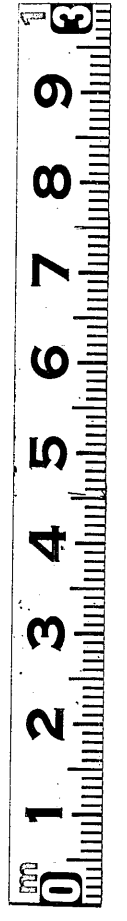


0333

91-21



A SHORT  
**ACCOUNT**  
 OF THE  
**Town's Hospital**  
 IN  
**GLASGOW;**

WITH THE  
 REGULATIONS, and ABSTRACTS  
 of the EXPENCES for the First Three  
 YEARS.

---

*Published by Order of the DIRECTORS of the Hospi-  
 tal, for the Satisfaction of those who contributed to  
 it, and for the Information of any in other Places,  
 who may have Intentions of the like Charitable Foun-  
 dations.*

---

PROV. XIX. 17. *He that hath Pity upon the Poor,  
 lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given,  
 will he pay him again.*

---

The Third EDITION.

---

EDINBURGH:  
 Printed by R. FLEMING M.DCC.XXXVIII.



A SHORT  
**ACCOUNT**  
 OF THE  
 Town's Hospital  
 IN  
**GLASGOW.**

**T**HE several *Corporations* or *Societies* in *Glasgow*, who have the Management of the Publick Charity Funds, after mature Deliberation, resolved to erect a large *Hospital*, for the more regular Maintenance and Employment of their *Poor*; being greatly encouraged to take this Method, by the excellent Effects of it in many other Places; where it has been found that *L. 200* wisely employed this Way, has afforded a better Maintenance to the *Poor*, than *L. 300*, or *L. 400*, distributed in Pensions to the same Numbers living either in separate Cottages, or in a wandering Condition.

### A Short Account of

THE several publick Advantages they had in View, will best appear by relating the happy Effects, which, by the Blessing of God, this charitable Undertaking has actually had in this City, and which we have Ground to hope will be much greater in a few Years.

THE Corporations or Societies are these four. 1. *The Magistrates and Town-Council*, who manage the Revenue of the City and its charitable Funds. 2. *The Merchants House*, who manage the Charity Funds of the Guild. 3. *The Trades-House*, who have a general Fund for the Poor of all Sorts of Artificers. 4. *The General Kirk-Session*, who dispose of the Charity collected in the several Churches, or any charitable Donations made to them.

IT was concerted, That these four Societies should contribute yearly, for supporting the said *Hospital*, the following *Quotas*, besides an usual Tax laid upon all the Citizens for maintaining the *Poor*, viz.

The Funds for the annual Charge.	The Town-Council,	Sterling, L. 140
	The Merchants-House,	L. 60
	The Trades-House,	L. 120
	The General-Session	L. 250
		----- L. 570
	The Tax aforesaid	L. 250
		----- Summa, L. 820

II. AFTER

### the Town's Hospital.

II. AFTER allotting these Funds for the yearly Charge of the intended *Hospital*; a voluntary Subscription, for defraying the Expence of the Building, was proposed to the Inhabitants; who shew'd such laudable Forwardness for encouraging this Design, that their Subscriptions amounted to above *Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling*, besides what is expected from some who did not at first subscribe.

The Subscriptions for the Building.

III. THE several Bodies concerned in this Publick Work, agreed that the Management of it should be in the Hands of *Forty eight* Directors, besides the Provost of the City; each of the Four Societies chusing *Twelve* Directors: That these Directors should chuse annually a Committee of Eight to meet once a Week, as the Regulations shew. And that these Directors should be chosen annually, and be vested with sufficient Powers to do every Thing needful for promoting the Design.

The Government of the House.

IV. To this *Hospital* all the poor Citizens are intitled, or such who before their Admission have resided three Years in the City, provided that some of the Managers of the said Societies certify sufficiently that they are indigent, and proper Objects of such Charity. But the Directors never refuse to receive any Persons whatsoever, even from the remotest Places, who have happen'd to fall under any great Distress by Sicknes, until they

The Persons intitled to it.

A Short Account of

they recover, so as to be able to return to the Places where they are known, and ought to be maintained; And a good many such Persons in most pityable Circumstances have received Relief in this House already.

The Situation.

V. THE Magistrates and Town-Council allotted a Piece of Ground for the House, and for a spacious Court about it, in the Old Green, near the River Clyde, a little below the Bridge; which Situation is very wholesome, pleasant, and commodious, on various Accounts, and particularly for good Air and Water.

The Attendance given by Physicians and Surgeons.

VI. THE Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons made a generous Resolution, of great Importance, for encouraging the intended Hospital; Agreeing to attend the sick People in the Hospital by Turns, each Physician for a Year, and each Surgeon for an Half-year during the first six Years after the opening of the House; giving their Advice, Attendance, and Medicines, gratis, all that Time: Which charitable Resolution they have executed, and continue still to execute with such Assiduity and Success, as gives great Relief and Comfort to the Poor.

The Number of the Poor in the House.

VII. THE House being open'd on the 15th Day of November 1733, a considerable Number of Poor, especially of the most destitute Sort, began to crowd into it; so that their Number amounted, on the First of February

the Town's Hospital.

February thereafter, to Ninety seven; on the First of May, to One Hundred and Seventeen; on the First of November, to One Hundred and Forty; In January 1735. to One Hundred and Fifty Eight; In July 1735. to One Hundred and Sixty Six; In January 1736. to One Hundred and Eighty Four; In July 1736. to Two Hundred and Seventeen; In October following, to Two Hundred and Eighteen. And now in February 1737. the Whole amount to Two Hundred and Forty Three: Of which there are Twenty one old Men, Sixty four old Women, Ninety two Boys, Sixty one Girls, the Master, Mistress, Chaplain, and Four hired Servants.

VIII. THO' this publick Work was begun but a few Years ago, yet the Success, which, by the Divine Blessing, it has had already, gives so promising a Prospect, that 'tis thought proper, in publishing the Rules of the House, with an Abstract of the Expences of these few Years, to give also some short Account of the good Effects of this Work, for satisfying those who contributed to it, that it is in an hopeful Way of answering the Ends proposed by it.

The good Effects of the House.

THESE happy Effects either relate to the Poor themselves, or to this City and Neighbourhood in general.

IX. As one chief Design of the House was, The more comfortable Maintenance of the Poor, so it is sufficiently known, that

r. As to the more comfortable Maintenance of the Poor.

*A Short Account of*

they are much better provided with whole-  
some Food, good Cloaths, clean Lodging,  
and all other needful Accomodations of  
Life, and that at a much less Charge, than  
they could have been otherways. The Sick  
being well attended, and getting the Diet  
which the Physicians judge most proper for  
them; the Old and Frail getting even a  
reasonable Choice of Diet; so far as is con-  
sistent with necessary Frugality: Due Regard  
being had both to what is most wholesome,  
and most agreeable to them: And the Poor  
in general being as really relieved from the  
Distresses of Poverty, as if they were Persons  
of Wealth; disengag'd from all Anxieties  
about their daily Bread, and the other vex-  
ing Cares of the World, while they enjoy  
so many of the lawful Comforts of it, and  
so many Advantages for minding their  
highest Concerns.

The Regulations subjoined shew how  
clean the *Poor* are kept; and what Care is  
taken about frequent washing of the several  
Rooms, and Apartments of the *House*, as  
well as about the regular and orderly Diet  
of the *Poor*. The good Effect of all these  
Things is, That People who used to wander  
about in Rags and Deformity, under the  
Hardships of Cold, Hunger and Nakedness,  
are now so much altered to the Advantage,  
and have so decent and cleanly an Appear-  
ance, that they seem, to those who knew  
them formerly, as if they were not the same  
Persons. The Number of such poor desti-  
tute

*the Town's Hospital.*

ture Creatures, who have successively re-  
ceived this comfortable Relief from their  
Miseries these three Years past, amounts to  
*Four Hundred and Fifty Five*: So many have  
been enrolled since the Erection of this  
*House*; besides several poor Strangers, who  
have been allowed to lodge here, till they  
recovered of their Diseases, or died.

X. AND whereas this *House* was intend-  
ed not only for the comfortable Subsistence  
of the *Poor*, but also for promoting Industry,  
Sobriety, Christian Knowledge, and true  
Piety among them: These good Ends are  
daily promoted by the joint Advantages of  
frequent Instruction, divine Worship twice  
a Day, and by the good Education of the  
poor Children, employed sometimes in read-  
ing, sometimes in Work, suited to their Age  
and Ability; by which Means, many of  
them have acquired such a Dexterity in use-  
ful Industry, and are contracting such an  
Habit of it, that their Work is become a  
Pleasure to them.

2. The pro-  
moting of  
Industry,  
Sobriety  
and Religi-  
on.

As to their Work at present, the Chil-  
dren are employed in teasing and spinning  
of Cotton, Flax, and Wool; the old Men in  
picking of Oakum, and Wool-combing; and  
the old Women, such of them as are not fit to  
be Nurses to the Children, or to the Sick, are  
employed in spinning of Linnen and Woolen  
Yarn. And as to such Children, as are near  
the Age, at which they may be fit to learn  
mechanick

The Poor's  
Work at  
present.

*A Short Account of*

mechanick Employments, Care is taken to hasten their Education, so as they may be timeously let out to Apprenticeships: By which Means the *House* will be eased of severals every Year, to make Room for others.

The Right Honourable the Trustees for Improvement of Manufactures and Fishery have given to this *House* *Twenty Pounds Sterling per Annum*, for two Schools, one for teaching to spin coarse tarred Wool, and the other for spinning of Flax, which will be of great Importance toward the charitable Designs of this *Hospital*.

The House  
a Nursery  
for good  
Servants.

XI. WHEREAS in this, as well as in other Places, the Citizens have been much abused by Servants addicted to stealing and pilfering whatever they could easily have access to; which has been owing, in a great Measure, to their want of good Education, and to the Practices of their younger Days, many of them having had no other way of Subsistence than by Begging or Stealing: There is good Ground to expect, that this *House* will, in some Measure, prevent such Mischiefs for the future; and that it will be a Nursery of honest, diligent, and faithful Servants.

'Tis also particularly appointed by the *Directors*, that the Diet of the young and healthy shall be no nicer or more expensive, than any good Artificer can ordinarily afford to his Apprentices, or any creditable House-keeper

*the Town's Hospital.*

keeper may afford to his Servants; that there may be no Ground of suspecting, that the Young educated in this *House*, will be more expensive or uneasy Apprentices or Servants than others. And they will have this Recommendation, that for some Years they have been inured to Sobriety and Diligence, and have not contracted any vicious Habits.

XII. As to Christian Knowledge, it is found, that the constant Catechizing twice every Week has a sensible good Effect, even on such old People as were grossly ignorant. And whereas many of the Children were formerly unacquainted with any Thing but the Idleness and Irregularities of a vagrant Life; there is Reason to hope that this *House* is, by the divine Blessing, the Means of rescuing many from such Enormities and Miseries of a dissolute Life, into which they formerly seem'd to be running apace: Notwithstanding of what Pensions might have been given formerly for teaching them to read in Charity Schools.

XIII. As there are several People in the *House*, whose former good Behaviour and Piety had justly endear'd them to the well-dispos'd People in the *Town*, and whose Example and Conversation, it is hoped, will be of extensive good Influence in this large *Hospital*; so there are Instances of a visible Reformation on some others, since they came under

A Short Account of

under this regular Inspection, whose former Conduct was less regular; and particularly of some, whose habitual Intemperance made the Directors at first demur about admitting them into the House; fearing they were irreclaimable, and that their Example might be infectious. Some of these being admitted, for a Time, on Trial, have happily disappointed these Fears, and instead of proving Nuisances to the House, have become very useful by their Industry and exemplary Sobriety, and by persevering in so good a Course.

As to some others, who are not as yet thoroughly reformed, it is of great Importance that they are, at least, restrained from their wonted Irregularities; and the many Endeavours used for that End, promise good Effects: It being a chief Part of the Work of the Weekly Committee, where some of the Magistrates are usually present, to inquire into Irregularities, to call before them, and to rebuke Delinquents, and where the milder Methods of repeated Admonition prove ineffectual, or where the Grossness of the Fault makes it necessary, the Magistrates are not wanting in inflicting due Punishment, and in removing the incorrigible out of this House, to a Correction-house; tho' it is but seldom that there is Occasion for going that Length. By all which Inspection and Discipline, the sober People in the House have all imaginable Security against Disturbances from bad Company; and that even beyond

the Town's Hospital.

beyond what they might have elsewhere; no Part of the Town being under so strict and so constant Inspection.

XIV. ALTHOUGH some of the old Pensioners upon the Charity-Funds of this City, through mistaken Notions of this House, did not at first embrace the Benefit of it; yet, when the Design and Management of the House were better known, the groundless Prejudices of many such were removed, and they gladly embraced the Advantage of it; And 'tis hoped that the View now given of the Management of the House, shews that these Peoples Prejudices against it were very ill founded. To make this still more evident, it is proper to observe, that as the Advantages of the House, with respect to all the Necessaries of Life, are abundantly obvious, so there is no just Ground to reckon the House a Confinement, seeing the Poor, besides their going to Church every Lord's Day, to which they are obliged by the Rules, have Liberty and Encouragement to attend the several Week-Days Sermons, and are allowed, after asking Leave, to go out from Time to Time to see Friends, and to walk abroad for their Health, and are indeed less confined than many Servants in good Families, or even many honest Heads of Families in several Employments. And as to Convenience for retired Devotion, seeing the Children, who are

The Prejudices of some Poor against the House, ill founded.

*A Short Account of*

are by much the greatest Number, are generally in the Hall at School, or in the Working-Rooms; and most Part of the other *Poor* are generally thro' the Day, either in the Working-Rooms, or in the Galleries; there are always empty Bed-Chambers, to which People may retire from Time to Time. Nor is there any Danger of being crowded, the Children being so easily disposed of, and the *House* being so large; especially since the Additions made to it in 1734 and 1736. By all which it appears, that besides the manifold Necessaries of Life, the *Poor* in this *Hospital* enjoy a desirable Measure of Liberty, good Company, Convenience for Retirement, Peace and Quiet, Freedom from all hurtful Toil and Care, with abundant Means of Instruction and Edification.

The General good Effects of this House. Begging restrained.

XV. THE General good Effects of this *House*, are these following.

As *Begging* is the most miserable, so it is the most pernicious way of Life in any Society. The really Indigent spend as much of their Time going about exposed to Cold and Rain in obtaining the Necessaries of Life from others, as might, if properly employ'd in Labour suited to their Abilities, go a good way toward their Maintenance. The most dissolute Wretches betake themselves to this way of Begging, and by Clamours and counterfeited Misery

rob

*the Town's Hospital*

rob the real *Poor* of what charitable Men design for them; while the real Objects of Charity cannot be distinguished, but are often neglected and harshly treated upon Suspicions of Fraud: And thus the worst and most slothful are encouraged in their useless and most pernicious Way of Life. And 'tis plain, that in a way of Joint-Lodging and Joint-Maintenance upon certain *Funds*, when all the Necessaries of Life are prudently bought in large Quantities in the cheapest Seasons, any given Number of real *Poor* can be comfortably maintained at one third less Charge at least, than is requisite to maintain the same Number, even in a miserable uncertain Manner, when dispersed in separate Cottages, or wandering without fixed Habitation. This will be evident to any one who considers, how much is saved in the House-Rent and Repairs of such Cottages; and how much more is saved of the high Prices of Goods retailled in small Quantities, in the several Seasons: And 'tis always in this Manner that the dispersed *Poor* must buy.

THIS miserable Way of Life by *Begging*, which puts the Charitable to such Expenses, is now almost intirely restrained in this *City*; and would be more so, if the *Citizens* were as careful to discountenance it, as the *Magistrates* are willing to execute the Laws against it; and it is highly reasonable that the *Citizens* should

discoun-



A Short Account of

discouragement it, now that none belonging to this Place can be under any Necessity to follow that Practice. Whereas in former Times, Multitudes of Poor, and particularly of poor Children, were continually going about, and crying at the Doors of the Inhabitants, it is but rarely that any Thing of that Kind is observ'd now; those who did so formerly, are either provided for in the Hospital, or maintain themselves by their Industry, or have remov'd from this Town, to the Places which ought to support them.

NOR is there any other practicable Method of distinguishing the real Objects of Charity from those dissolute, slothful Wretches who impose upon the Publick, and live upon the Labours of the Honest and Industrious. Where such an House is erected, where the real Objects of Charity can be wisely supplied, there is no Pretence for tolerating Beggars. And the Directors have appointed proper Methods of Inquiry into the real Condition of such as desire Admittance, and require Certificates from Persons of Credit, to whom the Condition of such Petitioners is known.

The Publick eased of Pensioners who can maintain themselves.

XVI. THIS Hospital has promoted Industry, not only among those who have embraced the Benefit of it, but also among Numbers of others who have refused that Benefit, and have discovered that they were able to maintain themselves by their Work; tho'

the Town's Hospital.

tho' they had formerly found Means by their Importunity, to impose on the Managers of publick Funds, who could hardly ever have made such Discoveries, by any other Scrutiny. When thus all Hopes of a Maintenance in Sloth are taken away, it must be of general Influence upon the lower Populace. And thus the House has answered the good End proposed by it, as to the Charity Funds, by easing the Publick of many such Pensioners, and new Petitioners for Pensions, as are not proper Objects of Charity, but want Money to gratify their Avarice, their Sloth, or Intemperance. This is of the greater Importance, because the Number of Pensioners on the Publick Funds, had swelled so high, of late Years, that it was not easy to spare so much out of these Funds, as was needful to support real Objects.

XVII. SEVERAL Things contribute to make the Profit of the Poors Work less considerable than one might expect from such Numbers. As they who come unto the House, are generally, either so young, or so very old, that little Work can be expected from them; so severals of those who are able to do any Thing, behove to be employed in taking Care of the Sick, or the Children, and other needful Services about the House: Besides, that it takes some Time before the Children can be taught to Work; and it is suitable to the chief Designs

Reasons why the Poors Work is not very considerable.

B of

*A Short Account of*

of the *House*, that the Education of the Children should not be neglected, for the Profit of their Work. But now, as more of them acquire a Dexterity in Spinning, and other Work; and at the same Time are come a greater Length in their Education, and that the Management of the *House* is become more easy and familiar, we find that the Work of the *House* turns to a better Account. And yet no great Matters can ever be expected from the Work done in the *House*, since so much of the Labour of the Young and Old must be employed upon the *House* itself, where there are but four hired Servants, in a Family now increased to 243 Persons, the far greater Part of whom are unfit for any Work, partly by the greatest Infirmities of old Age, and partly by being so very young.

Argu-  
ments for  
Benefacti-  
ons to this  
*House*.

XVIII. As it was taken Notice of in a Paper formerly published, relating to this Design, That if once it were set on Foot, it would probably be encouraged by Donations and Benefactions; so there have not been wanting some Encouragements of that Kind, even these few Years past. But now that this Work is established on so good a Footing, and in so promising a Way, as to give great Satisfaction to those who first contributed; it is hoped that the many distinguishing Advantages, and the extensive

*the Town's Hospital.*

extensive Usefulness of it will be seriously considered by those whom divine Providence has put in such Circumstances, as enable and oblige them to bestow Money for charitable Uses. It has been frequently regrated that People of charitable Inclinations have been often ill advised as to the particular Purposes for which they have design'd their Benefactions. But what can have a better Title to such Destinations, than a Work of so extensive Usefulness, concerning which People have so good Assurance, that their Charity shall run no Risque of becoming a Prey to Sloth, Idleness, or Avarice; but shall be conducive, by God's Blessing, to the suppressing of these, and many other Evils; and to the promoting of Industry, Sobriety, Knowledge, and true Religion, as well as the more comfortable Subsistence of the Widow and Fatherless, and others of the most destitue Poor; and that not only of a small Number, or for a short Space of Time, but of a great Number now, and in future Ages. The Charity given this way, is given to a lasting Fund, for promoting many inestimable Blessings to the Publick, and to Multitudes of helpless Objects, both as to Soul and Body. And all this under such regular Government and Inspection, as affords the best Precautions that Prudence can suggest against all Abuses. The whole Management continually lyes open to the View of all the Inhabitants of this

*A Short Account of*

Place; several large Societies being jointly engaged in it; and many Persons of Integrity and Prudence, are much concerned in Conscience, Credit and Interest, to study the utmost Fidelity and Exactness in it.

A larger Fund necessary.

XIX. WHOEVER considers the Numbers now admitted into this *House*, and the small Gains which can be made by their Labour, will see that the annual Fund cannot be sufficient for their Maintenance: Though the Management is so exact and frugal, that the Charge of each Person at a Medium does not amount to Two-pence Half-penny per Day, or *L. 3--16--0 Sterling per Ann.* counting Food, Cloathing, Fire, Candles, Washing, and even the Wear of the Bed-cloaths, Repairs of the *House*, and Salaries to Masters: The Diet alone does not wholly amount to three Half-pence per Day. The annual Fund of *L. 820 Sterling* could only maintain at the said low Rate 216 Persons, whereas the Number now admitted is 243. This Surplus of 27 Persons cannot be supported by the small Profits of the Labour; so that either the Fund must be enlarged, or no more can be admitted. The Numbers soliciting to be admitted will in all Probability increase: So that there is no Ground of Suspicion, that any Donation will be superfluous, or beyond what the Necessity of the *Poor* will require. There is still abundant

*the Town's Hospital.*

abundant Room for such Good Works, when any Charitable Persons are inclined to them.

'Tis hoped that such Charitable Persons in this Place, who formerly used to give in casual Charities, what would have amounted to a considerable Sum in the Year, now that they are freed from that Charge, will think it their Duty to contribute further, as the Case of the *Poor* may require, to this incomparably more effectual Method of relieving them.

XX. IT deserves particular Consideration, that the Benefit of this *House* not being restricted, like many other *Hospitals*, to any certain Number, or any particular sort of *Poor*; but being designed to extend to all Sorts of *Poor* belonging to this Place; the Plan of the Building is calculated accordingly, for admitting of large Additions; so that if the Plan were compleated, the *House* might accommodate about 600 Persons. And the Directors have it under Consideration, especially if the *House* be encouraged with Benefactions, to build a more Convenient *Infirmary*; and also proper Apartments for People who have lost the Use of their Reason, which is a Thing very much wanted; there being nothing as yet of that kind in *North Britain*. And such Apartments might be useful, not only for People under that Calamity, who belong to this Place, but also for such People from other Places, on reasonable Terms.

Of Additions designed to be made to the *House*, especially in Case of Benefactions.

*A Short Account of*

'Tis manifest that *Infirmaries* must be placed in such large Cities, where there may be had the Assistance of several Physicians and Chirurgeons. An *Infirmary* for several neighbouring Shires could only be placed in *Glasgow*; And 'tis hoped that some Gentlemen in the Neighbouring Shires will shew their Liberality in contributing to this Design; And the Diseased from these Shires may be received into the *Infirmary*, provided the Shire contributes to their Maintenance while they are under Cure.

AND Orphans too, or other Children, may be received into the *House* for a Virtuous Education, even tho' their Friends are not Indigent, but like this manner of Education, provided that such Friends engage to give a reasonable annual Payment for their Maintenance, or give such a Sum at once as will answer the Expence for any certain Number of Years.

THE Directors have also in View Entertainment for Infants, to prevent Child-murder, by hanging out a Cradle and a Bell, in a convenient Place, where they may be lodged till the Bell warn their being taken up, and other Charitable and generous Designs, to which the *House*, if duly encouraged, might be made Subserving, to the Satisfaction of Intelligent and well disposed Persons.

XXI. IT

*the Town's Hospital.*

XXI. IT is one Design of publishing this Account with the following Regulations, together with an Abstract of the Management for these few Years past, that they who have contributed to this Work, or any others, upon a View of the present Management, may offer to the *Directors*, or their *Committee*, such Proposals, or Advices, as they judge useful for promoting the Design of the *House*, either by rendering it more beneficial for the *Poor*, or by rendering the *Poor* more beneficial to the *Publick*; The *Weekly Committee* will, with great Pleasure, hearken to every Proposal of that Kind.

AND 'tis hoped that the good Success of this Design in *GLASGOW* will encourage other Cities, and all the Shires in *Scotland*, to follow the Example, and extend these important Advantages to all Parts of this Country.



REGU



REGULATIONS  
 FOR THE  
 MANAGEMENT  
 OF THE  
 TOWN'S Hospital  
 AT  
 GLASGOW.

RULES relating to the DIRECTORS.

I. **T**HAT all the *Directors* meet Quarterly at the *Hospital*, on the third *Thursdays* of the Months of *February*, *May*, *August*, and *November*, at Three a Clock Afternoon; in order to examine the Accounts, and to inspect the Management of the preceding Quarter: And, besides these stated Meetings, intermediate Meetings are to be called, when Need requires, by the *Provost* or eldest *Magistrate*, and each *Director* who is absent, is to pay *One Shilling* for the Use of the *Poor* of the *Hospital*.

II. THAT

II. THAT a Committee of *Directors* be annually chosen, at the Quarterly Meeting in *November*, consisting of Eight, Two out of each of the *Four Societies*, who, with those that visit the *House* the preceding Week, will be *Thirteen*, and *Three* of these shall be a *Quorum*; to meet in the *Hospital* every *Tuesday*, at Three a Clock in the Afternoon, for inspecting the Management of the *House*, and the Behaviour of all Persons in the *Hospital*: This Committee shall admit such *Poor* as they find have a Right by Law, and are duly recommended; and shall record their Proceedings, that they may from Time to Time be laid before the stated *General Meetings* of the *Directors*. Each *Director*, who attends this Committee, is to have a Voice in it.

III. THAT the *House* shall be visited by a *Director* every Day, except *Sunday* and *Tuesday*, and the *Overseer* of the *House* shall every Morning advertise each *Director* when it comes to his Turn. The *visiting Directors* shall write down in a Book, appointed for the Purpose, what they find needful to remark: And who-soever neglects to visit the *House* in his Turn, shall pay a *Shilling*; and *Six Pence* more, if he does not attend the next Weekly Committee for the Use of the *Poor*.

IV. THE Ministers are to *Catechize* the *Poor* in the *House*, and to inspect their *Morals*, by Turns, through the Year.

V. THE Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, having given Orders to their Officers and Constables to take up, by Order of the *Directors*, such *Vagrants* as they find begging at Doors or on the Streets, the  
*Directors*

Directors are to be careful in causing seize such Vagrants where ever they can be found.



RULES relating to the OVERSEERS, viz. the Master and Mistress of the House.

I. THAT they admit no Poor into the House, but such as are enrolled by the Weekly Committee, except in Cases of extraordinary Necessity; And the Committee shall admit none but upon Recommendation in Writing, from some of the Magistrates, Ministers, Dean of Guild, or Deacon Conveener. The Form of Recommendation is as follows; "To the Weekly Committee of Directors of the Town's Hospital: Receive into the House, if duly qualified, A. B. aged born and has lived in this Town Years, and has been supplied out of the Poores Money of Society." (After this their Trade or former Way of living must be specified, and the Recommender must sign it.)

II. THE Directors enact, That the Master, Mistress, Chaplain, and Servants in the Hospital be annually chosen at the Quarterly Meeting in August; and that notwithstanding of their being chosen and agreed with for a Year, yet in case of any irregular Behaviour, or Incapacity, or any other Cause, the Directors reserve to themselves a Power to dismiss them when they think fit; and upon these Terms they are to be chosen and agreed with and not otherwise.

III. THE

III. THE Master is to keep a Register of the Names, Ages, and Designations of all who are admitted into the House; and of the Time of their Death, or when any of them go out of the House.

IV. He shall also keep a Journal and a Leger, containing an Account of all the Victuals, Cloaths, and Goods that are bought to be manufactured, with an Account how such Goods are disposed of; in such Manner, that the whole Expence of the House, and the Profit of the Poor's Work may be seen at one View: Which Books are to be open to any of the Directors or Contributors, when they please to inspect them.

V. HE is to order the Windows to be opened for airing of the House as oft as is needful, and to take care that all the Fires be extinguished against Nine a Clock at Night, excepting such Fires as are necessary for the Sick.

VI. THE Mistress is to appoint proper Persons for washing the Linens; and shall order the whole House to be washed every Saturday Morning, and the Stairs and Entries to be wash'd again every Wednesday Morning; the Rooms to be swept once a Day, and the Beds to be made and swept below. She is likewise to order the Diet of the whole House every Day.

VII. THE Mistress shall each Day write down the Number of the Family; and keep a particular Account of the Quantities of each Sort of Provisions used each Day, and lay the same before the Committee Weekly.

VIII. THAT

VIII. THAT the *Master* and *Mistress* shall buy the *Provisions, Cloaths, and Materials* for *Work*: They shall order proper *Work* for particular *Persons*, and dispose of what is manufactured to the best Advantage; and in general, they are to assist one another in every *Thing* that can contribute to the Interest of the *House*.

IX. WHEN the *Committee* thinks any of the *Boys* sufficiently educated, the *Master* of the *Hospital* is to enter into *Indentures* for them in the Name of the *Directors*, engaging for their *Service* during Seven Years to any *Farmer*, or *Tradesman* who inclines to take them, and engages to supply them with *Food* and *Cloathing*, and to teach them the *Art* or *Trade*: And in like *Manner* to indent for the *Girls* for Three Years, when they go to common *Service*; and for Five Years, when they are to be taught a *Trade*; The *Hospital* sending them out well *cloathed*; and being ready to receive them again in *Case* of *Sickness*, till they recover, if the *Master* desires it.

X. BESIDE the *Master* and *Mistress*, one of the *Directors* is appointed *General Overseer*, and constant *Member* of the *Committee*; who inspects into the *Conduct* of all *Persons* in the *House*, and is to report his *Observations* from *Time* to *Time* to the *Committee*: And is also to take *Care*, that the several *Societies* duly pay their *Quota's* for the *Maintenance* of the *House*.

RULES

RULES relating to the School-master.

I. HE is to perform *Divine Worship* in the *Hall* at Twelve a *Clock* every *Day*, and Seven a *Clock* every *Night*; and is to officiate to the whole *House* in asking a *Blessing* and returning *Thanks* at *Meals*.

II. HE is to teach all the *Children* to read, and to teach the *Boys* *Writing*, together with the five common *Rules* of *Arithmetick*, and is to spend six *Hours* in the *Day* in *Teaching*, from the *First* of *February* to the *End* of *October*, and Four *Hours* from the *First* of *November* to the *End* of *January*.

III. HE is to catechize both *Young* and *Old* Two *Hours* every *Tuesday* *Afternoon*, and also on *Sunday* *Afternoon* from *Five* to *Six*, and is to perform *divine Worship* on *Sunday* immediately after the *Catechizing* is over.

IV. HE is to walk immediately behind the *Children* of the *House* as they go to *Church*, and return from it; and is to sit in the *Church* within *View* of the *Children*.

V. HE is to assist the *Overseers* in what they find needful to employ him in for the *Interest* of the *House*, after his *Hours* of *Teaching* are over: And neither he nor any of the *Overseers* are to go out of the *House* without giving *Notice* where they are to be found.

RULES

RULES relating to the Nurses.

I. THERE shall be proper Nurses appointed to attend the Sick, who shall be obliged to keep the Rooms, and every Thing about the Sick clean: When there has been any malignant Distemper, or when the sick Person dies, the Bed-cloaths and the whole Room where the sick Person lay shall be washed, before any other shall ly in it: The Nurse shall be accountable to the Mistress of the House for the Cloaths, and every Thing else belonging to the Deceased.

II. THERE shall be Women appointed to attend the Children, who are to have them washed, combed and dressed every Morning: All these Nurses are to be subject to the Mistress, and receive Directions from her.



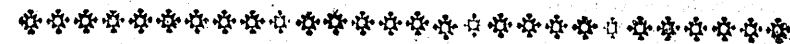
RULES relating to the Cook.

I. THE Cook is to make ready the whole Victuals of the House, to bake the Bread, and brew the Ale; and may call for the Assistance of any of the Poor in the House.

II. HE shall teach the Children the Way of preparing the Victuals, baking of Bread, and brewing of Ale, to fit them for Service; and for that End is to have

have four of them by Turns every Day in the Kitchen.

III. HE shall be obliged to have the Dishes washed Thrice a Day, and the Kitchen washed three Times every Week.



RULES relating to the Poor.

I. THAT all Persons on their Admission be examined by the Surgeon and Nurse whether they have any infectious Distemper, and shall be washed assoon as they are taken in, if it may be without Prejudice to their Health; such as are found to be nasty, or to have any infectious Distemper, shall be put into particular Rooms, and not be removed until they are perfectly clean.

II. THAT new Cloathing be given to all the Poor on their Admission, and the old Cloaths clean'd and mended for the Use of the Owners. The Cloaths of the Children shall be all of one Colour, viz. Blue mounted with Red.

III. ALL who go out of the House without Leave, or who bring in strong Liquors into the House, or who are found Drunk, or who shall swear, curse, or disturb the House with Clamour, or who shall not go Twice every Lord's Day to Church, (when able) or who shall ask Money from those that come to see the House, shall for the first Fault lose their next Meal, for the second be denied Victuals for



Regulations of the

for a whole Day, and locked up in a Room; for the third Fault punish'd as the Magistrates shall think fit.

IV. WHOEVER are found stealing any Goods belonging to the House, or to any other Person, Care shall be taken, that they shall be punished as the Law directs.

V. THAT all who shall be employed in any Labour, shall constantly repair to such Rooms in the House as are appointed for that Purpose, where they shall work orderly at such Business, and so many Hours as the Overseers shall appoint to each of them, according to their Age and Ability: whosoever shall neglect or refuse to do this, shall be punished as the Magistrates think fit.

VI. THAT all Persons in Health, both Young and Old shall be out of their Bed at the ringing of the Morning-Bell, which shall be rung in the Months of January and February at Seven a Clock, in March at Six, from the First of April to the End of August at Five, in September at Six, in October at Seven, in November and December at Eight; and that all go to Bed, from the First of March to the End of September at Ten a Clock at Night; and from the First of October to the End of February at Nine. And the Doors shall be locked at Ten a Clock every Night.

Each Person shall change his Lincens once every Week.

In accommodating the Poor, Regard is to be had to the different Stations of Life they have formerly been in, which is to be at the Discretion of the Weekly Committee.

The

Town's Hospital

The Diet for all Persons above Fifteen Years of Age.

	BREAKFAST,	DINNER,	SUPPER,
SUNDAY,	Oat-meal Pot-tage and Ale.	Bread and Ale.	Broth with Flesh and Bread.
MONDAY,	Ditto.	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Butter, or Cheefe.	Oat-meal Pottage and Ale.
TUESDAY,	Ditto.	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Herring.	Ditto.
WEDNESDAY,	Ditto.	Broth made with Flesh, and Bread.	Ditto.
THURSDAY,	Ditto.	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Cheefe.	Ditto.
FRIDAY,	Ditto.	Broth made with Flesh, and Bread.	Ditto.
SATURDAY,	Ditto.	Broth made without Flesh, Bread with Herring or Butter.	Ditto.

The

34 *The Diet for all Persons under Fifteen Years of Age.*

	BREAKFAST,	DINNER,	SUPPER,
SUNDAY,	Peafe Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	Bread & Butter.	Broth with Bread and Cheefe or Butter.
MONDAY,	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	Bread and Broth without Flesh.	Oat-Meal Pottage with Ale or Milk.
TUESDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
WEDNESDAY,	Peafe-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
THURSDAY,	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
FRIDAY,	Peafe-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
SATURDAY,	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>

*Regulations of the*

*Town's Hospital.* 35

BUTTER-MILK, commonly called Sowre-Milk, is to be given in Summer instead of Sweet-Milk or Ale. And in the Season, fresh Herrings, Greens, Potatoes, and other Roots are to be given, at the Discretion of the *Mistress*.

THE Diet of the Sick is to be as the *Physician* who attends the *Hospital* shall think proper.

AN  
**ABSTRACT**  
OF THE  
Expences of the HOSPITAL.

From NOVEMBER. 1733. to NOVEMBER. 1734.

PROVISIONS.

	L.	sh.	d.
OAT Meal, 203 Bolls, 14 Pecks,	107	00	03
Peafe Meal, 11 Bolls, 6 Pecks,	3	17	10
Fresh Beef 2845 lib. and an Half,	21	04	10
Salt Beef, 49 Stone, 14 lib.	5	12	06½
Mutton, Veal, &c.	1	19	03
			Fifh,

Provisions.

	L. sh. d.
Fish,	4 19 06
Fresh Butter, 75 lib. and an Half,	1 05 06
Salt Butter, 17 Stone	4 00 03
Cheese, 21 Stone, 11 Lib. and an Half	3 01 07½
Barley, 24 Ct.	8 06 08
Groats, 147 Pecks	9 14 00
Pease, 102 Pecks,	3 07 08
Potatoes, 3 Pecks	0 01 06
Herbs and Roots, &c.	5 01 06½
Eggs, 434 Doz.	3 04 03
Salt, 143 Pecks, and an Half	3 15 00
Ale, 1198 Gallons	49 18 07½
Sweet Milk, 985 Pints	7 04 11
Sowre Milk, 6019 Pints	13 09 05½
Aquavitæ, 25 Pints, and an Half	1 11 08
-----	
	258 16 11½
Sherry, Sugar, &c. for the Sick	2 09 01
Maintenance of disorderly Persons sent to the House of Correction	} 1 13 00
Charge on Provisions, as Cartage, Por- terage, baking of Bread, &c.	} 6 19 03½
-----	
	L. 269 18 03½

On Calculation it is found that the Expence of Diet for each Person in the Day, is One Penny and Seven Twelfths of a Penny Sterling, or Nineteen Pennies Scots.

Cloathing.

Cloathing.

	L. sh. d.
LINNENS of sundry Kinds	24 03 06½
Woolens of sundry Kinds	61 04 11½
Furniture for Cloathing and Taylors	} 24 04 03
Accounts	}
Shoes	08 16 04
-----	
	118 09 09½

Household-Charges.

COALS, 336 Carts	L. 21 14 03
Candles, 12 Stone	03 05 04½
Soap and Stearch, &c.	08 03 04½
Overfeers and School-Masters Sallaries	31 13 04
Servants Wages	05 11 10
Petty Charges	14 14 01½
-----	
	L. 85 02 03½
Expence of Provisions	L. 269 18 03½
Cloathing	118 09 06½
Household-Charges	85 02 03½
-----	
Total of the Expence	L. 473 09 08½

There was gain'd this Year by Spinning of Cotton, Wool and Lint, and picking of Oakum. } L. 11 17 02

AN  
**ABSTRACT**  
OF THE  
**Expences of the Hospital.**

From NOVEMB. 1. 1734, to NOVEMB. 1. 1735.

*Provisions of Sundries, viz.*

	L.	sh.	d.
<b>O</b> AT Meal, 306 Bolls, 7 Pecks,	176	14	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Peafe Meal, 7 Bolls, 8 Pecks,	2	10	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Fresh Beef, 3687 lib.	29	16	11
Salt Beef, 1872 lib.	13	03	0
Mutton, Veal, &c.	3	00	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Fish, viz. Fresh and Salt Herrings	9	15	0
Herbs and Roots, 379 Stone, 12 lib.	6	10	10
Butter, 35 Stone	8	08	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Cheese, 50 Stone, and 3 lib.	6	13	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Eggs, 673 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Dozen	5	2	2
Barley, 3624 lib.	12	15	0
Groats, 225 Pecks	16	14	0
Peafe, 80 Pecks	2	09	4
Ale 1359 Gallons, 7 Pints	52	09	9
Sweet Milk, 758 Pints	5	10	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sowre Milk, 6967 Pints	15	15	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Spirits, 27 Pints	1	13	3
Petty Provisions, viz. 159 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Pecks of Salt			
Sherry, Sugar, for the Sick, and Maintenance of Persons sent to the Correction-House	20	13	8
	L. 389	15	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
			<i>Cloathing.</i>

**Cloathing: - 39**

	L.	sh.	d.
Brought from preceeding Page	389	15	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Linens of sundry Kinds	20	4	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Woollens of sundry Kinds	12	18	10
Furniture for Cloathing and Taylors			
Wages	37	05	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Shoes	10	15	1

*Household Charges.*

<b>C</b> OALS 518 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Carts	32	16	7
Candles 20 Stone, 2 lib.	5	3	6
Soap and Stearch, &c.	8	12	3
Overseers and School-Masters Salaries	29	13	4
Servants Wages	4	4	8
Petty Household Charges, Cartage,			
Porterage, baking of Bread, &c.	27	12	1

*Total of the Expence* L. 610 9 6 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

**N. B.** Gained this Year by spinning of Cotton, Wool, Flax, and picking of Oakum, L. 31 16 10 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and saved by Work of Women in making and mending Cloaths, L. 14 3 8.

The Numbers during this Year, from January 1. 1735, to January 1. 1736, increased from 158, to 184 Persons.

*An Abstract of the Expence of the Hospital, from Nov. 1. 1735, to Nov. 1. 1736, viz.*

*Provisions of Sundries.*

<b>O</b> AT Meal, 382 Bolls, 2 Pecks	204	02	2
Fresh Beef, 475 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> lib.	39	02	3
Salt Beef, 2312 lib.	16	12	8
Fish, viz. Salt and Fresh Herrings, &c.	7	00	0
Mutton and Veal, &c.	4	18	5
Herbs and Roots, 550 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Stone	9	10	11
Butter, 43 Stone, 5 lib.	8	10	2
	391	18	7

40

## Provisions.

Brought from the last Page	391	18	7
Cheese, 45 Stone, 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> lib.	6	15	6
Eggs, 1006 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Dozen	7	19	7
Barley, 4874 lib.	18	10	6
Groats, 275 Pecks	20	18	7
Ale, 2503 Gallons, 5 Pints, Scots	65	16	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sweet Milk, 992 Pints, Ditto	7	4	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sowre Milk, 7157 Pints, Ditto	15	17	8
Spirits, 42 Pints, Ditto	2	11	10
Petty Provisions, 252 Pecks of Salt, 19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Pecks of Potatoes, Sherry, &c.	25	00	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	L.	462	14 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

## CLOATHING.

L Inens of sundry Kinds	23	13	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Woolens, Ditto	41	8	2
Furniture for Cloathing	17	8	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Shoes, &c.	16	17	11

## HOUSHOLD-CHARGES.

COALS, 363 Caris	22	7	5
Candles, 27 Stone	6	14	4
Soap and Starch, &c.	10	01	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Overseers and School-Masters Salaries	26	13	4
Servants Wages	5	3	2
Petty Household Charges	39	13	6

Total of the Expence L. 672 16 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

N. B. There was gained this Year  
by spinning of Cotton, Flax, Wool, } L. 39 5 1  
and by picking of Oakum }

Saved by the Work of the House in  
making and mending the Cloaths of } 22 3 4  
People in the House }

The Numbers increased from Jan. 1. 1736, to  
Jan. 1. 1737, from 184 to 231 Persons.

FINIS.