide for paying his fees;<sup>4</sup> on 20th July 1754 the same council paid £1 sterling to John Burn, English teacher, for teaching poor scholars from 1st May last;<sup>5</sup> it was stated in 1775 that a 'great many poor orphans are sent to the English school at the expense of the town';<sup>6</sup> in 1759 the master of the grammar school of Haddington was requested to teach a certain number of poor scholars without exacting fees;<sup>7</sup> in 1763 the council of Kinghorn appointed £24 to be paid out of the sinking fund for teaching poor children in all parts of education, including navigation;<sup>8</sup> in 1770 the Latin and English masters of the grammar school of Forfar were required to teach *gratis* a certain number of poor scholars presented by the magistrates;<sup>9</sup> in 1748, 1770, 1787, and 1812 respectively, the schoolmasters of Kirkcudbright undertook to teach *gratis* a certain number of poor scholars;<sup>10</sup> in 1779 the council of Greenock paid £2,

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Glasgow.

<sup>2</sup> Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Burntisland. In this and similar cases, the free education was really given at the expense of the common good, from which augmentation was granted to the teacher on condition of giving gratuitous instruction to a certain number of poor scholars presented by the council.

<sup>4</sup> Burgh Records of Stirling.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* In 1776 ordained that in future the poor scholars educated at the town expense shall only continue at the school during two years.

<sup>7</sup> Burgh Records of Haddington.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Kinghorn.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Forfar.

<sup>10</sup> Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright, *passim*. In 1814 the rector of the grammar school petitions for augmentation, and proposes that the burgh should send as many poor scholars as it pleases.

3s. 9d. to the English master for teaching poor scholars of the town;<sup>1</sup> after this date the town appears to have supported a charity school, where poor children received free education;<sup>2</sup> in 1781 the schoolmaster of Wigtown was required to teach a certain number of poor children English free of wages;<sup>3</sup> in 1835 the magistrates and council of Sanquhar set apart one-fifth of their whole revenue for educating poor children;<sup>4</sup> in the same year the council of Lauder paid to their schoolmaster £5 for educating indigent children.<sup>5</sup> One or two more recent instances of municipal charity may be mentioned. The burgh of Rothesay in 1868 granted £360, of which the interest was ordered to be applied to educating six poor children for three years each;<sup>6</sup> the town of Dysart paid in 1874 £50 to the schoolmaster for educating the same number of poor children.<sup>7</sup>

The efforts of the municipal and ecclesiastical bodies<sup>8</sup> to provide instruction at the grammar schools for *all* classes, were to a certain extent seconded by private persons, whose benefactions, however, have not been so liberal in this direction as the friends of higher education could have wished. A few instances of acts of personal piety may be mentioned: in 1616 Dr James Cargill of Aberdeen, of worthy memory, ordains the interest of a bequest of 500 merks made for the use of the grammar school, to be applied towards paying the scholage and books of the children of his 'poor friends,' at the grammar and English schools of Aberdeen;<sup>9</sup> at different periods, extending from 1629 to 1746, various bursaries were established in connection with the same school for maintaining poor scholars;<sup>10</sup> in 1873 five scholars received gratuitous instruc-

<sup>1</sup> Burgh Records of Greenock.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *passim*.

<sup>3</sup> Burgh Records of Wigtown.

<sup>4</sup> Municipal Corporations Report, ii., 392.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, ii., 200. See also Compulsory Education, Chapter XI.

<sup>6</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 56.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 91.

<sup>8</sup> For the part taken by the Church in providing education for Poor Scholars, see Chapter I., pp. 81, 82.

<sup>9</sup> Burgh Records of Aberdeen; Report on Endowed Schools, ii., p. 337.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 320.

tion at this school, five paying part of the fees.<sup>1</sup> In 1631 Dame Margaret Kerr mortified a sum for educating poor children at the Latin school of Jedburgh.<sup>2</sup> A letter of dotation, dated 1640, and confirmed in 1648, provides for giving free education and clothing to fourteen poor scholars at the grammar school of Lanark; in 1662 eight other bursaries were founded there, and in 1720 twenty more were added, to be held 'from the time these poor male children are capable of learning to read, until they can exactly read the Scriptures;'<sup>3</sup> forty scholars receive at present gratuitous instruction at this school.<sup>4</sup> In 1658 an annual rent was bequeathed for 'helping some poor honest man's bairns at the grammar school of Brechin.'<sup>5</sup> In 1661 three bursaries were founded at the grammar school of Banff, each bursar receiving free education, and £2, 10s. yearly for maintenance;<sup>6</sup> in 1740 another was established, and in 1787 a sum was mortified, of which the yearly interest, amounting to £20, was paid to the master in lieu of the fees of ten poor children; at subsequent periods, several other endowments were made for the benefit of poor scholars at this school; in 1873 ten scholars received free education, others were paid for through bursaries, of which there are between forty and fifty.<sup>7</sup> In 1684 certain lands were assigned for teaching poor children at the grammar school of Burntisland,<sup>8</sup> at which, in 1873, from four to seven children were taught gratuitously.<sup>9</sup> In 1695 provision was made for maintaining and educating two children from the age of nine to fourteen years at the grammar school of Dundee.<sup>10</sup> In 1722 Bailie Paterson of Dumfries bequeathed a sum of money to maintain a schoolmaster for 'teaching children in this burgh the Latin rudiments, grammar, rhetoric, and classic authors;' and another sum for 'teaching children of the poorer sort of merchant-burgesses in the arts of writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and navigation;'<sup>11</sup> in the following year was be-

<sup>1</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 333.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 185.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 328.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 514.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 323.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 320.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 360.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 369.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 370.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 324.

<sup>11</sup> M'Dowall's History of Dumfries, pp. 504, 505.

queathed a sum for teaching destitute fatherless boys English, Latin, and arithmetic, at the same school;<sup>1</sup> in 1862 a large bequest was made for educating ten boys, elected by competition, at the academy.<sup>2</sup> In 1731 the provost of Musselburgh mortified a sum of money for 'furnishing cloths to backfallen burgesses' sons, who should be educated at the Latin school of the burgh;<sup>3</sup> in 1764 and 1811 sums were mortified for educating at the burgh English school poor children in the Fisherrow.<sup>4</sup> In 1733 a sum was mortified for paying the fees of poor children at the parish or burgh school of Culross.<sup>5</sup> In 1790 Ferguson of Doonholm bequeathed £1000 for behoof of the public masters of the burgh of Ayr, on condition of their teaching their respective branches to a certain number of 'orphan boys, or the sons of persons who are of necessitous circumstances';<sup>6</sup> twelve pupils were educated in 1873 gratuitously at the academy.<sup>7</sup> In 1794 the earl of Crawford mortified half of the vacant stipend of the parish of Crail for the year 1789, towards educating poor scholars at the grammar school.<sup>8</sup> In 1799 and 1844 different sums were bequeathed for clothing and educating poor boys at the grammar school of Kirkcudbright.<sup>9</sup> In 1801 eight bursars were provided for at the grammar school of Montrose, they also receiving free education in Latin;<sup>10</sup> the only pupils who were taught gratuitously in 1873 at this school were these eight Erskine bursars.<sup>11</sup> In 1802 a sum was bequeathed for maintaining a boy at the royal academy of Inverness, and in 1803 a munificent bequest was made to the same school, which now maintains in a liberal manner seventeen bursars.<sup>12</sup> In 1821 provision was made for educating poor children at the grammar school of Selkirk; in 1831 a sum was destined for

<sup>1</sup> M'Dowall's History of Dumfries, p. 506.

<sup>2</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 324.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 76.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 76.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 162.

<sup>6</sup> Burgh Records of Ayr; Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 320.

<sup>7</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 354.

<sup>8</sup> Burgh Records of Crail. The burgh still pays £1 a year in interest.

<sup>9</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 327, 328.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 328.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 529.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 327.

educating at the same school six poor boys, providing them with books, and a suit of clothes annually, and instructing them in psalmody.<sup>1</sup> The rector of the Arbroath high school supplies, for three years, in accordance with the terms of the Gibson bequest, free education and books to eight boys, in consideration of a trust fund of £100 set apart for him in 1869, and paid to him annually.<sup>2</sup> At the Bathgate academy sixteen pupils received in 1873 gratuitous instruction.<sup>3</sup> At the Greenock academy there were in 1873 ten bursaries for the purposes of free education.<sup>4</sup> Twelve pupils were taught gratuitously, and twenty partially, at the Moffat grammar school in 1873.<sup>5</sup> At St Andrews Madras college the number of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction averages about 180, whilst about 110 others pay reduced fees for the elementary branches.<sup>6</sup> In several schools there is a scheme of abatement of fees where more than two or three pupils attend from one family;<sup>7</sup> in some schools a certain percentage of the fees is remitted voluntarily, or otherwise;<sup>8</sup> in others, the children of the masters, and of parents who are not in affluent circumstances, or have met with reverses, are taught gratuitously, or quietly admitted at reduced rates.<sup>9</sup> With the exceptions above alluded to, however, little or no gratuitous instruction has been given at the burgh schools; and generally in the following schools the pupils pay in full: Annan, Brechin, Elgin, Forfar, Forres, Fraserburgh, Hamilton, Paisley, Renfrew, Stirling, Tain, Thurso.<sup>10</sup>

Altogether, it is calculated that in connection with this class of schools—those giving the higher instruction—there is an annual revenue of £2407 in the form of bursaries, scholarships, and prizes. The endowed schools commissioners recommend that the bursaries should be awarded upon an open competition, which, in their opinion, would

<sup>1</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 188.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 320.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 362.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 483.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 527.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 579.

<sup>7</sup> Fraserburgh, Cupar, Greenock.

<sup>8</sup> Forres.

<sup>9</sup> Edinburgh and Glasgow.

<sup>10</sup> Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 344-604.



confer a greater benefit on the community than the restricted system now so common. On the other hand, there is a strong and patriotic party, consisting not merely of such as have a direct interest in those endowments, including the working classes, but also of some of the recognised guardians of the common weal, who hold that, high as the educational results of competition undoubtedly are, the law should give effect, if possible, to the thing desired by the founder—protecting trustees in carrying it out in a rational and consistent manner. If a person establishes a foundation, however restricted as regards name, locality, or patronage, he is a benefactor of the cause of education, and his rights and wishes should be respected, even though the limitations introduced into the deed of endowment produce fewer educational advantages than might be obtained by an absolutely open competition. When such foundations are thrown open to unrestricted competition, we are more or less ignoring the intentions of the founder, and at the same time diverting the benefit from the poorer classes to those who have had superior advantages in early life, and for whom the provision was not intended. It would be unfair to oblige a poor scholar, one of a class or name for whose benefit a bursary may have been left, but who had not perhaps the advantage of early training, to compete with those who have been instructed at our public schools; there should, in short, in allocating this class of bursaries, be some principle of selection exercised in favour of poorer persons of merit, who, from the circumstances in which they are placed, would have no chance at a public examination with boys more favoured. Several patrons, when some years ago asked to abandon their patronage in order to introduce competition for the bursaries in their gift, refused to comply, because by so doing they believed they would be robbing the poor, though perhaps less talented youth, for the sake of advancing the clever who needed less assistance. They in turn took the liberty of asking the educational reformers what they proposed to do for stupid people if they took away all good things from them and gave

them to abler and more fortunate boys. Mere open competition, in short, is by no means admitted to be an infallible, or even, in the generality of cases, the best guide towards discovering the worth or true merits of a candidate for an office or benefice. Indeed, many enlightened public men look forward with grave apprehension to the effects of the system of competitive examinations, which are every day becoming more and more frequent, as well as more severe; the system is calculated, in their opinion, to stimulate the intellect when young, but to exhaust it prematurely, rendering it unfitted for protracted or sustained work; whilst, at the same time, the physical health of many breaks down under its pressure.<sup>1</sup> In adjudging bursaries of this description, the plan which recommends itself most to those who, while alive to the importance of adapting the benefaction to the circumstances of the time and the exigencies of society, at the same time desire special regard to be had to the pious objects of the founder, is that the patrons should, first of all, take into consideration the circumstances of the claimant—the poverty of his parents, the advantages or disadvantages attending his early life and education, and whether he is likely to turn the benefit to good account; and then introduce a restricted competition, limiting the number of candidates to be presented—thus combining, as far as possible, the principles of patronage and competition. By such a method preference would be given to the most deserving of those contemplated by the donor, ‘et inter hos illis qui indigentiores fuerint.’ But at the present time, the prevailing tendency would seem to be to confer the benefits of endowments on a higher class of the community than that generally in view of the founders, who invariably regarded poverty as a necessary qualification.<sup>2</sup>

The State now requires that her children should be edu-

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Evidence of Dr Lyon Playfair, M.P., and Professor Fleeming Jenkin in Report on Endowed Schools, i., pp. 279, 334.

<sup>2</sup> When the charters of endowed schools are examined, it will be found, as a general rule, that the foundations were originally destined for the education of the poor.

cated to a point which she considers sufficiently high to enable them to discharge their duties as citizens, and, as a rule, contributes from the public revenues part of the expense necessary to this standard being attained. If the parent cannot afford his share of the expense of providing the education of his child, the State has made some provision, often far short of the necessities of the case, for supplying the deficiency. No parent is relieved of the legal responsibility of educating his child unless he be very poor, and there be clear necessity for supplying gratuitous education; and it is not doubted that where the parent is destitute, or really unable to pay the school fees, it is necessary to exempt him from paying, and to provide the means of free education; indeed, the compulsory clause in the Education Act has made such a provision absolutely requisite. Many who have considered the subject of free education in its moral bearings regard the system, when applied indiscriminately, and without due regard to circumstances, as injurious to the best interests of those who are more immediately concerned, as well as of the community at large, and that for several reasons: it relieves the parent of a privilege and duty, and diminishes his feelings of self-respect and independence—in many cases paving the descent towards pauperism—taxing the provident for the improvident by making others pay for what people should pay themselves. It has, further, the effect upon the child of blunting his sense of obligation to his parents, thus removing a strong stimulus to work; it also inspires him with so little filial affection, that in after-life, while spurning the moral restraints which those feelings impose, he may not feel it his duty to assist those who did not discharge their duty to him; in short, free education is calculated to loosen and destroy the family tie, the most sacred element of the social fabric. Apart from such mischievous effects of the exemption of parents from the discharge of so manifest a duty, teachers tell us that the system works badly in the daily practice and management of the school: gratuitously-educated children attend less regularly than those who pay,

and thus seriously impede the regular progress of the class. It is contended that parents value so little the education they get for nothing, that they take no trouble to make proper use of the privilege they enjoy; also, it is said that those who receive free education make worse use of it than those who are educated at the expense of their parents. Further, it has been remarked that teachers exert themselves more, and produce better results, when the prosperity of the school wholly or chiefly depends upon the amount of fees realised. Of course there are many cases in which education is greatly valued though given for nothing, and turned to admirable account—*e.g.*, it may be an immense help to a poor widow to get her children taught *gratis*. While a system of free instruction is necessary only for the very poor, every effort should be made to supply cheap schooling to those who are somewhat less needy—the industrious working classes, who form a very large proportion of our people. Social reformers, who have carefully inquired into the condition of those classes, are of opinion that, considering the high prices at present of the necessaries of life and the excessive rents of houses, few of the artisans are really able to pay school expenses in full without pinching economy. If after careful inquiry it should be ascertained that the fees are too high for working men—those living by the sweat of their brow—should not the balance of what they cannot comfortably pay be also contributed from the public revenue, imperial or local, in the absence of other funds? It may be added that the demands of the *doctrinaire* for free, secular, and compulsory education, have not received any countenance in Scotland.

We have hitherto spoken of education provided or aided from the imperial or local rates, but there is another source from which, it is urged, aid might be obtained for reducing the fees of those who are still not in a position to pay them in full, however economically they may live. Many recommend that school endowments should be applied towards reducing the fees paid by parents who are not in affluent circumstances—burdened with large families, employed at irre-

gular work, or afflicted with sickness. It is also thought that it would be making a good use of such endowments to apply them so that the fees charged in any school for the higher branches should be such that needy and deserving parents, who, on account of sickness, reverse of fortune, small wages, or large families, cannot bring up their children decently and honestly—in such a manner as they could reasonably wish to do—might have them educated in those branches which are beyond their reach at present; and further, that children of the poorer classes might, to a certain extent, be clothed at the expense of such endowments. Of course when a school is already provided with endowments specially designed to diffuse the benefits of education among the poor, this class has already a moral, if not a legal right to assistance, and any radical deviation of funds originally designed for orphans—‘faitherless and mitherless bairns’—children of parents who are not ‘wiell and sufficiently able to maintyne thame,’ or for poor, indigent, or destitute children—‘pauperes et indigentes scholares,’<sup>1</sup>—cannot be too strongly deprecated. It is, at the same time, the duty of trustees and administrators of such funds to exercise careful supervision over the distribution of eleemosynary funds set apart for education, taking every means to insure that the proper beneficiaries shall really profit by the charity left for their use by pious persons who were wise long before their day and generation.

Bursaries and scholarships wisely administered and distributed will do much to extend the blessings of education, to encourage children of merit, and to develop the talent of the country; and in order to improve the secondary education of the country, the endowed schools commissioners strongly urge that after high-class schools are established and properly equipped in each important centre of population, a system of open bursaries or scholarships should be instituted, rising from the public elementary to the secondary

<sup>1</sup> In the charters or statutes of endowed schools, the scholars are sometimes called ‘pauperes,’ and it is directed that in choosing them, the ‘inopes’ shall be preferred where other merits are equal.

class, and from the latter to the universities.<sup>1</sup> The question of providing the ways and means is at present attracting the attention of several of our more enlightened and public-spirited countrymen,<sup>2</sup> and let us hope that the time is not far distant when the burgh schools shall be so improved and endowed as to be able to send to our universities a class of pupils worthy of the grand old conception of a *studium generale*.

§ 12. The burgh school commissioners estimated in 1868 the cost of education in the elementary department of the burgh schools to vary from 4s. to £1, 1s., and to be on an average 10s. 6d. quarterly; they calculated the cost of education in the higher department on three separate scales: the average of the lowest class of schools is 17s. 6d. quarterly, of the second class—the most numerous—£1, 15s. 8d. a quarter, and of the third class, £3, 6s. 9d. a quarter; they calculated, in addition to this, the public cost from all sources in both the elementary and higher department at 18s. 10d. a head.<sup>3</sup> Further, it appears from the report of the Board of Education for the year ending 1874, that the expenditure on teachers and school board officials for that year shows an average of £1, 3s. 11d. for each scholar on the roll of public schools.<sup>4</sup> The burgh school commissioners also endeavoured to estimate the emoluments of the masters; the highest income which they found, after paying assistants, was £1000 a year, and the lowest £41. These cases, however, were extreme, and they concluded that the scale of emoluments ranged from £120 to £300.<sup>5</sup> The Board of Education reported in 1874 that the salaries paid to the masters of the higher-

<sup>1</sup> Report, iii., 119.

<sup>2</sup> 'I know of no more useful manner in which a capitalist could dispose of superfluous wealth, and, at the same time, preserve his name in honourable remembrance,' than by providing 'ladders' for 'young men unfriended, but of intellect and ability,' to the higher education: Lord Derby's Rectorial Address, Edinburgh, 1875.

<sup>3</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, i., 69.

<sup>4</sup> Report of Board of Education, xxxviii.

<sup>5</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, i., 70.

class public schools proper are for the most part very moderate, with but few exceptions. The English master in the Glasgow high school drew, in 1874, £1177 from fees, of which he paid £100 to his predecessor as retiring allowance; the rector of the Edinburgh high school drew £759; and there are perhaps a dozen cases of salaries ranging from £400 to £500 a year, but the rest are from £100 to £300, or less.<sup>1</sup> In the burghs the Board of Education estimated the average annual salary to be £119, 2s., and in the parishes, £108, 11s.<sup>2</sup> The total amount paid in 1874 to teachers and school board officials, including the burgh and parish, was £317,824 to teachers, and £30,000 to officials, being in the ratio of 8·6 per cent. to officials, and 91·3 to teachers.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Report of Board of Education, xxxvi.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., xxxviii.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., xxxviii.

*Average Amount of Fees paid by each Scholar in 1868.<sup>1</sup>*

DISTRICT.	Name of School.	Amount of Fees.	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average rate per Scholar.
Aberdeen, .	Aberdeen New Grammar, .	£1,139 3 3	272	£4 3 9
	Do. Old Grammar, .	60 0 0	47	1 5 6
Ayr, . . .	Ayr Academy, . . .	1,476 0 0	405	3 12 10
	Campbeltown Burgh and Par., .	60 0 0	86	0 14 0
Dumfries, .	Irvine Academy, . . .	460 0 0	160	2 17 6
	Annan Parish and Burgh, . .	60 0 0	165	0 7 3
	Do. Academy, . . .	132 0 0	135	0 19 7
Dumfries, .	Dumfries Academy, . . .	650 0 0	230	2 16 6
	Kirkcudbright Academy, . .	212 5 0	137	1 11 0
	Dumfries High, . . .	2,305 3 9	802	2 17 6
Dumfries, .	Edinburgh High, . . .	3,817 8 0	376	10 3 0
	Do. Academy, . . .	4,661 12 6	377	12 7 3
Elgin, . . .	Banff Grammar, . . .	134 0 0	136	0 19 8
	Elgin Academy, . . .	232 6 6	137	1 13 11
Falkirk, .	Peterhead Academy, . . .	126 16 0	126	1 0 1
	Airdrie Academy, . . .	354 12 6	342	1 0 9
	Falkirk Parochial or Grammar, .	270 0 0	280	0 19 3
	Hamilton Academy, . . .	360 0 0	286	1 5 2
	Lanark Burgh, . . .	90 0 0	116	0 15 6
Glasgow, .	Lithgow Burgh Grammar, . .	109 0 0	70	1 11 1
	Glasgow High, . . .	4,474 2 0	800	5 11 10
Greenock, .	Do. Academy, . . .	6,170 16 0	710	8 13 9
	Greenock Academy, . . .	2,266 2 0	334	6 15 8
Haddington, .	Dunbar Burgh, . . .	118 14 0	142	0 16 8
	Haddington Burgh, . . .	32 0 0	24	1 6 8
	North Berwick, . . .	60 0 0	45	1 6 8
Inverness, .	Forres Academy, . . .	125 0 0	158	0 15 9
	Inverness Royal Academy, . .	1,250 0 0	215	5 16 3
Kilmarnock, .	Dumbarton Burgh Academy, . .	200 0 0	171	1 3 4
	Kilmarnock Academy, . . .	430 0 0	240	1 15 10
	Port-Glasgow Burgh, . . .	124 13 4	49	2 10 10
	Renfrew Burgh, . . .	90 0 0	206	0 8 9
Kirkcaldy, .	Do. Grammar and Blyths-wood Testimonial, . . .	80 0 0	190	0 8 5
	Burntisland Burgh, . . .	65 10 8	173	0 7 6
Leith, . . .	Kirkcaldy Burgh, . . .	250 0 0	251	0 19 11
	Leith High, . . .	850 0 0	188	4 5 10
Montrose, .	Musselburgh Grammar, . . .	152 0 0	65	2 6 9
	Arbroath High, . . .	734 9 8	327	2 4 11
Montrose, .	Do. Parochial or Burgh, . . .	220 0 0	349	0 12 7
	Brechin Burgh, Par., & Gram., .	203 0 0	237	0 17 1
	Forfar Burgh, . . .	220 0 0	191	1 3 0
	Montrose Academy, . . .	930 0 0	270	3 8 10
Paisley, . . .	Paisley Grammar & Academy, . .	620 18 6	271	2 5 9
Perth, . . .	Perth Academy, . . .	1,550 0 0	355	4 7 3
St Andrews, .	Cupar Madras Academy, . . .	424 13 3	521	0 16 3
	St Andrews Madras College, . .	2,307 7 9	863	2 13 5
Stirling, .	Dunfermline Burgh or Gram., .	154 2 6	74	2 1 8
	Stirling High, . . .	638 0 0	323	1 18 10
Wick, . . .	Kirkwall Burgh or Grammar, . .	60 0 0	93	0 12 10
	Tain Academy, . . .	220 0 0	102	2 3 1
Wigtown, .	Stranraer Academy, . . .	160 0 0	141	1 2 8
	Wigtown Burgh and Parochial, .	65 0 0	138	0 9 6
	Peebles Grammar and English, .	145 0 0	177	0 16 4
	Rothesay Parochial, . . .	165 0 0	296	0 11 2
	Selkirk Burgh, . . .	85 0 0	275	0 6 2

<sup>1</sup> Report on Burgh Schools, 1., p. 75.



*Numbers and Salaries of Burgh Teachers for 1874.*

BURGHS.	Principal Teachers.				Assistants.			
	Nos.	Male.	Nos.	Female.	Nos.	Male.	Nos.	Female.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	16	£1292 19 6	11	£641 0 4½	15	£175 8 6	7	£147 5 0
Airdrie, . . . . .	3	485 15 2½	1	96 18 2	1	75 0 0	2	80 0 0
Alloa, . . . . .	2	266 5 0	1	150 0 0	1	260 0 0	2	100 0 0
Annan, . . . . .	3	378 0 0	1	343 0 0	1	75 0 0	1	75 0 0
Arbroath, . . . . .	9	2053 8 5	1	7 15 0	1	80 0 0	4	203 6 8
Ayr, . . . . .	6	946 12 2	6	13 6 8	1	95 15 0	1	50 0 0
Banff, . . . . .	3	650 0 0	1	95 15 0	1	85 0 0	1	31 11 0
Bathgate, . . . . .	1	48 2 11	1	65 0 0	1	85 0 0	1	85 0 0
Brechin, . . . . .	5	700 7 6	2	80 0 0	4	170 0 0	4	203 6 8
Broughty-Ferry, . . . . .	3	360 17 11	1	13 6 8	1	13 6 8	1	50 0 0
Burntisland, . . . . .	2	361 0 9	1	95 15 0	1	95 15 0	1	31 11 0
Campbeltown, . . . . .	4	689 10 0	1	65 0 0	1	85 0 0	1	85 0 0
Cupar, . . . . .	2	238 15 0	1	65 0 0	1	50 0 0	3	162 5 0
Dalkeith, . . . . .	2	1207 3 11	3	232 3 4	2	110 0 0	1	110 0 0
Dumbarton, . . . . .	10	445 16 6	1	70 0 0	1	70 0 0	1	70 0 0
Dumfries, . . . . .	4	175 3 0	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0
Dunbar, . . . . .	2	175 3 0	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0
Dundee, . . . . .	18	1408 17 10	11	577 19 0	2	70 0 0	2	70 0 0
Dunfermline, . . . . .	11	565 3 8	4	226 14 0	3	129 17 6	1	65 0 0
Dysart, . . . . .	7	934 6 11	4	234 14 8	1	67 2 7	1	67 2 7
Edinburgh, . . . . .	20	2067 6 4	22	1218 12 0	11	270 19 10	9	154 15 2
Elgin, . . . . .	1	117 0 0	1	100 0 0	1	45 0 0	1	45 0 0
Falkirk, . . . . .	2	489 6 3	1	107 10 0	6	146 0 10	4	220 0 0
Forfar, . . . . .	7	1509 7 6	1	72 0 0	2	180 0 0	1	60 0 0
Forres, . . . . .	1	200 0 0	1	130 0 0	1	80 0 0	1	80 0 0
Galashiels, . . . . .	1	100 0 0	2	65 0 0	1	80 0 0	1	80 0 0
Girvan, . . . . .	3	317 8 0	1	65 0 0	1	80 0 0	1	80 0 0
Glasgow, . . . . .	31	2406 17 4	23	810 5 6	23	647 9 7	7	121 15 6
Greenock, . . . . .	11	970 5 11	6	237 12 2	2	105 12 5	3	123 19 2
Haddington, . . . . .	1	75 0 0	1	80 0 0	4	575 11 4	1	60 0 0
Hamilton, . . . . .	2	404 10 0	1	80 0 0	4	575 11 4	1	60 0 0
Hamwick, . . . . .	16	1225 10 2	5	236 13 4	1	200 0 0	1	70 0 0
Inverness, . . . . .	4	482 0 0	1	40 0 0	2	200 0 0	1	70 0 0
Irvine, . . . . .	3	317 8 5	1	95 11 6	1	18 16 9	2	95 0 0
Jeilburgh, . . . . .	1	220 0 0	1	80 0 0	1	80 0 0	1	80 0 0
Kilmarnock, . . . . .	2	245 0 0	2	113 17 0	1	80 0 0	1	80 0 0
Kilsyth, . . . . .	2	176 10 10	1	60 0 0	1	80 0 0	1	80 0 0
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	5	573 17 8	2	122 11 4	4	256 6 6	1	110 0 0
Kirkintilloch, . . . . .	2	240 0 0	1	60 0 0	1	70 0 0	1	45 0 0
Kirkwall, . . . . .	1	230 0 0	1	70 0 0	1	75 15 8	1	75 15 8
Leith, . . . . .	5	327 0 0	1	75 15 8	1	9 10 0	3	79 15 0
Lanark, . . . . .	5	419 6 8	6	249 0 0	1	9 10 0	3	79 15 0
Linnithgow, . . . . .	1	179 6 10	1	282 9 11	1	35 0 0	1	2 10 0
Montrose, . . . . .	2	173 17 0	5	75 0 0	1	75 0 0	1	40 0 0
Musselburgh, . . . . .	5	608 19 2½	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0	1	60 0 0
Nairn, . . . . .	3	330 0 0	1	70 0 0	1	50 0 0	1	50 0 0
Oban, . . . . .	1	120 0 0	1	70 0 0	1	50 0 0	1	50 0 0
Paisley, . . . . .	13	1940 5 7	3	285 8 6	3	82 10 0	3	199 6 8
Perth, . . . . .	8	1454 14 5½	2	154 12 8	4	82 10 0	3	79 15 2
Peterhead, . . . . .	4	260 18 1	3	266 18 3	1	65 0 0	3	95 2 4
Port-Glasgow, . . . . .	4	668 17 0	1	65 0 0	1	65 0 0	6	272 7 0
Portobello, . . . . .	3	167 10 0	2	190 0 0	1	130 0 6	2	120 0 0
Renfrew, . . . . .	2	473 17 3	1	73 6 8	3	50 8 4	3	116 7 8
Rothsay, . . . . .	6	856 13 4	2	110 0 0	1	140 0 0	2	105 0 0
Rutherglen, . . . . .	2	480 13 4	2	108 0 0	2	80 19 2	1	7 0 0
St Andrews, . . . . .	3	192 19 2	2	108 0 0	2	140 0 0	2	105 0 0
Selkirk, . . . . .	3	475 0 0	1	115 0 0	2	140 0 0	2	100 0 0
Stirling, . . . . .	4	521 11 4	1	115 0 0	2	210 0 0	1	65 0 0
Stranraer, . . . . .	5	810 0 0	3	215 0 0	3	210 0 0	1	65 0 0
Wick, . . . . .	4	523 17 8	1	120 0 0	2	120 0 0	2	89 0 0
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>£36,561 1 6½</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>£8693 15 0½</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>£4925 16 2</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>£3721 1 4</b>



*Abstract of Secondary School Endowments.*

	Salaries of Teachers, Maintenance of Buildings, etc. 1	Bursaries, Scholarships, and Prizes.	Total.
Aberdeen Grammar School, . . . . .	£668 0 0	£318 2 5	£986 2 5
Annan Academy, . . . . .	119 0 0	0 0 0	119 0 0
Arbroath High School, . . . . .	175 0 0	0 0 0	175 0 0
Ayr Academy, . . . . .	230 0 0	0 0 0	230 0 0
Banff Grammar School, . . . . .	160 0 0	111 9 6	271 9 6
Bathgate Academy, . . . . .	516 13 0	0 0 0	516 13 0
Brechin Preceptory, . . . . .	50 0 0	2 15 0	52 15 0
Caerlaverock Academy, . . . . .	75 0 0	19 7 0	94 7 0
Closeburn School, . . . . .	620 0 0	0 0 0	620 0 0
Crieff Academy, . . . . .	820 0 0	0 0 0	820 0 0
Cupar, Madras Academy, . . . . .	486 17 8	0 0 0	486 17 8
Cupar-Fife, Baxter Institution, . . . . .	60 0 0	0 0 0	60 0 0
Dollar Institution, . . . . .	1872 0 0	128 0 0	2000 0 0
Dumbarton Burgh School, . . . . .	100 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0
Dumfries Academy, . . . . .	253 16 0	4 4 0	258 0 0
Dundee High School, . . . . .	465 0 0	279 14 3	744 14 3
Edinburgh High School, . . . . .	791 4 10	110 0 0	901 4 10
Elgin Academy, . . . . .	120 0 0	26 10 0	145 10 0
Fochabers Free School, . . . . .	700 0 0	0 0 0	700 0 0
Forfar Academy, . . . . .	90 0 0	0 0 0	90 0 0
Fraserburgh Academy, . . . . .	195 15 1	0 0 0	195 15 1
Glasgow High School, . . . . .	730 6 7	11 15 0	742 1 7
Glenalmond, Trinity College, . . . . .	{ Grounds and Buildings.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Greenock Academy, . . . . .	145 0 0	99 8 0	244 8 0
Haddington Burgh School, . . . . .	45 0 0	0 0 0	45 0 0
Hamilton Academy, . . . . .	11 2 4	0 0 0	11 2 4
Inverness Royal Academy, . . . . .	162 13 4	1028 9 11	1191 3 3
Irvine Royal Academy, . . . . .	115 0 0	0 0 0	115 0 0
Kirkcudbright Academy, . . . . .	195 0 0	26 0 0	221 0 0
Kirriemuir Academy, . . . . .	179 16 1	0 0 0	179 16 1
Lanark Burgh School, . . . . .	40 0 0	110 5 9	150 5 9
Leith High School, . . . . .	Buildings.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lerwick Institute, . . . . .	196 13 4	0 0 0	196 13 4
Linlithgow Burgh School, . . . . .	50 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0
Moffat Grammar School, . . . . .	45 17 8	0 0 0	45 17 8
Montrose Grammar School, . . . . .	150 0 0	123 0 0	278 0 0
Nairn Institution, . . . . .	136 2 6	0 0 0	136 2 6
Newton-Stewart Institute, . . . . .	320 0 0	0 0 0	320 0 0
Paisley Grammar School, . . . . .	125 0 0	0 0 0	125 0 0
Paisley Institution, . . . . .	494 14 1	0 0 0	494 14 1
Peebles Grammar School, . . . . .	100 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0
Perth Academy, . . . . .	200 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0
Peterhead Academy, . . . . .	65 19 1	0 0 0	65 19 1
Renfrew Grammar School, . . . . .	141 17 11	0 0 0	141 17 11
St Andrews, Madras College, . . . . .	1100 0 0	0 0 0	1100 0 0
Stirling High School, . . . . .	422 0 0	0 0 0	422 0 0
Tain Royal Academy, . . . . .	200 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0
Thurso Institution, . . . . .	68 0 0	0 0 0	68 0 0
	£14,143 9 6	£2,407 0 10	£16,550 10 4

<sup>1</sup> Under this head are included payments from the common good (Education Act, § 46).

In addition to the above, the following burgh schools may be classed as secondary: Old Aberdeen grammar school, Falkirk grammar school, Kilmarnock academy, Musselburgh grammar school. They are excluded from the above list because they have no endowments: Third Report on Endowed Schools, pp. 231, 232.