

SHERBORNE SCHOOL BEFORE, UNDER, AND AFTER EDWARD VI.

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Sherborne, Dorset, is a place of great interest to the historian and the antiquary, not only for its castle with memories of the great Bishop Roger its builder, and the greater Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom James I "mun have it for Carr"; for its abbey, tracing its origin back to the dim days of the Saxon Aldhelm; for its almshouse, with a magnificent charter of Henry VI, and an existence certainly before that, and probably long before that; but, above all, for its school. This, as a still flourishing institution, is more interesting than all the rest, since it may not improbably claim to be older than all the rest, and may certainly claim to have been the chief cause of the preservation of that which is most ancient in Sherborne.

Nowhere else in England, probably, is the connection of the present with the past more marked, certainly nowhere more pleasingly marked, than in the buildings of Sherborne School. The way in which the ancient buildings of the dead abbey have been made to minister to the needs of the living school, transformed without being deformed, reflects the greatest credit on the authorities and architects of the school. The ancient buildings absorbed in the modern ones stand out clearly as ancient, while the new buildings, thanks in great part to the character of the native building-stone of the district, are erected in a style which, while it does not ape the ancient in impossible imitation, clearly shows that they are new and not old, yet harmonises admirably with the old.

When we compare the quadrangle which has been made at Sherborne, having the abbey church for its southern side, with the havoc that has been wrought at Canterbury—a school the history of which goes back a century beyond what we can even infer for that of Sherborne—with the ancient almonry buildings given to the school by Cardinal Pole, swept away to be replaced by modern structures

entirely out of harmony with their surroundings, our gratitude to the Governors of Sherborne School is not diminished. While the Norman staircase leading up to the sham Norman Steward's hall at Canterbury is more picturesque than any one thing at Sherborne, its survival amid the surrounding destruction only emphasises the superiority of the lay body over the ecclesiastical one, in its love and care for the ancient and historic buildings.

The immediate reason for bringing the history of Sherborne School before the Institute is of a more historical nature than the architectural considerations above mentioned.

Sherborne School, though not, as I shall show, the earliest of the so-called Edward VI foundations, is one of the earliest. Its charter, which is printed for the first time *in extenso*, was the model for many others to follow. Its accounts, the first eight of which are also now printed, are, I believe, the earliest accounts of any school, other than those of Winchester and Eton Colleges, now extant, beginning as they do with the sixth year of Edward VI, and containing the items of the re-building of the first school after the re-foundation.

But the most interesting document which I am able to present is one, which puts beyond doubt the fact of the existence of Sherborne School before the endowment by Edward VI, besides providing the name of the then schoolmaster, and which, while it does not wholly clear up the status and constitution of the school in its prior existence, yet shows conclusively that it was not kept, as has been commonly asserted, by the monks of the abbey.

The Old Sherborne School not Monastic.

I must here break a lance with Mr. W. B. Wildman, one of the house masters of Sherborne School, whose admirable *Short History of Sherborne* (F. Bennett, Sherborne, 1896) is a model of what such a history should be. To him this paper is due; to his agency I am indebted for the photographs which adorn it; for the school account rolls, printed below, a summary of which he has given in his *History*; for the almshouse account rolls; and for help of every kind. And so, "after salutations," I prop-

ceed to show the sincerity of my gratitude and the warmth of my thanks to him by an assault on his account of the pre-Edwardian education of Sherborne.

In his *History*, at p. 36, he says: "For 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ centuries the Monastery and School of Sherborne had existed, doing their work more or less successfully for the education of men and boys in this part of England, till, on the 18th of March, 1539, Abbot John Barnstaple, with 16 monks, surrendered the Abbey, with all that belonged to it, into the hands of King Henry VIII." A little lower he says: "Thus was withdrawn from what was, on the face of it, a corporation engaged in education and religious work, a property with an annual rental of £820 11s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., without taking into account the Priory of Kidwelly."

I venture to think that these remarks show a misconception of the part played by the monasteries—at all events, in their latter years. I will not go into the question of their religious utility, beyond remarking that it is quite obvious, from Mr. Wildman's history of the abbey, that for the general body of the parishioners of Sherborne its use was *nil*. The parishioners had no part or lot in the abbey church which now belongs to them, but had to build and maintain at their own cost their parish church in a relatively humble building at the end of, and outside, the church of the lordly abbey.

Monks did not even, like the friars, endeavour to do good or harm, as we may regard it, by going about among the people preaching and teaching, granting pardons and indulgences, and exhibiting relics. They stayed, or ought to have stayed, in their cloister praying and praising, and cultivating their own souls. From all accounts they cultivated their skins a good deal more; and if they left their cloisters it was either legitimately on business connected with their property, or illegitimately for pleasure—never for the religious benefit of the people.

As for their share in education, that was entirely confined to their own members. They kept, or were supposed to keep, a grammar school for their own novices, to which they were expressly forbidden to admit outsiders. They mostly failed to do even that, as may be seen in numbers of Episcopal Visitations scattered through the centuries. In Dr. Jessopp's *Visitations of the Diocese of*

Norwich, 1492-1532, published by the Camden Society in 1888, where these Visitations are collected together for a single diocese, next to the complaints of *liaisons* with women mostly of the baser sort, one of the commonest complaints—so common that it is almost universal—is that no schoolmaster is kept. In 1514 this was the case at Norwich Cathedral Priory itself, as in 1511 it was at Canterbury Cathedral Priory. In 1494 the same was the case at Butley and Walsingham Priors, at St. Bennet's Holme and Wymondham Abbeys. At Bromehill Priory "the schoolroom called 'School house chamber'" was in such disrepair that it threatened to tumble down. I have not had the opportunity of ascertaining whether any Visitations of Sherborne Abbey are preserved, or whether there "religion was well kept," and education too.

Unfortunately, there are very few records of Sherborne Abbey extant. There are two or three MSS. at the British Museum, but they relate entirely to property, and shed no light on internal organisation or external relations. The MS. (Otho, A. XVIII.) from which Leland took the charters referring to the adoption of the Benedictine rule at Sherborne in 998 *expulsis clericis* (marked by Kemble as spurious), is only a charred fragment. There is said to be a Chartulary or Register in the Fenwick Library, formerly belonging to Sir T. Phillipps, at Cheltenham, but it is practically inaccessible.

The general outline of the history of the abbey seems, however, fairly well ascertained. It had not been a monastery for 800 years, or anything like it, when destroyed. Originally, and for nearly 300 years after its first appearance in history, Sherborne Minster was not an abbey or a monastery of any kind, but a cathedral church of secular clerks. We learn from Bede's *Ecclesiastical History* (V. 18) that in 705, on the death of Hædde, Bishop of the West Saxons at the Oxfordshire Dorchester, "the province of the bishopric was divided into two parishes." The principal one, with See at Winchester, the capital of Wessex and afterwards of England, was given to Daniel, whom Bede describes as still living when he wrote, and who was his authority for Wessex history. "The other to Aldhelm, who for four years most strenuously ruled it."

Bede gives a description of Aldhelm's writings, written when he was Abbot of Malmesbury, where he succeeded the founder, a Scotch (*i.e.* Irish) man called by Bede Maidulf, who was reputed a great scholar. Aldhelm himself had been a pupil of Archbishop Theodore and Hadrian at Canterbury, and a scholar also of Maidulf. He combined the culture of the two great schools of learning then in Europe—that of Rome and that of Ireland; though it appears by a letter to a friend named Eahfrid (Plummer's *Bede*, II, 196) that even then he thought it *infra dig.* for the English to resort to Ireland for instruction. It is not suggested that Aldhelm founded, or that there was, at the time when the bishopric was erected there, a monastery at Sherborne. Indeed Faricius, Aldhelm's monkish biographer in the reign of Henry I, who professed to have older lives (Latin and English) before him, says that "as Bishop, hindered by worldly business, as is the case with all of them, he was not so virtuous as he was before." This presumably means that, having something better to do, he did not fast, write books in praise of virginity (as if that barren and futile vice were the highest virtue), and otherwise practise asceticism as he had done before. But we may be quite certain that he established a college of clerks at Sherborne such as there was at Winchester, and afterwards in Crediton, Exeter, Salisbury, and other cathedrals, taken out of the diocese of Sherborne; and if a college of clerks, then a grammar school. That there were no monks originally may be inferred not only from the silence of Bede, but also from the fact that it is on record that by a charter of King Ethelred in 998 the then Bishop Wulfsey was empowered to replace the secular canons by monks, as had already been done by Ethelwold at Winchester a generation before, under stress of the monastic *furor* which is connected with the name of Dunstan. At Sherborne, after this revolution, as at Winchester, Canterbury, and the other monasticised cathedrals, the Bishop, of course, stood in the place of Abbot to the monks; the monks stood in the place of Chapter to the Bishop. The school would have remained, as we find it at Canterbury in historical times, the school not of the monks, but of the Bishop.

Whether it did so remain or not is at present a matter of inference merely, from analogy with what went on elsewhere, and from three or four isolated and late records.

The first of these records owes its existence to the almshouse already mentioned. In the year 1437 the good people of Sherborne procured a licence in mortmain by Letters Patent from the Crown, and also from the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, together with a set of elaborate and magnificently illuminated statutes, for the regulation of the almshouse (*domus elemosinaria*) of the two Saints John, the Baptist and the Evangelist. Accounts of this almshouse are extant from the year 1426, before the foundation. As schools are often found in connection with almshouses or hospitals for the poor, it occurred to me that an examination of them¹ might show a payment to the schoolmaster or the scholars. It did not; but it did produce, quite incidentally, positive proof of the existence of a schoolmaster in Sherborne, who was not a monk but a secular clerk, who lived not in the abbey but outside. To defray the costs of the charters for the new foundation of the almshouse, and to provide funds for the rebuilding or enlargement of the house itself, a public subscription was set on foot in Sherborne and the neighbourhood. In Sherborne itself this subscription must have partaken of the nature of what nowadays, in the case of a provision of an elementary school "to keep out a School Board," is called a voluntary rate; for the collection was apparently from street to street and house to house, and few could have escaped contributing their quota. Fortunately two rolls, or at least one and a-half, are extant for this year—one said to be from Michaelmas, 16 Henry VI, to St. John the Baptist's day, 24th June, 17 Henry VI, for three-quarters of a year; the other simply for the 16th year of Henry VI. The second gives the expenses as well as the receipts; the first gives the receipts only, the other part of the roll having apparently been torn off and lost. It may be that one was the draft and the other the completed account. Each of them gives the subscription list; but

¹ I am indebted to the Prior and Brethren of the Almshouse and to Messrs. Bartlett and Sons for being allowed to examine the Almshouse Accounts from 1425 to 1547.

while the latter gives the subscription under street headings, the former gives them without any order, except apparently that of receipts.

The total sum raised was £80 4s. 9½d., or some £1,600 of our money, of which £33 was under the heading of "Foreign Receipts," or receipts from outsiders, J. Fauntleroy, who is named as one of the founders in the charter and statutes, giving no less than £20. In the town the biggest contribution, as might be expected, is from "Chepstrett" or Market Street, 34 persons contributing altogether £14 11s. 6d. Of the other streets 26 people in Long Street (Longstrete) contribute £4 0s. 8d.; 29 in Newland, £8 2s.; and 15, "round and towards the churchyard," contribute £3 12s. 8d. Cheap Street heads the list not only in numbers, but in riches. In Cheap Street the largest amount, £5, is received from John Baret, also named in the Foundation documents, while the "Rector de la Grene," the Incumbent of a chantry chapel up a hill above Cheap Street contributed £1. How he managed to contribute so much is a mystery, since in the Chantry certificate, a copy of which is printed here, it appears that the sole endowment of his free chapel of St. Thomas à Becket on the Green was 62s. a year. Perhaps the offerings of the faithful at the fane of Thomas the Martyr made up a good income. Other amounts given go down as low as 6d. Among the larger givers contributing a sum of 3s. 4d. is the "Schoolmaster" (*Magister Scholarum*). The plural form is almost invariably used for a single school from the twelfth century or earlier to the middle of the fifteenth century, and often later. This entry then shows us the grammar schoolmaster living in Cheap Street. I say "the" schoolmaster advisedly, as no more than a single schoolmaster of one kind, grammar or song, was allowed to "practise" in a single ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and I interpolate grammar with equal advisedness because the mention of a schoolmaster, without more, and with no context pointing to a different meaning, means a grammar schoolmaster. This is practically put beyond doubt by the subscription list as given in the other roll. In that, the names are given in no particular order, except that J. Fauntleroy and J. Baret head it with their £20 and £5

apiece, while Jane Cardemaker gives 16*d.*, and Robert the Apothecary ("Potycary"), 20*d.* Then, a little lower down, appears "3*s.* 4*d.* received of Thomas Copeland, Schoolmaster of Shirbourne aforesaid." Shirbourne is the method of spelling almost always adopted in these almshouse, and later in the school, accounts. Just as the vicar of Sherborne would still mean the vicar of the old sole parish church of Sherborne, so the "School Master of Sherborne" means the licensed, authorised, established master or head-master, of the sole public grammar school of Sherborne.

The next record is not in parchment, but in wood. It is to be found in the abbey church in a carving on the misericord of one of the ten surviving stalls of the abbey church, erected, it is supposed, during the abbacy of William Bradford, who reigned from 1436 to 1459. This carving shows a schoolmaster, a *plagosus Orbilius*, in the act of exercising what the straiter sect, especially the monks, regarded as the chief function and prerogative of a teacher. The victim, with his hose turned well down, is stretched across the operator's knee, one hand still clutching his book, showing that he is being chastised not for misconduct, but for some mistake or so-called stupidity, and the master, with uplifted arm, is about to bring a mighty birch down on the sacred spot prepared for it. It is not quite clear whether that spot is the one usually connected with birching, or the small of the back consecrated to the Winchester "bibling." One is pleased to think that whichever it is in such a posture the weapon can get but a limited sweep, and that its ends cannot curl round with the peculiarly stinging unfairness of more modern methods. Two other boys, one on each side, peruse their books with affected studiousness, looking out of the corners of their eyes the while with a not ill-pleased grin at the misfortune of their schoolfellow. Thanks to Mr. Wilman I am able to show the reader a faithful picture of this carving. It will be seen that the master is not a monk, with his cowl, but a secular, with a round cap or birettus on his head. Whether he is Mr. Thomas Copeland or a successor does not appear. Certainly he is not a follower of the rule of St. Benedict or St. Austin.

The last record is one that has been long in print,

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MISERICORD, SHERBORNE MINSTER.

though not before noticed in this connection. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, printed by the Public Record Commission in 1810, there are given for Sherborne Abbey the gross income, and fixed outgoings intended to be allowed as deductions from gross income to arrive at the net income to be taxed. The total income was over £800 a year, of which £7 16s. 2d. a year is attributed to "the office of the Almoner." From this is paid "In alms yearly distributed from the outgoings of the foresaid lands and tenements in Sherborne, for the maintenance (*exhibitione*) of 3 scholars in the Grammar School at Sherborne, of the foundation of Alfric Thornecombe, £5 2s. 8d."

It was on the faith of this entry that in my book *English Schools at the Reformation* (Constable & Co., 1896) I made the statement "The great Public School of Sherborne clearly existed before 1550, but it was not maintained by the monastery," which produced a challenge from Mr. Wildman and this paper.

If the monastery had maintained the school for the benefit of the public, and housed and boarded, as is commonly supposed, the scholars, a very much larger sum would have been spent in maintenance, and the pay of the master or masters would have been mentioned. At Dover Priory, for instance (*Val. Eccl.* I, 54), we find, out of a total income of £232 odd, the following educational payment: "Resolucion of yerely Fees of Scole Masters. First to the Scolemaster of the Grammer Scole 53s. 4d. To the Scolemaster of Song Scole 53s. 4d. Total £5 6s. 8d." It is certain that these schoolmasters were not monks or in the monastery, as their stipends were allowed as deductions from the amount on which the Tenth was to be paid as outgoings, whereas internal payments were not so allowed. At St. Mary's Abbey, York, there were 50 poor boys maintained at the monastery's expense in a house called the Clee; but it is expressly stated that they attended not the monastic school, the school of the novices—which would have been quite illegal—but the Cathedral Grammar School, the School of the City of York, now commonly called St. Peter's School. These boys cost the very considerable sum of £61 6s. 8d. a year.

The extracts from the Sherborne Hospital accounts

show that the statement made as to the præ-Reformation Sherborne School was fully justified. It is now certain that the master was not a monk, and did not live in the monastery.

The schoolhouse itself, however, was probably within the abbey precincts. On a plan given in Mr. Wildman's *Short History* it is shown as a separate building, standing close to the north-east side of the church, parallel to, but extending further east than, the Lady Chapel, a 13th century building, and the later chapel of Our Lady of Bow, or, the Arch, *i.e.* of the East Gate, a 15th century or early 16th century building, both of them eastern excrescences. This location is undoubtedly correct. For though neither the "School house" standing at the dissolution, nor the school house built almost immediately after the new foundation, the accounts of which are printed here, remain, a schoolhouse of the date of 1670 still stands on the site, though now no longer a schoolroom, but the hall or dining-room of the school or head master's house. Of this building Mr. Wildman says (p. 40) that "it stands on the very site; it represents the very building which King Alfred, which St. Stephen Harding knew as Sherborne School." Now, that there was a Public Grammar School at Sherborne, kept by the Bishop and his Chapter of Secular Canons in Alfred's time, I make no more doubt than Mr. Wildman, though whether it stood on the same site as this building there is, of course, no evidence whatever. But if this school was on the site of that which Stephen Harding, the founder of the Cistercian Order, knew (in the sense of being a scholar of) in the 12th century, then it was not the Public Grammar School in which Thomas Copeland taught in the 15th century, and in which the three abbey Exhibitioners learnt in the 16th century. For, according to William of Malmesbury, on whose authority (though a romancer of the first water, not to be trusted for a moment on any point in which there might be a question whether a famous institution was originally a monastery, or a famous man a monk), Mr. Wildman builds, Stephen Harding was "as a boy, a monk at Sherborne, afterwards as a youth teased by the itch of the world, hating that cloth, went first to the land of the Scots, then to France, and there, while pursuing liberal

studies, felt the spur of the love of God," and after a visit to Rome "returned to Burgundy, and there, in a great new monastery, cut his hair and easily reacquired the elements of the Rule."

Now, if Harding was brought up as a monk, he certainly was not educated in the Public Grammar School, but in the private Novices' School, usually held in a corner of the cloister, which, panelled off from the rest, might well be called "School-house chamber" or even "School house" in the sense in which the chapter house, which was no more than a separate apartment of the cloister, was called a "house"; but was almost certainly not a separate building far apart from the monastic quarters, and close to the gate leading to the outer world. If this building was the novices' school, then it might have been the building in which Stephen Harding learnt to hate the monkish cloth. But, if so, the continuity of the buildings of the grammar school is broken, as this could not then have been the Public Grammar School. If, however, as is more probable from its position, this building was not the novices' school, but the school in which Thomas Copeland, his predecessors and successors, ruled, then it was not the school in which Stephen Harding, the novice, was taught. It is, however, quite probable that William of Malmesbury misrepresented the facts. It is difficult to understand how Harding could have thrown off the monkish garb, however much he may have hated it, if he was brought up as an oblate in the monastery. It would be much more probable that he was merely educated as a cleric, not a monk, in the Public Grammar School, one of those *stabula clericorum*, or stables for clerks, as the envious monk calls them.

*The School from the Surrender of the Abbey to
Edward VI's Charter.*

When the monastery was surrendered to the Crown on 18th March, 1539, by Abbot John Barnstaple, or Barscabull, as he is spelt in the print of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and sixteen monks, the surrender apparently included the schoolhouse which stood within the precinct. Mr. Wildman assumes that the school itself

ceased. But this is by no means certain, and the probabilities are against it. The schoolmaster being a secular person outside the abbey, and not depending on a stipend from the abbey, was probably dependent for his living on tuition fees; and even if he was deprived of the schoolhouse would assuredly have made shift with a chamber in the almshouse, the parish church of All Hallows, or some other edifice. It is not certain that he was deprived of the schoolhouse. Within nine months of the surrender, on 4th January, 1540, the Court of the Augmentations of the Revenues of the Crown granted to Sir John Horsey, knight, who was, as the *Valor* of 1535 informs us, already steward of the monastery, a lease for 21 years of the site and buildings of the monastery, and the lands, called "le Great Courte, le Abbotts gardyne, Covent gardyne, le West gardyne, Pygges Barton, Rykes barton and Priours yard." Other lands, "the Quarre Close," and so forth, amounting in all to 155½ acres "being commonly called the Demesne lands," were also included in the lease; the rent for the whole being £5 4s. 8d. On the 21st March following, this lease was followed up by a sale for £1,242 3s. 9d., to the same person, of the reversion on the lease. (Pat., 31 Henry VIII, ii. 32.) As the sale comprised also the house of Wyke, let at £16 0s. 6d. a year, and some lands at Bradford belonging to Cannington Priory, we are not able to arrive at the precise number of years' purchase given; but it was clearly a full price. This grant comprised not only the lands included in the lease, but also "the whole church, bell tower, and church yard (cemetery) of the same." Sir John Horsey, of Clifton Maybank, was a near neighbour and friend of the good people of Sherborne. The first school account for 1553-4 now printed shows that the Governors of the School were not only in full possession of the schoolhouse at the not very onerous rent of 4d. a year (which, assuming the multiple of twenty times for the value of money then as against its value now, was only 6s. 8d.), but that they had already made arrangements for a building lease for 99 years, and for pulling it down and rebuilding it, which they did in that very year. It is therefore on the cards that either the Governors (who were the same people as the feoffees

of the almshouse) had in fact been in possession of the school all the time, or that the master himself had been allowed to use it. It must not, therefore, be assumed that the school ceased in 1539, or that it was materially affected by the dissolution of the monastery.

The circumstances rather point the other way. The next official documents that would possibly afford us information on the point, the certificates under the Chantries Acts, are unfortunately very imperfectly preserved for Dorsetshire. Of the certificates or surveys made under the Chantries Act of Henry VIII, there is none extant for Dorset. Under the Chantries Act of Edward VI, which provided for Commissions to certify the value of the Chantries, to pension off the incumbents, and to continue such as were thought fit to be continued as chapels-of-ease, endowments for grammar schoolmasters, preachers, and the poor, there is a certificate for Dorset. Unfortunately, it is a mere summary, and gives almost no details. It is probably not the original certificate, but an abstract of it prepared by the officials of the Court of Augmentations, which had been erected to deal with the confiscated property of the monasteries, and later of the chantries. It is bound up, as if it were the same document, with another of quite a different kind, namely the return, prepared by the officials from the certificate, of the pensions which ought to be paid to the holders of suppressed chantries, and the schools which ought to be continued or provided for. This latter document includes the almshouse at Sherborne, which was not within the Act at all, being purely a lay foundation for the relief of the poor; but had perhaps been included in the certificate under Henry VIII Chantries Act, which had included such almshouses under the name of hospitals. It sets it out as "the Hospital or Lepers house of S. John the Evangelist in Sherborne," and gives its net value, appropriated to the poor, at £20 11s. 10d. Opposite to this entry, written in the margin in two different hands, is, first, "Memorandum for a school to be in Sherborne," and then "*Continuatur quousque.*" It is not clear whether the latter words apply to the school or the almshouse, but probably the latter. Later on in the document, under the heading of Wym-

borne, is included the Chantry of Lady Margaret, Henry VII's mother, founded in the College of Wimborne to maintain a grammar schoolmaster. The certificate states that the school is in abeyance and in the King's hands through the death of the master, but "the town of Wimborne is a great market town and a thoroughfare, and hath many children therein, and there is no grammar school kept within 12 miles." "Therefore it is very requisite that the said school may remain still for the bringing up of young children in learning, freely, without any thing paying, as it was in times past." The same marginal notes then appear as at Sherborne: "Memorandum for a School to be had in Wimborne." "It is continued until further order." While there is added another: "Memorandum for the appointment of the Schoolmaster, Symon Smith, recommended by Mr. Cheke, appointed to be schoolmaster there *quousque*."

Finally, at the foot of the roll is added: "The officers think most convenient to appoint a School and an Hospital at Sherborne, and the like at Wimborne, being the places most meet for the purpose." This certificate is signed by Walter Mildmay and Robert Kelwaye or Keylway or Caylway, who was himself a Dorset man.

The result was, that a warrant dated 20th July, 1548, recited that a free grammar school had been kept in Wimborne, that the schoolmaster had £10 2s. 11d. a year, and directed that the school should continue, and "the schoolmaster there shall have for his wages yearly £10 2s. 11d." This was merely an *interim* order. In Wimborne, as in Sherborne, the inhabitants bestirred themselves for something better. At Sherborne their efforts were not crowned with success for some two years. On 29th March, 4 Edward VI, *i.e.* 1550, an order was made by Richard Sakevyle (Sackville) for the preparation of a "Bill" for the conveyance of lands to a corporation of twenty of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Sherborne as "governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said school," as the King's Majesty by the advice of his Privy Council is pleased and contented that a "Free Grammar School shall be erected and established in Sherborne."

This order I have already printed in *English Schools at*

the Reformation. Above it, on the same roll, is a schedule in Latin of the particular lands intended to be given. I only printed the summary of this; but as the governors are in possession of a contemporary copy of this schedule in English, it is now printed in full below.

Edward VI's Charter of Re-foundation.

The actual Letters Patent prepared in accordance with this order were sealed two months afterwards, on the 13th May. These are here printed below from the original Patent, with seal attached, still in the possession of the governors. Since they were in print I find that they had already been printed from the copy on the Patent Roll (4 Edward VI, i.), in Hutchin's *History of Dorset*, IV, 291, but abbreviated, and with many errors.

Mr. Wildman (*Short History*, p. 50) attributes the re-foundation of the school to the Protector Somerset, and claims this as the first of the Edward VI foundations. "In 1548 John Capon, Bishop of Sarum, was induced by the Protector Somerset to demise to him the Castle of Sherborne. The closing of the school being keenly felt by the people of Sherborne and the whole neighbourhood, a petition was presented to Somerset, probably while he was at the Castle, begging him to move the King to re-found this school. Somerset evidently was persuaded that there was a real want here, and the result was that on 13th May, 1550, King Edward VI re-founded the school, the first of a series of schools which were meant to carry on the work hitherto done by the monastic schools, but violently arrested some few years before." But we have already seen that the pre-existing school—without which, as Mr. Wildman rightly observes, "there was little reason why Sherborne should have been specially selected for Edward VI's first foundation"—was not, in the sense hitherto given to it, a monastic school at all. Further, there is no evidence whatever that the re-foundation was due to Somerset. On the contrary, the facts point the other way. The charter begins by reciting "the humble petition as well of the inhabitants of the town as of very many other of our subjects of the whole neighbouring country,"—not to Somerset, but "to us"—and proceeds to

grant it in the usual formula, "by our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion," adding the special clause "also by the advice of our Council." Nothing is therefore said as to Somerset. Nor indeed would Somerset have had any hand in it, for he was sent to the Tower early in January, 1550. The order for the grant was not made till 29th March following, and the Patent not passed till 13th May after that. While Somerset was in power it was the custom—and it was one of the marks of arrogance and ambition that caused his downfall—to attribute the action of the King specially to the advice "of his most dear uncle." This is clearly shown in the Commission for Continuance of Schools and Preachers, etc., printed in my oft-quoted book, which is said to be "by the advice of our most dearest and entirely beloved uncle and counsellor, Edward, Duke of Somerset, . . . and of other of our counsellors," so that it is the "dear uncle" first and the rest nowhere. After his fall the constitutional method of reference to our Council was again resorted to.

Anyhow, Sherborne was by no means the first of the re-foundations. In the first place, a good many—and some of the most important, *e.g.* Warwick Grammar School, and those of all the schools of the Cathedrals of the New Foundation—had taken place under Henry VIII. In the second place, divers such foundations had taken place under Edward VI himself. The credit of the refounding of Crediton (a college surrendered to Henry) and its school and church, regranted on 2nd April, 1 Edward VI, must be attributed to his father, under whom the arrangements had been made. The same may perhaps be said of Great Grimsby, Norwich, and Tamworth. But Stafford, Maidstone, (Saffron) Walden, Wisbech, and Newport are some only of the schools that were refounded by Letters Patent in the 2nd and 3rd years of Edward VI, and were certainly not due to his father. They are of course before the Sherborne Charter, which is only of the 4th year of his reign.

The Sherborne Charter begins with some very fine illuminated letters, which, as they are identical with those in the Patent of Morpeth School, now hanging up in the museum at the Record Office, may probably be taken to be a common form, kept in stock by the King's

stationers of the day. It consists of five parts: first, the creation, erection, or foundation of a grammar school in "Shirborne"; second, the nomination and incorporation of a body of governors; third, a grant of the lands assigned for the endowment of the school (this is the longest part); fourth, a grant to the governors of the appointment of the master and usher, and the power, with the advice of the Bishop of Bristol, of making statutes for the school as regards their salary and conduct, and also for the school and its property; fifth, a licence in mortmain to acquire other lands to the value of another £20 a year, making £40 a year in all.

The first part is rather curious, legally and historically. It purports to grant and ordain that there shall be one grammar school in the town of "Shirborne," which shall be called the "Free Grammar School of King Edward VI for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar, to endure for ever"; and then goes on with *verba de præsenti*, to "erect, create, ordain, and found that school of one Master or Pedagogue, and one Sub-pedagogue or under-teacher." The true and idiomatic translation is "Usher," now unfortunately regarded as rather a term of reproach, and perhaps somewhat even then, as the word "Hostiarius," used at Winchester College in 1400, had already, in the statutes of St. Paul's, 1512, given place to the term of sub- or sur-master.

The grant that there should be one grammar school in Sherborne was necessary, as no grammar school could be held in any place without the authority of the Ordinary, *i.e.* the direct ecclesiastical judge of first instance of that place, who was seemingly, after the establishment of the bishopric of Bristol by Henry VIII, not the Bishop of Salisbury, erst of Sherborne, to whom as lord of the manor the town mostly belonged, but the Dean of Salisbury. A strict monopoly was as a rule maintained in favour of the licensed grammar school of the place by the Ordinary. As late as 1620 this monopoly was invoked on behalf of the school of Winchester College against an usher or second master who had left his office, married a Winchester widow, and set up a school in St. John's Hospital in the town.

The Charter of the Crown as "Supreme Head," the supreme ecclesiastical authority, over-rode the Ordinary,

and was necessary, or at least useful, to prevent the Ordinary from stopping or interfering with the free grammar school on behalf of any private *protège* he might set up. The school was to be for the education of youths, as well as boys; boyhood ending and youth beginning at fourteen years of age.

The words purporting to found a grammar school, consisting of master and usher, were rather unnecessary. They are probably a survival of the old ideas under which the school was itself created a corporation, and as a rule the master or master and usher were the "incorporators," to use a very vile and misleading legal term for the members of the corporation. Schools being of ecclesiastical origin and cognizance, it was natural to imitate the status of the ecclesiastical vicar, and set up a schoolmaster as a corporation sole; especially as before the dissolution of chantries many of them, as chantry priests, were so already. The Chantries Act of Edward VI distinctly contemplates the erection of schools with the schoolmaster as a corporation sole; section 2 of the Act, empowering the Commissioners in places where a grammar school had been kept under the name of a chantry or guild, to assign "lands . . . to remain and continue *in succession to a Schoolmaster for ever*, for and towards the keeping of a Grammar School, in such manner as they shall appoint." The vicars who were continued under that section have always been treated as corporations sole, like other vicars. The schoolmasters, continued in identically the same terms, have not been so treated, or have not so treated themselves, though undoubtedly they were intended to be so. At Pocklington, in Yorkshire, where the people, wise in their generation, procured a Private Act of Parliament to continue their grammar school, the schoolmaster and usher were formally incorporated and the school lands vested in them. It cannot be said that the experiment of an endowed schoolmaster being his own governing body worked very well. The later history of Pocklington School was one continued struggle against the insolvency produced by leases at an under-value made by successive masters.¹

¹ See a paper by me on "The Foundation and Refoundation of Pocklington Grammar School" in *Transactions*

of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, 1897, p. 63 seq.

The other and more common expedient was to make the grant of the property to the corporation of the town, enabling them to set up and manage the school.

Sherborne town was not sufficiently developed municipally to possess a Town Council; nor had even, like Wisbech, Stratford-on-Avon, and other places, a Guild powerful enough to obtain its own re-creation and conversion into a Town Council. Consequently, at Sherborne the expedient was adopted of creating a corporation of School Governors elected *ad hoc*, and existing simply and solely for the purpose of holding the school property, appointing the masters, and generally administering the school.

In this respect, and this respect only, I believe Sherborne may claim priority. It was not by many hundred years the first Free Grammar School. It was not by a long way the first of Edward VI's Free Grammar School foundations, or re-foundations. But its charter is the first which set up a purely lay corporation, with no other duties, religious or municipal, for the single purpose of maintaining a school. The governors of Sherborne School were, we may say, the first School Board—the first body whose first, last, and only duties were educational.

Mr. Wildman, indeed, informs us that the first School Governors were, in fact, the same persons as the master and brethren or governing body of the Almshouse. But the governing body of the Almshouse was not made the governing body of the School, or the School would have run the risk—which experience has shown is no slight one—of having its interests postponed, and perhaps its property applied to and for the benefit of the almshouse. It is so pleasant to be charitable when the charity does not come out of one's own pocket, when it commands patronage, power, and votes, and when its application saves the poor rate! The Governors were the same persons but acting in a quite different capacity; with distinct trusts, and, above all, an entirely separate purse. The School was once robbed by the Governors, as Mr. Wildman has shown, for the benefit of the church. But though there was, especially in early days, a free interchange of good offices between the School and the Almshouse, neither has, so far as is known, ever been robbed for the benefit

of the other; and consequently they have both thriven, and live in harmony to this day.

“To the effect,” says the charter, “that our intention may take better effect, and that the lands so assigned for the maintenance of the said School may be better managed, we will and ordain that there shall for the future be within the town and parish of Shirborne aforesaid, 20 men of the more discreet and better inhabitants, probiores [a word with a history, the *preux d'hommes* of French law], who shall be called the Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. in Shirborne in the county of Dorset.” They are incorporated accordingly, and made capable of perpetual succession, with power to hold lands and power to perpetuate their succession by co-optation; the surviving governors appointing a new governor when any governor died or went to reside out of the parish.

After the grant of the lands to them (with which we shall deal presently) the charter then proceeds with the usual clauses as to corporations, granting them the right to have a common seal; and to plead and be impleaded by their corporate name. Then follows the power, which was by no means common form even for a corporation of governors for purely school purposes, of appointing the master and usher, determining their salaries, and of making statutes from time to time as to the governance of the masters and the school. But, as usual, this statute-making power was to be exercised “with the advice” of the Bishop of the Diocese. He was in this case, the county having been taken out of Salisbury and transferred to the new see created by Henry VIII, the “Bishop of Bristol for the time being.”

Edward VI.'s Corporation of Governors of the school has been out-lived by the Almshouse Corporation of Henry VI.

The scheme under the Edward Schools Acts (one of the earliest made by the Endowed Schools Commissioners), approved by the Queen in Council 16th May, 1871, dissolved the corporation of governors and vested the lands (the holding of which was the main object of incorporation) in a new corporation the creature of Statute—

the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. The governors are no longer purely co-optative, electing their own successors, but consist of persons of high official rank—the Lord Lieutenant of Dorset, the Bishop of Salisbury, or their nominees; four representatives of the M.P.'s in Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Wilts; the Vicar of Sherborne, a representative of the masters in the school; and the other half, of the total number of sixteen, co-opted as before.

The School Endowment.

Mr. Wildman's *Short History* has already disposed of the entirely unfounded assertion that the lands with which the school on its refoundation was endowed were abbey lands, or even "lapsed chantries of the abbey." This was one of those wild guesses of which the local history of the past was full; which in this case the mere perusal of the charter should have instantly dispelled.

The "Particular for the School" now printed sets out the chantry lands in great detail. That there may be no mistake about their origin I have also printed the particulars of the various chantries given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, the Chantry Certificate, and the Pension Certificate founded on it. These certificates do not, however, give the origin of the chantries, except in one case; but this information has been supplied from the county histories.

Mr. Wildman expresses a doubt whether the chantries "had been dissolved in 1545 or 1547, for it is not clear whether those chantries came under 37 Henry VIII, c. 4, or 1 Edward VI, c. 4." The chantries, in fact, came under both Acts, and there ought to be certificates of them under both Acts. But the Chantries Act of Henry VIII did not vest them in the Crown. It only enabled the King to have a survey made, and to enter into possession of them by a commission issued out of Chancery if he felt disposed. Commissions for the survey were issued 14th February, 1546; but the survey could not have been completed for some months. The certificates of the survey exist for many counties, but not for Dorset. The further commissions to enter into possession are

known to have been issued in the case only of four colleges, three chantries, and one hospital (that of St. Bartholomew the Great), none of which were in Dorset.

The Act was for Henry's life only, and expired with Henry in January, 1547. No chantries were dissolved in 1547. The Chantries Act, 1 Edward VI, c. 14 (not 4), was passed in Edward's first Parliament, which assembled in November, 1547. The exact date of it does not appear; but, as it vested the colleges and chantries in the Crown from Easter, 1548, only, it was probably not passed till January or February, 1548. As all the chantries, the lands of which were granted to Sherborne School, appear in the certificate prepared under Edward's Act, it is quite certain that they had not fallen under Henry's Act, but remained till Easter, 1548.

These chantries were five in number. The first is called simply "the Chantry of Martock" in Somerset. The foundation is not stated in the certificate; but according to Collinson's *History and Antiquities of Somerset* (Bath, 1791), III, 8, it was founded by John Say in the parish church of Martock, to pray for his soul, under licence from Edward II (Pat. 18 Edward II, m. 2). The chantry-house was, in 1791, still standing. The house alone was in Somerset; the endowment was in Bradforde Brande and Barnardesley in Dorset. The clear value is stated, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, at £6 4s. 4d.; in the *Chantry Certificate* at £6 3s. 8d.; and in the *Particular* at £7 7s. The chantry priest is called John Stute in the printed *Valor*, but Skute in the *Certificate* 1548. The lands, 651a. 3r. 33p., now produce £465 a year net.

Next (I follow the order of the *Particular*) was the Chantry of St. Katharine, in the parish church of Gillingham, Dorset, worth £4 15s. 8d. clear according to the *Valor*; £5 9s. 7d. according to *Chantry Certificate*; £6 13s. 4d. (which should be £6 13s. 8d.) according to the *Particular*. This chantry was founded about 1330, as, 4 Edward III, there was an Inquisition, *ad quod damnum*, as to a proposed gift by John de Sandhull of a messuage and 58 acres of land and pasture for six oxen and one heifer to a chaplain to celebrate in the church of St. Mary of Gillingham for ever; and 22 Richard II a like Inquisition as to a gift of a messuage and 85 acres of land

to the chantry of St. Katharine (Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, Nichols and Sons, 1870, III, 642). The lands in Gillingham, consisting of 16a. 1r. 21p., are let for £50 a year. This looks as if there had been a sale. There were originally lands at Silton, Milton, and Combermeade, but these do not now appear in the School accounts.

John Barowe was chantry priest in 1535, Geoffrey Gyll in 1548. He was pensioned off with £5 a year. The grant to the school, as is the case with all such grants, was free of the pensions, which were paid by the Crown.

Third comes Gibbons' Chantry at Lychett Matravers, or Maltravers, in Dorset. Hutchins' *History* tells nothing of this beyond what is stated in the Chantry Certificates; and it is not mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. Its value is stated, in both the *Chantry Certificate* and the *Particular*, at only £2 a year, so that it is not surprising to learn from the *Pension Certificate* that John Carter, the incumbent, was non-resident, "but parson of Shirrington in Wiltshire as in the *Certificate* [not now extant] it appeareth." Nevertheless, he received the whole £2 a year pension. The lands were said to be in Lychett Matravers and Sturminster Marshall. The present possessions are a farmhouse and lands at Lychett Maltravers, 87a. 2r., let for £111 a year, and producing net £80 13s. 10d. Assuming that no lands have been sold, this shows that the growth in value is not twelve to twenty times, as commonly taken for this period, but forty times.

The Free Chapel of Thornton, in the parish of Marnhull, Dorset, supplies the fourth item of the endowment. Its value in 1535 was £6 6s. 8d.; in 1548 it is put at 53s.; in the *Pension Certificate* at 54s., and, deducting the tenth payable to the Crown, 49s. 9½d. This also was not a "living wage," and we find in the *Valor* that John Clement—the rector he is called—also held the chantry in Marnhulle Church worth £6 6s. 8d. He was pensioned off with 49s. 9d., the Crown making ½d. on the transaction. The lands are, however, stated in the *Particular* to be worth £2 14s. a year. The Free Chapel was only a chapel-of-ease in Marnhull parish. Hutchins has rather a confused story about it (III, 318). He says: "The church of Thornton was dedicated to St. Martin, 1464, but was

converted into a stable, being desecrated, probably about the time of the Reformation, when the parish was united to Marnhull; and was pulled down at the beginning of this century. Here was anciently a chantry, and indeed the church is sometimes styled so in the Salisbury Registers. In 1534, when it was styled in the Chantry Roll a Free Chapel, value 59s., John Clements was rector or incumbent of it, and, 1553, had a pension of £2 19s. 9d. But in another record of the same year he is said to be incumbent of Trinity Chapel in Marnhull, and the pension to be £6. Perhaps he was rector here and Chantry Priest of that chantry in Marnhull, or both." It is strange that Hutchins, or his editors, did not look at the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The lands stated at 23½a. in 1548 are now reckoned at 21a. 1r. 13p., of which 17a. 2r. 18p. bear the suggestive name of "the King's Living." They are, therefore, no doubt the same lands, and are let for £70 19s. 9d., which is also not far short of forty times the value of 1548. In 1625 they were let at the "improved rent" of £40.

Last come 30 acres of land in the parish of Symonds-bury, in Dorset, part of the possessions of St. Katharine's Chantry in Ilminster Church, Somerset, by mistake called Dorset in the *Particular*, stated to be of the foundation of John Wadham. Collinson's *History of Somerset*, I, 7, gives no further information about this chantry. There are tombs in Ilminster Church of William Wadham, died 1410, and Nicholas Wadham, the founder of Wadham College, Oxford, in the seventeenth century; but apparently no memorial of John. There were other chantries in Ilminster Church, which were sold to Giles Kelway, a relation no doubt of Robert Kelway, the Chantry Commissioner, on 2nd April, 1550, and on 16th May, 1550 (I follow Collinson: the date is elsewhere put at 1549,) conveyed by them for a sum of £126 (which looks as if it were not full value) for the establishment of Ilminster Grammar School. So that here private enterprise was at least as forward in assisting education as the supposed royal inventor of grammar schools. The master was to live in the Cross-house, *i.e.* the house of the Holy Cross Chantry, a circumstance which strongly suggests the pre-existence of the school under the name of a chantry.

The 30 acres of land at Symondsbury were let for £2 a year gross, and, deducting a rent of 1s. a year for right of way to the land, £1 19s. net. The same property, now described as farm house and lands, are measured to contain 34a. 2r. 4p., and are let for £50 a year gross and £33 13s. 11d. net. This is an augmentation of twenty-five times only.

The Value of the School Endowment, 1550 and 1897.

Taking the whole, the school endowment with £20 a year in 1550 is now, notwithstanding that we are in the throes of the lowest stage of agricultural depression, let for £855 7s. 1d., or rather more than forty-two times the value. I am indebted for these figures and the others quoted as to the present value of the lands to the present headmaster, the Rev. F. B. Westcott.

In 1865 the income was £1,300 a year, and included a large amount of money in the funds, the proceeds of sale of lands and timber in the past. So that forty-two times the rental in 1550 is very largely under the mark.

In face of figures like these how misplaced was the criticism of a reviewer of *English Schools at the Reformation* in the *Athenæum* on 28th February, 1897. He objected to my standard of the respective value of money *temp.* Edward VI and now, "First, it is stated to have been from twelve to twenty-fold. Subsequently the equations are based on the supposition that twenty-fold, which is now generally acknowledged to be too high a figure, is correct." I do not know where and by whom twenty-fold is generally acknowledged to be too high. I do know that for the purpose of estimating the relative value of a school endowment twenty times is far below the true proportion. The ratio in any case depends on the matter in hand. If the price of corn is taken, twenty-fold is too high. If the wages of unskilled labour are considered, it is about right; but if the wages of skilled labour are considered, it is too low. When the rent of land and the incomes of chantry priests, schoolmasters, the clergy generally, and all whose endowment consisted in land, is concerned, the ratio of twenty is absurdly low; thirty would be under the mark even if

agricultural land only is considered. If town land is taken into the account, the ratio rushes up to 40, 50, 100, or indeed much higher figures, as Bedford and Birmingham Grammar Schools are alone enough to show.

It must not be forgotten in this connection, that the mere bare rental is not a true test of the real income of the owner of land in 1548. The rents stated are mostly the "ancient and accustomed rents," dating perhaps from the thirteenth century. But these, by the time of Henry VIII and Edward VI, had been supplemented by the system of fines, the tenant paying several years' value on each renewal of the lease, the lease being generally renewed on the "beneficial" system, on the dropping of each life, or at the end of every seven or fourteen years.

As this is a very material item in the indictment against Edward VI as not founder, but "spoiler of schools," it is worth some little space to insist on it. A reviewer in the *Guardian* endeavoured to meet it by the assertion that the system of fines was a later invention. But these accounts clearly show that this was not so. The very first extant account printed below, for 1553, includes the following items: "41s. 8d. in the full payment of the fine of William Cowarde; 33s. 4d. in full payment of the fine of Christian Kneplocke; 10s. in the full payment of the fine of William Asshecote; £3 in part payment of the fine of John Barons; 20d. for the heriot of William Clyffe." These sums amount to £7 6s. 8d., and the whole rents amount only to £21 5s. 10d., so that in this single year the fines amounted to an augmentation to the extent of one-third of the rental. In the next year we have: "Received of John Barons in full payment of his fine £4; of Richard Davy in part payment of his fine £3 6s. 8d.; of William Best in full payment of his fine 5s." The total is £7 11s. 8d., an augmentation of income from rents to the extent of more than a third. The same year the School Governors took a ninety-nine years' building lease of the old schoolhouse from Sir John Horsey, the grant of which is printed below. It was taken with the Plumb or lead house, and "the gardens to the said houses adjoining, whereof one was called the Abbey Lytton or Church Yard (it was the

monks' cemetery) and the other the Plumb house garden." They agreed to pay a rent of 13s. 4d. a year, and in addition a fine of £13 6s. 8d., or twenty years' purchase of the rent, of which £10 appears as paid in the account for 1554, and the rest in 1555. The rent, it is to be observed, was for the ground, not the house, and this was at once under-let for 18s. 4d. a year.

In 1555 there appear the following fines: John Cornysshe, whole, 2s.; John Watts, part, 26s. 8d.; Richard Davy, in full, £3 6s. 8d. There were also two other augmentations, in the shape of the heriot of Richard Fryth, 2s.; of Chrystyane Russell, 33s. 4d. The total is £6 2s., which is short of a third of the rental. In 1556 £4 was received in fines. In 1557 the fines amounted to £26 14s. 4d., the whole rental only coming to £29 2s. Besides this there accrued another item of income, which was taken away in those cases in which the school received only a fixed stipend substituted for its lands, namely, a sale of timber and underwood. £2 6s. 8d. was received from the underwood on a coppice; £15 3s. 4d. for sixty-three oaks at Lychett Matravers. The result was that in this year the extra receipts were a good deal more than double the rental. Next year (1558) the fines were £3 6s. 8d., and "the price of one mare that came of an heriot of John Abbott, £1"—£4 6s. 8d. in all. In 1559 there was a fine of £6 13s. 4d. and a heriot of 4s. In the last account printed, 1561-62, there is a sum of "£3 received from Nicholas Ingelberde, for part of the debt of Thomas Kymes," which seems to be a fine. In the seven years for which the accounts are continuous (1553-1560) fines and wood bring in £79 18s. 8d., or an average of over £10 a year—one-half of the rental.

In some cases only are we able to arrive at the proportion which the fine bore to the rent. In the case of the fine paid by the Governors for the Churchyard and Plumb-house garden, it was, as abovesaid, twenty years' purchase. But that was a ninety-nine years' lease, and the defender of Edward VI might say that such a lease was exceptional and did not count. Still, it was a very important casual receipt which a school lost, or might have lost, by the confiscation of its lands. Mr. Trenchard, however, paid a much larger proportion in 1557 for his lease for thirty-

one years at £2 a year for the chantry lands of Lychett Maltravers, viz. rather over thirteen years' purchase.

The proportion of the fines paid at Gillingham was even larger. Cristian Knaplocke, succeeding to his (or her) father (or husband), paid 33s. 4d. in 1553 for the residue only of a fine in respect of a holding which, if it included both pieces of land held by William Knaplocke at the time the *Particular* was made out, was over two and a-half years' purchase. Probably 33s. 4d. was less than half of the whole fine. In 1553 and 1554 William Clyve *alias* Clyffe had to contribute a heriot worth 1s. 8d. on succeeding to a cottage and land rented at 7s. Richard Davy, succeeding John Davy in a burgage rented at 18s. 8d., paid £6 13s. 4d., or over seven years' purchase. John Barons, otherwise called Barnes, paid £7, or no less than fourteen years' purchase of his rent of 10s. a year at Bradford Bryant.

Lest it should be asserted that these fines were exceptional and due to a change of system, it may as well be stated *ex cautela* that in the School accounts (of which Mr. Wildman has made an abstract up to 1707, which he kindly lent me), year after year even up to that date there is a special heading for "Fines of land with other gifts," "Fines of land with heriots and other gifts," "Fines of land with heriots," and so forth. The fines in 1563 were £5 0s. 4d.; 1564, £14 4s.; 1565, £2 16s. 8d.; 1566, £1; 1567, 10s.; 1568, 10s. 6d.; 1569, £6 1s. 8d.; 1570, wood £10; Fines £9, and one other fine of which the amount is not stated in the abstract; 1571, £51 2s.; 1572, £40 19s. 4d.; 1573, £30 11s. 8d., and so on. The total for ten years was £144, or rather less than double what it was in the preceding period; and was two-thirds of the rental. For the rental of the lands called Rents of Assize remained unchanged (except for a slight addition when lands formerly under-wood were let as arable, which change took place during the period of the accounts here printed) right down to 1652, when it was raised to £39. The first entry of what was called an improved rent, or, as it is less euphoniously called now, a rack rent, is in 1614, when Giles Buckman pays "£23 for rent, the improved rent of a tenement in Barnsley, late Philip Barnes." After 1625

and a suit in Chancery, the item of "Improved Rent" regularly appears in the accounts, and a further sum is paid by Mr. Trenchard, representing apparently the full value of the chantry lands of Lychett Matravers. The suit, which lasted from 1611 to 1622, seems to have been in consequence of the Trenchards claiming to hold at the fixed ancient rent of assize, subject to some fixed fine for renewal.

So much for the fines after 1553. But it may be urged that though these accounts prove that the system existed *temp.* Edward VI, after the school was refounded, they do not prove that it existed before. To this it may be answered that three out of the four fines paid in 1553 are stated to be "in full payment," words which, as the other accounts show, imply that part payment had been made before. When the whole fine was paid at once, it was so stated. Therefore fines were paid at least in 1552. Nor is this all. Mr. Wildman sent me, for a specimen of an impression of the school seal, the earliest deed on which one appears. Unfortunately, it is only a fragment. It is attached to a deed dated 13th August, 4 Edward IV, *i.e.* A.D. 1550—the very year of the charter to the school, and not three months from its date. Now, this deed happens to be a lease by the governors to John Rake, and his sons Richard and John Rake, of a close called Parson's Close, containing 12 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Thornton Mede, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Dunheds Moor, held by John Rake, as parcell of the late free chapel of Thornton, for the lives of them and the survivor of them, at a rent of 34s. a year payable quarterly; attending the court at Gillingham, and paying a heriot, or 13s. 4d., at the governors' choice, on the death of any of the lessees.

It is odd that this lease should have been in the Governors' possession, as, being sealed with their seal, it is clear that it is the part of the indenture that went to the Rakes. Perhaps it was surrendered and not cancelled when a new lease was granted. Well, this lease, granted at the old rent of 34s., is expressed to be made, in consideration of a sum of £10, payable by instalments over three years, the first of £5 on 6th October next, the second of £3 6s. 8d. on Michaelmas following, *i.e.* 1551,

and the third at Michaelmas following that, or 1552. Consequently, though no account is extant which includes this fine, yet here we have evidence that the system of beneficial leases was in full force, and six years' purchase paid by way of fine on the renewal of one lease, within three months of the grant to the Governors. During that time they can hardly have had time to organize an entirely new system of leasing.

But there is stronger proof to hand than this—not indeed from Sherborne, but from the other end of the country—that not only was the fine system in full force, but that, the fact that it was so, was one of the circumstances present to the mind of Edward VI, or rather his Government, when the schools were deprived of their lands and fixed stipends granted instead, such stipends being fixed by the net annual value of the endowment, not taking fines into account. This proof comes in the form of a letter by St. John's College, Cambridge, on behalf of Sedbergh School, with which it was connected, though not so intimately or exclusively, by the same kind of ties as New College, Oxford, was with Winchester, or King's with Eton; a certain number of scholars, though only eight in all, going yearly from Sedbergh to St. John's. The College (*Thomas Baker, History of St. John's College, Cambridge*, edited by John E. B. Mayor, Cambridge, 1869, p. 372) wrote on some date not given, but in 1549, a Latin letter to the Duke of Somerset on behalf of the school. From the abstract given by Professor Mayor, it appears that, after appealing to the sacredness of the pious founder's will, they urged "The Master will profit more by retaining the lands than by a yearly pension of £10. For on the death of a tenant, or the succession of a new master, a fine of double the rent is paid, which makes up the average rent to 20 marks or more," *i.e.* £13 6s. 8d., or at least one-third more than the fixed stipend would be—a proportion curiously corresponding with that at Sherborne. The Sedbergh petition was of course unsuccessful, and it was not till after a violent sermon by Lever, the master of St. John's, before Edward VI, that Sedbergh recovered its school, and was endowed with the plunder of other chantries, including part of the possessions of an earlier and a

greater educational foundation than Sedbergh had been—the Jesus College at Rotherham.

The measure of the spoliation of the schools is not merely the prospective and speculative value of the unearned increment, but the actual and realizable value of heriots, fines, timber and underwood, and other incidental profits.

Finances and Salaries of the Free School.

Even though Sherborne School came into speedy enjoyment of these, it seemingly had a hard struggle for existence, and had to partly depend on subscriptions from the Governors and others.

Being founded as a Free Grammar School the master and usher had nothing but their salaries to depend upon.

The first master mentioned by name is in the accounts of 1554-55, to which is appended a rough draft of items, apparently made at the time of payment. "In primis paid to Mr. Coke for 3 quarters wages £10"; another quarter at £3 6s. 8d. is afterwards entered, making £13 6s. 8d. in all. The usher, whose name is not mentioned, got apparently £4 3s. 4d. But these two sums only make up £18, and the payment in the year 1553-4, the first extant account, is "of £20 paid to the Schoolmaster and Usher for their whole year's wages." In the years 1555-6 and 1556-7 the amount is to the schoolmaster "for his whole year's wages £13 6s. 8d. and £4 paid to the Usher for his whole year's wages." It is quite possible that there was actually a reduction in the pay when the new building began, afterwards noticed, but perhaps more probable that the £20 of 1553-4 included some arrears.

In 1557-8 the amount is : Schoolmaster £14 3s. 4d. and usher £3 for three quarters' wages. In 1558-9 it is again £20 "paid this year as well to the Schoolmaster as the Usher for their wages." With the new master's house hereafter noted, if not before, they seem to have begun a new master, Mr. Myddelton, but it would almost appear that there was another master between Mr. Coke and him. In the account for 1560-1 is an entry of "Maister Bagwell for a bedstead, with 2s. in charges at his wife's departing hence," immediately followed by "the charges

of 'Maister' Parvys coming from Oxford, his tarrying here and return again, with 6s. 8d. for sending a letter to Oxford to "him, "£1 9s. 8d." Mr. Bagwell must be therefore, at all events, an usher, if not master. In the following year's accounts, 1561-2, the accountant "asketh allowance for wages paid to Mr. Myddelton, Schoolmaster there, £4, and to the usher £2 13s. 4d."; while "Mr. Parvys" gets £15, and "Mr. Martyn" £5. Mr. Parvys probably came, therefore, in the beginning of 1562. The usher's wages were increased by a bequest of Bartholomew Combe, Esq., of a rent charge of £2 13s. 4d. charged on lands at Lillington, Dorset, which is still paid; the only permanent increase of endowment ever received by the school. In 1562-3 the master receives £20 and the usher £10, but four of the Governors have to subscribe 40s. "towards the wages of the Schoolmaster." Mr. Parvys and his usher, Mr. Martyn, disappeared in 1563-4, as he received £5 at Christmas; and then appeared "Mr. Wolveton, Schoolmaster, for $\frac{3}{4}$ of this year, £14," and "Mr. Peny, usher there, 60s." Wolveton, Fellow of Merton, only stayed till Lady Day, 1565, and after a short interlude to Christmas of J. Delabere, student of Christ Church, Mr. John Hancock, fellow of Merton, came. To retain him the governors had to give the very curious bond, mentioned in the document printed below, by which the governors undertook to pay him £21 6s. 8d., even when incapacitated by age or sickness, if he found a proper deputy. Even with this inducement he went in 1573.

It may be said, How do we know that there were no tuition fees? It is mainly a matter of inference and analogy.

The first statutes of the school are unfortunately lost, the earliest now extant being those for 1592. It is certain there were earlier ones. In the account for 1558-9 appears an item of "4s. 4d. paid for the book of articles of 'Powle' School" [*i.e.* St. Paul's] London. Mr. Wildman gives an extract from the accounts for 1565: "Paide for the wrytinge of the Statutes and Artycles belonginge to the saide Free Schole this yere 10s." It is quite certain that these statutes must have provided for the school being free, *i.e.* gratis, in accordance with the Letters Patent.

The Statutes of 1592 followed the precedent of St. Paul's School in allowing an entrance fee, though the amount was 1s.—4*d.* to the master, 4*d.* to the usher, and 4*d.* for registration,—as against only 4*d.* allowed for the registration at St. Paul's. They also provided, in clause 8, that the master and usher "shall teach all alike"; they shall not "teach one more than another for reward or hope of gain from the rich." The hope of gain refers not to tuition fees, but to the voluntary gifts given at Christmas, Shrove Tuesday, and so forth. In 1614 the Governors set up a statue of Edward VI in the school, under which were the lines—

En tibi, flos juvenum, Britonum decus, inclytus orbis
 Splendor, Apollinei deliciæque chori.
 Gymnasium hic pueris statuit gratumque Minervæ,
Ut gratis discant. Discito, gratus eris.

The words in italics are conclusive evidence as to what the Governors of that date thought a free school to mean. Dr. Kennedy, of Shrewsbury, had not then invented the preposterous definition of "free from ecclesiastical control," which Mr. Wildman in his book judiciously modified into "control of a superior corporation." "The school," he says (p. 51), "is to be *libera*, free that is from the control of any superior corporation, unlike the monastic school which had been governed by the abbot and convent" (that has been already disposed of), "unlike the grammar schools of Winchester and Eton which were then under the control of the colleges of Winchester and Eton." In point of fact, the school, or the seventy free scholars of Winchester, were a part, and the main part, of the corporation, the corporate name being "the Warden and Scholars, clerks, of Saint Mary College of Winchester," just as the corporate name of Oxford University was the "Chancellor and Scholars." The Fellows of Winchester, who, with the Warden, formed the governing body, were an after-thought, and a very unfortunate one too, which has been got over in these latter days by turning them into unpaid Governors. In fact, they were much less a "superior corporation" to the school than the Governors at Sherborne were to Sherborne School. They were not a body outside the school and above the school, but part

of the same body, sharing (unfortunately) the revenues with the school. This point need not, however, be further laboured here. In *English Schools at the Reformation*, and in some articles in the *National Observer* (which now observes the nation no longer), in October, 1895, the point has been proved to demonstration that a free school meant a gratis school. Certain it is, as Mr. Wildman states (p. 53), that "The School fees down to Mr. Wilding's time (1720-33), and even later, were in theory gifts given at Christmas." The first statutory recognition of them is in the School Statutes of 1827, in the form of an exemption for children of residents in Sherborne from fees; whereas by the charter all were free to come.

There is another interesting inscription, which we may here notice, over the door of the court leading to "Church passage":—

Edwardi impensis patet hæc Schola publica Sexti
Grammaticæ cupidis nobile Regis opus.

This, Mr. Wildman (p. 43) thinks, "must be among the earliest instances of the term Public School applied to a place of higher education." I have, however, come across it several times during the Middle Ages. On 7th April, 1364, the Bishop of Winchester, William of Edyngdon, wrote a letter to the Prior of Canterbury (Rolls Series, *Litteræ Cantuarienses* II, No. 85) asking him to return some property to Hugh of Kingston, late schoolmaster of the Almonry School at Canterbury, who had been induced to accept the office of "Master of the Public School (*Scolas publicas*) of Kingston-on-Thames, his native place, where a school had been long accustomed to be kept." In 1436 the still flourishing Grammar School of Lincoln, which is called before, indiscriminately, the Cathedral Grammar School, the City Grammar School, the Great Grammar School, and the General School, is mentioned as the "Public School." No doubt many other instances will turn up as the hitherto neglected records of schools come under examination.

The School Buildings after the Charter.

I now resume the history of the school buildings. The old school building, whether monastic or secular, was quickly found to be inadequate to the needs of the renovated foundation. In the first extant accounts, 1553-4, we find an entry which shows that preparations had already begun for a new one, viz., "Paid to Baller for sawing of timber in the park for the School 3s. 4d." Next year, 1554-5, we found the Governors getting from the Crown grantee a 99 years' building lease of the old schoolhouse and its barton, together with the plumb-house, or lead house, and the monks' churchyard or Abbey Litton. Also they bought the void ground or empty space "coming of the late chapel called the Bow & the Lady Chapel." These words would naturally mean that these chapels had been pulled down and that the Governors bought the vacant site of them. But, as in 1560 the Governors bought from the Master and Brethren of the almshouse the "part & parcell of two chapels sometime called our Lady chapels," it would appear that only part of these chapels had been pulled down. The schoolhouse, it would appear, they wholly pulled down; as they paid 2s. 8d. "for taking down the helyng" (*i.e.* roofing) "stones"—a mode of roofing which, fortunately for the solidity and picturesqueness of the school buildings, is still practised in Sherborne—and 3s. 9d. "for taking down of the walls & for ridding of the same." But this, again, seems to be partially contradicted by the entries of "paid to Darby the mason for making up of the two side walls of the said School house 24s.," and to the same "for mending of the 'poyning' wall of the said house 2s." Next year, 1555-6, appears "6s. 8d. paid to Darby the mason for making higher the Schoolhouse walls, & for walling up of the doors there," and a like sum to the same person "for ridding of the foundation of the walls for the building of the shops," while Baller is paid 5s. 8d. "for making of the Schoolhouse doors"; but a lock and a staple were only furnished for one door—"the Schoolhouse door."

On the whole, it would appear that the old school building was not pulled down, but enlarged by extending it breadthwise, and raising its height. It seems to us odd that the governors should have built shops, standings or shambles, as they are indifferently called, right up against the schoolhouse, and against the wall surrounding it; but in so doing they were apparently only continuing the ancient practice; for among the receipts in 1556 is one of 20*d.* "for the timber of the old Stondyng and a plum tree"; while the "new standings at the Fair this year" produce a rent of 12*d.* This item, it must be allowed, strongly tends to show that the old schoolhouse was the old Grammar School, and not the Novices' School, as it was so close to the market-place that standings for the fair were built up against it. Even if it was only accessible from the East gate—part of which still remains—it was accessible without any contact with the monks or interfering with their privacy—cut off as it was from the monastic buildings by the cemetery, and standing in its own garden surrounded by a wall.

The cost of the school building was—

	£	s.	d.
1553-4. Sawing timber	...	...	3 4
1554-5. Sum of the whole charges of the building	10	15	3
1555-6. Masonry, carpentry, &c.	2	10	4
1556-7. Cleaning up rubbish, &c.	1	5	2
Windows, glazing, &c.	...	...	12 0
Timber	...	...	8 0
1557-8. Timber	1	4	0
Glazing windows	...	...	11 1
1558-9. Seats in School	2	12	3
Boards, <i>i.e.</i> Shutters for windows	...	...	9 3
Crest tiles	...	...	6
Making plain the School Barton	...	...	3 8
	<hr/>		
	£20	14	10

The total cost of the schoolhouse or room itself was therefore £20 14*s.* 10*d.*

To this must be added the cost of the wall round the barton, 45 perches in length, besides the mending of part of the old wall left standing. It is difficult to get the exact cost of this, as it is more or less mixed up with

the cost of building the standings, which were a remunerative investment. But the wall cost in

	£	s.	d.
1556-7	1	18	8
1557-8		18	0
		2	16 8

The standings cost—

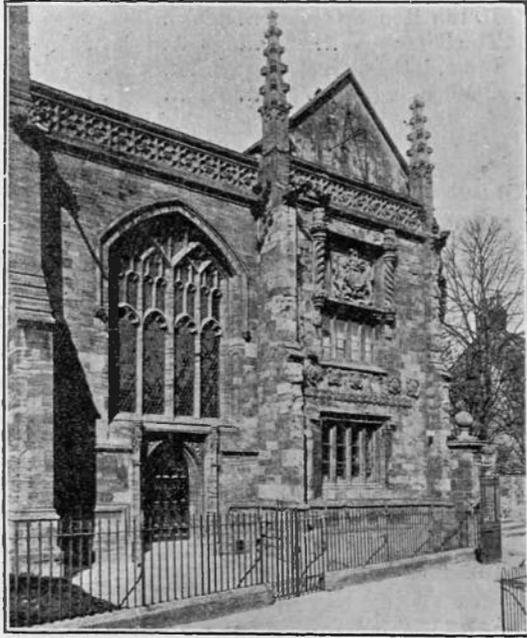
	£	s.	d.
1556-7. Sawing timber... ..		9	3
Carpentering	1	9	0
10 ton Roofing stone	3	0	0
The Tiler	1	3	4
Lime, lathes, crest tiles, &c.		19	3
1557-8. Clamps and Nails		3	4
		7	4 2

These were let for £2 2s. 8d. a year, which was not a bad profit; but one Elizabeth Bennett, widow, who had held the shambles from the Bishop of Salisbury, had to receive £2 a year for her life from this rent.

In 1558-9 appear items, amounting to 3s. 1d., "for making seats in the chapel for the Scholars." It does not appear whether this means that the School already had its separate chapel for service, or, as Mr. Wildman suggests, meant the fitting up of part of the Lady chapel for a classroom. A classroom would, however, be a very unusual, if not unprecedented, addition at that date, when at Winchester College the whole school of seventy College boys and a not less number of Commoners still met in the one room, now called Seventh Chamber, which has, however, as it stands, been curtailed by cutting off its Seventh Chamber Passage.

In the next year, 1559-60, the school being completed, the Governors proceeded to erect a Schoolmaster's house. The "glazing of the chamber windows" mentioned in that account was provided by gifts of the governors. "John Stevens giveth the glazing of the chamber window, price ,," and then follows a much-to-be-lamented blank in the MS. "Robert Hale giveth the glazing of 2 panes of the lower window, price ,," and then comes a like blank. Two others each give the glazing of another pane of the same window, with the same blank. At the end

of the account is—"Laid out this year for building and finishing of the Schoolmaster's house as particularly doth appear by a book thereof remaining" £18 17s. 2*d.* The "book," of course, does not remain, and as the account of the preceding year does not remain either, we do not know whether any more was spent on it. Mr. Wildman seems to think there was. This does not seem clear, because the house was not a new building, but an adaptation of the parts remaining of the two Lady Chapels,



ARMS OF EDWARD VI. BOW CHAPEL, SHERBORNE.

which were conveyed by the almshouse governing body to the School Governors in that year only; and the reference to a separate "book" makes it most probable that all the items were contained in that book. Besides, as the school, which was almost wholly rebuilt, cost £20 odd only, £18 odd would be a quite sufficient sum for the house. This building remains practically intact, and exceedingly picturesque it is. It remained the head master's residence till 1860. The "upper chamber"

inside is now occupied by one of the Assistant Masters, and the thirteenth century arches of the old Lady Chapel make it a most beautiful and interesting abode. The appended illustration shows this building, which is, to a considerable extent, the old late Perpendicular Bow Chapel, from the south. The arms visible on the wall are the arms of Edward VI, with the Tudor dragon as one of the Supporters. The cost of this work was relatively enormous. It is given in the 1560-1 account under the heading "Money given to the making of the arms of our Sovereign Lord King Edward the Sixth." Mr. Henry Semberbe gave four bushels of wheat, which fetched 8s. ; Mr. Hugh Meyre, and Mr. John Hilliard (who was churchwarden), gave 10s. each ; thirteen of the governors gave 3s. 4d.—a noble. The total was £3 11s. 4d. The initials of the donors are carved on the wall below. There are, however, two sets of initials which do not appear in the accounts—A. D. and R. G., for Anthony Delabere and Robert Geyns, or Jenyngs as he is otherwise spelt. From this and half-a-dozen coats of arms Mr. Wildman infers that there were other subscriptions besides those mentioned.

Included in the conveyance to the Governors of the Lady-chapels was "all that part and S. end of the house, commonly called the Dorter," the Frenchified word for dormitory, in vogue with the monks, "both timber & stone, as it adjoineth the N. aisle . from the Chapterhouse door unto the said N. aisle on the West of the Dorter, and on the E. part of the said Dorter all that building and stonework from and between the E. window of the said Chapterhouse and the said parish" (*i.e.* the abbey) "church." The chapterhouse, therefore, was not conveyed to the Governors, nor the whole of the dormitory, but only the south part of it between the chapterhouse and the church. Mr. Wildman thinks that this was pulled down and the stones used in converting the chapels into the headmaster's house. When the chapterhouse and the rest of the dormitory were pulled down does not appear. But they are gone and *perierunt etiam ruinæ*.

The total cost of acquiring the site and buildings and fitting them for the School, so far as the accounts go, was,

including £2 paid for the leasehold interest of Henry Gardener,—

	£	s.	d.
Site of School	15	6	8
Building School	20	14	10
Wall round School	2	16	8
Shops	7	0	10
Master's House	18	17	2
	<hr/>		
	64	16	2

This large sum was found, in the first instance, by borrowing from the Churchwardens and the Almshouse. Thus, in 1557, £13 6s. 8d. is repaid "to J. Hillarde, Churchwarden, to the use of the parish church of Sherborne, borrowed by the Governors of the School of the Church Stock there," and next year £20 is paid to John Philippes, churchwarden, on the same account.

In 1560-1 £3 was lent by three governors, besides the sum subscribed, and in 1561-2 £6 10s. 10d. was given by the Governors and others. Ultimately the money was found out of the fines for renewal of leases and sale of timber.

Buildings were added to the school on the north side in 1607 and 1697, but they were entirely new, and not apparently on the site of, or conversions of, monastic buildings, but on the old monks' cemetery. These buildings disappeared in 1860 to make way for the present head master's house and the school boarding house.

Among the buildings of 1697 were "Chambers for sick boys," on which Mr. Wildman claims for Sherborne that it was the first school to have an infirmary or sick house. I am afraid this claim of priority also is not well-founded. The still used "Sick house," in Meads at Winchester, separated from the school by the whole width of "Meads," was built in 1640. (*Annals of Winchester College*, by T. F. Kirby. London: Henry Frowde, 1892, p. 326.) A century before that, in 1544, the college had erected a Sick-house at Moundsmere, thirteen miles from Winchester, a possession of Southwick Priory, which they had acquired by exchange from Henry VIII after the dissolution, to which sick scholars, and, in times of plague in Winchester, the whole of them, were sent. (Kirby, pp. 259-260.) It is highly probable that some such institution existed from the first.

In 1749 the Governors of Sherborne bought and, less careful, alas! than those of 1550 and 1560, pulled down the old priory or prior's lodging.

In 1851 Earl Digby gave the school all that remained of the monastic buildings, including the Abbot's Hall and his kitchen behind the refectory on the north side, and the Guesten Hall, probably the cellarer's lodgings, on the west side of the cloister. The cloisters themselves have quite disappeared.

The Guesten Hall, a fifteenth century building, was the big schoolroom till 1879, and now forms a school library, perhaps the most venerable and beautiful of all school libraries now existing. In it are preserved Edward VI's Letters Patent, the accounts, and other ancient documents of the school.

The lower part of the Abbots' Hall, of late Norman work, with massive pillars, stands as an undercroft to the School Chapel, of the upper part, which forms the school chapel, the less said the better. It is a thousand pities if, with the abbey church within a stone's throw, a school chapel was wanted, that a new one was not built. The Abbots' Hall has been translated very much in the manner of Bottom's translation. Part of the roof is fifteenth century, which only serves to increase the regret one cannot but feel at the rest of the building.

Here for the present I must leave the history of this very interesting school, as to the beginning of which one may hope that more light will yet be thrown. In parting from it one can but express the pious wish that, as it has been shown to have existed for upwards of 450 years, and may reasonably be inferred to have existed for 1,192 years, it may flourish for at least another period of the same length.

SHERBORNE ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNTS.

SHIRBORN.

Computus Ricardi Rochell, Magistri Domus Eleemosinariæ Sanctorum Johannis Baptistæ, et Johannis Evangelistæ ibidem, a festo S. Michaelis archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici VI post con- A.D. 1437-8.

questum 16° usque in crastinum S. Johannis Baptistæ anno regni ejusdem Domini Regis 17° ut pro 3 quarteriis anni.

Idem respondit de 73s. 6d. de arreragiis ejusdem Ricardi computantis et Johannis Dene custodum domus prædictæ in anno proximo præcedente

Et de	£20	receptis de dono	Johannis	Fauntleroy.
"	"	100s.	"	Barett.
"	"	12d.	"	Bullock.
"	"	16d.	"	Johannæ Cardemaker.
"	"	20d.	"	Roberti Potycary.
"	"	3s. 4d.	"	Thomæ Copeland, Magistri Scolarum de Shirbourne prædicta

[MS. torn away before total.]

SHIRBORN.

A.D. 1437-8.

Visus computi Ricardi Rochell tam de diversis denariis per ipsum Ricardum receptis quam de diversis expensis necessariis per eundem factis ad usum Domus Eleemosinariæ de Shirborn prædicta anno regni Regis Henrici VI post conquestum sexto-decimo.

Idem respondet de arreragiis	...	...	£	s.	d.
			4	19	9½
<i>Chepstrett</i>	...	...	[14	11	6 (34)¹]
Et de receptis de	Rectore de la Grene	...	...	...	20 0
"	"	"	Johanne	Barett	100 0
"	"	"	Johanne	Bullock	12
"	"	"	Johanna	Cardemaker...	16
"	"	"	Waltero	Weston	20 0
"	"	"	Roberto	Potekary	20
"	"	"	Matilda	Meryett	8
"	"	"	Stephano	Rochell	6
"	"	"	Magistro	Scolarum	3 4
			£	s.	d.
<i>Grene</i>	...	...	[3	14	2 (10)¹]
<i>Newlond</i>	...	...	[8	2	0 (29)]
<i>Casteltown</i>	...	...	[1	10	6 (5)]
<i>Langstrete</i>	...	...	[4	0	8 (26)]
<i>Houndstrete</i>	...	...	[1	2	0 (3)]
<i>Circa et erga Cimiterium</i>	...	...	[3	12	8 (15)]
<i>Westbury</i>	...	...	[2	7	6 (15)]
<i>Akermanstret</i>	...	...	[12	10	(6)]
<i>Newell</i>	...	...	[2	0	0 (2)]
<i>Recepta Forinseca</i>	...	...	[33	11	2]
Total	£80	4s.	9½d.		

¹ The numbers in parentheses are those of subscribers in the various streets.

SHERBORNE ABBEY.

A.D. 1535-6.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, I, 281-5.

(Public Record Commission, 1810.)

Monasterium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis de Sherborne.

Johannes Barscabull (*sic*) Abbas Monasterii prædicti qui non habet aliquam certam portionem ad usum aut commodum suum proprium sed habet et percipit omnia exitus reventiones et proficua possessionum monasterii prædicti ut fidelis administrator pro sustentatione et manutentione Monasterii prædicti in omnibus requisitis et necessariis.

Valet

In Spiritualibus

Præbenda de Shirborne

Summa.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Valet in omnimodis decimis, per annum	37	13	4			
In oblationibus et aliis proficuis, per annum		33	4			
				39	6	8
Deductiones et allocationes secundum formam statuti						
In pensione (<i>sic</i>) annuatim soluta Præbendario præbendæ de Axceford, pro perpetua firma de Haydon et Promesley per compositionem		40	0			
Et in pensione (<i>sic</i>) annuatim soluta Vicario perpetuo de Burton		53	4			
				4	13	4
Summa totalis omnium spiritualium possessionum supradictarum				103	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Summa omnium deductionum et allocationum spiritualium supradictarum				16	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Temporalibus						

Maneria de Beere & Seeton assignata ad prædictum officium coquinarii

Assignata ad officium Elimosinari.

Vale[n]t in redditibus assisæ terrarum et tenementorum in Shirborne per annum 7 21 2

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Et in redditu annuatim resoluto domino Episcopo Sarum pro terris et tenementis in Shirborne prædicta	16				
Et in elemosina annuatim distributa de exitibus prædictorum terrarum et tenementorum in Shirborne <i>pro exhibitione trium scolarium in scola gramaticali apud Shirborne, ex fundatione Alfrici Thornecombe...</i>	78	0			
Et in feodo Johannis Ordes, ballivi Elemosinarii prædicti colligentis tam omnia redditus et proficua tam spiritualium quam temporalium spectantium ad officium prædictum per annum, cum 10s. pro liberatione sua	23	4			
			102	8	
Summa annui valoris omnium possessionum temporalium prædictorum	652	15	8	¼	
Summa omnium deductionum et allocationum possessionum temporalium prædictorum	39	13	5		
Summa totalis annui valoris omnium supradictarum possessionum tam spiritualium quam temporalium	756	8	6	¾	
Summa omnium allocationum deductionum supradictarum viz tam spiritualium quam temporalium	56	11	5	¼	
Et remanet	699	17	0	¾	
[Some other deductions are then added, including Fee of Sir John Horsey, Kt., chief steward of the monastery, 60s., and a new remainder produced] Et remanet clare	682	14	7	¼	
Decima pars inde Domino Regi	68	5	5	¼	

p. 164. ILMYSTER [Rectory appropriated to Muchelney Abbey].

Thomas Michell, cantarista ibidem

Cantaria S. Katerinæ ibidem valet per annum ut in terris et tenementis custumariorum tenentium utra.

4d. pro resolutione Priori de Monte Acuto

8s. „ „ Abbati de Muchelney

Et 20s. pro feodo Willelmi Vicary ballivi et receptoris ibidem per annum... ..	6	19	0		
Sic nunc remanet clare					
X ^{ma} inde	13	11			

p. 199. MARTOKE . . [Rectory appropriated to Treasurer of Wells Cathedral].

Johannes Stute cantarista ibidem

Cantaria ibidem valet per annum viz. in terris et tenementis jacentibus in Bradford Bryan in comitatu Dorset clare	6	4	4		
Decima inde	12	5	¼		

		£	s.	d.
p. 286.	THORNETON LIBERA CAPELLA. John Clement Rector ibidem			
	In terra gleba per annum	41	0	
	CANTARISTA DE MARNHULL. Idem Johannes Clement Cantarista ibidem.			
	In terra gleba per annum	6	6	8
p. 289.	CANTARISTA DE GYLLYNGHAM. Johannes Barowe Cantarista ibidem	106	8	
	Inde soluto dominæ Reginae pro certo reddito annua- tim et imperpetuum			11
	Et remanet	4	15	8

CHANTRY CERTIFICATE 16.

A.D. 1548.

THE COUNTYE OF DORSET.

The certificate of Thomas Speke, Hughe Powlett, John Seintlowe, John Rogers, & Thomas Dyer, knights; Robert Kaylewey, William Morice, George de la lynde, and Robert Metcalfe, esquiers; William Hartegill and John Hannam, gentillmen, Commyssyoners appointed, of all and singuler lands, tenements, jewells, plate, goods, and Stockes apperteyninge or belonginge to any Colledge, Chauntrie, Free chappell, Hospitall, Fraternyte, Guylde, Salarye or Stipendarie prist, Anniversarye Obitts or lights, within the said Countie;

By virtue of the Kinges Comysson to them directed, Dated the 14th day of Januarie in the second yere of the Reigne of Our Sovereigne loide Edwarde the Sixth, By the Grace of God, Kinge of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irlonde, Defender of the Faythe, and in Erthe of the church of Englonde and also of Irelonde the Supreme Headde, as hereafter particularly it appearithe;

That is to saye—

JURISDICTIO SHIRBORNE.

		£	s.	d.
8.	The FREE CHAPPELL CALLED GRENE YN SHIRBORNE.	62	0	
	Rents Resolute, none			
	And so remayneth...	62	0	
	Ornaments, jewells, plate or other goods, none.			
	Item 2 bells	26	8	
12.	The FREE CHAPPELL OF THORNETON in the parish of MARNEHULL	53	0	
	Rents resolute, none			
	And so remayneth ...	53	0	
	Ornaments, jewells, plate or other goods, none.			
14.	The CHAUNTRYE OF SEINT KATHERYNE in the parisshe of GILLINGHAM	6	13	4
	Whereof in Rents Resolute	11	0	
	And so remayneth ...	6	2	4
	Ornaments, jewells or other goods, none.			

35.

DECANATUS DE WHITCHURCH.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The CHAUNTRY OF LEYCHET MATRAVERS called Gybbons		
Chantry	40	0
Whereof in Rents Resolute, none		
And so remayneth	40	0
Ornaments, plate, jewells or other goods, none.		
	per me J. HANNAM.	

A.D. 1548.

CHANTRY CERTIFICATE 16 (PART II).

A breif Certificate of all and Singular Colliges, Hospitalles, Fraternyties, Guyldes, Brotherheads, and Stipendiaryes, as bene in the Kyngs Majesties Hands, by the late Acte of Parliament, not onely all the Names of the said Colliges, Chauntries, Hospitalles, Fraternyties, Guylds, brotherHeads, and Stipendaryes, with the yerely value of the same, But also the Deductions, Reprises, and Clere remayne of the same, and how moche thereof dothe remayne to the Maisters, Governors, and incumbents of the same;

And also what Preachers, Beedmen, Power People, and Gramer Scoles, haithe ben heretofore founde and relevyd by the same, as hereafter particulerly yt apperith;

That is to say;

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
76. Cantaria in LYCHETT MATRAVERS vocata Gybbons		
Chantry	40	0
Johannes Carter incumbens ibidem.		

All which said sume of 40*s.* the sayd incumbent receavyd to his own use & towards his fyndyng; and ys not resident uppon the same Chauntrye, but is parson at Shirryngton in Wylshire, as in the certyficat yt appearyth &c.

Pencio 40s.

JURISDICTIO DE SHIRBORNE.

91. ¹Memorandum for a scole to be in Shirborne. ¹Continuatur Quousque.

HOSPITALE SIVE DOMUS LEPROSORUM.

	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
S. Johannis Evangelistæ in Shirborne... ..	35	8	6
Whereof			
Deducted for Rents Resolute	4	3	6
And so remayneth clere	31	5	0
Of the which the prest ther hath yerely for his Stipend		106	8
And the resydw beyng £20 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ² ys employed to the fyndyng of 12 poore impotent men & 4 powre women accordyng to the foundation thereof &c			

¹ These two remarks are written in the margin of the original in two different hands. The words "Continuatur quousque" appear to refer to the

hospital or almshouse, which is continued until further order.

² There is some mistake here. The real residue would be £25 1*l.* 4*d.*

92. LIBERA CAPELLA vocata GRENE IN SHIRBORNE s. d.
 66 0
 Rogerus Horedy nuper incumbens ibidem.

All which sayd some of 66s. the Incumbent there receavyd to his owne use towards his fyndyng; and dothe no maner of service in the sayd chappell.

Ther ys no powre people, nor beadmen, found nor releavyd of the premisses.

Pencio 66s.

94. CANTARIA SANCTE KATERINE infra ecclesiam parochialem de GYLLYNGHAM.

Galfridus Gyll nuper Incumbens ibidem	...	...	£	s.	d.
Whereof			6	13	4
Deducted for rent resolute	...	...		11	0
² Decima	...	...		12	8
And so remayneth clere	...	...	5	9	7

All whych the Incumbent yerely receavyd to his owne use.

Pencio 100s.

98. LIBERA CAPELLA DE THORNTON in parochia de MARNEHULL.

Johannes Clement incumbens	...	...	...	54	0
Decima	...	...	...	4	2½
Remanet	...	...	...	49	9½

Pencio Clement 49s. 9d.

CHANTRY CERTIFICATE 42.³

A.D. 1548.

DECANATUS DE CRUKERNE.

1. ILMYNSTER.

THE CHAUNTRIE OF SAINCTE KATERINE within the paryshe church ther foundyd by John Wadham Esquier

Is yerely worthe, in—...

£ s. d

Landes, tenementes, rents, possessions and hereditaments in the tenure of sondry persones, as more at large particularly may appere by the Rentall of the same 10 4 0

¹ The meaning of this is that payments to the poor were directed by the Act to be continued.

² I.e., the tenth imposed by the Act. It was for the assessment of this tenth, and not with a view to the suppression of the monasteries (as is often alleged), that the well-known *Valor Ecclesiasti-*

cus of 1535 was made. The valuation extended to all ecclesiastical foundations—from the archbishoprics down to the humblest vicarage and chantry; therefore it could not have been intended for the monasteries only.

³ There is no heading to this Certificate in the original.

	£	s.	d.
Whereof in—			
Rents resolute paide yearly to sondery persones ...		9	0
And so remayneth clere		9	15 0
Plate & ornaments. A chalise of silver			16 ozs.
Ornaments presentyd there.			
A suite and a cope of redde velvett; two other copes of the same.			
A suite and a cope of white damasce moche worne.			
A cope of blue sattin & blue velvett very olde, praised at		66	8

Memorandum—

Thomas Michell, clerke of the age of 60 yeres, Incumbent ther, ys a man of honest conversation and indifferently lernyd, and he receyveth yerely for his wages by the hands of the Feoffees of the said Chauntrie ...	6	0	0
The same Feoffees distributeth yerely out of the premisses to the poore people, in tyme of the anniversary yerely kept for the Founders		8	0
Item to the pore prisoners remaynyng in the Gaole of Ilchester yerely		3	4

DECANATUS DE ILCHESTRE.

140. MARTOCKE.

The Chauntrie within the parishe church ther
Is yerely worthe, in—

Landes, tenements, and hereditaments in the tenure of sondery persones, as maye appere particulerly more at large by the Rentall of the same	14	5	
Whereof in—			

	£	s.	d.	
Rents resolute		5	0	}
Fees		2	3 4	
and Annuyties		6	13 4	
And so Remayneth clere				} Paide yerely to sondery persones
		8	1 8	
		6	3 8	

Plate and ornaments—

A Chalice of Tynne.			
Ornaments prayسد at			2 0

Memorandum—

John Skute, clerke, incumbent there.

LANDS APPOINTED BY THE KING'S MAJESTIE
FOR A FREE GRAMMER SCOLE IN THE
TOWNE OF SHERBORNE IN THE COUNTIE
OF DORSET.

A.D. 1550.

THE PARTICULER FOR THE SCHOLE.¹

CANTARIA OF MARTOCCKE in the Countie of Somerset.

Valet in—

	£	s.	d.
A rente of one messuage with th'appurtenaunces in Bradforde Brande and Barnardesley, within the parishc of Wymborne in the Countie of Dorset, and leased to Walter Godderde by indenture for terme of yeres, paying by the yere	3	16	8 ²
A rente of one tenement with th'appurtenaunces ther, in the tenure of the forsaid Walter Godderde, paying by yere	3	10	0
A rente of certayn earable lande ther, in the tenure of Thomas Pryor, painge by the yere... ..	8	0	
A rente of one pasture ther, now or late in the tenure of Nicolas Cocks, painge by yere	7	2	
A rente of 2 closses, and 2 acres of arrable land ther, of late in the tenure of John Godderde, by Indenture by yere	11	8	
A rente of one tenement or burgage ther, of late in the tenure of John Hannham, paing by yere	9	8	
A rente of one tenement or burgage ther, of late in the tenure of John Davy, paing by yere	18	8	
A rente of one tenement or burgage ther with thappurtenaunces in the tenure of Richard Russell, paing by yere	1	11	4
A rente of one tenement or burgage with thappurtenaunces ther, in the tenure of Philip Barons, paing by yere... ..	10	0	
A rente of one tenement or burgage ther, with thappurtenaunces, late in the tenure of John Abbott, paing by yere	2	1	10
A rente of one mancion house of the forsaid Chauntrye in the tenure of [<i>blank in MS.</i>], paing by yere ...			4
	14		5 4

¹ Endorsed on the original, which is a Parchment Roll of two membranes.

² lxxvj² viij² in the original; I have here and throughout translated into Arabic numerals and modern sums.

	£	s.	d.
Inde—			
Reprises in—			
A rente going out of the same lands to George Antyll for a Fre rente, paing by the yere	6	13	4
A rente going out to Edwarde Twynhoo for Free rent, paing by the yere		5	0
	6	18	4
And so the clerely yerlie value fore and besydes the Repryses comethe to, by the yere		7	7 0

Memorandum that all the lands belonging to the Chauntrye of Martocke aforesaid lyethe in the Countie of Dorset, except the Chauntrye howse of the yerely value of 4^d. as is above mencioned.

And there is no other lands belonging to the said Chauntrye then is above mencioned.

THE CHAUNTRYE OF SANTE KATREN

within the parisshe churche of GILLINGHAM in the countie of Dorset
aforsaid.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in—			
A rente of a mancion house of the Chauntrye aforesaid, in the tenure of [<i>blank in MS.</i>], painge by yere ...	2		0
A rente of one close of pasture in Gillingham, let to George Dirdo by Copie, painge by yere	13		4
A rente of two closes of pasture ther, let to Walter Hendbury by Copie, painge by yere	16		0
A rente of certain lande lying near Sylton, let to William Willoughby by Indenture, painge by yere... ..	10		0
A rente of one cotage with certen lands in Milton, let to William Butt by copie, and painge by the yere ...	10		0
A rente of one pece of pasture in Combermede, in the tenure of William Fryth, let to hym by copie, painge by the yere	8		0
A rente of one pece of pasture in Gillingham, in the tenure of Richarde Fryth, painge by yere	8		0
A rente of one pece of pasture in Combermed, in the tenure of Thomas Nicholls and Astyne Cuffe, let to them by copie, paing by yere	7		0
A rente of one pece of pasture in Combermede, in the tenure of John Chettle, painge by yere	5		0
A rente of one cottage in Gillingham, in the tenure of Edward Coke, paing by yere	6		0
A rente of certen earable lande in Gillingham, in the tenure of John Butt, let to hym by Copie, paing by yere	6		0
A rente of 2 parcells of pasture in Combermed, in the tenure of Alles Casse let to hir by copie, painge by yere	6		8

	£	s.	d.
A rente of one parcell of pasture ther, in the tenure of William Knaplocke, let to hym by copie, paing by yere	6	0	
A rente of one Barton in Gillingham, in the tenure of Richarde Frythe, let to hym by copie, paing by yere	2	4	
A rente of one pece of pasture nere Combermede, in the tenure of Robert Macham, painge by the yere ...	2	0	
A rente of one pece of pasture in Combermede, in the tenure of Cecilie Lamberte, let to hir by copie, painge by yere	2	8	
A rente of one Cottage in Gillingham, in the tenure of William Gilberte, painge by vere	5	0	
A rente of one Cotage ther, in the tenure of John Clyve, let to hym by indenture, painge by yere	7	0	
A rente of one acre of land ther, in the tenure of William Haskett, paying by yere	1	4	
A rente of one Barne ther, in the tenure of Roberte Macham, let to hym by Indenture, painge by yere	1	4	
A rente of one Close, being pasture grownd nere to the Chantrye, in the tenure of William Knaplocke, let to hym by Indenture, paing by yere	8	0	
	<hr/>		
	6	13	4 ¹

THE CHANTRYE OF LYCHETT MATRAVERS, called GYBBONS CHANTRY,
in Comitatu Dorset.

Valet in--

	£	s.	d.
A rente or Farme of all the closes or tenements, pastures, medowes, with thappurtenaunces, in Lychett Matravers (<i>sic</i>) aforesaid and Sturmester Marchall in the countie of Dorset, belonging to the said Chantrye, with thappurtenaunces, let to Thomas Trencharde, knight, for terme of 21 ^{te} yeres, by indenture Dated the Syxt day of May in the yere of the regne of our Soveragn lorde late Kinge Henry the Eight 35 ^{te} , paing by yere	2	0	0

THE FREE CHAPELL OF THORNTON within the parishe of MARTIN-
HULL in the com[itatu] of Dorset.

Valet in--

	£	s.	d.
A rente of one close being pasture ground, with 3 acres and a halff of medo ther, in the tenure of John Raike, let to hym by indenture, paing by yere ...	1	14	0
A rente of 20 acres of earable land in the tenure of Robert Branker, let to hym by indenture, paing by yere	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	2	14	0

¹ *sic*. It should be £6 13s. 8d.

Memorandum that ther is no other lands belonging to the Chauntries in Gillingham and Lichett Matravers, or the Free Chappell of Thorneton in the parish of Marnehull, then is above declared.

THIRTYE ACRES OF LAND in the parishe of SYMONDESBOROWE in the countie of Dorset, PARCELL OF THE CHAUNTRY OF SAINT KATRYNS OF THE FUNDACION OF JOHN. WADHAM IN THE CHURCHE OF ILINGSTON¹ in the countie of Dorset.¹

Valet in—

	£ s. d.
A rente of 30 acres of earable lande and pasture, in the parishe of Symondesborowe in Dorset, in the countie aforesaid, in the tenure of William Hunsehull, paing by yere	2 0 0

Reprises in—

A rente goinge oute of the same lande to George Broke, knyght, and to the [Lord] Cobham, for one hye way to go to the forsaid land in the parishe of Symondsborowe aforesaid, paing by yere	1 0 ²
--	------------------

Et valet clare over and besyds the reprints by yere	1 19 0
--	--------

SUMMA TOTALIS of the yerelie value of the land with the appurtenaunces belonging to the Chauntrye and the Free Chapells aforesaide ... 27 12 8

Inde—

In rents resolut as the particulers above apereth	6 19 4
--	--------

And so remaynethe clere by the yere ... 20 13 4 ³	
--	--

⁴Inde in—

Annuali redditu reservando domino Regi, 13s. 4d.

Et sic remanent clare, £20.

Examinatur per me Henricum Leke, deputatem Auditorem.

29 die Marcii, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi VIth. quarto.

The kinges maiestie by thadvise of his prevy Counsaill is pleased and contented that [a] free grammer Schole shalbe erected and established in Shirbourne in the Countie of Do[rset, an]d Landes to the yerely value of £20 to be geven and assured by his highnes to the maynetenance thereof;

¹ *sic*. Is this a variant, or a mistake, for Ilminster? Dorset should be Somerset.

² Written by mistake 12s., for 12d., in the MS.

³ The gross sum should be 4d. more in consequence of the mistake as to the Gillingham Chantry.

⁴ The copy in the hands of the Governors of the School ends here.

The part which follows is from the Record Office original [Edward VI Grants for Schools, Roll 13], and is printed in *English Schools at the Reformation*, by Arthur F. Leach (Constable and Co., 1896), p. 59. In that book the particulars of the lands, which are given in Latin in the Record Office document, were omitted.

And that there shalbe a Corporacion of 20 of the Inhabytauntes of the Towne and parishe of Shirbourne aforesaid to be enabled to haue properties [in] succession as gouernours of the possessions, reuenues and goodes of the same Scole, And to haue powre to Receyve the landes to be appoynted for the said Scoole, And to haue thorder and gouernance therof.

Wherefore there must be a bill therof devysed accordingly, and a graunte to be made of the landes above rehersed with the Issues and prcffittes therof from the annuncyacion of our lady last, to the Gouernours of the possessions, reuenues, and goodes of the said Scole, and to their Successours with a Lycence also that they may take and Receyve by waye of purchase or gifte other landes and heredytamentes hereafter to the yerely value of £20.

(Signed)

Ry. Sakevyle.

CHARTER OF RE-FOUNDATION.¹

A.D. 1550.

Edwardus Sextus Dei Gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex fidei Defensor, et in terra ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et hibernicæ supremum caput Omnibus ad quos præsentēs litteræ pervenerint Salutem.

Sciatis quod nos, ad humilem petitionem tam inhabitantium villæ de Shirborne in Comitatu Dorsettensi, quam aliorum quam plurimorum subditorum nostrorum totius patriæ ibidem vicinæ, nobis pro Scola Grammaticali ibidem erigenda et stabilienda pro institutione et instructione puerorum et juvenum De gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento consilii nostri, volumus concedimus et ordinamus, quod de cetero sit et erit una Scola Grammaticalis in dicta villa de Shirborne, quæ vocabitur **LIBERA SCOLA GRAMMATICALIS REGIS EDWARDI SEXTI**, pro educatione institutione et instructione Puerorum et Juvenum in grammatica perpetuis temporibus futuris duratura; ac Scolam illam de uno Magistro seu Pædagoگو et uno subpædagoگو sive hipodidascales pro perpetuo continuaturam erigimus, creamus, ordinamus et fundamus per præsentēs.

Et ut intentio nostra prædicta meliorem capiat effectum, et ut terræ, tenementa, redditus, reventiones et alia ad sustentationem scolæ predictæ concedenda, assignanda et appunctuanda melius gubernentur, pro continuatione ejusdem, Volumus et ordinamus, quod de cetero imperpetuum sint et erunt infra villam et parochiam de Shirborne prædicta viginti homines, de discretioribus et magis probioribus inhabitantibus earundem villæ et parochiæ pro tempore existentibus, qui erunt et vocabuntur Gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ Scolæ, vulgariter vocatæ et vocandæ liberæ Scolæ Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dorsettensi.

¹ Engrossed on vellum: the E of Edwardus, the S of Sextus, the D of Dei, the A of Angliæ, and the F of Franciæ are illuminated and of fanciful

design. The E represents Edward VI seated on his throne, holding in his hands sceptre and orb, and is evidently meant to be a portrait of him.

Et ideo sciatis quod nos assignavimus, eligimus [*sic*], nominavimus et constituimus, ac per præsentés assignamus, eligimus, nominamus et constituimus dilectos nobis Nicholaum Serger, generosum, Willelmum Mere, generosum, Johannem Yong, generosum, Walterum Albone, Georgium Barton, Gervasium Aysshelee, Georgium Swettnam, Ricardum Cowper, Henricum Johnson, Ricardum Chetnolle, Johannem Stephens, Anthonium Dalyber, Nicholaum Engleberd, Hugonem Meyre, Johannem Frye, Thomam Weneff, Robertum Yong, Johannem Sowthaye, Thomam Maunfeld, et Johannem Philipps, inhabitantes dictæ villæ et parochiæ de Shirborne, fore et esse primos et modernos Gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ et Liberæ Scolæ Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in Comitatu Dorsettensi, ad idem officium bene et fideliter exercendum et occupandum a data præsentium durante vita eorum.

Et quod iidem Gubernatores in re, facto et nomine, de cetero sint et erunt unum corpus incorporatum et politiquum de se imperpetuum, per nomen 'Gubernatorum possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberæ Scolæ grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in Comitatu Dorsettensi,' incorporatum et erectum Ac ipsos Gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum Liberæ Scolæ Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in Comitatu Dorsettensi per præsentés incorporamus, ac corpus incorporatum et politiquum per idem nomen imperpetuum duraturum realiter et ad plenum creamus, erigimus, ordinamus, facimus et constituimus per præsentés.

Et volumus et per præsentés ordinamus et concedimus, quod iidem Gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum Liberæ Scolæ Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in comitatu Dorsettensi habeant successionem perpetuam, et per idem nomen sint et erunt personæ habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum et recipiendum de nobis terras, tenementa, prata, pasturas, redditus, reversiones, possessiones, reventiones et hereditamenta subscripta et inferius specificata, ac alia terras, tenementa, possessiones, reventiones et hereditamenta quæcumque de nobis, sive de aliqua alia persona, seu aliis personis.

Et ordinamus et decernimus per præsentés quod, quodcumque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos dictorum viginti Gubernatorum pro tempore existentium mori, seu alibi extra villam et parochiam de Shirborne prædicta inhabitare ac cum familia sua decedere, quod tunc et totiens bene liceat et licebit aliis dictorum Gubernatorum superviventibus, et ibidem cum familiis commorantibus, vel majori parti eorundem, aliam idoneam personam vel alias idoneas personas de inhabitantibus villæ et parochiæ de Shirborne prædicta, in locum vel in locos sic morientis et morientium, aut cum familia sua sicut prefertur decedentis vel decedentium, in dicto officio Gubernatoris successurum eligere et nominare; et hoc totiens quotiens casus sic acciderit.

Et Sciatis quod nos intencionem et præpositum nostrum in hac parte ad effectum deducere volentes, de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento consilii nostri, dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentés damus et concedimus præfatis modernis Gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ Liberæ Scolæ Grammaticalis de novo erectæ in Shirborne prædicta, totam nuper Cantariam de Martocke cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, in comitatu nostro Somersettensi, ac totam

domum sive capitalem mansionem ejusdem nuper Cantariæ, ac omnia domos, edificia, curtilagia, ortos, pomaria, gardina, commoditates proficua et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, eidem domui seu capitali mansioni adjacentia, spectantia seu pertinentia, cum suis pertinentiis universis, situata et existentia in Martocke prædicta Necnon omnia messuagia domos edificia orrea stabula columbaria ortos pomaria gardina terras tenementa prata pascuas pasturas boscos redditus reversiones servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, cum pertinentiis, modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris seu occupationibus Walteri Godderde, Thomæ Prior, Nicholai Cocks, Johannis Godderde, Johannis Hanham, Johannis Davy, Ricardi Russell, Philippi Barons, et Johannis Abbotte, scituata jacentia et existentia in Bradforde Brande et Barnardesley, et in parochia de Wymborne, seu alibi in comitatu nostro Dorsettensi, dictæ nuper Cantariæ dudum spectantia et pertinentia, ac parcellam possessionum inde nuper existentia.

Necnon totam nuper Cantariam Sanctæ Katerinæ fundatam infra ecclesiam parochialem de Gyllingham in Comitatu nostro Dorsettensi, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, ac totam domum sive capitalem mansionem ejusdem nuper Cantariæ, cum pertinentiis, situatam et existentem in Gillynham prædicta in dicto comitatu nostro Dorsettensi, ac omnia messuagia, cotagia, gardina, terras, tenementa, prata, pascuas, pasturas, et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris sive occupationibus Georgii Dyrdo, Walteri Hendebury, Willelmi Willoughby, Willelmi Butt, Willelmi Frythe, Ricardi Frythe, Thome Nicholl, Augustini Cuffe, Edwardi Coke, Johannis Chettle, Johannis Butt, Amicii Casse, Willelmi Knaplocke, Ricardi frythe, Roberti Macham, Cecilie Lambert, Willelmi Gylberde, Johannis Clyne, Willelmi Haskett, et Roberti Macham Situata, iacentia et existentia in Gillingham, Sylton, Milton et Combermeade, seu alibi ubicumque in dicto comitatu Dorsettensi, dictæ nuper Cantariæ de Gillynham prædicta quoquomodo spectantia vel pertinentia, aut ut parcella possessionum, jurium seu reventionum ejusdem nuper Cantariæ antehac habita, cognita, accepta, usitata seu reputata existentia.

Ac etiam omnia mesuagia terras tenementa, prata, pasturas, redditus, reversiones, servicia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, cum pertinentiis, nuper in tenura Thomæ Trenchard, militis, ac omnia alia mesuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servitia et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, situata, jacentia et existentia in Lychett Matravers et Sturmester Marshall in dicto comitatu Dorsettensi, nuper Cantariæ vocatæ Gybbons Chauntrye in Lychett Matrauers in dicto comitatu Dorsettensi dudum spectantia et pertinentia, ac parcellam possessionum et reventionum ejusdem nuper Cantariæ habita, cognita, accepta, usitata seu reputata existentia.

Ac etiam omnia alia mesuagia, cotagia, domos, edificia horrea, stabula. columbaria, ortos, pomaria, gardina, terras, tenementa, prata, pascuas, pasturas ac hereditamenta nostra quæcumque in Martocke prædicta in comitatu nostro Somerssettensi, ac in Bradford Brande, Barnesley, et infra parochiam de Wymborne, ac in Gyllingham, Sylton, Mylton et Combermeade in dicto comitatu nostro Dorsettensi, dictis nuper cantariis sive earum alicui quoquomodo spectantia vel pertinentia, aut ut parcella possessionum, jurium, seu reventionum

earundem, siue earum alicuius, antehac habita, cognita, accepta, usitata seu reputata existentia.

Ac totam nuper liberam Capellam de Thorneton, infra parochiam de Marnehull in dicto comitatu Dorsettensi, cum suis pertinentiis universis, ac omnia terras, prata, pascuas et pasturas nostra quæcumque, cum pertinentiis, modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris sive occupationibus Johannis Rake et Roberti Branker, jacentia et existentia in Marnehull prædicta, in dicto comitatu nostro Dorsettensi, dictæ nuper liberæ Capellæ spectantia et pertinentia, ac parcellass possessionum inde nuper existentia, ac omnia alia terras, prata, pascuas, pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, cum pertinentiis, in Marnehull prædicta, ac alibi ubicumque, dictæ nuper liberæ Capellæ quoquomodo spectantia vel pertinentia, aut ut parcella possessionum seu reventionum eiusdem antehac habita, cognita, accepta, usitata seu reputata existentia.

Necnon omnes illas triginta acras terræ arabilis et prati nostras, ac alia terras, prata, pasturas et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque, cum pertinentiis, modo vel nuper in tenura Willelmi Husenhill jacentia et existentia in parochia de Symondesborough, in dicto comitatu nostro Dorsettensi, nuper Cantariæ Sanctæ Katerinæ fundatæ infra ecclesiam parochialem de Ilmynster, in dicto comitatu nostro Somerssettensi, dudum spectantia et pertinentia, ac parcellass possessionum inde nuper existentia, ac reversionem et reversiones quascumque omnium et singulorum præmissorum et cujuslibet inde parcellæ.

Necnon redditus et annualia proficua quæcumque, reservata super quibuscumque dimissionibus et concessionibus in præmissis, seu de aliqua inde parcella, quoquomodo factis adeo plene, libere et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma, prout aliqui Cantaristæ, Capellani aut aliqui alii Gubernatores vel ministri dictarum nuper Cantariarum et liberæ Capellæ, seu earum alicujus, aut aliquis alius, sive aliqui alii, præmissa aut aliquam inde parcellam antehac habentes, possidentes aut seisiti inde existentes, eadem aut aliquam inde parcellam umquam habuerunt, tenuerunt vel gavisii fuerunt, habuit tenuit seu gavisus fuit, aut habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit, Et adeo plene libere et integre, prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione vel prætextu cujusdam actus de diversis Cantariis, Gildis fraternitatibus et liberis Capellis dissolvendis et determinandis, in parlamento nostro tento apud Westmonasterium, anno regni nostri primo, inter alia editi et provisi, seu quocumque alio modo, jure seu titulo devenerunt, seu devenire debuerunt, ac in manibus nostris jam existunt, seu existere debent vel debent.

Quæ Quidem mesuagia, terræ, tenementa, redditus, reversiones servitia, ac cetera omnia et singula præmissa, modo extenduntur ad clarum annum valorem viginti librarum, tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum.

Uadendum Tenendum et gaudendum prædicta omnia mesuagia, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servitia et cetera omnia præmissa, cum pertinentiis, præfatis modernis Gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ Liberæ Scolæ de novo erectæ, et successoribus suis imperpetuum **Tenendum** de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, ut de manerio nostro de Stalbrige in dicto comitatu nostro Dorsettensi, per fidelitatem tantum, in libero socagio **Ac** reddendo inde annuatim nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris,

tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios legalis monetæ Angliæ ad Curiam nostram Augmentationum et reventionum coronæ nostræ, ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvendo, pro omnibus redditibus, servitiis et demandis quibuscumque.

Item dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentem damus et concedimus præfatis Gubernatoribus omnia exitus, redditus, reventiones et proficua prædictorum terrarum tenementorum et ceterorum præmissorum, a festo Annunciationis beatæ mariæ virginis ultimo præterito huc usque provenientia sive crescentia Habendum eisdem Gubernatoribus ex dono nostro, absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis, heredibus vel successoribus nostris, quoquomodo reddendo, solvendo vel faciendo.

Et ulterius volumus, ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, per præsentem concedimus præfatis Gubernatoribus et successoribus suis, quod de cetero imperpetuum habeant commune sigillum, ad negotia sua præmissa et cetera in his litteris nostris patentibus expressa et specificata, seu aliquam inde parcellam, tantummodo, tangentia seu concernentia deserviturum. Et quod ipsi Gubernatores per nomen 'Gubernatorum possessionum reventionum et bonorum Liberæ Scolæ Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirborne in Comitatu Dorsettensi,' placitare possint et implicitari, defendere et defendendum [*sic*] respondere et respondendum [*sic*] in quibuscumque curiis et locis, et coram quibuscumque Judicibus, in quibuscumque causis, actionibus, negotiis, sectis, querelis, placitis et demandis, cujuscunque naturæ seu conditionis fuerint, præmissa et cetera subscripta, aut aliquam inde parcellam, aut pro aliquibus offensis, transgressionibus, rebus, causis uel materiis, per aliquas personas seu aliquam personam, factis seu perpetratis, aut fiendis vel perpetrandis, in vel super præmissis vel aliqua inde parcella, aut aliquid in præsentibus specificatum tangentibus seu concernentibus.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, necnon de avisamento prædicto, dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentem damus et concedimus præfatis modernis Gubernatoribus et successoribus suis, ac majori parti eorundem, plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominandi et appunctuandi Pedagogum et Subpedagogum Scolæ prædictæ totiens quotiens eadem Scola de pedagogo vel subpedagogo vacua fuerit; Et quod ipsi Gubernatores, cum avisamento [*sic*] Episcopi Bristollensis pro tempore existentis, de tempore in tempus, faciant et facere valeant et possint idonea et salubria statuta et ordinationes in scriptis, concernentia et tangentia ordinationem gubernationem et directionem Pedagogi et Subpedagogi ac Scolarum Scolæ prædictæ pro tempore existentium, ac stipendii et salarii eorundem Pedagogi et Subpedagogi, ac alia eandem Scolam, ac ordinationem, gubernationem, præservationem et dispositionem reddituum et reventionum ad sustentationem ejusdem Scolæ appunctuatorum et appunctuandorum, tangentia et concernentia. Quæ quidem Statuta et ordinationes sic fienda volumus, concedimus et per præsentem præcipimus inviolabiliter observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuum.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra, et de avisamento prædicto, dedimus et concessimus, ac per præsentem damus et concedimus, præfatis modernis Gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum et bonorum dictæ Liberæ Scolæ Grammaticalis Regis Edwardi Sexti in Shirbourne prædicta, et successoribus suis, licentiam specialem liberamque et licitam facultatem, potestatem et auctoritatem, habendi,

recipiendi et perquirendi eis, et eorum successoribus imperpetuum, tam de nobis hereditibus vel successoribus nostris, quam de aliis quibuscumque personis, et alia persona quacumque, maneria, messuagia, terras, tenementa, rectorias, decimas, aut alia hereditamenta quæcumque, infra regnum Angliæ, seu alibi infra dominationes nostras, dummodo non excedant clarum annum valorem viginti librarum, ultra dicta mesuagia, terras, tenementa et cetera premissa, præfatis Gubernatoribus et successoribus suis, ut præfertur, per nos in forma prædicta concessa Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis, aut aliquo alio statuto, actu, ordinatione seu provisione, aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacumque, in contrarium inde habito, facto, ordinato seu proviso in aliquo non obstante.

Et Volumus ac per præsentés concedimus præfatis modernis Gubernatoribus, quod habeant, et habebunt, has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliæ debite factas et sigillatas, absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis, in Hanaperio nostro, seu alibi, ad usum nostrum, proinde quoquomodo reddendo, solvendo vel faciendó.

Et quod Expressa mentio de vero valore annuo, aut de certitudine præmissorum, sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos præfatis modernis Gubernatoribus et successoribus suis, ante hæc tempora factis, in præsentibus minime factis existit. Aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione, sive restrictione inde in contrarium facto, edito, ordinato sive proviso, aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante.

In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Cæst me ipso apud Westmonasterium tertio decimo die Maii anno regni nostri quarto.

Per ipsum Regem et de data prædicta, auctoritate parlamenti

Standysshe.

[Tied here, by green and white silk cord, is an impression in wax of Edward VI's Great Seal, in excellent preservation.]

LEASE FOR 99 YEARS BY SIR JOHN HORSEY TO
GOVERNORS OF SHERBORNE SCHOOL OF
THE SCHOOL HOUSE AND SITE.¹

This Indenture made the 24th day of March in the firste and seconde yere of the reynge of Philippe and Mary, by the grace of God, of Englonde, Fraunce, Napils, Jerusalem and Irelonde, Kyng and Quene, Defenders of the Faithe, Prynces of Spaine & Cicile, Archeduks of Auster, Duks of Millayne, Burgunde and Brabante, Countises of Haspurge, Flanders and Tyrolls

Betwyne Syr John Horssey of Clyfton Mabancke in the countie of Dorset, Knyght, of the one partie, And John Yonge, William Meyre, George Barton, Gerves Assheley, George Swetnabam, Richarde Cowper, Henry Johnson, Richarde Chetnoll, Johannes Stephens, Anthony Dalaber, Nichlas Engleberde, Hwegh Meyre, John Frey,

¹ This is from the original lease which remained with the Governors. They are also in possession of the counterpart, which was handed over when, in 1605, they took a new lease for 1,000 years at

the old rent from Sir Ralph Horsey. By deed of Dec. 1, 1628, for £12 the fee was conveyed to them, together with the old conduit in the Market-place, by the trustees of Robert Coker, Esq.

Thomas Wynnyff, Robertus Yonge, Johannes Sowthey, Thomas Maundefelde and John Phyllyppes, Inhabitants of the Towne of Shirborne in the said Conntie of Dorset, and firste and now Governors of the possessyons Revenewys and goods of the late erected Free Gramer Schole of our late Soveraynge lorde Kyngedwarde the Sixte in Shirborne foresaid, of the other partie :

WYTNESSETH that the said Syr John Horssey, Knyght, for the Somme of £13. 6 8 of good and lawfull money of Englonde, for and in the name of a Fyne, unto the said Syr John Horssey by the said Governors in hande paide, at the enseallynge of these presents, whereof and wherewith the said Syr John Horssey knowledgeth hym self to be well and truly satisfied, contented and paide, and therof dothe by theses presents clerely acquyte and discharge the said Governors and their successours for ever by these presents ;

HATH DEMYSED, graunted and to Ferme letten, and by these presents doth demyse, graunte and to ferme lett, unto the foresaid Governors and to their successours ;

All those his two howses called & knownen by the names of the Schole howse, and the Plumbe howse, and the gardens to the said howses adjoynnyng ; whereof one garden was sometyme called the Abbay Lytten or chirche yarde, and the other garden is called the Plumbe howse garden :

And also the said Syr John Horssey hathe by theses presents demysed unto the said Governors & to their successours one parcell of grounde, adjoynnyng to the said Schole howse on the Sowthe parte, called the Schole Barton ; and all that voyde grounde lyenge betwyne the este end of the parisshe church of Shirborne forsaid & the said Schole Barton, Where uppon the Chapell of our Lady, the Bowe Chapell, and the Ankres-howse were some tyme bylded, with all & singuler their commodities & appurtenaunces

TO HAVE AND to holde all the said howses gardens barton and voyde grounde above said, with all and synguler their commodities and appurtenaunces, unto the foresaid Governors & to their successours, to the use and behowfe of the said Free Gramer Schole, from the feast of the Natyvytie of Saynte John Baptiste laste paste before the date hereof unto thende and terme, and by all the terme, of fower skore and nynetene yeres, next and immediately folowyng and fully to be completed and ended ;

YELDYNG, and payenge yerely for the premysses, duryng the said terme, unto the said Sir John Horssey Knyght, his heyres and assignes, 13^s 4^d of good and lawfull money of Englonde, at two termes of the yere, that is to say at the Feasts of th'annunciation of Our Lady the Vyrgyn and Sainte Mighell th'archaungell by evyn porcions.

[Power to re-enter, if rent unpaid, and no sufficient distress be found on the premises. Covenant by the Governors to repair. Warranty of title.]

In witnes wherof, to the one parte of this Indenture remaynyng with the said Governors, the said Syr John Horssey his seall have put to ; the other parte of this Indenture, remaynyng with the said Syr John Horssey, the said Governors the seall of the said Schole have put to, the day & yeres above wrytten.

Endorsed : 24^o March 1^{mo} and 2^{do} Phillipi and Mariæ.

Sir John Horsey's Lease for 4 Score & 19 yeares of the Schoole house & Plumbe house to the Governours of the Schoole.

[His seal, showing a horse's head caboshed on a shield, is still attached by a parchment thong.]

ACCOUNTS OF GOVERNORS OF SHERBORNE SCHOOL,
1553-1561.

SHIRBORNE SCOLE.¹ *Anno Domini* 1553.²

The accompte of George Swetnaham, Warden & Receptor of all the rents & Revenewys of the said Scole, from the Feast of Saynte Mighell th'archungell in the Sixte yere of the Reyng of Our late Soveraynge lorde Kynge Edwarde the Sixte, unto the said Feaste of Saynte Mighell in the Firste yere of the Reyng of our Soverayngne lady Marye, quene of Englonde, Fraunce & Irelonde &c

Thaccompts of George Swetnaham and Jarveys Assheley
Annis 1553-1554.

	£	s.	d.
In primis, the said Accomptante accomptith of £13 17s. 7d., by hym receyv of John Yonge uppon the last accompte	13	17	7
³ Item of £7 6s. 4d. of the rents assi[s]e in Bradforde Bryane & Barnardsley			
Item of 6s. 8d. for one messuage in Martocke			
Item of £6 18s. 10d. for the rents of assi[s]e in Gyllyng- ham			
Item of 54s. for the Rente of Thorneton			
Item of 40s. for the Rente of Lychette matraverse			
Item of 40s. of the Rents of Symondsboroug	21	5	10
Item of 41s. 8d. in the full payment of the Fine of William Cowerde			
Item of 33s. 4d. in full payment of the fyne ⁴ of Cristiane Kneplocke			
Item of 10s. in the full payment of the fyne of William Asshecote			
Item of £3 in parte of payment of the fyne of John Barons			
Item of 20d. for the heryotte of William Clyffe			
	7	6	8
<i>Summa totalis receptæ</i>	42	10	1

¹ The headings are written in the margin in the original.

² On paper, two sheets, book-form; stitched together with the account for the following year; so that the account for 1553-4 occupies the first leaf, written back and front; and the account for 1554-5 occupies the next leaf, back and front, and the front of the third leaf, the back of which is not written on. The fourth leaf, written back and front, appears to belong to the year 1554-5,

and to be an entry of the items paid, when paid. Probably both accounts are drafts intended to be fair copied on parchment in roll form.

³ These items are written continuously, not set out as in the print, but included in a bracket, outside which the total is given.

⁴ This is nearly 2½ years' value for part of fine only of Kneplockes holding of 14s. a year.

	£	s.	d.
(l.b.) Whereof the said Accomptante praieth to be allowed of £20 payde to the Scole mayster & Ussher for their hole yeres wages	20	0	0
'Item for 2 yeres rente paid to the Quenys Hyghnes	26	8	
„ for 2 acquytaunces for the same			6
„ paid for the Steuerds Fee	13	4	
„ for the rente of the Scole-house			4
„ allowed for reparacions of the Ferme of Bradforde	6	4	
„ paid to Baller for Sawyng of tymber in the parke ² for the Schole		3	4
„ for expences of the Courts this yere & and for the recepte of the rents	11	2	
„ for paper & parchement			4
<i>Summa totalis allocationis</i>	23	2	0 ³

Liberacio denariorum ad manus Jarvacii Assheley super compotum	19	8	1
Et eligerunt in officium Gradiani Ricardum Coper.			
Henry Henbury debts for Gyllyngham	18	10	
Recepta per Jarvacium Assheley	13	9	3
Item paid for fyre at the laste accompte			4

VILLA DE SHIRBORNE⁴

Tercio die Decembris anno Reginae nunc m. primo
 Recepta de Gubernatoribus bonorum et revencionum liberæ Scholæ villæ ibidem, pro quodam annuali redditu Dominae Reginae prædictæ et successoribus suis imperpetuum reservato, ad 13s. 4d. per annum; ac sibi debito pro 4^{or} annis finitis ad Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimum præteritum, quinquaginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios... ..

53 4
 John Aylworth
 Rec[eptor]

SHIRBORNE SCHOLE. Anno Domini 1554.⁵

The accompte of Jarves Assheley, Warden & Receptor of all the Rentes & revenues of the said Schole, from the Feaste of Saynte Mighell tharchaungell, in the First yere of the Reyng of our

¹ These items are set out as printed; "Item" being written in each case in full under Item.

² The Bishop of Salisbury's Park of his manor and castle of Sherborne; afterwards acquired by Elizabeth for Sir Walter Raleigh; and, after reverting to the Crown on his attainder, eventually sold to Charles I.'s Lord Digby, in whose family it remains.

³ sic. It should be £23 2s. 4d. The

4d. for paper and parchement was perhaps an afterthought.

⁴ This receipt is on a separate slip tacked on to page l.b. of the account. It appears to be the original receipt, as the signature of the Receiver is in a different handwriting, and is followed by an elaborate device in the nature of a notary's mark.

⁵ See note to beginning of first account.

Soveraynge lady Quene Mary, unto the said Feaste of Saynte Mighell, in the Firste & Seconde yere of the Reyng of Philippe and Mary by the Grace of God of Englonde Fraunce Napilis Jerusalem & Ireland, Kynge & Quene &c.

Argentum.

	£	s.	d.
In primis the said Accomptante accomptith of £19 8s. 1d. by hym receyvvd of George Swetnaham uppon the laste accompte	19	8	1

Redditus assisæ.

Item of £7 6s. 4d. [etc. as in last account, except that the word "capitall" is inserted before message, and the words "rents of assie" inserted in each item] ...	21	5	10
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Fines.

Item, Receyvvd of John Barons in full payement of his fyne	£4		
Item receyvvd of Richarde Davy in parte of payment of his fyne	£3	6s.	8d.
Item receyvvd of William But in full payment of his fyne	5s.		
		7	11
Item receyvvd for olde Tymber that came of the olde Schole house	20	0	
<i>Summa totalis Receptæ</i>	49	5	7

Whereof the said Accomptante prayeth to be allowed of £13 6s. 8d. paid to the Scholemaister for his wages

Item paid to the Ussher for cristemmes quarter ...	33s.	4d.	
Item to the Ussher for the other 3 quarters wages	£3		
		18	0
Item paid to the Quenys Magestie for the Chyfe Rent of the Schole this yere	13	4	
Item paid for the Steward's Feed	13	4	
Item for the expences of the Courts & recepte of the Rents this yere	11	10	
Item paid for parchement and paper for this accompte ...	6		
Item paid for the expences of Richarde Chetmyll, Hugh Mayre, at Dorchester for the Schole matters ...	3	2	
<i>Summa</i>	20	2	2

	£	s.	d.
Item paid to Sir John Horssey, knyght, in parte of payment for the Schole-howse & the Plumbe-howse with 2 Gardens; whereof one is called the Abbay Lytton, with all the voyde Grounde commynge of the late chapell called the bow & the lady chapell. & also all that grounde belongyng to the said Schole howse, for the terme of 99 yeres	10	0	0
Item paid for the takyng downe of the Helyng stones of the said Schole-howse			2s. 8d.
Item paid to Damper for takynge downe of the walles of the said Howse & for Ryddyng of the same	3s.	9d.	6 5
Item paid to John Yonge for a tree bowght in the parke for the Schole			6s. 8d.
Item for the fellyng of the same			4d.
Item paid for caryeng of 3 cutlodis of Tymber from the parke... ..			4s.
Item paid to Henry Gardener for tymber Redy sawne in the parke			8s.
Item paid to Wryght for caryenge of the same	16d.		
		20	4
Item paid for 8 lodis of Helyngstones & for caryage of the same	45	6	
Item paid to Baller the Carpenter for makynge of all the Tymber warke of the said Schole-howse	45	0	
Item paid to Darby the mason for makynge uppe of the 2 syde walls of the said Schole howse	24s.		
Item paid to the said Darby for mendynge of the poynynge wall of the said Howse			2s.
		26	0
Item paid to John Baller for 18 potts of erthe for the same warke			9 0
Item paid to Lane for coverynge of the said Schole-howse, contaynyng 6 perches & an halffe, every perche 4s. 4d.			28s. 2d.
Item paid for sande for the said warke			8d.
Item paid for 27 ^{ti} sacks of lyme for the same			19s. 4d.
Item paid for 8 ^c of lathes			7s. 4d.
Item paid for 4 ^m of lathe nayles			5s. 6d.
Item for Hache nayle & borde nay[1]es for the same			16d.
Item for a dozen of crests			14d.
		3	3 5
<i>Some of the hole charges of the byldyng is £10 15s. 3d.</i>			
<i>Summa totalis allocationis...</i>	40	17	10
And in money lyvered to the hands of Richarde Cowper upon this accompte	8	7	9
<i>Summa omnium allocationum et liberationum</i>	49	5	7

*quæ est summa cor[r]espondens summæ superius onerata. Et sic
Quietus est.*

Et eligerunt George Barton in officium Gradiani.

f. 4.

¹Annose.

	£	s.	d.
In primis received of for (<i>sic</i>) Rakes bargayne for 3 quarters, ² each 8s. 6d.	25	6	
Item received of Walter Henbury for the half at Our Lady Day... ..	3	6	8
Item received of the fermour of Bradforde for the half yeres rent at Our Lady Daye	3	6	8
Item received of Hemersyll for the half yeres rent of Symonds borowgh at Our Lady Daye... ..	20	0	
<i>Summa</i>	8	18	10

Termino Sancti Johannis

Item receyved of Walter Henbury for rent of Gyllyngham, ¹ each 27s. 8d.	53	4	
Item receyved of Brancker for the hole yeres rent ...	20	0	
Item, Master Trencharde for the holle yeres rent of Lychett matravers	40	0	
Item of Radder	13	4	
Item for the f[in]e of Will But	5	0	
Item received of John Barnes for his fyne... ..	4	0	0
„ Richard Davy for his fine	3	6	8
„ Thomas Wynnyff for in parte of Bradford rent	4	marks	
<i>Summa</i>	16	5	0

Item receyved of Thomas Wynnyff for Bradeforde & Symondsborough rents	33	4	
---	----	---	--

f. 4.b.

In primis paid to Mr Coke 3 qrs wages	10	0	0
Item, to the Ussher for Cristes quarter	33	4	
„ paid to the Ussher for half wages	40	0	
„ „ to Sir John Horssey for the Skole howse	10	0	0
„ „ to Thomas Wynnyff for his Fee	13	4	
„ „ for fyer at the laste account			4
<i>Summa</i>	24	7	0

„ „ to the Skole maister for his quarter's wages... ..	3	6	8
„ to the Ussher for his quarter's wages	20	0	

¹ Such the word appears to be; but it does not seem to have much meaning. It is a vile scrawl.

² These words are in the margin in the original, written: ez viijs. vjd.

SHIRBORNE SCHOLE. OF RICARDE COWPER, GEORGE BARTON, ANNIS
1555 AND 1556.Anno Domini 1555.¹

The accompte of Richarde Cowper, Warden and Receptor of all the rents revenues of the said Schole [etc as in last, from Michaelmas 1 & 2 to Michaelmas 2 & 3 Philip & Mary.]

Argentum

	£	s.	d.
[as in last] rec ^d . of Gerves Assheley	8	7	9
[The rents of assize the same as in last account, but in addition]			
Item received of John Bollyng for one quarters rent of the Plome house garden 15 <i>d</i> .			
	21	7	1
	£	s.	d.
Item rec[eived] of John Cornysshe for his hole fyne	20	0	
" " John Watts for in part of his fyne	26	8 ²	
" " for the heryott of Richard Frythe	2	0	
" " of ³ Richard Davy in full payment of his fyne	3	6	8
" " for the heryott of Crystyane Russell	33	4	
		6	2
Item received of John Stevens for the olde Grate of the Scole howse		2	0
		35	18
<i>Summa totalis recepta</i>		18	10

Whereof the said Accomptante prayeth to be allowed of £13 6s. 8*d*. paid to the Scholemaister for his hole yeres wages

Item of £4 paid to the Ussher for his hole yere's wages	17	6	8
Item of 13s. 4 <i>d</i> . paid to the Quenys Maiestie for the Chyffe rent			
Item paid to Sir John Horssey for the rent of the Scholehowse 13s. 4 <i>d</i> .			
Item of 13s. 4 <i>d</i> . paid to the Stuerde for his Fee	2	0	0

¹ This account is also on paper. It is bound up with that of the following year.

² Crossed through in the original.

³ Richard Davy's fine £6 13s. 4*d*. on

the rent of 18s. 8*d*. given in the "Particular for the Schole" is more than 7 years' purchase.

	£	s.	d.
Item of £3 6s. 8d. paid to Sir John Horssey, knyght, in full payment of the purchase ¹ of the Scholehowse			
Item of 40s. paid to Henry Gardener for his interest & tytyle in the said Scholehowse		5	6 8
Item of 6s. 8d. paide to Darby, the mason, for makyng hygher the Scholehowse walls, and for wallyng uppe of the dores ther			
Item of 6s. 8d. paid to the said Darby for Ryddyng of the foundation of the walls, for the Byldynge of the Shoppes		13	4
Item of 4s. paid for 8 busshells of lyme			
Item of 6d. paid for 4 bushells of here			
Item of 5s. 8d. paid to Baller for makyng of the Scholehowse dores, and for the seatis in the said Scholehowse			
Item of 18d. paid to Roger Smyth			
Item of 2s. 2d. paid to the Smyth of Yevyll ² for hoks & twysts & one hundred of nayles		13	10
			<i>s. d.</i>
Item paid to John Smythe for a locke and a Staple for the Scolehowse dore			16
Item paid to Mone the Smyth for a c of nayles			12
Item paid to Richarde Chetnell for bords and plancks for the Schole		16	0
Item paid to Thomas Wheler for caryenge of the same			12
			19 4
Item paid to William Baker for beryng of the Helyng stone in to the plumbe howse, that remaind of the Scholehowse			4
„ „ to Baller for 3 potts of erthe			18
„ „ to John Stevens for a locke and kaye for the Plombe howse dore		2	0
			3 10
„ „ for expences of keyng the Courts and for the recepte of the rents this yere		10	6
„ „ for parchement and paper for this accompte			6
			11 0
Item allowed to John Godder, fermone of Brade 16s. 8d. for half the heryott of Cristyane Russell, towards the reparacions of the ferme ther, by an order & agrement made betwyne the Governours and the said Godder		16	8
<i>Summa totalis allocationis</i>			28 11 4

¹ The purchase was only for a lease of 99 years. £10 was paid in the preceding year's account.

² Yeovil. The other two smiths mentioned appear to be trade titles, not surnames.

Item in money delyvered uppon this accompte to the hands of George Barton	£	s.	d.
... ..	7	7	6
<i>Summa totalis allocationum et liberationum</i>	35	18	10

que est summa correspondens summæ superius onerate. Et sic Quietus.

Et eligerunt in officium Gradiani John Sowthey.

SHIRBORNE SCHOLE [1556].

The accompte of John Sowthey, in the behalf of George Barton deceased Warden & recevour [etc 2-3 to 3-4 Ph & M]

	£	s.	d.
[Balance]	7	7	6
[Rents of assize]	128	4	8
Item of a newe rent of William Rydeowt for the great Garden and the Plumbehowse	13	4	
Item of John Bollynge for the lyttell Garden	5	0	
Item for the new stondyns at the fayr this yere	12		
		19	4
Item recevyd of Nicholas Englebearde in parte of his fine	40	0	
Item of Bryane Cole & of Baller for the tymber of the olde stondynge & a Plome tree	20		
		2	1
Item recevyd of John Starre in parte of his fyne	40	0	0
		2	0
<i>Summa totalis receptæ</i>	40	13	2
Whereof the said accomptaunte askyth allowaunce of £6 13s. 4d. for a Free rente payde owt of Bradforde and Barnardesley to George Antyll			
Item of 5s. for a Free rent payde owt of the same londs to Edwarde Twynhoo			
Item of 13s. 4d. for a chyffe rent paid to the Kyng & Quens Maiegites			
<i>Summa</i>	7	11	8
Item [Schoolmaster and Usher's wages and Steward's fee as in last account]			
Item of 16s. 8d. paid to Sir John Horssey for the Skole rente for 5 quarters ended at Michelmas laste			
<i>Summa</i>	18	16	8
Item 10s. paie to John Baller, Richarde Baller, John Sampson, Walter Soper for caryenge of Roble from the Skole howse barton with ther plowes			

¹ The sum differs, because £14 5s. 2d. instead of £7 6s. 4d. is received for rents in Bradford and Barnardsley. But this is balanced by the two free rents being

paid by the governors instead of (apparently) the tenants. There is, however, an odd 6d. unaccounted for.

Item of 15s. 2d. paid to Richarde Godlyn, John Godlyn, John Forte, John Togood, Richarde Hutton, Richarde Harby & Sawnder for dyggyng uppe the said Roble and for fyllyng the said putts	£ s. d.
<i>Summa</i>	25 2
Item of 7s. 8d. paid to Richarde Hutton, Henry Damper, & Richarde Gulley for dyggyng uppe of stones and for ryndyng of the foundation of the Skole walle	
Item 30s. paid to Andrue Mason for makynge of the said wall, containyng 45 ⁿ perches, every perche 8d.	
Item of 8s. paid to John Baller & to Walter Soper for 17 potts of erthe for the same wall	
Item of 3s. paid to the said Andrue & his man for 3 dayes worke for dyggyn of stones & for hewyng of the base stones for the standyngs, and for mendyng of the olde wall	
Item of 2s. 8d. paid to Baller for quarteryng of tymber in the parke for the Skole	
Item of 5s. 4d. paid to John Phylippes & John Sowthey for carynge of 4 lods of Tymber from the parke, for every lode 16d.	
Item of 9s. 3d. paid to John Williams for sawinge of 7 ^c of Tymber for the Standyngs, and for beryng the same into the howse	
<i>Summa</i>	3 5 11
Item of 20s. 9d. paid to Baller the carpenter and his man, for framynge of the Tymber worke of the said Standyngs, & for setting uppe of the same, & for other worke abowte the Skole, by the space of 14 dayes, takyng for every day 18d., lackyng one day 3d.	
Item of £3 paid for 10 Tonne of Helyngstones for the said Standyngs, and for the caryage of the same	
Item of 23s. 4d. paid to the Helyer for helynge of the said Standyngs, containing 4 ^{or} perches, lackyng 7 fote, every perche 6s.	
Item of 5s. 4d. for 8 saxes [<i>sic</i>] of lyme for the same	
Item of 3s. 8d. for 3 ^c & a half of lathes for the same	
Item of 4s. 10d. for lathe nayle, borde nayles, hache nayles & spryggs	
Item of 3s. 9d. for 3 dozen & 7 Crests for the same	
Item of 20d. paid to John Sowthaye for Tymber to fynysse the said Standyngs	
<i>Summa</i>	7 5 4
Item of 7s., in parte of payment, for the Glasynge of the Skolehowse wyndowes	
Item of 5s. paid for gemoues, twystys & hoks for the Skole barton dore & the wyndowes	
Item of 6d. for a kaye for the charnell-howse dore	
Item of 12d. paid for wyne geven to M ^r Chauncelor & to Goderd the fermour	
Item of 20d. paid to Davy for carynge of a letter to the said fermour	

Item of 5s. 8d. for the expences of the collection of the rents, & keypyng the courts this yere
 Item of 6d. for parchement and paper for this present accompte

Summa 21 4

Summa totalis allocationis 38 6 1

Item in money delyvered uppon this accompte 47 1

Summa totalis allocationum et liberationum 40 13 2

que est summa correspondens summæ superius onerate. Et sic recedit a compoto suo Quietus.

Et eligerunt Johannem Stevyns in officium Gradiani.

Indenturæ deliberantur ad manus Johannis Stevyns et Sigillum receptum in custodiam Georgii Swetnaham.

¹27 die Octobris annis regnorum Philippi et Mariæ Regis et Reginae 3^{ci}o et 4^{to}

£ s. d.

Receyved of the [*sic*] Wardens of Sherborne for the Scholehouse ther dew at the feast of S. Michael th'archangell last past 13 4
 per me John Haunam

(Back of last page.)

Soluti Johanni	}	Nicholas Engleberde debet for parte of		
Stephyns		[	his fine	40 0
			John Sterr [do]	3. 0 0
<i>Summa</i>				5 0 0

²Nomina Gubernatorum—

Willelmus Meyre
 Garves Asshely
 Ricardus Cuper
 Henry Johnson
 Ricardus Chetnole
 Johannes Stephyns
 Anthony Dalaber
 Nicholas Engleberd
 Hugh Meyre
 Johannes Frey
 Thomas Wynnyff
 Robertus Yonge
 Johannes Sowthey
 Thomas Mamefelde
 Johannes Phylypes
 Robertus Bennyng
 Johannes Oke

¹ This receipt is as usual pinned on to the back of the first page of the account.

² It will be noticed that in 6 years no less than four governors have disappeared.

SHIRBORNE SCHOLE. TH'ACCOMPTS OF J. SOUTHEY AND JOHN STEVENS,
WARDENS, &c., ANNIS 1557-1558.

Anno Domini 1557

The accompte of John Sowthey [etc. as in last, but adding to the title "Archeduks of Austrige, Duks of Millagne, Burgunde and Brabante, Countises of Haspurge, Flanders and Tirolle," 3-4 to 4-5 Ph. & M.]

In primis the said accomptante dothe yelde accompte of 47s. 1d. receyvyd by him uppon the last accompte

[Rents of assize as in last, except that it specifies the "capital messuage in Martocke called the Chantrey Howse."]

	£	s.	d.
<i>Summa totalis reddituum assise ultra 47s. 1d. remanentes in pede compoti precedentis</i> ...	28	4	8
Item of 5s. for a new rente of John Bollynge for the lyttell Garden			
Item of 4s. for a new rent receyvyd of Roberte Yonge for one of the new Standyngs			
Item of 4s. for a new [etc. as above] of John Stevyns for the seconde Standyng			
Item of 3s. [etc. as above] of William Pope for the third Standyng			
Item of 16d. receyvyd this yere at diverse tymes for the other 2 standyngs			
<i>Summa</i>	17	4	
Item of 46s. 8d. receyvyd of John Goderde for one Copice or underwode called Gomeryge, conteynyng by estimacion 4 acres, lyeng in Lychett Matravers solde to the said Godder			
Item of £9 receyvyd of the said John Godderde for 30 th . oks to hym there solde			
Item of £5 receyvyd of Mr. Trencharde for 18 oks to hym solde out of 2 parocks of grounde lyen on the Este parte of Lychet howse			
Item of 20s. receyvyd of Mr. Philippes for 9 oks to hym solde out of one close of pasture lyeng Northe from the said Howse			
Item of 13s. 4d. for 6 oks solde to Thomas Barbour out of one close of pasture lyeng by Este the said copice called Gomeryge			
<i>Summa bosci</i>	18	0	0
Item of £26 13s. 4d. receyvyd of Mr. Trencharde for a fyne ¹ of the Chantry lande there & styrmester Marshall for terme of 21 yeres			
<i>Summa</i>	26	13	4

¹ This is a tremendous fine on a rental of £2 a year for 21 years.

Item of 20s. receyvyd from the Gyfte of George Swetnaham	£ s. d.
Item of 20s. of the gyfte of Mr. Yonge	
Item of 6d. from the fyne of Roberte Yonge for his Stondyng	
Item of 6d. for the fyne of John Stephyns for his stondyng	
<i>Summa</i>	2 1 0
<i>Summa totalis receptæ</i>	78 3 5
Whereof [etc. as in last, Free and Chief rents].	
<i>Summa</i>	7 11 8
Item of £14 13s. 4d. paid to the Skolemaister for his wages this yere	
Item of £3 paid to the Ussher for 3 quarters wages this yere	
[Steward's fee and rent of School-house as before]	
<i>Summa</i>	19 0 0
Item of £13 6s. 8d. paid to John Hillarde, churche warden, to the use of the parishe churche of Shirborne, borowyd by the Governours of the Skole of the churche stocke there	
Item of 24s. paid to Henry Johnson for 3 peces of Tymber for the said schole	
<i>Summa</i>	14 10 8
Item of 3s. 4d. paid to Roger Smythe for a Clampe of Iren & nayles for the Stondynges	
Item of 13s. 4d. paid to Darby, the mason, for the making of a wall in the Schole Garden	
Item of 2s. 7d. for 6 putts of erthe for the same	
Item of 11s. 1d. paid to the Glasyer for the Glasynge of the Skolehowse wyndowes	
Item of 11d. paid to Roger Loker for a locke & a kaye for the schole-barton Dorc	
<i>Summa</i>	1 11 3
Item of 39s. 10d. for the expences of the Wardens & Steuerde this yere for the collection of the rents & Salle of the said wods	
[Parchment, etc. as usual]	
<i>Summa</i>	2 0 4
Item of 20s. paid to Richarde Cowper for the half yeres rent of Lychett Matravers as yet remaynyng in the hands of Mr. Trencharde	
<i>Summa</i>	1 0 0
<i>Summa totalis allocationis</i>	45 13 11
Item in money delyvered upon this accompte to John } Stephens next warden }	32 9 6
<i>Summa omnium allocationum et liberationum</i> ...	78 8 5

quæ est summa correspondens summæ superius onerata Et sic
prædictus computans recedit a compoto suo Quietus.

¹At this accounte is graunted to M^r. Haward the revercion of his bargayne to 2 of his sones, for the fyne of 26s. 8d.

The seall delyvered to Garves Asshely.

Et eligerunt in officium Gradiani Hugonem Meyre.

SHERBORNE SCHOLE

12^{mo} die

Anno Domini 1558

Decembris

The Accompte of John Stephyns Warden & Receptor [etc., giving no titles except Kyng Philippe & Quene Mary; 4-5 to 5-6 Philip and Mary]

Arreragia

In primis the said accomptante dothe yelde accompte of £ s. d.
20s. of arrerages of one half yeres rent for Lychett
matravers remaynyng in the hands of M^r. Trencharde

Summa 1 0 0

Item of £32 9s. 6d. received by the said accomptante
uppon the laste accompte

Summa 32 9 6

Item of £14 11s. 8d. for rent of assise in Bradeforde
Bryane and Barnards with 6s. 8d. of a new rent
improvdy of one Copise called Gomerydge, so letten
to John Godderd for the terme of 21 yeres, hoc anno
primo

[other rents as before]

Summa 28 11 2

Item of 3s. 4d. receyvvd this yere of John Bollynge, for his
garden

Item of 4s. receyvvd of William Pope, for the rente of one
of the new Stondyngs

Item for 2 stondyngs late in the tenure of Robert Yonge
& John Stevyns; nichill hoc anno quia remanent in
manu Gubernatorum, ultra 8d. inde levatos hoc anno

Summa 8 0

Item of 40s. receyvvd of Nicholas Engleberd in full pay-
ment of his Fyne

Item of 26s. 8d. for the Fine of Richarde & Thomas
Hannam

Item of 20s. for the price of one mare that came of an
heryott of John Abbotte

Summa 4 6 8

Summa totalis oneris 66 15 4

¹ This note, though written at the end of the account for 1557-8, was apparently written at the end of 1558, being opposite the first page of the account

for the latter year. Hugh Meyre was warden for 1559. It does not appear where the "bargain" was.

	£	s.	d.
De quibus			
Whereof the said accomptaute askyth allowance of £6 13s. 4d. for a Free rente paid out of the lands & tenements of Bradford Bryan and Barnardsley to George Awntyll Esquyer [etc. as in last account]			
<i>Summa</i>	6	11	8
Item of £20 paid this yere as well to the Scholemaster as to the Ussher, for their wages			
Item 13s. 4d. paid to the Steward, for his fee			
Item of 13s. 4d. paide to Sir John Horssey, Knyght, for the rente of the Scholehouse			
<i>Summa</i>	21	6	8
Item of £20 paid to John Philippes, church warden, to the use of the parisshe church of Shirborne forsaide, borowyd by the said Governoures of the said Skole of the Church-stock			
<i>Summa</i>	20	0	0
Item of 24s. paid to Peter Joyner & his son for makyng of the Seatis abowte the Skole			
Item of 5s. paid to Richarde Bartelett to helpe hym			
Item of 12s. 3d. paid for Sawinge of 9 ^c fote of Tymber & bords for the same Seatis, every c 17d.			
Item 16d. for makyng of the sawe pytt and for berynge of the said tym[b]er to the Skolehouse			
Item of 9s. 2d. paid for borde nayles and hatchenayles for the same warke			
<i>Summa</i>	52	3	
Item of 4s. 8d. paid to Peter Joyner for makyng of the Wyndows of the Schole & for bords for the same			
Item of 3s. 4d. paid to Roger Boker for jemowys and hoks for the same			
Item of 13d. for nayles for the same			
Item of 20d. paid to John Hyllarde, church warden, for tymber to make seatis in the ¹ Chapell for the Scholers			
Item of 12d. paid to baller for makyng of the same Seats			
Item of 5d. paid for nayeles for the same			
<i>Summa</i>	12	2	
Item of 20d. paid to Cobbe for 2 loks for the Cheste to kepe our evydenses			
Item of 6d. paid for 3 Crests & setting of the same uppon the Schole howse			
Item of 3s. 8d. paid to Richarde Bartlett for makyn playne of the Schole barton			
Item of 2d. for mendyng of the Scholehowse dore			
<i>Summa</i>	6	0	

¹ What chapel? The Lady Chapel already used for the School?

Item of 4s. 4d. paid for the boke of Articles of powle Schole	£	s.	d.
Item of 10s. for half the heryott of John Abotte, allowyd to John Godder, fermour of Bradforde, for the reparacions of the ferme place ther			
Item of 11s. 5d. for the expences of keynyng of the Courts & collection of the rents this yere			
Item of 6d. for parchement and paper for this Accompte			
<i>Summa</i>		26	3
<i>Summa totalis allocationis</i>		53	15 0

Et debet £13 0s. 4d., unde

In money delyvered uppon this accompte to Huege Mayre next warden 12 0 4

Et debet 20s. the wiche some is sett over unto the next Warden, for that it remayneth in the hands of Mr Trencharde, and afore charged in arrere in the some of 20s.

Et sic prædictus computans recessit a compoto suo prædicto Quietus

(Back)

Item there remaynyth 5 planks of Tymber in the Scholehouse William Yonge, Hewgh Mayre, and Nich. Engleberde

SHIRBORNE SCHOLE. *Decembris Anno Domini* [1560-61]

The accompte of Thomas Maundfylde [etc. 2-3 Elizabeth]

Arreragia.

In primis. The said accomptant yeldyth accompte of £ s. d.
13s. 4d. for parte of the Fyne of John Watts, yet remaynyng in the hands of the said John

Summa 13 4

[Rents of assize as before, but in Thornton] with 12d. improvyd for a new rent of the chapell ther letten to Thomas Branker; [and in Gillingham] with 4d. of a new rent improvyd of one parcell of grownde letten to [blank in original]

Summa 28 12 6

Redditus pencionis

¹Item of 53s. 4d. of a perpetuall pencion yerely payde owt of the lands & tenements of Bartholomew Combe, Esquyer, deceased, by hym graunted to the said Schole for ever, in the augmentation of the Usshers wages

Summa 53 4

¹ This is the first and, I believe, the school after Edward VI's grant. sole additional endowment given to the

Redditus Shamellorum tentorum de Episcopo Sarum

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Item of the rents of 4 Shamells	32	0				
Item for Hyds stondynge	4	0				
" " Myles " 	2	8				
" " Roberte Hart's stondynge... ..	2	0				
" " Pope's Stondynge of the Schole landes	2	0				
<i>Summa</i>				42	8	

Item for the fyne of Thomas Wynnyff for the revercion of Richarde Russell, to hym letten for 31 th yeres	6	13	4			
Item for certen Corne solde at Trente in parte of payment of £19 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. of the dett of Roberte Yonge deceased...	4	6	8			
Item for the heriyott of Mistres Alice Hanham, wydow	4	0				
<i>Summa</i>				11	4	0

Pecunia prest

Item receyvyd of Lawrence Bysshope, lente to the Scole	20	0				
Item receyvyd of Robert Jennynys, lente to the Scole	20	0				
Item receyvyd of William Downton, lente to the Scole	20	0				
<i>Summa</i>				3	0	0

Money geven to the makynge of the armes of our late Soverayng lorde Kyng Edward the Sixte.

	£	s.	d.
Item for the price of 4 bushells of whete geven by M ^r . Henry Sembarbe to the said Schole	8	0	
Item geven by Jerves Assheley	3	4	
" " " Hughe Mayre	10	0	
" " " John Hillerde	10	0	
" " " William Cowthe	3	4	
" " " Thomas Wynnyff... ..	3	4	
" " " Richarde Cowper	3	4	
" " " John Frye	3	4	
" " " John Sowthey	3	4	
" " " Richarde Okely	3	4	
" " " Lawrence Bysshope... ..	3	4	
" " " Roberte Albone	3	4	
" " " Roberte Jennynys	3	4	
" " " Bryante Cole	3	4	
" " " Lawrence Swetnaham	3	4	
" " " William Downton	3	4	
<i>Summa</i>	3	11	4

Item of 7s. receyvvd of Lawrence Swetnaham for olde Iron	£	s.	d.
<i>Summa</i>		7	0
Item John Stevens geveth the Glasyng of the Chamber windo, price [<i>blank in MS.</i>]			
Item Robert Hale geveth the Glasyng of 2 panes of the lower wyndow, price [<i>blank in MS.</i>]			
Item Robert Albon geveth the Glasyng of 1 pane of the same wyndowe, price [<i>blank in MS.</i>]			
Item Thomas Maundefylde geveth the Glasyng of one other pane of the same wyndow, price			
<i>Summa totalis oneris</i>		52	4 2
Whereof [etc.]			
[Free rents]			7 11
Item, paid this yere to the Scholemaster & Usher as particulerly apperith by a boke thereof made & remaynge	£	s.	d.
Item paide to Sir John Horssey, knyght, for the rente of the Scholehowse...		16	16 8
Item paid to Elizabeth Benett, widow, for certen Shamells & Stondyngs in the markt place afore charged at the some of 40s. 8d., allowed to her in recompence of the same Shamells & Stondyngs during her lyff		13	4
<i>Summa</i>		40	0
Item, paid for surplus money due unto hym uppon his laste accompt, anno præcedente			
Item, for the expences of keypyng the Courts, collection of the rents, & making of sondry vewys, betwyne the Quenys Maiesties Tenaunts and others, for certen lands & grownds & commons beyng in varyance betwyne them, with 5s. 8d. for wyne and suger geven to M ^r . Waldron & M ^r . Hyett at the New yn		26	10
Item, for half heryott of Mistres Alice Hanham, allowed to John Godderd, fermour of Bradforde, for the reparacions of his ferme		34	4
Item paide to Henry Gardener for the gettyng owt of the copy of Mr. Combes wyll		2	0
Item paid to Maister Bagwell for a bedstede, with 2s. in charges at his wyff's departyng hence		6	8
Item for the charges of Maister Parvys comyng from Oxforde, his taryeng here & retorne agayne, with 6s. 8d. paid for sendyng of a letter to Oxforde to the said M ^r . Parvys		15	4
Item for paper and parchement, etc.		1	9 8
<i>Summa</i>			6
		5	15 4

Item, for parte of the Fyne of John Watts aforecharged in th'arrerages & yet remayning in the hands of the said John Watts	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				13	4	
Item, layd owte this yere for the byldynge & fynysshenge of the Scholemaister's Howse, as partycularly dothe appere by a boke thereof made & remaynge ...				18	17	2
<i>Summa</i> ... ..				...	...	19 0 0
<i>Summa totalis allocationum</i> ... ..				...	...	51 17 6
<i>Et sic debet 6s. 8d., quæ solvit ad manus Johannis Freye Et sic Quietus</i>						
Brant Cole next Warden						

SHYRBORNE SCHOLE, [A.D. 1561-2].

The accompt of John Frye Warden & Receyvour [etc. 3-4 Eliz.]

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
De arreragiis					6	8
De redditibus assisæ ibidem per annum				28	12	6
De quadam annuitate concessa per Bartholomæum Combe armigerum defunctum in augmentatione stipendii Ipodidasculi					53	4
De redditibus shamellorum					42	8
De denariis receptis de Nicholao Iugelberd					70	0
<i>Summa oneris cum arreragiis</i>				37	5	2
De quibus Idem petit allocari						
De quodam reddito soluto annuatim soluto (<i>sic</i>) Georgio Ancketell	£	s.	d.			
	6	13	4			
Item in allocatione redditus annuatim soluti Edwardo Twynhowe per annum				5	0	
Item in allocatione redditus annnatim soluti Dominæ Reginæ per annum				13	4	
<i>Summa</i> ... ..				...	7 11	8
In stipendio Pedagogi per annum	20	0	0			
„ „ Ipodidasculi	10	0	0			
„ redditu soluto Johanni Horsey militi	13	4				
Item solutis Elizabetha Bennett	40	0				
„ allocatione redditus Nicholai Myles pro una stacione				2	8	
<i>Summa</i> ... ..				...	32 16	0
In expensis receptæ et generali	10	0				
¹ Item pro acquietancia				4		
<i>Summa</i> ... ..				...	10	4
² <i>Summa allocationum prædictarum</i> ... ..				...	40 16	0

¹ i.e. for the chief rent to Crown.² These words are crossed through in the original.

SHYRBORNE SCHOLE

The accompte¹ of John Frye Warden and Receyvor of all the Rents and Revenues of the said Schole from the feaste of Sainete Mychell th'archaungell in the thirde yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lady Elizabethe, by the grace of god, Quene of England, Fraunce and Irelande, Defender of the faith &c. Unto the saide feaste of Sainete Mychell th'archaungell in the fourthe yere of the reigne of our saide Sovereigne lady quene Elizabethe; That is to saye for one hole yere.

Arreages

The same Accomptaunte dothe answer of 6s. 8d. of the arreages of Thomas Maundfelde of the laste yere, receyved by this said Accomptante, as yt appeareth in the Fote of the saide laste yeres Accompte

Summa 6s. 8d.

Rents of Assyse

And of £14 11s. 8d. of the rents of assyse in Bradforde Bryante and Barnardisley, with 6s. 8d. of a new rente improved, of one copice in Lychet Mawtraverse called Gomerydge, so letten to John Goddarde, for the terme of 21 yeres

And of 6s. 8d. of the rente of one capitall mesuage in Martocke

And of 53s. of the rente of assyse in Thorneton, with 12d. of the rente of one chaple there, so letten to Thomas Prankerde, by the yere

And of £6 19s. 2d. of the rente of assyse in Gyllingham, with 4d. of a newe rente of one parcell of land letten to [*blank in MS.*], by the yere

And of 40s. of the rente of assyse in Symonds Boroughe, by the yere

And of 40s. of the rente of assyse in Lychet Mawtraverse and Styrmyster Marshall, by the yere

Summa £28 12s. 6d.

Annuytie

And of 53s. 4d. of a certaine yerely rente goinge oute of the lands and tenementes late of Bartholomewe Combe, esquier, in Lyllyngton in the countie of Dorset; geven by the saide Bartholomewe to the saide Free Schole for ever, towards the maynteynaunce of the wages of the Ussher of the same Schole, by the yere

Summa 53s. 4d.

¹ This is the first extant account proper, the former ones being only drafts. It is written on a parchment roll of two membranes written back and front; which contains also the accounts

for the next two years. The account for 1561 occupieth the whole of the front of the first membrane and about a third of the back.

Rents of the Shamells holden of the lorde Buysshope of Sarum

- And of 32s. of the rente of foure shamells late in the tenure of Peter Bennett by the yere
 And of 4s. of the rente of one standinge nowe in the tenure of John Hyde
 And of 2s. 8d. of the rente of one standinge now in the tenure of Roberte Harte
 And of 2s. of the rente of William Pope for one shamell buylded againste the walle of the said Free Schole, by the yere
 And of 2s. of the rente of one standinge late in the tenure of Nycholas Myles

Summa 42s. 8d.

Forene Receytes

- And of £5 8s. 4d. received of Wyllyam Couthe (20s.), Bryane Coole (10s.), Laurence Buysshope (6s. 8d.), Laurence Swetnam (10s.), Thomas Wynneff (6s. 8d.), Rycharde Okeley (10s.), Hughe Mayer (5s.), Nycholas Ingelberde (6s. 8d.), Thomas Maundfeld (6s. 8d.), John Whitehed (15s.), Robert Wase (3s. 4d.), Roberte Genyngs (5s.), and of certen of the Governors (3s. 4d.), of the Schole for dyverse things and busynes done in and aboute the said same Schole this yere
 And of 20s. received of the gyfte of Roberte Yonge deceased this yere
 And of £5 received of Nycholas Ingelberde for parte of the debte of Thomas Kemys
 And of 2s. 6d. received of the gyfte of Thomas Moleynes this yere

Summa... .. £11 10s. 10d.

Summa of the hole charge £ 45 s. 6 d.

Whereof

Wages

- The same accomptaunte asketh allowaunce for wages
 paid to Mr. Myddelton, Scholemaster there ... 4 0 0
 And for wages paid to the Usher 53 4
 And paid to Mr. Parvys for his wages 15 0 0
 And paid to Mr. Martyn for his wages 5 0 0

Summa 26 13 4

Rents Resolute with other payments

- And in rente paid to George Ancketyll, Esquyer, for a certaine free rente goinge oute of the lands and tenamentes in Bradforde Bryante and Barnardisley, by the yere, due and payable to the same George and to his heyers for ever 6 13 4
 And in the like rente paid to Edwarde Twynehowe, Esquyer, goinge oute of the lands and tenamentes aforesaide by the yere due and payable to the same Edwarde and to his heyers for ever 5 0

	£	s.	d.
And in rente payde to oure Sovereigne ladye the Quene, goinge oute of the lands and tenements of the saide Schole, by the yere	13	4	
And payde to Sir John Horsey, knighte, for the rente of the Scholehouse, by the yere	13	4	
And payde to Elizabethhe Bennett, wydowe, for the Sha- mells aforesaide, by the yere	40	0	
And in expences of Courtes this yere	11	0	
And in allowaunce of parte of the rente of the Shamells, in the tenure of Nycholas Myles, this yere	16		
And in money payde to Thomas Maundfelde, by hym lente to the Schole	6	8	
And payde to the Caryer for the caryage of M ^r . Parvys things	6	10	4
And payde for the expences of M ^r . Doctor Cotterell at hys beinge at Shyrborne	6	8	
And payde by the same accomptaunte this yere for reparacions and other necessaries done aboute the saide Scholehouse this yere, as yt appeareth the parti- cularly by a byll of the parcells thereof, upon this accompte shewed and examyned	6	8	
<i>Summa</i>	18	7	8
<i>Summa of the allowances abovesaid</i>	45	1	0

And so the said accomptaunte dothe owe this yere 5s.

There is nothing noticeable in the account for 1562-3; except a fine of 33s. 4d. by Richard Davy for a license to have an undertenant in his tenement at Barnardsley for 6 years: and contributions of 40s. from four Governors "towards the wages of the schoolmaster," which were £20, besides £10 to the usher.

In 1563-4 Davy pays a further 26s. 8d. for the same fine.

The Wages item is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
And in the wages of Mr Parvys, Scholemaster there, due at the feaste of the Nativyte of oure lorde god in the sixthe yere of the reigne of oure saide Sovereigne lady Quene Elizabethhe	5	0	0
And in the wages of Mr Martyn, Ussher there, due at the saide feaste in the same yere	50	0	
And payde to Mr. Wolveton, Scholemaster there, for his wages for thre quarters of this yere	14	0	0
And paid to Mr. Peny, Ussher there, for his wages for thre quarters of this yere	60	0	

Draft of a Bond given by the Governors to John Hancock, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, Master of Sherborne School 1565-1573.¹

To all faithful people to whom this present writing shall come, the Governors of the Possessions, goods, and revenues of ye free gramer schole of King Edward the Sixt in Sherborne, in the countie of Dorset, greetings in him that liveth for ever.

Knowe ye, that wheras the said King Edward of most blessed memorie, in the fourthe yere of his reigne, founded and erected a Free gramer schole in Sherborn aforesaid for the better instruction and education of youth in those parties in the knowledge of good Letters and Lerninge, and, to the intent that good purpose of his might take effect and be the better continued to gods glorie, hathe assigned and given diverse parcells of Lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the same governours and their successours, beinge incorporate as is afforsaid, for the maintenaunce and Livinge of a meet Scholemaster and Hussheire, to be appointed by the said Governours frome time to time as neede shall require;

That, the said Governours, having had goode and sufficient triall of the honestie, diligence, and habilitie of John Hancock, Master of Arts of the Universitie of Oxford, and present scholemaster of our said gramer schole, for that he hath nowe and for some time served us in the office and place of the said scholemaster (alreadie), and that for manie other causes we are minded to procure by all meanes that we maie the continuance of the said John in the said place and office, have constituted, ordeined, and appointed, and by these presents do constitute, ordeine, and appoint, and for us and our successors have given unto the said John Hancock the said office, place, and romm of scholemaster of the said Free gramer schole;

And further by these presents we give and have given to the said John Hancock the house, wherein he nowe remaineth, called the scholemaster's house, with the appurtenaunces, that is to saie two gardens, one Barton, one house called the Plombhouse, and whatsoever easment of ours therto belonginge he presentlie enjoyeth;

And further by these presents we give and for us and our successours have given to the said John Hancock one annitie or yerelie stipende of one and twentie pounds and a noble of good and Lawfull monie of England, to be paid to him by us or our successours or our or their assignes yerelie, at foure usual termes in the yere by even portions, that is to saie at the feast of the nativitie of Christ sixteine nobles, at the Annunciation of ~~our~~ Ladie the blessed Virgine sixteine nobles, at the nativitie of S. John Baptist sixteine nobles, and at the feast of Michael tharcaungell sixteine nobles;

To have and to hold the said office togeather with the howse, Annuitie or yerelie stipend of xxi^{li} vi^{s} $viii^{\text{d}}$, and other the premises, so longe as the said John shalbe willing to exercise and serve in the same office and place as becometh an honest man.

¹ Mr. Wildman kindly copied this deed. I have not seen the original.

- This erasure occurs in the draft.

Provided always that if it shall happen the said John to be longe sick, or, by meane of anie plage that maie happen, the schollers to be kept from him, or in case he continewe so longe in the office till for age he shall not be able in his own person to discharge the same, it shall not for anie of these causes be Lawfull for us or our successours to debarre him of anie of these forsaid grauntes, so that he be willinge to provide us at his own charge an honest and sufficient man to supply his want as besemeth. [*Here a space of about two inches is left.*]

And because we meane to have these forsaide graunts well and trulie, without all fraud or contradiction, performed and kept, that our said scholemaster maie therby the more quietlie and thoroughlie attend to his charge, we have bound our selves and our successours therunto by Letters obligatorie in this behalf, bearinge date of these presents, sealed with our comon seale, delivered to and remaininge in the hands of the said John.

In witnes wherof, etc. Dated¹

¹ No date is given.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

APPENDIX TO THE CLERK'S ACCOUNTS.

Revenue for the Year ending 31st December, 1896.

	Lands, &c.			Tenant.	Tenancy.	Gross Annual Income.			Outgoings.			Net Annual Income.				
	A.	R.	P.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1	Lands at Gillingham	15	3	21	G. B. Matthews ..	Lease for 5 years. October, 1893.	50	0	0	Taxes, &c. ..	2	17	9	47	2	3
2	Read's and Bowles' Tenements..	0	2	0	Fred. Green ..	Lease for 99 years, determinable on death of one life aged 57.	3	0	0	.. ..	..	..	..	3	0	0
3	Farm House and Lands at Lytechett Matravers	87	2	0	E. A. Groves ..	Lease for 7 years from Sept., 1893.	111	0	0	Taxes, &c. ..	30	6	2	80	13	10
4	Rent Charge on Manor at Lillington	—			In Hand .. ..	.. ..	2	13	4	.. ..	..	..	..	2	13	4
5	Lands at Marnhull	0	1	15	C. Andrews ..	Yearly	0	13	9	.. ..	..	..	..	0	13	9
6	Trooper Inn and Lands at Marnhull	3	1	10	Messrs. 'tyring ..	Lease for 7 years, Midsummer, 1893.	30	6	0	Taxes, &c. ..	7	2	1	23	3	11
7	Lands late "King's Living," ditto	17	2	28	Wm. Hunt ..	Yearly	40	0	0	Taxes.. ..	1	1	0	38	19	0
8	Farm House and Lands at Symondsbury	34	2	4	Jesse Spencer ..	Lease for 7 years from Oct., 1893.	50	0	0	Taxes, &c. ..	16	6	1	33	13	11
9 & 10	House, garden, orchard, &c. ..	5	2	21	Rev. F. B. Westcott	Yearly	58	0	0	} Taxes ..	2	0	3	65	19	9
11	Close of Land in the Abbey ..	1	2	36	Ditto	Ditto	10	0	0							
12	Bradford and Barnsley Farm and 11½ Beast Leazes, Wimborne	651	3	33	J. G. Good ..	Ditto	500	0	0	Land Tax and Charities ..	34	8	8	465	11	4
							855	7	1							

AND AFTER EDWARD VI.