



APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Old Stones of Reginald Bainbrigg. ? Lintel of his School House doorway erected about 1606.

ART. XV.—*Some Notes on the History of Appleby Grammar School.* By LIONEL BUDDEN, B.A.

IN the recent Survey and Inventory of Westmorland by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Appleby Grammar School is stated to have been founded in 1574, the date of the Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth.

The School referred to in this charter, however, had been in existence on the same site for some two centuries prior to 1574, chequered and interrupted though its life may have been. Nicolson and Burn, in their History of Westmorland, show how the school originated from two chantry bequests of 1286 and 1331, and various documents are quoted by them proving the existence of the school during the period 1452—1556. A good account of this pre-Elizabethan school has been given by the Rev. John Heelis, M.A. in Art. XXXVII of C. & W. *Trans.* Vol. VIII, Part II.

The following notes are supplementary to the Rev. John Heelis' article and deal with (1) the fortunes of the plots of land which formed the Grammar School Property for a period of some five or six centuries—until a new site was chosen on Battlebarrow, where the present school was built in 1886, and (2) Reginald Bainbrigg's Library.

The additional sources of information have been

- (1) The School Chest—containing about 60 deeds and documents, of which an admirable Schedule was made in 1878 by the Rev. C. B. Robinson, M.A.
- (2) A MS. by the late Mr. J. M. Nicholson, M.A., of Kirkby Thore entitled "Pear Tree Garth."

- (3) "Thomas Langton and his tradition of learning,"
by the Rev. R. P. Brown, M.A. *Trans.* n.s. xxvi.

I am much indebted to Mr. John Holmes, M.A., History Master at Appleby, for joining me in the attempt to unravel what has been rather a tangled skein.

I am also grateful to Mr. B. Seton, M.A., for transcribing the catalogue of Reginald Bainbrigg's books bequeathed to the school in 1606 (Appendix B) and to Mr. G. Arrowsmith for help in compiling the catalogue of old books at present in the school library (Appendix C).

LIST OF AUTHORITIES ON WHICH THE PLAN IS BASED.

Property, etc.

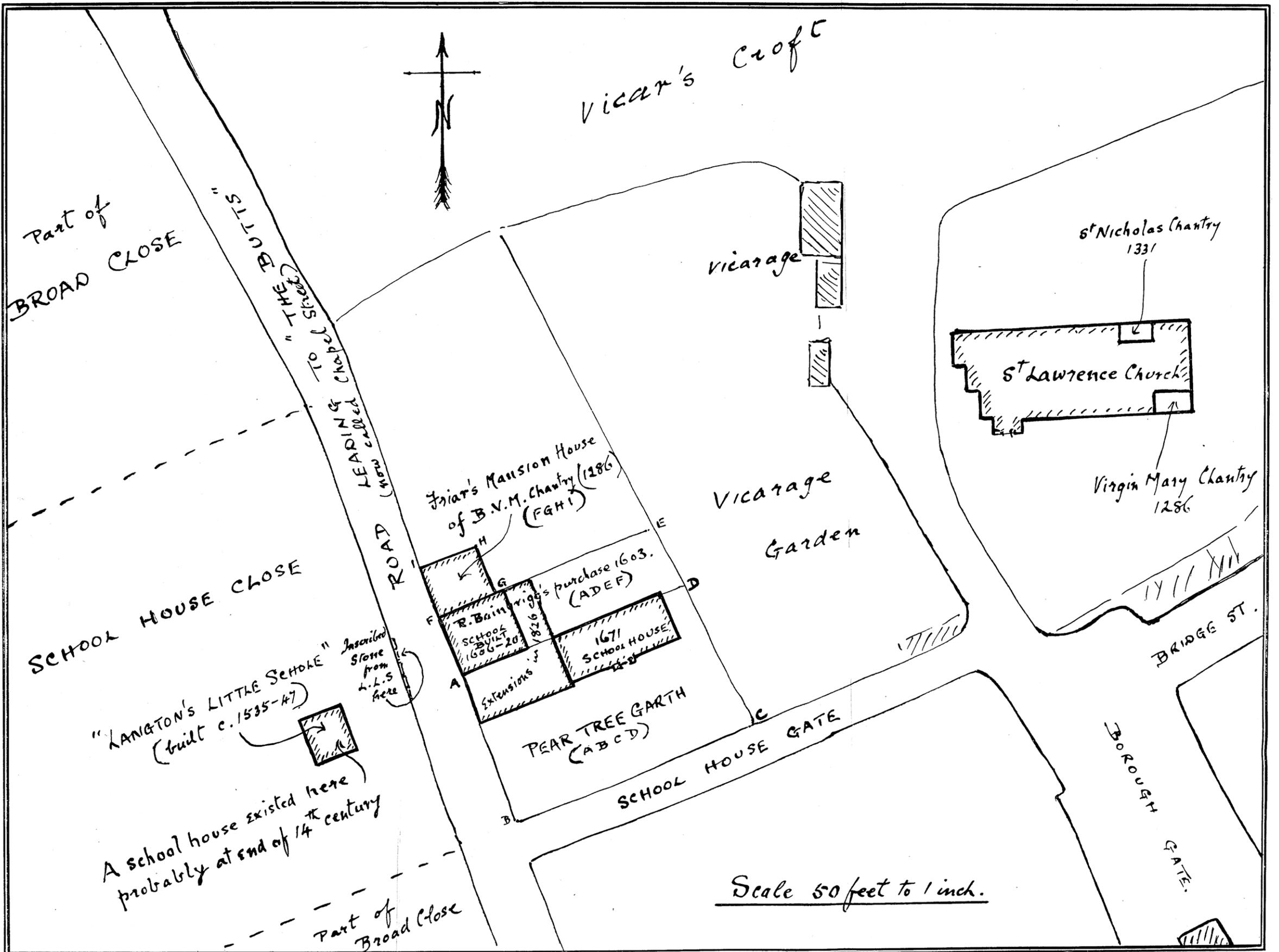
1. Pear Tree Garth.
(estimated area 36 by 22 yds.)
2. School House Close (and Langton's Little Schole).
(estimated area 50 by 50 yds., or larger).

That this close is part of the B.V.M. (1286) Chantry Property.

3. Mansion House of B.V.M. Chantry of 1286.
4. Burgage belonging to Priory of Wetherall, bought by Reg. Bainbrigg in 1603
(to build a new school on)
(actual area 27 by 10 ells = 33½ yds. by 12½ yds.)
5. School House Gate
6. Chapel of B.V.M. Chantry (1286) in South Chancel Aisle of St. Lawrence Church.
7. Chapel of St. Nicholas Chantry (1331) in North Chancel Aisle of St. Lawrence Church.
8. Relative positions of all the properties.

Described in:—

1. a. Deed of 1490.
b. Reg. Bainbrigg's Will 1606.
2. a. Deed of 1490.
b. C. & W. *Trans.* Vol. viii, Pt. II, pages 408 and 409.
c. Richard Jackson's Report in 1681.
Agreement of 1515
Indenture of 1518
Nicolson & Burn, p. 329.
3. a. Deed of Feb. 8, 1603.
b. Reg. Bainbrigg's Will 1606.
4. a. Deed of Feb. 8, 1603.
b. Reg. Bainbrigg's Will.
5. Deed of 1452 and 1490.
6. C. & W. *Trans.*, Vol. viii, Pt. II, page 399.
7. " " "
8. Plan of Appleby dated 1754.



9. "Broad Close" was always available for School Games
9. "Brode Close"
 qui locus antiquitus destinatus
 est puerorum lusibus
 C. & W. *Trans.* Vol viii, Pt. II,
 p. 409.

In the reign of Edward I a wealthy burgher of Appleby, named De Goldington, founded a chantry for celebrating divine service at the altar of St. Mary in the church of St. Lawrence, for the Mayor, bailiffs and commonalty, and, as security for raising 5½ marks yearly for the maintenance of a Chantry Priest, he assigned divers rents out of certain burgages in Appleby.* The deed of confirmation by Ralph de Irton, Bishop of Carlisle and John de Goldington is dated 1286. Appleby was then at the height of its prosperity, a Royal Borough of some 10,000 inhabitants.

The Mansion House of this Chantry and an orchard or close belonging to it were situated on the east and west sides respectively of a road now called Chapel Street. This Mansion house and close survived as part of the Grammar School premises until 1886, the Mansion house at the end being used as a barn and stable, and the close containing a building known once as "Langton's Little Schole" and finally as "the Garden House." Prior to the building of Langton's Little Schole (c. 1529-1547) a small school house existed on the same site as is evidenced by descriptions in deeds of 1452 and 1490 hereinafter referred to.

The altar of this Chantry of St. Mary was in the south chancel aisle of St. Lawrence' Church, where the pews are still called "The Grammar School pews" and where have been placed memorial tablets to two of Appleby's greatest

* N.B. The Lords Clifford Percy and Vesye founded in 1281 a friary dedicated to the Virigin Mary situate at Battlebarrow, Appleby, for the Carmelites (White Friars).

headmasters, Richard Yates (1723-1781) and Collin Threlkeld (1868-1886).

The Mayor and Corporation always claimed the right to appoint the chantry priest who would also act as schoolmaster to their sons, and the Headmaster of the Grammar School, up to the year 1886, had the right to sit in the Corporation pew in St. Lawrence' Church, presumably as a reminder of his duties and privileges under the Chantry Bequest of 1286.

Shortly after the foundation of De Goldington's Chantry a certain Robert de Threlkeld founded another Chantry in St. Lawrence' Church, that of St. Nicholas, patron Saint of schoolboys. He endowed it with several burgages and in the year 1331 received a licence to aliene in mortmain lands in Appleby of the annual value of £3. 4. 7. These lands included " Pear Tree Garth " situate on the East side of Chapel Street just opposite the ' close ' and to the south of the Mansion house of De Goldington's Chantry.*

There is a little doubt that from the first the same friar served both chantries, living in the mansion house of de Goldington's chantry and enjoying the fruits of both the " School House Close " and " Pear Three Garth." Among the town muniments is a lease by Richard of Pathnell, " chaplain of the chantries of St. Mary and St. Nicholas," dated 24 June, 1397.

Until the year 1886 Pear Tree Garth was the front garden of the school.

During the 14th century Appleby suffered heavily from raids by the Scots and in the year 1388 the whole town was sacked and burnt to the ground. The chantry school, however, was not extinguished, for we soon learn of a dispute between the Mayor and Corporation and the

* N.B. There were in Appleby two other chantries: (a) one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the chapel of which was on the S.W. corner of the bridge, and (b) one dedicated to the Virgin Mary founded by Sir Wm. English in the church of St. Michael.



APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Stone from the School House Reg. Bainbrig was erecting at time of his death in 1606. By his will he gave the School House to the Undermasters for ever.

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Vicar of St. Lawrence as to the right of appointing the chantry priest, the legal ownership of " Pear Tree Garth " and " School House Close " being also involved.

By the middle of the 15th century the legal estate in " School House Close " had somehow or other passed to the vicar of St. Lawrence and with it passed a claim to appoint the chantry priest; " Pear Tree Garth " had been granted by Robert de Threlkeld in mortmain; it was therefore legally owned by the Chantry Priest of St. Nicholas' Chantry for the time being, who was customarily appointed by the Mayor and Corporation.

In 1445 John Marshall was the Chantry Priest of both the " Virgin Mary " and the " St. Nicholas " chantries. In that year the Corporation granted to him and his successors " a certain ruined chapel (the chantry of St. John) upon the West end of the stone bridge of St. Lawrence at a yearly rent of 2d. if demanded." Possessor of all the Appleby Chantries, John Marshall did something which, from whatever point of view we regard it, was " ultra vires." In 1452, on being appointed vicar of St. Michael's Bongate, he sold to Thomas, Lord Clifford (of Appleby Castle) " a burgage on the West side of the street called Kirkgate, extending in length to a certain narrow street called School House Gate." This burgage was " Pear Tree Garth."

Why did John Marshall dispose of Pear Tree Garth? Was it for personal gain, or to keep the land out of the hands of the Mayor and Corporation and so deprive them of any right to appoint the Chantry priest, or merely to safeguard Chantry (Grammar School) property in the troublous days of the wars of the Roses by transferring it to the safekeeping of Appleby Castle?

John Marshall's successor as Chantry Priest was Sir John Lambe, who may well have been appointed by the vicar of St. Lawrence.

The claim of the vicar of St. Lawrence, as legal owner

of School House Close, to appoint the Chantry Priest schoolmaster was not allowed to pass without protest by the Corporation. In 1478 they formally registered that protest.

On 25 March, 18 Edward IV (1478), an Indenture was made between the Mayor, Bailiffs and commonalty of Appleby and Sir Thomas Whinfell, Chaplain, by which they granted him the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded by De Goldington in St. Lawrence Church and in which it was stated that as the said chantry was not sufficient for the maintenance of a chaplain, they further granted him two other chantries, namely that of St. Nicholas in St. Lawrence Church and that of Sir William Engliche, knight, anciently founded in St. Michael's Church. Further, the said Thomas covenanted that he would keep, or cause to be kept by a fit person, yearly, at all fit and proper times, a sufficient grammar school (*unam scholam grammaticalem*) in the said borough, without ceasing at any time, in which it ought to be kept, during his life, taking from the scholars of the school aforesaid the school fees and customary payments according to the ancient custom of the school aforesaid (*scholagia et custumaria secundum antiquam consuetudinem scholae praedictae*).

This Indenture is in itself sufficient testimony to the antiquity of the school.

Returning to " Pear Tree Garth " we find that in 1490 " The Good " Lord Clifford granted to Sir Henry Smyth, Chantry Priest, a burgage in Appleby called " Pear Tree Garth " between the way that goes from the church of St. Lawrence unto a house called " the School House " on the South part and a burgage of the Prior of Wetheral on the North part. Presumably the protection of Appleby Castle was no longer required.

I will now quote from Mr. J. M. Nicholson's MS.:

" The dispute raging between the vicar and the

Corporation as to the right of appointment of the Master comes to a head in 1514. The Chantry priest, Sir Henry Smyth, who in 1490 had received from Henry Lord Clifford the grant of Pear Tree Garth, had been appointed by the vicar. He is pressed to have his appointment confirmed by the Corporation as his predecessor, Thomas Whinfall, had done; he refuses; peaceful persuasion failing, in 1514, Hugh Machell of Crackenthorpe Hall beats him, and, on the matter being referred to arbitration, is condemned to pay to him 40/- a year for life. Sir Henry Smyth did not live long. In 1516 Sir Richard Garnett, Vicar, by Indenture of Agreement, appoints Sir Leonard Langhorne to teach school for the stipend of 7 marks and 'to have the use of the orchard and the fruits thereof, with hay to feed an horse.'

The vicar is careful. Mindful of the sale by John Marshall—the root of his own title—he grants no tittle of legal estate to Langhorne. It is merely a licence to use the product of the soil.

Pressed by the Corporation to have his appointment confirmed by them, Langhorne resists for two years. But the rumbling of the coming Reformation begins to be heard, and in 1518 he gives in.

The 6th of June 1518 is a great day in the borough of Appleby. There is a solemn assembly at the Moot Hall, and by an Indenture of great formality, the Mayor, bailiffs and commonalty grant the chantries to Leonard Langhorne and he agrees to teach 'one Grammar school.' The Machells are there in force; three of them witness the indenture; the deed itself is treasured in their family archives. It is but a barren victory.

'Hand over your title deeds.'

'I have none but this small Indenture of Agreement; under it I have but the use of the fruits of the orchard and the herbage of the close.'

It is stalemate."

The storm of the Reformation silences both parties.

In the valuation of the first fruits of office, made in 1535, "the Chantry or Grammar School in the town of Appleby is worth yearly in the mansion house and one close 8/-; in rents of divers burgages £4. 3. 3."

In the Diocesan Valor of 1546 "the Chantry or Grammar School" is valued at £3. 11. 3.

In 1547 the Commissioners of King Edward VI certify that there is a stipendary to perform mass in the church and keep a free grammar school; and that Edward Gibson, incumbent and schoolmaster, has a salary of £5. 19. 10. and that the goods and ornaments are valued at £2. 1. 8.

In 1548 King Edward dissolves the chantries and grants the revenues of the chantry at Appleby to the amount of £5. 11. 8. a year to William Warde gentleman and Richard Venables esquire To hold of the King as of his manor of Greenwiche. His Commissioners recommended that the old School at Appleby should still continue and finally by Letters Patent dated May 17th, 1556, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, preserved in the Exchequer and Exemplified on 27th October, 1621, after reciting that the Royal Commissioners for taking order for the maintenance of schools, preachers, priests and curates, had on the 20th of July, 2 Edward VI appointed that a certain Grammar School which long before had been kept at Appleby in Westmorland should continue there, and that Edward Gibson, then schoolmaster there, should continue and have 110s. 8d. yearly, as had formerly been answered to the masters of the said school, and that the Receiver of the Revenues of the late Court of Augmentations and Revenues of the Crown should pay the same, and reciting that Edward Gibson had complained that arrears were due to him, IT WAS ORDERED that they be discharged and that £5. 10. 8. be regularly paid to him and to his successors, Masters of the said school for the time

being. (Exemplified at the request of James Warcopp, Gentleman, then Mayor of the Burgesses of Appleby, 27 October 1621).

This annual payment of £5. 10. 8. was charged upon the Rectory of Crosby Ravensworth. It is to be noted, says Mr. Nicholson, that in these valuations there is no mention of the Pear Tree Garth. The 'close' mentioned in the valuation of 1535 refers to the croft in the Broad Close known as School House Close on which an old School stood. In 1603 we find that Pear Tree Garth was in the possession of George, Earl of Cumberland; in that year it was acquired by Miles Hartley and conveyed by him to Reginald Bainbrige (Headmaster 1580-1606). It is evident that before 1535 the Chantry Priest had taken alarm and had again placed Pear Tree Garth under the protection of the Castle. He trusted that the existence of the old school on the school house close would save it—and it did.

An old plan of Appleby shows the site of the little school in what is now Broad Close. The hummocks of earth that are still visible mark its ancient foundations; the depression in the ground which traverses the field marks the boundary ditch of the School House Close.

The early Commissioners probably gave the Chantry priest a hint that if he wished to save his close he must put in order his dilapidated school. It was then that Dr. Robert Langton and Dr. Miles Spencer came to his assistance and the 'little schole' in the close was rebuilt, between the years 1535 and 1547.

Dr. Robert Langton belonged to an Appleby family famed for its tradition of learning. By the influence of

* N.B. On the outskirts of Appleby to-day is a farm called "Langton Fields". It is on the site of the old village of Langton which was destroyed by the Scots in the raid of 1318. From this village the Langtons probably took their name. The achievements in learning of this remarkable family over a period of 400 years, have been exhaustively discussed by the Rev. R. P. Brown in these *Trans.* n.s. xxvi.

this family was the link formed between the school and the Queen's College, Oxford, which has played so large a part in the School's history. Let us make some attempt to trace the early history of this connection. In 1293 Walter de Langton was rector of Kirkoswald and Castle Sowerby and later became Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and Lord Chancellor. In 1305 John de Langton resigned the Rectory of Brough on becoming Bishop of Chichester and Lord Treasurer.

If we assume that these Langtons belong to one family, we have

(1) Walter de Langton, connected with Kirkoswald and Castle Sowerby parishes adjacent to the estates at Renwick and Eglesfield of Robert de Eglesfield, Confessor to Queen Philippa.

(2) John de Langton, Lord Treasurer, and Bishop of Chichester, who by charter had the appointment of confessor to the Queen of England.

It is permissible therefore to assume that Robert de Eglesfield owed his appointment as Confessor to Queen Philippa to friendship with this family.

In 1340, in conjunction with Queen Philippa, Robert de Englesfield founded The Queen's College, Oxford, chiefly for the education and emolument of persons born in Cumberland and Westmorland; and by his will he bequeathed to the Queen's College the manor of Renwick.

Previous to his time advanced education in these counties had been confined to a few younger sons of the feudal aristocracy, who alone could afford to take the long journey to the Universities and whose connections had influence to push their fortunes afterwards. Now, the White Friars were established in Appleby, as we have seen, in 1281; De Goldington's chantry was founded in 1286; Robert de Threlkeld's chantry was founded in 1331. Provided the Chantry priests rose to the occasion (and they did), Eglesfield's foundation furnished a ladder by

which the humblest scholar could reach the University with the assured prospect of, at least, a competency for life. The supply of learning created the demand for it; the teaching of the classics became more lucrative than the teaching of the elements; the Chantry school became the Grammar School.

About the year 1440 was born Thomas Langton, a man ever deserving of the highest honour in the annals of Westmorland. He loved Appleby, where his family estates were situate; in particular did he love the Friars. His gratitude to them is abundantly shown in his will, dated 25 Jan., 1500. Amongst other bequests to them he left "20 marks for the mansion house of the friars in the town of Appleby." We know from the terms of Thomas Whinfell's appointment that there was only one Grammar School in Appleby at that time; the conclusion is irresistible that Thomas Langton attended it, possibly as a pupil of John Marshall, and thence proceeded to Oxford and later to Cambridge.

He became a fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1461 and Provost of the Queen's College, Oxford, in 1487; then in succession Bishop of St. David's, of Salisbury, and of Winchester, where he started a private school in his palace. He was Archbishop-Elect of Canterbury at the time of his death. His sister married a Reginald Bainbrig of Hilton, Appleby; his niece a Robert Hartley;—names to which we shall refer later—his nephew was the Dr. Robert Langton, Archdeacon of Dorset, to whom we have previously referred, and who, by the benefactions under his will in 1524, ensured the transformation of the chantry School into the Elizabethan Grammar School.

Robert Langton doubtless attended the little school on "School House Close." He knew well the need for better premises and desired to see the school firmly established. His will is quoted in extenso by the Rev. R. P. Brown in *Transactions*, N.S. xxvi (1926). It is dated 20 June, 1524.

The only clause to which we need refer is the following: "Also I will the Quene's College in Oxford have two hundred pounds to purchase land and to make a schole house in Appleby where I was born."

This bequest was never carried out in the exact way Robert Langton intended because of legal difficulties. Dr. Miles Spenser, his executor and kinsman, did not hand over the £200 to Queen's College, but saw to the erection, or probably the re-erection, of a "little Schole" on Schole House Close during the years following on Robert Langton's death. Richard Jackson, headmaster in 1681, has left a written record of the position of the school house erected by Robert Langton and Miles Spenser. The foundations of it are still visible in Broad Close, and one of the carved stones placed in the wall between Broad Close and Chapel Street bears an inscription showing that it once formed part of Robert Langton's and Miles Spenser's 'Little Schole.'

By his own will in 1569 Miles Spenser added £100 to Robert Langton's £200, which was still unspent, and with this money another member of the family, Rainold Hartley, secured a rent charge on Newton Garth in the County of Durham to provide for the schoolmaster's stipend.

On the death of Miles Spenser in 1569 Rainold Hartley took the lead. There was still a dispute between the Corporation and the vicar of St. Lawrence as to who had the right to appoint the schoolmaster. To settle this dispute once and for all, on the resignation of Dr. Sewell, Vicar of St. Lawrence, in 1573, Rainold Hartley persuaded the Mayor and Corporation to apply to Queen Elizabeth for a Royal Charter.

This Charter was granted in the year 1574 and the old Grammar School of the foundation of the Burgesses was re-established, thence forth to be called "The free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth." The charter is still

preserved in the School chest; a copy of it is set out in Appendix A.

The Charter contains provisions for the immediate making of a School Seal. This Elizabethan Seal is still preserved in the School chest. It has a carved ivory handle and on the die are engraved the names of Langton, Spenser, and Hartley, who have since been regarded as our Founders. It would seem proper, however, to add to them the names of De Goldington and Robert De Threlkeld.

The first headmaster under the Elizabethan foundation was Reginald Bainbrigg, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford. He was a native of Hilton, Appleby, as was his Uncle Cardinal Christopher Bainbrigg, Archbishop of York. Both were members of the famous Langton family and there would seem to be no doubt that they both acquired their first learning at Appleby School.

Reginald Bainbrigg was a wonderful Headmaster. He gave not only his whole life, but all his lands and possessions to the school. During his mastership he did his teaching at 'Langton's Little Schole' and would also be able to make use of the Mansion house of De Goldington's Chantry.

One of the Hartleys re-purchased Pear Tree Garth from George, Earl of Cumberland, and from him Reginald Bainbrigg bought it in 1603 for the school, securing as well from the Vicar of St. Lawrence, a strip of land between Pear Tree Garth and the Chantry Mansion House.

A school-house large than Langton's was needed and Bainbrigg proceeded, with the help of his scholars, to collect the material with which to build it. He had partly completed his building, on the newly acquired site between Pear Tree Garth and the Chantry Mansion House, when he died in 1606. Two inscribed stones forming, apparently, the lintel of the doorway of this house, and another stone inscribed on two faces, still remain (see photographs 3 and 4).

His will, written in racy Latin, is given in full in *Transactions*, n.s. Vol. xxvi. He left all the material that he had collected—stones and beams, etc.—“to the undermasters of the school for ever,” as well as a large and most interesting collection of Sixteenth Century books, the bulk of which are still in the school library.

His will mentions a catalogue of these books; this no longer exists, but, whilst searching amongst the school papers, I was lucky enough to come across the next best thing—a MS. dated 1656 entitled “A perfect catalogue of the Bookes belonging to the Schole of Appulbye entered upon by Robert Edmundsen Scholem^r. Julye ye 2d. 1656.” At the top is also written in the same handwriting “These were left to ye schole by Mr. Bainbridge.”

This catalogue has been transcribed and is set out in Appendix B.

Bainbrigg’s school was completed after his death and was restored in 1826 out of monies provided by a trust founded in 1656 by Anne, Countess of Pembroke.

Under Bainbrigg’s successors the school flourished and had some remarkable boys amongst its scholars.

Four of them noticing a decline in the school at the time of the Commonwealth and a lack of interest shown by the Cromwellian governors, took matters into their own hands.

Their names were:

Dr. Thomas Barlow (born at Orton, afterwards Provost of Queen’s and Bishop of Lincoln).

Dr. Thomas Smith (born at Asby, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle).

Dr. Randall Sanderson (born at Reagill, afterwards Fellow of Queen’s).

Sir James Lowther (M.P. for Westmorland).

These four, out of love for the school, offered to the Governors £700 if they would appoint Richard Jackson—one of the most famous teachers in the north of England—



APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Reg. Bainbrigg's School (as enlarged in 1826) on left of photo. School House of 1671 in centre.

Photo. taken from S.W. corner of Pear Tree Garth in 1880.

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APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Porch from Smith & Sanderson's School House erected in 1671 in Pear Tree Garth. The inscription reads "Domus aedificata in perpetuum usum Archididascali impensis Tho. Smith, S.T.P. et Ran. Sanderson, A.M. 1671."

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to be Headmaster in place of Mr. Edmundson, who was to be given a pension, and build a new house on the school property for the headmaster to dwell in.

The offer was accepted. Richard Jackson was appointed and in 1671 a worthy house built at a cost of £40.

Out of the remainder of the money New Hall estate, Warcop, was bought to provide school revenues for the future.

For the next 200 years the school produced a long line of classical scholars; I have traced the names of over 200 of them who distinguished themselves at the Universities. Six Provosts and seventeen fellows of The Queen's College, Oxford, have been Old Appleby Boys, and in return the College has supplied the school with at least nine of her headmasters. Amongst other Old Boys we find a Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, at least eight Bishops, three Members of Parliament, a High Court Judge, an Admiral, a Commander in Chief, a Lord Mayor of London and a host of lesser luminaries. What is remarkable is that nearly all these men were born in North Westmorland—not far from the school itself. Through hard work and strength of character they achieved greatness; the tree of learning planted by the Langton family has indeed borne worthy fruit!

APPENDIX A.

COPY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CHARTER, 1574.

ELIZABETHA Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae regina, Fidei Defensor, etc. Omnibus ad quos praesentes hae literae pervenerint salutem.

Cum praedilecti et fideles subditi nostri Burgenses sive Burgi nostri de Applebie in com: nost: Westmorland nobis humiliter supplicaverint ut in villa sive Burgo producto unam scholam Grammaticalem ad bonam educationem et instructionem puerorum et juvenum ibidem et circa partes vicinas habitantium et commorantium in cognitione bonarum literarum erigi, fundari et stabiliri dignaremur, SCIATIS quod nos huic piae petitioni libenter annuentes ex gratia nostra speciali et scientia et mero

motu nostris Volumus, Concedimus, et Ordinamus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quod de caetero sit et erit una Schola in villa sive burgo producto quae vocabitur Schola Grammaticalis Reginae Elizabethae in villa de Appl: etc. ex fundatione burgensium villae de Appleby pro institutione, educatione, et instructione puerorum et juvenum in grammatica perpetuis temporibus duratura. Ac scholam illam de uno magistro seu paedegago et uno suppaedegago sive Hipodidascholo pro perpetuo continuaturam Erigimus, Ordinamus, Creamus, Fundamus et Stabilimus Per praesentes.

Et ut intentio nostra praedicta meliorem capitat effectum, ac ut terrae tenementa, redditus, reventiones, ac alia haereditamenta ad sustentatione scholae praedict: concedenda, assignanda, et approprianda melius gubernentur pro continuatione ejusdem scholae Volumus, Ordinamus, et Constituimus quod de caetero in perpetuum sint et erunt decem Discreti et Probi Homines qui vocabantur Gubernatores reventionum scholae praedictae. Et ideo sciatis quod nos elegimus, nominavimus et constituimus ac per praesentes eligimus nominamus assignamus et constituimus delectos nobis BARNAB. MICHELE. JOH. HARTHANE, RAINOLD HARTLAYE, LEONARD SMYTHE, ROBT. BLAND, JOH. SMYTHE, WILL. BLAND, JOH. PELTER, CUTHBERT PELTER et JOH. ROBINSON fore et esse primos et modernos custodes et gubernatores possessionum, heredit: etc. scholae praedict: etc. ex fundatione Burgensium villae praedict: etc. ad idem officium bene et fideliter exercendum et occupandum a dat. in perpetuum durantibus vitis eorum et eorum diutius viventis, et quod iidem gubernatores de caetero sint et erunt in re facta et nomine unum corpus incorporatum et politicum de se in perpetuum per nomen gubernatorum possessionum, reventionum, et bonorum scholae praed: ex fundatione burgensium villae praedict: incorporatum et erectum. Ac ipsos gubernatores possessionum reventionum et bonorum liberae scholae praedict: perpraesentes incorporamus ac corpus incorporatum et politicum per idem nomen duraturum realiter et ad plenum creamus, erigimus ordinamus, facimus, et constituimus per praesentes.

Et VOLUMUS per praesentes ordinamus et concedimus quod iidem gubernatores terrarum possessionum etc. scholae praedict: habeant -ssionem perpetuam et per idem nomen sint et erunt personae habiles et in lege capaces ad , recipienda, capienda, et possidenda Dominia, Maneria, terras, tenementa,

redditus, decimos, possessiones, et haereditamenta quaecunque, cujuscunque sint generis, naturae seu speciei sibi et successoribus in feodo et perpetuitate ad danda, concedenda, dimittenda, et assignanda easdem terras, tenementa et haereditamenta ac omnia et singula alia statuta et res faciendas et exequendas per nomen product: Et quod per nomen gubernatorum possessionum, reventionum et bonorum liberae scholae praedict: placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere et defendi valeant et possint in quibuscunque curiis, placitis, et locis et coram quibuscunque iudicibus et justiaris ac aliis personis et officariis nostris in omnibus et singulis actionibus, lectis, quaerelis, causis, materiis, et demandis quibuscunque cujuscunque sint generis, naturae, seu speciei eisdem modo et forma prout alii liges nostri hujus regni nostri Angliae personae habiles et in lege capaces placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere et defendi, ac habere, proquirere, possidere, dare concedere et dimittere valeant et possint.

Et quod praedicti gubernatores et successores sui de caetero in perpetuum habeant commune sigillum pro causis et negotiis suis quibuscunque et successorum suorum agendis, ulterius concedimus, ordinamus et determinamus per praesentes quod quandocunque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos dictorum decem gubernatorum pro tempore existentium mori, quod tunc et toties bene liceat et licebit aliis dictis gubernatoribus superviventibus vel majori parti eorundem ad tunc infra dictam villam de Appleby commorantium et inhabitantium aliam idoneam personam vel alias idonea personas de inhabitantibus vel liberis tenentibus villae praedict: in locum vel locos sic morientis seu morientium in dicto officio successores eligere et nominare et hoc toties quoties acciderit sic.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratia ac certa scientia ac mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per praesentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus profatis modernis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ac majori parti eorundem plenam potestatem et auctoritatem nominandi et appuctuandi paedagogum et suppaedagogum scholae praedict: toties quoties eadem schola de paedagogum vel suppaedagogum vacua fuerit.

Et quod ipsi gubernatores pro tempore existentes de tempore in tempus faciant et facere valeant et possint idonea et salubria statuta et ordinationes in scripto concernentes et tangentes prosvationem et dispositionem reddituum et reventionum ad

sustentationem ejusdem scholae tangendam et
 concernendam quae quidem statuta et ordinationes sic
 Volumus concedimus ac per praesentes praecipimus inviolabiter
 observari de tempore in tempus perpetuum.

et ulterius sciatis quod nos in consideratione quod dicti gubernatores dictae scholae liberae etc. ac paedagogi et suppaedagogi inde de tempore in tempus melius sustineant et supportent de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus, et concessimus ac per praesentes damus et concedimus praefatis modernis gubernatoribus possessionum reventionum, et bonorum dictae scholae etc. et successoribus suis licentiam specialem liberam et licitam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem habendi recipiendi et perquirendi eis et eorum successoribus in perpetuum tam de nobis, haeredibus et successoribus nostris quam de aliis quibuscunque personis et alia persona quacunque maneria, messuagia, terras, tenementa, vectorias, decimas, et alia haereditamenta quaecumque infra regnum Angliae seu alibi infra dominationes nostras, quae non tenentur de nobis immediate in capite vel aliter per servitium militare, dummodo non excedunt clarum annum valorem quadraginta librarum profatis gubernatoribus et successoribus suis ut preferunt per nos in forma praedicta concesso 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 quacunque in contrarium inde antehac edicta ordinata seu provisiva in aliquo non obstante. Et volumus et per praesentes concedimus profatis gubernatoribus quod habeant et habebunt has nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Angliae debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel pro nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes, Teste Meipsa apud Banbury vicesimo secundo die Martii anno regni nostr sexto decimo per breve de privato sigillo et de dat: praedict: auctoritate Parliamenti.

1574.

BRYGHTMAN.

A NOTE ON THE OLD LIBRARY AT APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In 1606 Reginald Bainbrigg died, leaving the following bequest in his will:—

“Pulchrū est, inquit phiūs, de Rep: bene mereri. ideo ad honorem et famā huius schole omnes libros quos nunc habeo huic

schole lego hac lege, quod libri non vendantur neque quomodolibet distrahantur sed in illo loco quem ego fundavi, qui tutus est (ut spero) ab incendijs conseruentur, hac spe ductus quod postea de tempore in tempus alij meū sequuti exemplū librorū suorū partem dictae schole relinquent atque ita facile poterit ad unā satis bibliothecam perueniri, quod si fiat in Dno gaudebo me quodam modo fecisse principiū tanti boni. Catalogus librorū huic testamento appensus est."

The catalogue is now lost. However in 1656 Robert Edmundson on being appointed Headmaster, made out a "perfect catalogue of the books belonging to ye schole of Appulbye." A note in the same handwriting at the top of the catalogue states: "These were left to ye schole by Mr. Bainbridge." Endorsed on the back of the catalogue is: "A list of what books Mr. Edmundson entred upon" and then in different script "Bequeathed by Mr. Bainbridge." This catalogue is given in Appendix B. One book in this catalogue: *Lexicon Graec. Genev. 1628.* was published after Reginald Bainbrigg's death and was probably a bequest of William Pickering, Headmaster 1624-1653.

On the whole, however, we may reasonably take this catalogue as representing Reginald Bainbrigg's library—the library of an Elizabethan Scholar.

The books are catalogued according to size:—

63 volumes folio; 28 vols. quarto; 135 vols. octavo; and another 65 vols. quarto. 290 volumes in all.

Many of these books still remain at school, as can be judged from catalogue C (appended hereto) of the CXV, CXVI and CXVII books at present existing in the school library. Many of the books not bequeathed by Reginald Bainbrigg contain the name of the donor written in the fly-leaf. There is, for example, a fine Hebrew lexicon—*Lugduni. 1575*—with part of an illuminated missal (St. John I. i, and the beginning of "Benedictus qui venit" set to plainsong (? CXV)) bound up in the covers.

This was a bequest of Ranulf Sanderson, presumably about 1670. (See photograph 6). Photograph 7 is of one of the books bequeathed by Reginald Bainbrigg—*Paris. 1519.* Many examples exist from the early printing presses of Venice, Paris, Antwerp and London. The earliest printed books are from Venice: Title missing (1471); *Lombardi Petri. Op. (1477)*; *Valerii Maximi (1488)*; *Seneca (1487)*.

There also exists a MS. copy of a book on Agriculture by Peter

de Crescens c. 1233-1320. Bound up in the ends of this is a Rent Roll of Appleby Castle Estate.

Another interesting book is "A little Dictionarie for Children" dated 1586; but the greater number are, as might be expected, elaborately annotated editions of the classics. A glance into them gives an idea of the "Revival of Learning."

The text of the old Latin original forms a little rectangle in one corner of a page and all around are masses of notes.

Bainbrigg's munificent bequest and the broad hint in his will had the right effect on all his successors. Each one felt obliged to leave books to the School Library. Later on it became the custom of Scholars on leaving school to give books—or 10/6 in lieu thereof. In Art. III, *Trans.*, 1894, Rev. R. E. Leach, M.A. has made a transcript of some old parchment Rolls bearing the names of such benefactors from 1739-1800, and also giving valuable information as to the careers of scholars of that period.

The Library, as it still exists, would afford a field for research by the expert. Alas! that I have neither the skill nor the leisure to till the rich soil.

APPENDIX B.

A PERFECT CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKES

These were left in ye schole by Mr. Bainbridge. BELONGING TO THE SCHOLE OF APPULBYE ENTERED UPON BY ROBERT EDMUNDSON SCHOLEM^r. Julye y^e 2^d, 1656.

Fol^o:

Lambinus in Horat: Frank: 1577.

Consultation: medicae Joh: Baptistae. 1583.

Ovidi Fast: cum comment: Constanc: et aliorum. Basil: 1550.

Salust cum comment: Laurent: Valla (?).

Vrekeri Syntaxis med: 1582.

Aristot: Ethic: cum interpret: Lambini graec: et lat: Basil: 1582.

Nisollii (?) observati in M. Tul: Cic: et alii eius: operis.

Eucharrii opera. Basil: 1531.

Plinii naturalis historia.

Plutarchi vitae.

Pauli Veneti logica.

Geraldus (?) in Aristot: Ethica.

De Lombardi sententiis.

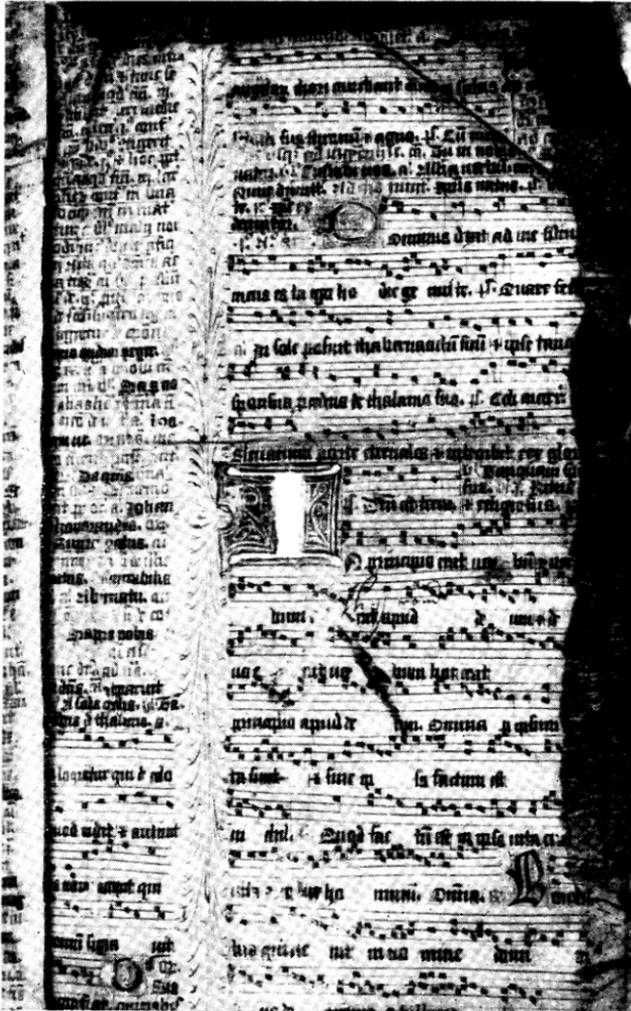
In libros Porphyrii et Aristot: comment: in Academia (?) 1578.

Chron: Abbatis Urspergensis. 1537.



APPLEBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Books of C XV, XVI and XVII in the Old Library
(Reginald Bainbrigg's Bequest in 1606).

To face p. 246.



Illuminated MS. bound up in covers of a Hebrew Lexicon of 1575 presented to A.G.S. library by Ran. Sanderson (c. 1670).

To face p. 247.

- Francisci Catanei Diocetii opera omnia. Basil: 1563.
 Falloppii opera phys: et chirurgie; Frank: 1584.
 Livii historia.
 Nicholai Perotti cornucopia.
 Servius et Donat: in Virgil: 1561.
 Cartaneti (?) logica.
 Chabotius in Horat: Basil: 1561.
 Galeni epitomi. Basil: 1571.
 Valerius Maximus cum comment: 1555.
 Petrus Martyr: in Cenosis:
 Theodoret: Zenobio Acciolo interpret:
 Seneca tragediae cum duob: comment: cum Catullo et Tibullo.
 Ovid: Metamorph: cum notis MS.
 Epistolae illustrium virorum.
 Hosea cum Thargum (?) haebr:
 Aesopi Fab: vers: et pros:
 A musicke booke of psalmes for y^e basse.
 De Chyromant: et physiog: liber vetustus.
 Stanihurstus (?) de praedicabilibus.
 Directiones scholasticae MS.
 Cicero de offic: cum comment: Wolfii. Basil: 1569.
 Omniboni (?) Leoceni in Tul: Orat: ad Quint: frat:
 Augustini (?) Senensis opera.
 Flores histor: Matth: Wastmonst (?). Frank: 1561.
 Polydor: Virg: histor: 1534.
 Ascensius et Donatus in Virgil:
 Lexicon graec: per Scapul: Genev: 1628.
 Opera Lucii Annani Senecae.
 Dictionar: graec: per Jacob: Ceratin: 1524.
 Berthorii morale reduction: 1515.
 Thesaur: erudit: scholast: a Basilio Fabro Sorano.
 Bollengardi volumen sent: Lug: 1559.
 Ludovic: (?) de disciplin: Antwerpi 1531.
 Aetii Antiocheni med: opera. Basil: 1533.
 Barserii collect: ex variis authoribus.
 Natural: commodorum aliter de composit: medicamentorum
 Liber MS Petro de Crescene dom: (?)
 Francisci Petrarchae opera.
 Mantuani comment:
 Ovidi Fasti cum comment:
 Jacob: Sylvii methodus med: componendi.
 Badii Ascensii comment: in Justit: Quintiliani.

Aristotelis ORGANON. Morgiis (?) 1534.
 In Tull: offic: comment: varia.
 Peter Martyr: in Aristotel: Ethic:
 Clenardi gram: Lug: 1555.
 Talaus in Tull: de oratore.
 Aristotel: ORGANON graec:

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Vreckeri antidotarium general:
 Calipini dictionar: graec: et lat; Basil:
 Linacri grammat:
 Lucienbergii thesaurus poeticus.
 In Marc: Tull: Cic: varia comment: Basil: 1544.
 Tollotus de anima.
 Whittintoni grammat:
 Theodori Cazae.
 Sithonii grammat:
 Dispanterii grammat:
 Aristoph: Plutus cum comment:
 Occo med: de numismatis Romanor: 1561. Antwerp.
 Haddoni LI. doctor lucubr: Lond: 1551.
 Trapezuntii rhetoric.
 Melanthonis rhetoric.
 Tolleti physica.
 Talaus in Tull:
 Toleti logica.
 Astrologia tractatus antiquus.
 The treasure of Euonymus, de secretis naturae.
 Ascensius in Tull:
 Casi ethic: Ox: 1585.
 Apiani cosmographia (?) Frisii (?) med:
 Tuscalan quaes: Tul: com: Paris 1561.
 Calderin, et Merula comment: in Martial:
 Calderinus in Ovid (?) epistol:
 Donatus et alii in Terent:
 Antisignanus in Clenard: Paris 1572.

8°

Loci med: communes a Francisco Variola.
 Jordani med: pestis phaenomena.
 Natales comes. Frankfort 1584.
 Homers Iliads lat:
 Forerius in Asiam (?) Antwerp. 1555.
 Forestus medicus de fabribus. Lug: Bat (?)

- Aristotel: physic: lat:
 Velcurasinis (?) comment: in Aristot: phys:
 Perevius de naturalium principiis.
 Quintilian: Basil: 1578.
 Lutheri quaest: sacra. Basil: 1561.
 Per Andraeam Ebor: exempla memor: Par: 69.
 The Nomenclator by Adrianus Junius phys: Lond: 85.
 Justitut: med: Leonhart: Basil: 72.
 Flores poet: Argentarati. 1538.
 Agricola de inventione dialect: 1538.
 Favelli logic: Venet: 1569.
 Titelmanni philos: naturalis. Lug: 1574.
 Cochrii problem: grammat:
 Plautus. Basil: 1523.
 Dioscorides graec: et lat: Paris 1549.
 Aristot: Ethic: lat: per Argyropolum Byzanti cum Donat:
 comment: Lug: 1560.
 Sibrandus Lubart contra bellar:
 Beurhusii in Rami dialect: pars 3^{ia}.
 Caesarii dialect: 1567.
 Laurent: Surii histor: rerum gestarum a 1500-1561.
 Neandri gram: graec:
 Neanutijs in Tul: fam: epist:
 Comed: et tragedia sacra. Basil: 1541:
 Varia poemata Samiazarii et aliorum.
 Valerii Maximi exempla memor: Ant: 1555.
 Freigii politica. Basil:
 Aristoph: comed: lat: Basil: 1539.
 Tull: oration: cum Fregii not: volumen 2^{dum}.
 Eiusdem volumen 3^{tium}.
 Luciani dialog: graec: cum lat: cum notis Nozerani. Basil:
 1563.
 Freigius in Tul: orat
 Beurhusius in Rami dialect: pars L.
 Linacrus de emend: Latini Germonis.
 Agricola de Juvent dialect: 1573.
 Luciani dialog: graec: cum lat: 1572.
 Clenard: gramat:
 Aretius in apocalyps: Morgiis (?) 1584.
 Martinii grammatica haeb: et chald:
 Topographia Vadiani med:
 Baptista consultationes medic:

- Freigii log: ethic: et politic:
 Glossa vet: in Pers: et Juvenal.
 Donniam (?) in Ramum.
 Lucius Florus cum notis lamertis et lebetis tabula.
 Schenckii observat: medicae.
 Lubis: in Parsium.
 Rami dialect:
 Clark de curiali sine (?) Aulico.
 Orationes clarorum hominum collectae.
 Clenard: gram: haeb:
 Maruli Evangelistarum.
 Schola Salerna lat:
 Pontani Progymnasmata volumen 1 et volumen 2^{dum}.
 Eiusdem volumen 3^{tum} pars prior et pars et pars 3^{tum} 2^{da}.
 Linac: de emend: lat: sermonis.
 Erasm: copia verborum.
 Defensio Rami per dialect: Beurhus:
 Lingua per Erasm:
 Wolphius de curatione morborum. Tig(?) 1578.
 Hunnae dialect:
 Osorius de sapientia.
 Lodoiti Steban: de oratore.
 Melanchtonis doctrina physic:
 Aristot: Ethic: epit: per Daniel Barbarum.
 Neubrigiensis rorum Angli. Ant: 1567.
 Eras: de copia verborum.
 Concordantia breves materiarum ex sacris variorum apotheg:
 F. Omphalius de elocutione.
 Hemmingii enchyridion theolog: Witeb: 1564.
 Laurentii grammatica.
 Evangel: in Matth: haeb: lat: cum Epist: ad Haebraeos.
 Basil: 1557.
 Erasm: de conscribend: epist:
 Melanchtonii orationes.
 Wolderi gram: haeb:
 Tremelius in Hoseam prophetam.
 Beurhusius in Ramum dialect:
 Malachia propheta analysis.
 De antiquitate Oxon: Cantabr:
 Epitom: partitionum orat: Tul: et Sturmii per Joh: Bentzinni.
 Actuarius medicus de (?)
 Familiarum colloquiorum form: graec; et lat.

Agrippa de vanitate scientiarum.
 Gualteri Donaldsoni Scoti synopsis ethic:
 Gallobelgici tomi 3ⁱⁱ lib: 1.
 Sturmii de partoribus orator:
 Caesaris comment:
 Plautus.
 Macrobius de somnio Scipion: Saturn:
 Brandolmii (?) de oratione scribendi.
 Cicero de natura deorum.
 Clenardi epistolae.
 Melanchton: de eloquent: cum aliis authoribus.
 Versio poetica Psalmorum per Spangenbergium.
 A booke of dialogues in Ital: by Sir Phyl: Sidney.
 Caelius Secundus de perfecto grammat:
 Scipionis orationes.
 Convivialium sermonum tomus 1 et 2^{dus}.
 Lemnius med: de miraculis natura.
 Erasm: grammat:
 Dammanius Bartasias de mundi creatione.
 Sacro Bosco de Sphaera (?).
 Macroredius de invent: rhet:
 Vindicia contr: tyrannes per Steph: (?)
 Elegantiae Cicer: coll: (?) Georg: Fabricium.
 Possalii (?) Syntax Gr. gramm:
 Prophetarum minores haebr:
 Juvenis (?) car: evangelica:
 Helland ethica.
 Ciceronis oratio pro (?) rege Deiotaro (?) expl: per Albert:
 Lentenum (?)
 Rami gram.
 Gualtherus de syll: et (?) ratione (?).
 Cicero de oratore.
 Canones Afronomisi.
 Vennonis physica. Lond: 1581.
 Simonis Verranaei (?) Institutiones scholast:
 Erasmus de copia varb:
 Valerii rhetor:
 Jo: Pellisonis gram:
 Sphaera (?) de (?) Bosco.
 Riberae (?) sex: decl: de (?) studii theol:
 Apollidorus de deorum origine.
 The 2 1st p^{ts} of y^e Acts of y^e English votaryes.

Gram: Canones per Dan: Vechrerum.
 Fennenius (?) e morb: gallie:
 Rutilius Lupus de fig: sentent:
 Gratius de venat:
 Libellus de rebus (?)
 Martinii gram: haebr:
 Hyperii comp: phys: Arist:

4°

Textoris officine (?)
 Lubrinus in Horatium.
 Antesignanus in Terentium.
 Catalog: Scrip: Eccles: per Joan: Trittentem abbatem Span-
 lieniensem, 11531.
 Orationes Francisci Philelsi.
 Ovidii Metamorph:
 Gram: dicta glossa notabilis.
 A survey of London, 1603.
 The 1st p^t of y^e Mirror of Magistrates.
 A short diction: lat: Englis: 1586.
 Nichol: Massa med: de morbo gallico.
 Gram: lat: authores antiqui. 1603.
 Weckeri antidotarium generali.
 Ascensius in Horat:
 Rex platonicus.
 Mori (?) epigrammata.
 Diosiosio (?) martyrion (?) Jo: White, anglo Winton (?)
 Sphaera mundi.
 Textus magni senten: in 4 lib: (?)
 Pathi Senensis libell: de elegantiiis.
 Aldi Manutii gram: lat:
 Epitome vitarum Plutarchi.
 Antiqua gram: lat: impr: 1493.
 Gremmat: Sulpitiana cum alior: add:t:
 Alnari (?) gram: (?) 1596.
 Casi oeconomia. Oxon: 1597.
 Libellus de vita et moribus (?) et poetar:
 Aldi Manutii gram: graec:
 Aristophanis comoed: Nebulae.
 Annotationes in gram: haebr:
 Tractatus (?) Petri Hispani log:
 Cicero de oratore cum comment:
 Diog: Laertius de vitis (?) 1524.

- Seneca's tragedies in Eng: verse. 1581.
 Oratio (?) Gallandii per (?) schol: Paris contra (?)
 Paulus Arcadius medicus de morbis cavendis (?)
 Luciani dial: gr: lat:
 Jacob: Locheri (?) in Narragon.
 Manutius correct: et Lambini annot: in Tulli orationes.
 Balthusaris Castilionis comitis de curiali Aulico libr: quatuor per
 (?)
 Valerii Max: memor: lib: novem. 1530.
 Plaut: comoed: Antwerp.
 De vitis Apostolorum. Paris 1551.
 Rubric: Juris Caesarei et pontific (?)
 Dionysii Gothardi histor (?)
 De Missa Evengel: per Fabr: Hailbrun:
 Marsalii Ficini med: et philos: Lug: 1551.
 Mizaldi med: memor: sine Arcan:
 Homer Iliads.
 Adolph: Occon: pharmacoepia (?)
 Sustenii Tranquilli vitae (?) Caesares. Lug: 1556.
 Valerius Cordis de pharmacia conficiend: Lug: 1571.
 Laurentius Valla de elegantis lat: lingua.
 Arrian: de gestis Alexand: Lug: 1554.
 Doctrini moriend: per (?)
 Tresor de oratii.
 Aesop: fabl: graec: lat:
 Rami dialect: Cantab: 1584.
 Pompon: Mala (?) de situ orbis.
 Baptistes tragoed: per Buchan:
 Quaest (?) in Tull: de offic (?) Oxon: 1596.
 Aristophanes.
 Erasmi de praeparatione o mortem.
 Rich: Edes: Theo: in Meliagr: tragoed:
 Bellum grammaticale.

APPENDIX C.

CATALOGUE OF A PORTION OF THE OLD LIBRARY AT APPLEBY
GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WESTMORLAND.

- 1477 Lombardi Petri Opera.
 1487 Seneca, Tragedies with two Commentaries.
 1488 Opus Valerii Maximi. (Venice).
 1490 Latin Dissertations on Moral Virtues. (Printed by
 Bernadinus of Cremona).

- 1495 Philippi Bercaldi Annotationes.
 1498 Polydorus Vergilius, de Inventoribus Rerum.
 1499 Polydorus Vergilius et Alexander Sardus, de Inventoribus Rerum.
 1508 Librorum de honesta disciplina, Petri Criniti.
 1514 Hypothesis ton Suggrammatos Daitumonon Katalogos ek ton Athenaion Deipnosophiston. (Venice, Aldine Press).
 1515 Fratris Petri Herthorii.
 1519 Theodoriti Cyrensis Episcopi de curatione Graecarum affectionum, Libri XII, Zenobio Acciaolo interprete.
 1519 Prisciani opera.
 1521 Plutarch's Lives in Latin (title-page missing). Also 1519.
 1521 Epistolae D. Erasmi Roteroda.
 1523 M. Plauti Comoediae XX.
 1524 Primus Liber Grammaticae Institutiones Theodori Gazae, sic translatus per Erasmum Roterodamum.
 1524 Diogenis Laertii Clarissimi Historici de vita etc.
 1525 Textus magistri sententiarum in quattuor sectus libros partiales.
 1526 Lingua per Des: Erasmum Roterodamum.
 1530 Valerii Maximi Factorum Dictorumque memorabilium, Libri IX.
 1531 Catalogus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum per Dominum Johannem a Trittenham.
 1531 Artificium de applicatione Astrologie ad Medicinam.
 1531 D. Eucherii Lugdunensis Episcopi doctiss: Lucubrationes etc.
 1532 Callimachi Cyrenaei Hymni, Sententiae ex diversis poetis etc.
 1533 Aetii Antiocheni medici de cognoscendis et curandis morbis; interp: Jano Comario Zuiccanieno medico.
 1533 Polydori Vergilii Urbinatis Anglicae Historiae.
 1535 Epitome Topographica Totius Orbis, per Joachinium Vadianum medicum.
 1535 Athenaei Dipnosophistarum etc.
 1535 Libri de re rustica. (Basiliae).
 1535 Plautus, various plays. (Basiliae).
 1536 Aurelii Prudentii Clementis Opera.
 1537 L. Floride Gestis Romanorum. (Colonia).
 1537 Chronicum Abbatis Urspergensis.
 1538 Rodolphi Agricolae Phrisii de Inventione Dialectica. Libri III.

- 1538 P. Terentii Comoediae (and commentaries).
 1538 De Doctrina.
 1539 Aristophanis, e Graeco in Latinum.
 1540 De Infantium sive Puerorum morborum et symptomatum
 dignotione tum curatione.
 1541 Jacobi Lodoici Strebæi Rhemensis de electione et oratoria
 collocatione verborum.
 1541 Methodus medicamenta componendi etc., D. Jacobo
 Sylvio medico.
 1542 Aurelii Cor-Celsi de re medica, Libri VIII.
 1542 Concordantiae breviores per V. P. Anthonium a Konyg-
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