

DOCUMENTS
ILLUSTRATING
EARLY EDUCATION IN
WORCESTER.

685 TO 1700.

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INTRODUCTION.

EARLY EDUCATION IN WORCESTER.

INTRODUCTION.

THE object of this volume is to present in a collected form all the records which can be found bearing on the history of education in Worcester to the year 1700. As it is usual—at least up to the year 1896—to impute not only the beginnings, but practically the whole of education before the Reformation to the monasteries and the monks, special pains have been taken to ransack the monastic archives of Worcester for any and every educational entry. Thanks to the labours of Canon James Maurice Wilson—himself first at Rugby and then as Headmaster of Clifton, a life-long devotee of education, and after he had long been dowered with the baton of retirement, acting Headmaster of the King's School for a term in 1908—in collecting and procuring the collection, sorting and arrangement of the muniments of the Dean and Chapter, the task of extracting the educational entries from them has been immensely lightened. But for his work it could hardly have been attempted at all. As far as the monks are concerned, the harvest is small in proportion to the labour spent on it. It consists chiefly of items, repeated year after year from the end of the thirteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century, in the account rolls of the Cellarer representing his payments for the two monks maintained as scholars at Oxford, and more varied, but less regular, entries from the account rolls of the Almoner and the Warden of the Lady Chapel from the middle of the fifteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century of expenditure on the maintenance and education of the small number of boys, never exceeding fourteen, who were kept in the Almonry and sang in the Lady Chapel. To those who have read what has

been written of the educational work of the monasteries in the *History of Winchester College*, the first work in which the vague talk about monastic schools was subjected to scientific scrutiny and tested by records, and in the articles on schools in the Victoria County Histories of Berkshire, Hertfordshire and Suffolk in connection with the great abbeys of Reading, Abingdon, St. Alban's and Bury St. Edmund's, and in the Histories of Durham and Hants in connection with the great cathedral priories of Durham and Winchester, this lack of material at Worcester will not appear surprising. To such readers the chief novelty in this volume will be the collection of the *ipsissima verba* of the records into a small compass, so that the nakedness of the land in regard to monastic education becomes startlingly apparent.

They ought to dissipate effectively as regards Worcester—and if of Worcester *a fortiori* of other places—the notion that the monasteries were schools, and that the monks, especially the Benedictines, were the chief, if not the sole educators of the Middle Ages;—a vain superstition, repeated by one writer after another without examination into the facts. They demonstrate that the monastic public school taught by monks is a mere chimera, no real specimen of which has yet been produced. Nor can one be produced. The Benedictine monks did not, and being forbidden alike by their rule and by canon law to admit outsiders into their precinct, could not, keep a public school.

Whatever the Celtic monasteries and monasteries on the Celtic model may have done in semi-mythical times, of which we have no trace at Worcester, and whatever efforts may have been made in the era of Charlemagne to convert the monasteries into schools and colleges, certain it is that in the times of records there is no trace of the Benedictine monks keeping schools, except for their own younger brethren—the Novices' School—and from the latter half of the fourteenth century for a few choristers and charity boys, the Almonry School. But the Novices' School can hardly be properly called a school when the Novices who frequented it, as has been shewn from the Obedientiary Rolls of Winchester, never numbered more than ten, and were commonly much fewer than ten, sometimes none, and when the main purpose of that school

was not general education, but the teaching of the Rule and getting it and the peculiar monkish services by heart.

From the time of the introduction of Christianity into England by Augustine, education was a matter not for the regulars—the monks—but for the ordinary clergy, the secular clerks. It was the business not of abbots or priors, but of bishops, to provide schools and superintend education. The oldest school in England is found at Canterbury, recorded by Bede as furnishing in the year 631 masters and ushers to the new school which King Sigebert of the East Angles set up in imitation of what the king had seen well done while in exile in Gaul, under Felix the Burgundian, a newly-made bishop of the East Angles, whom he also obtained at Canterbury. Archbishop Theodore made this school of Canterbury famous by the introduction of Greek, c. 667. One of his pupils, Oftfor, became the first active Bishop of Worcester about the year 691, and it is to him or his predecessor as bishop, Bosel, that we must assign the credit of establishing education and founding a school at Worcester. Oftfor was himself a Northern Englishman, one of the Northumbrian Angles. Bede records that after he had worked hard in both monasteries of the Abbess Hilda (*i.e.*, at Hartlepool and Streaneshalch, the latter rightly or wrongly afterwards identified with Whitby) in reading and practising the Scriptures, desiring higher work he went to Canterbury to Archbishop Theodore of blessed memory, and having spent some time on sacred reading there, took the pains even to go to Rome, which at that time was thought to require great courage. Returning thence, he went to the province of the Hwicci over which King Osric then presided, and stayed there a long time preaching the word of faith and setting an example of how to live. Meanwhile, as the prelate of that province, Bosel, was so infirm as to be unable to perform the duties of a bishop, Oftfor was in 691 unanimously elected bishop in his place. Tatfrid, who had been at the same monastery as Oftfor, and had been elected bishop a little while before Bosel, died before he was consecrated. From the words “a little while before,” Mr. Plummer, in his edition of Bede, argues that the frustrated election of Tatfrid and the erection of the see of

Worcester in the person of Bosel could not have been earlier than 685. As the erection of a bishop's see carried with it the erection of a school, we may therefore date the school from 685, or, if Bosel was already too infirm to start a school, at least to the accession of the travelled and learned pupil of Theodore in 691. The Cathedral Chapter at Worcester was originally one of secular clergy, as it was everywhere in England as elsewhere, till the monastic movement connected with the names of Dunstan and Oswald at Worcester. The notion put forward by the late Bishop Stubbs in his early days, that there was a double establishment of clerks and monks, has no evidence to support it. It was founded on a general theory wrongly evolved from a misunderstanding of Bede's account of Canterbury, where in point of fact the secular clerks alone were established round the archbishop as his chapter at Christchurch Cathedral; the monks being planted apart in the abbey of St. Peter's, afterwards known as St. Augustine's, which was outside the city walls, secluded as a monastery was meant to be, from ordinary life, and was a retreat to which the archbishop only retired for periods of penance during life, or for burial at death.

Immediately after Augustine's return to England from Gaul after his consecration as bishop of Canterbury, he sent a series of questions to Pope Gregory the Great, who had sent him on his mission, asking for advice. The questions and answers are set out at length by Bede (*Eccl. Hist.*, i., 27). The very first "Question of Blessed Augustine, bishop of the church of Canterbury"—or the Kentish folk (*Cantuariorum*)—is "As to bishops, how they are to live with their clerks, and as to the oblations made by the faithful to the altar, what ought to be the division, and how ought the bishop to act in the church." Gregory, "Pope of the city of Rome," answered—in 601—that "holy writ, and especially St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy, testified, as Augustine no doubt knew well, how he ought to live in the house of God. But it is the custom of the apostolic see to deliver instructions to bishops when ordained, that all payments received ought to be divided into four parts—namely, one for the bishop and his household (*familie*) for hospitality and support, another for the clergy, the third for the poor, and the fourth for the repair of the

churches." "But as your brotherhood has been educated in the monastic rule, you ought not to be separated from your clerks in the English church, which has been lately brought to the faith by God himself, but to institute the mode of life which was followed by our fathers in the infant church ; in which none of them called anything which they possessed his own, but they were common to all. If however there are any clerks, not in holy orders, who are unable to be continent, they ought to take wives and receive their pay outside ; as even of the same fathers we know that it was written that it was 'given to each of them as each had need.' Thought must be taken and provision made for their pay, and they are to be kept under ecclesiastical rule, that they may live morally, wake up to sing the psalms, and by God's help keep their hearts, tongues and bodies from all unlawful things. But as for those who live a common life together what would be the use of our talking about making a division or maintaining hospitality or doing charity ? Since all that is over is to be devoted to pious uses, as the Lord the Master of all teaches 'What is over give in alms, and behold all things are clean unto you.'"

It will be observed that nothing is said in all this as to monks. Clerks only are contemplated. The monks were supposed to be immured in their cloister, and living according to the then recent Benedictine rule, which excluded them from all contact with the world, from serving churches or care for the people, whereas a bishop's clerks, with whom and through whom he conducted the business of his see, necessarily moved about in the world as the bishop himself did. Some of them were even married, as remained the not uncommon custom among the English, and among the Norman clergy as well as the Italian, until the middle of the twelfth century. Pope Gregory himself was the great grandson of a married Pope.

Augustine's difficulty was, how was he who, as a monk, had taken the vow of poverty as well as of chastity, to live with his secular clerks ?

It is impossible to suppose that Gregory could have contemplated his remaining a monk after becoming archbishop any more than he himself remained a monk, if he ever was one, after

becoming Pope. The better opinion is that Gregory never was a monk, though he founded several monasteries and lived, as far as he could, an ascetic life like a monk, and associated with monks much in the same way as Dean Colet did, retiring to a monastery for repose and by way of retreat. As, first, Prefect of Rome, next Cardinal Deacon, and then apocrisarius, or nuncio, of the Pope at Constantinople, all secular offices incompatible with monkhood, it is quite impossible that he should have really taken monastic vows. To have done so would have been to fly in the face of his own opinions and legislation. That he was a favourer of monks and did more than anyone, not excluding St. Benedict himself, to rivet the monastic system on the west of Europe, is unquestionable. Before his time the monasteries, which it should never be forgotten were essentially and professedly communities of laymen, who for their sins had cut themselves off from the world to do perpetual penance, had invariably imported or employed ordinary priests or chaplains to perform masses for them. The monks themselves might sing the psalms and read or sing the lessons, but they could not grant absolution or perform the sacrifice of the mass. Thus Gregory himself told the bishop of Naples on the dedication of a monastery to let mass be celebrated in the monastery oratory by a priest attached to the bishop's church—the cathedral. But on the petition of the abbot of St. Hermas at Palermo the bishop there was told to make a monk of the monastery a priest without delay so that the abbot might not have to leave his monastery to hear mass or introduce a stranger to do it. Contrary to all precedent, Gregory allowed monks to be ordained and given outside cures, and made two monks besides Augustine bishops. But even so he laid down over and over again that if a monk was ordained and took an ecclesiastical cure he ceased to be a monk, and was to have no part or lot in his monastery; while, on the other hand, if a priest wanted to become a monk he must give up his clerical office. But while he allowed monks to be promoted to the priesthood for internal services, he demanded that if they took ecclesiastical benefices outside they should leave the monastery never to return. When Urbicus, abbot of St. Hermas, general visitor of the monasteries of Sicily, was

elected archbishop of Palermo, Gregory quashed the election. The monastic and the parochial life were regarded as mutually exclusive, and though a man might pass from one to the other, he could not follow both at the same time. It is *a priori* impossible therefore that Gregory could have meant Augustine to continue to be a monk after he had become archbishop. If the words are carefully read it will be seen that the co-habitation of clerks and monks was not suggested. It was not even considered or regarded as a possibility. What he said and what he meant was, Live as like a monk as, while living in the world, you can. Instead therefore of dividing up your endowments among your chapter, your clerical assistants and advisers (your canons, as he would have said 500 years later), adopt the compromise of living like the early Christians, who put all their property into a common fund and had a system of communism. The compromise was in fact that of living college-wise instead of monastery-wise. Common revenues, perhaps a common table, but not a common dormitory, still less common wives; vows of obedience, but not vows of chastity, still less of poverty.

A joint establishment of monks and clerks in the cathedral church of Canterbury by Augustine is therefore a pure figment of the imagination. It is emphatically negatived by the action of St. Augustine himself in founding the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, afterwards called after the founder St. Augustine's, outside the walls of the city. If he already lived among monks and had them in his immediate church, what need could there possibly be for another house and separate establishment for them close by? It is evident that he founded St. Augustine's just as Pope Gregory himself had founded St. Andrews' monastery from which he came, as a place of meditation to which they could retire much as fashionable high church ladies now go into "retreats." Both were vicarious ascetics, doing through others what the cares of office prevented their doing themselves.

We may infer with certainty that there were only seculars in the cathedral establishment at Canterbury from the desperate efforts of the post-Conquest monastic chroniclers, especially those in the Canterbury edition of the Saxon Chronicle, to account for

the known fact that the seculars remained till a very late date, if not till after the Conquest.

In the twelfth century Canterbury version of the Anglo Saxon Chronicle (Cott. Domitian A. vii), commonly called F. by the commentators, there is a series of interpolations in the margin by one who was almost certainly a Canterbury monk, which are specially directed to the assertion of the original monastic character of Canterbury Cathedral, though their very character goes far to prove the exact opposite of what the writer intended, and to demonstrate that the original inmates were secular clerks, later called canons, who were extruded for monks.

The first of these interpolations occurs under the year 870. The original chronicle for the year ends : " This year died archbishop Ceolnoth." Our interpolator added in the A. (Corpus Cambridge) edition " and Ethered bishop of Wiltshire was chosen archbishop of Canterbury." An interpolator in the F. Chronicle adds a long story : " Then went King Ethered and Alfred his brother and took Ethered bishop of Wiltshire and settled him as archbishop of Canterbury because he was formerly a monk of the same minster of Canterbury. As soon as he came to Canterbury and he was firmly settled in his arch-stool, he thought how he might drive out the clerks that were there, whom Archbishop Ceolnoth had before placed there for such need as we will tell. The first year that he was made archbishop there was so great a mortality, that of all the monks that he had found there only five monks were left. Then for the [the MS. is imperfect here] he took some of his hand priests and some of his town priests that they might help the few monks that then remained to do Christ's service, as he could not so readily find monks to do the service by themselves ; and for this he commanded that the priests the while, until God gave peace on this land, should help the monks. At that time was this land greatly harassed by frequent fights and so the archbishop could not attend to this object ; for all this time was strife and sorrow over England, and so the clerks remained with the monks. Nor was there ever a time that there were not monks there and ever had they lordship over the priests. Often the archbishop thought and also said to those that were with him,

‘ All so soon as God gives peace on this land, either these priests shall be monks, or I will make so many monks be in the minster as may do the service by themselves. For God knows that ’— Here the Saxon MS. breaks off. But a Latin version—it is doubtful whether the Latin or the Saxon is the original, and whether the writer of the two is the same—of the same annal adds : “ For God knows, he said, I cannot do otherwise. But never in his time was there peace in England, and therefore the clerks remained with the monks. Nor could that archbishop Ethelred do ” [quære “ it ”]. The commentators comment on the suspicious character of this interpolation. No plague or other “ mortality ” is recorded elsewhere in the year 870. No bishop of Wiltshire is elsewhere mentioned before the year 900. Moreover, as Mr. Plummer asks, what had Alfred, then merely the king’s younger brother, to do with appointing an archbishop of Canterbury ?

The whole passage appears, like most of the other interpolations of the same Canterbury scribe, to be a mere invention concocted to give a show of legality to the expulsion of the clerks from the cathedral and the introduction of monks at some time unknown. The interpolator attributes it to archbishop Aelfric in 995 in a passage both in Saxon and in Latin, partly written on the margin and partly on an inserted leaf. Florence of Worcester, writing at about the same time, attributes the expulsion to archbishop Sigeric who succeeded Dunstan in 989 or 990, “ and driving the clerks from Canterbury, introduced monks (*pro turbatis a Cantuaria clericis monachos induxit*).”

Our interpolator attributes it to Sigeric’s successor Aelfric in 995. “ Aelfric, bishop of Wiltshire, was elected on Easter day at Ambresbury by King Ægelred (Ethelred), and all his witan. This Aelfric was a very wise man, there was no cleverer man in England ”—a remark which suggests that the scribe confused Aelfric the archbishop with the grammarian and writer of the same name. “ Then went Aelfric to his archbishop’s stool, and when he came hither he was received by men of the order which to him was most distasteful, that is clerks. And soon he sent for all the wisest men he knew anywhere, and especially old men,

who could say most truly how everything was in this land in their elders' days, in addition to what he had himself learned from books and wise men. These very old men, both ecclesiastics and laymen, told him that their elders had told them how the law was laid down since St. Augustine came to this land. When Augustine had begun his bishop's stool in this borough, that was head borough of all the kingdom of King Egelbert (Ethelbert) as you can read in the *History of the English* [*i.e.* Bede] . . . and made a see by the king's aid . . . [the MS. is illegible here] on old Roman was begun so . . . to sprout forth. In that company the first were Mellitus, Justus, Paulinus, Rufianus. By these the blessed Pope sent the pallium, and therewith a letter and directions as to how he should consecrate bishops and at what places in Britain he should place them, and to King Ethelred he sent letters and many worldly gifts of various things. And the church he had prepared he bade him consecrate in the name of our Saviour Christ and St. Mary, and for himself set a place and for all his successors; and that he should therein set the men of the same order as he sent to land and as he himself was; and also, that every other bishop should be of the monastic order who should sit on the archiepiscopal stool of Canterbury; and that should be ever kept by God's leave and blessing, and by St. Peter's, and by all who should come after him." This, of course, is a complete misrepresentation of Pope Gregory's letter, who never said anything of the sort, and of the historical facts. However, the Canterbury scribe goes on: "When those sent came again to King Ethelbert and Augustine they were very joyful through such wishes, and the archbishop consecrated the minster in the name of Christ and St. Mary on the day called the Two Martyrs' Mass Day, Primus and Felicianus, and placed monks therein as St. Gregory bade, and they did God's service cleanly, and they took from the same monks bishops for every place, as you may read in the *History of the English*," where you may read nothing of the kind. There is no suggestion in Bede that archbishop Laurentius or Paulinus were monks. On the contrary, as the former is expressly described as Laurentius the priest, in precedence and contra-distinction to Peter the monk

when he was sent by Augustine to the Pope to convey the tidings of the conversion of the English, and the latter is characterized as Paulinus the deacon, the first bishop of York, it is quite clear that they were not monks. "Archbishop Aelfric," continues the forger, "was very glad at such evidence from those who then stood best with the King," especially as they went on to assert that there were monks in Christ Church until Ceolnoth came to the archbishopric, "when there was such mortality that only five monks were left, and there was such sorrow in the land that no one could think of anything but"—then comes a significant hiatus. The chronicler's imagination was not equal to the task of inventing a sufficiently specious reason why in days of trouble clerks could be found for the cathedral and not monks. The very attempt to do so is abandoned in the Latin text of the same chronicler, which goes so far as to represent the newly converted Ethelbert deliberately consulting his counsellors whether it would be more convenient to place monks or clerks there, and sending separate messengers from those of Augustine to consult the Pope. The wise witnesses, who were evidently monks, then went on: "Thanks be to God, it is in the king's power and thine whether they (the clerks) may longer be there within; because they might never better be brought out from there than they may now be, if it be the king's will and thine." So archbishop Aelfric went off to the king, who is represented as very glad, but advised the archbishop to go to Rome after his "ærce" (which is glossed in a later hand pallium, for the ignorant monk, according to Mr. Plummer, evidently thought that an archbishop was a bishop with a pallium and therefore arch=pallium), and while there consult the Pope. The clerks are then absurdly represented as sending two of themselves to the Pope "with much silver" to ask for the pallium, which the Pope refused as they brought no letter from king or archbishop. But as soon as the clerks had gone the archbishop arrived and was received with great worship and asked to celebrate mass at St. Peter's altar, and the Pope put on him his own pall. The archbishop then laid the case before the Pope, who told him how the clerks had come and gone, and said to him, "go back now to England with the

blessing of God, St. Peter, and mine own, and when thou art gone home do into thy minster men of the same order as Blessed Gregory bad Augustine to place there, by God's order, St. Peter's, and mine." The archbishop returned, saw the king, "and then returned to Canterbury and drove the clerks out of the minster, and therein set monks as the Pope bad him." The remarkable thing is that the same chronicle two years afterwards, under the year 997, contains the simple statement, "Here Aelfric, archbishop, went to Rome after his arce," glossed pallium. It is noticeable that William of Malmesbury, the great upholder of monks against clerks, denies the whole story, "for it is unlikely, as it is certain (*constat enim*), that there were monks at St. Saviour's from the time" not of Augustine, but "of Archbishop Laurentius."

Yet another story appears to be suggested by the account given by Osbern and Eadmer of the taking of Canterbury by the Danes in 1011, when Archbishop Aelfheah, Alphage, or Elfage, as he is variously called, was taken prisoner and eventually "martyred." They report a slaughtering out of the monks and a continuance of clerks. The development of the story shews how the monkish historians depraved history to the disadvantage of the secular. While the Anglo-Saxon chronicle attributes a traitorous admission of the Danes to the town of Canterbury to Aelfmer, Abbot of St. Augustine's, and as a proof says that the Danes let him go when they carried off the archbishop, Florence of Worcester calmly converts Aelfmer into an archdeacon, though archdeacons were unknown in England before the Conquest. Osbern and Eadmer apparently really believed that the introduction of monks to Christ Church was due either to Canute on the "translation" of Alphage's body from London to Canterbury, or to the restoration of the church by Lanfranc after its destruction by fire in 1070. For Osbern says that all but four monks were killed, a tale which has a suspicious resemblance to the similar destruction of monks by an imaginary plague in 870.

Eadmer, in his attack on the Glastonbury monks for claiming to possess Dunstan's body, which they alleged they

took from Christ Church, Canterbury, when it was burnt and deserted after Alphage's "martyrdom," denies that the church was burnt or deserted, or that any but a few monks killed. Yet he admits Osbern's statement that only four monks survived, but asserts that there were plenty of clerks there. On the other hand, in his account of St. Dunstan's miracles, he states that "from the time of the Danes who killed St. Alphage discipline ceased, and the monks led a secular life beyond what they ought," and were converted by a miracle which happened when the bodies of Dunstan and Alphage were translated from the old Saxon to the new Norman cathedral by Lanfranc. We cannot help thinking that they led a secular life, because they were seculars and not monks, and the conversion was one of secular canons into monks, but that, as at Durham and Bedford, the change was introduced gradually as the canons either became monks or died off.

If the seculars remained till Lanfranc's time, this would explain the otherwise inexplicable appearance of Godric the Dean, as head of the house, in the story of St. Dunstan's ghost, saving the school-boys from a flogging, and his being cited by Osbern as a pupil of Elphage, who gave him the account of the translation of Elphage at which he was present. This Dean Godric is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as having fetched the pall from Rome for Archbishop Stigand in 1058.

At all events, in view of these various tales to account for the monks being in the minster, the theory that they were there *ab initio* and introduced by Augustine is destroyed.

The case of Canterbury has been discussed at length, because if the unheard-of conjunction of seculars and regulars, or regulars alone, in a cathedral church—which was unknown in any country but England till long after the Conquest—is disproved at Canterbury, it is even less credible at Worcester, founded as it was by a school-fellow of Bosa of York, of whose company of clerks Bede tells a famous story, of Wilfrid, who no one has suggested introduced monks at Selsey, and of Aetla of Dorchester, which certainly remained secular when the West Saxon see was removed to Winchester, and where regulars were only introduced after

the removal of the Mercian see to Lincoln a generation after the Conquest.

Among the secular clergy who formed the bishop's chapter at Worcester after Oftfor's time there are indications of considerable learning in some scanty remnants of eighth century MSS., which Canon J. Maurice Wilson found in the bindings of later MSS. in the Cathedral Library. They comprise a leaf of the end of St. Matthew's and beginning of St. Mark's gospel in the Vulgate, a leaf of Jerome written in Spain not later than the middle of the eighth century, a leaf of Gregory's *Pastoral Care* in English writing of the same period, and extracts from Paterius in Italian script, but corrected in English.

The next evidence of learning and education there is connected with bishop Werfrith. The (pseudo-) Asser's *Life of Alfred*, really written in the beginning of the eleventh century, but pretending to be of the end of the ninth century, tells us that bishop Werfrith of Worcester with three other Mercians, Plegmund archbishop of Canterbury, and Aethelstan and Werwulf, priests and chaplains—the use of which last word, unknown in Alfred's time, is an anachronism which betrays the author—were Alfred's teachers, and that Werfrith translated Gregory's *Dialogues* for him. This seems to be a mistake founded on the fact that Alfred sent a copy of his own translation of Gregory's *Pastoral Care*, still preserved at Oxford, on which is written, "This book shall to Worcester," with a preface addressed to bishop Waerferth [*sic*].

In the preface to this book, sent to lie in the Minster as a sort of Public Library, Alfred sketched the recent history of education in England, and put forth a programme of education for the future. Alfred's *laudatio temporis acti* at the expense of the time of his own youth—probably exaggerated—has been often quoted. It is specially to be observed that Alfred does not support Asser in the list he gives of his teachers, making no mention of Ethelstan and Werwulf or of Waerfrith himself, but substituting Grimbald and John, mass-priests, and Asser. The programme for the future has a curiously modern ring about it. Alfred proposes to prevent the decay of learning again by translating the books which are most

useful "into the language we all understand," as can easily be done "if we have peace." "Then all the youth of our English freemen, who are rich enough to be able to devote themselves to it, should be set to learning . . . until they know how to read English well, and those who will continue in learning should go on to Latin and go to a higher rank." To this end was he sending a copy of this book to every diocese. We may hope that the programme was carried out at Worcester.

The next name which has been connected with education at Worcester is that of Oswald, one of its patron saints, who became bishop about 960. It was claimed in the *Vigornian*, the King's School magazine, by the Rev. J. K. Floyer, when minor canon at Worcester, that the school "had its origin from the introduction of the Benedictine Rule into the Worcester monastery by St. Oswald." In the *Life of St. Oswald* by Eadmer (*Historians of the Church of York*, Rolls Series, ii.) Oswald is represented, not indeed as founding the school, but as restoring learning, by causing the monks whom he introduced at Worcester, instead of the secular canons, to be instructed "in grammar and the liberal arts," and Eadmer adds, in connection, not with Worcester, but with the abbey of Ramsey under abbot Abbo, "so that the liberal arts which before through divers causes had come to be neglected throughout England might flourish again." But Eadmer was a romantic hagiographer writing more than a century and a half after the event, and more than half a century after the Norman Conquest, when Precentor of Canterbury before becoming bishop of St. Andrew's in 1120. The much better authority, an almost contemporary biographer, a Saxon monk at Ramsey, who wrote within twenty years of Oswald's death, represents him as sending for a Winchester boy named Germanus, who had been with him at the abbey of Fleury learning the Benedictine Rule, to teach intending monks, not grammar or the liberal arts, which, being educated clerks, they already knew, but "the monastic custom" (*discipulos erudiendos monastico more*). After a year's instruction, when twelve of them had been collected, not counting boys under fourteen, Oswald established them, not at Worcester but at Westbury in Gloucestershire, and after four years

removed them to Ramsey in Hertfordshire. It was to Ramsey that "Wynsin, a reverend priest," was sent to be instructed in what the writer calls "our gymnasium," the wrestling school, the training ground of Ramsey, in the Rule, and then brought to Worcester and set over brethren also imported from Ramsey. This contemporary biographer here states positively that King Edgar turned out the canons for the monks. But there is no suggestion of any gradual process or of the elimination of the canons by the survival of the fittest in a competition between the canons and monks for the favour of the people, as represented by Eadmer, the people deserting the canons' church for the monks' church because they admired the "religiosity" of the monks. Whether the canons were violently turned out *uno impetu* or were gradually replaced as they died out by monks, we do not know. From the accounts given by most of the monkish historians it would appear that there was a violent expulsion followed by a violent reaction and the final triumph of the monks *vi et armis*.

All that we certainly know is that when some forty years later the other patron saint of Worcester, St. Wulstan, became bishop, the monks were in possession. He too has been claimed, if not as founder at least as master of the school, and even as educated in it. But Florence of Worcester, himself a monk in the Cathedral Priory, writing some thirty years after Wulstan's death, sends him for his education not to Worcester, but to Peterborough. It is only the later and distant William of Malmesbury who puts him to school at Worcester. Wulstan became a monk only when he was grown-up and had served secular cures. Then, says Florence, "Wulstan, on account of the strictness of his character, was at first for some time master and warden of the children and then treasurer and Precentor" before becoming Prior and eventually bishop. The *magister et custos infantum* of a monastery was only the master of the few oblates, boys offered up in their infancy to become monks and brought up in it. He had nothing to do with any outside scholars and taught the oblates, not school learning, Latin and the classics, but the rule of the order and to serve the choir as choir-monks.

The real school, the public grammar school, if it was in the precinct of the cathedral before, must have been extruded from it with the seculars who kept it. For it is in the city, not the monastery that we find it, when we first get definite mention of it.

This occurs in connection with the Chapel of the Carnaria or Charnel-house, which stood, as described in 1265, "between the great church," *i.e.* the cathedral, "and the bishop's hall." Bishop William of Blois (Bleys) had caused it to be built of elegant work with an adequate crypt underneath. The crypt was the charnel-house, to which the bones of the dead were removed after they had lain for a certain time in the cemetery, and their place was wanted for others. Similar charnel-chantries were to be found at Winchester and Evesham and in many other places. This chapel was dedicated to God, St. Mary and St. Thomas the martyr besides, and cannot therefore have existed "in the time of Henry I. and probably earlier," as stated by Noakes. The fact that the chapel was built by William of Blois, who became bishop 7 October 1218, and its dedication to Becket points to the time of the "translation" of the bones of the rebel archbishop, which took place fifty years after his death, in 1220. Forty years later Bishop Walter of Cantelupe added to the endowment and increased the establishment. By the usual fictitious action in the Court of King's Bench, then already, as it long remained, the safest way of conveying property, in which judgment was given between John, master of the Carnary, plaintiff, and Walter, bishop of Worcester, deforciant, lands in seven different places in the county were adjudged to the former, who thus got the highest possible title, a judgment by a Court of record. The bishop further, on January 5, 1264-5, assigned 15 marks a year for three chaplains to pray for the souls of his predecessors the bishops, and his ancestors the Cantelupes, and the souls of all whose bones rested in the Carnary. On Saturday before the Purification of the Virgin (which was 2 February) 1264-5, the bishop made an Ordinance for the Carnary. There were to be four chaplains, one of whom was to be appointed by the bishop as Master. He was to receive the income from the endowment, 20 marks or £13 6s. 8d., and out of that pay each of the other

chaplains £1 a year stipend, and provide them with board and lodging, keep a servant for their common house, and a clerk for the chapel. The residue—what it was is not stated—he was to keep for himself.

“In the divine offices . . . they shall observe the use of Salisbury and to the utmost of their power sing the psalms together, and shall come to the said chapel in the morning at latest when the first peal is rung in the city, and shall do the same at the hour of vespers. For the office of the masses, the chaplains shall thus conduct themselves: Daily before they go to school, a mass of the day shall be celebrated with singing (*nota*), and after they have done their lessons three masses for the dead shall be celebrated with or without singing as they wish. As for the estate of the said chaplains, how they ought to behave in living and conduct we ordain thus, namely, that all shall attend school, shall eat together, and live in one house.”

First peal was probably at 5 A.M., as it still continued to be at Winchester College in 1863. Lectures began at 6 A.M. and went on to 9 A.M. The masses for the dead followed, and dinner, the first meal, for there had probably been no breakfast, at 10 A.M. These hours sound appalling to us. Rising at 5 was no great hardship when light was ruinously expensive, and people went to bed at 8 in winter and 9 in summer and rose at dawn. But hardy must have been the stomach to endure the work from 5 to 10 A.M. In some articles in the *Vigornian*—one wonders why *Vigornian*, seeing that *Wigornia* was the Latin name of Worcester as used from Bede to Charles II.—this charnel-chapel was at one time claimed as the first Worcester school-house, but this claim has been abandoned. The school which the chaplains attended, whether it was a grammar school or a theological school, was evidently not in the chapel or their house, as they had to go to it. In the earliest episcopal registers extant, those of Lincoln, between 1220 and 1230, we find frequent instances of vicars and rectors being ordered to attend school, in some cases expressly grammar schools, in others, no doubt, divinity schools. The “poor clerks” who served the altars in Lincoln Cathedral

and stayed till the age of 30 were frequently ordered to attend the grammar school there. In view of the vagueness of the reference to the school here, we cannot positively assert that it is a reference to the grammar school, though whatever school there was certainly would include grammar. Had the Carnary been at Salisbury or Northampton it might have referred to the University teaching which then went on there. But we have no mention of any attempt at a University at Worcester. Walter of Cantelupe's anxiety for the education of the Carnary chaplains may be partly accounted for by his having himself been highly educated. He had been at Paris University where, with his brother, he kept house on a magnificent scale, and had, among other *prudhommes* in their family, Master Peter of Bulteville, M.A., afterwards his steward. His brother Thomas had a chaplain who always said mass to his master before he went to school, and he always entertained four, and sometimes thirteen, poor relations in his house, while at least two of the poorest scholars lived on the broken meats off his table.

In 1385 Bishop Henry de Wakefield found the Carnary chapel and house "in ruins," owing to the plague and other unwonted burdens. So he placed the burden of maintaining it for a single chaplain only on the sacrist of the monastery. We shall notice it again in the 15th century.

The first definite document dealing with Worcester Grammar School itself is in 1291. This document shews us the schoolmaster and the school boys in the parish, and no doubt on the very spot in which the schoolmaster is found 300 years later at the dissolution of chantries, in the centre of the city, far outside the monastic precinct, and under the jurisdiction of the bishop, not of the prior or monks. It is a solemn ordinance issued on 24 May 1291 by Bishop Godfrey Giffard to settle a quarrel between the schoolmaster and the rector of St. Nicholas' Church about certain perquisites in connection with St. Nicholas' feast kept by the scholars of the school. The bishop recites that Walter, Rector of St. Nicholas' Church, on behalf of himself and his church as plaintiff, had proceeded against Master Stephen of London, Rector of Worcester School (*rectorem scholarum Wygorn*)

as defendant, on behalf of himself and his scholars, before the Official, *i.e.*, the Official Principal of the bishop's court, and the Official's commissary. The question, says the bishop, had been much debated with manifold replications, but still remained undetermined either by judgment or agreement. The matter in dispute was as to the celebration of the feast or solemnization of St. Nicholas by the company of the scholars, and as to the making of wax candles every year arising from collections made by them, and the care, disposal, and custody of these candles at the end of the solemnization. This feast of St. Nicholas was one of the most important in the whole circle of the ecclesiastical year, and by far the most important in the scholastic year. The saint in question was a bishop of Myra in Asia Minor, who had become the patron saint of scholars of all growths by reason of the legend which made him see in a dream the murder of three scholars on their way to the Schools of Athens, and theft of their school fees and allowance by the host of their inn, who cut up and concealed their bodies in his pickle-tub. In the morning the bishop went to the inn, arraigned the host, and restored the murdered scholars to life; a favourite representation of the scene shewing the last boy with one leg still in the tub as he puts his first leg over its edge to climb out. This saint and story obtained immense vogue on the translation of some of his remains from Myra to Bari in Italy about 1080, when education was much in the air and the Universities of Salerno, Bologna, and Paris in process of development. It became a general practice in all schools and places where they learn, for the scholars to perform plays of St. Nicholas and his clerks as part of the service on his day, one of the boys being dressed up as Bishop Nicholas and preaching a sermon, performing pontifical high mass, and giving the episcopal benediction.

Here at Worcester the bishop sitting on the judgment seat settles the knotty point which his officers failed to solve. First, he confirms the custom. The feast shall for ever hereafter be celebrated in St. Nicholas' church, as it always had been celebrated heretofore by the devotion of the scholars for the time being in Worcester school—a sufficient proof, if proof were needed, that

the school was no new thing, but already ancient enough to have ancient customs. But this was subject to the condition that neither the rector of the church nor the schoolmaster (*magister scholarum*), as he is in this sentence called, was to claim any right or property in the wax or the wax candles that were offered, unless the master and the scholars, or the majority of them, liked to give any of it to the rector in right of his church "out of mere devotion," *i.e.* not as by right, but by courtesy. As the schoolmaster had always been accustomed to collect for the light, when second vespers were over on the day itself, the schoolmaster for the time being is henceforth to hand over the remainder of the wax before the rector himself, if he likes to be present, and three devout scholars as witnesses, to some honest citizen or merchant of the city of Worcester, who possesses sufficient knowledge and has the desire to return it with due increase, and answer for it faithfully to the master and scholars when they ask for it back in the presence of the rector of the church, if after due notice he wishes to be present. If there is any dispute as to the return or deposit of the wax, the archdeacon of Worcester or his proctor or the bishop's official is to settle it on the evidence of three or four of the scholars and the Rector, taking care that the wax is always faithfully kept and delivered to the master and scholars on the following St. Nicholas day.

So this mighty contest ended by award under the bishop's seal at his castle of Hartlebury in the complete defeat of the grasping rector and the triumph of the scholars. The question of the right to the remainder wax was not so trivial then as it may seem. Lighting was one of the great charges on the churches. Wax was, especially in England, a rare and expensive commodity. Special estates were given to cathedral and monasteries, churches and colleges to provide it, and the endowments for lamps, wax candles and torches formed no insignificant item in the spoils under the Chantry Acts.

The next appearance of Worcester Grammar School is in an undated document, probably written about thirty or forty years later than the St. Nicholas ordinance. This is an entry in the so-called Register of Worcester Priory, assigned by Archdeacon Hale,

its Camden Society editor in 1865, to the thirteenth century, but which is in a handwriting certainly not earlier than 1325. The book is no Register, but a collection of extracts from Rent-rolls and other documents to shew the charges on the estates which formed the Prior's own endowment separate from that of the convent. It begins with a statement of what the rental was in 1241. All the dated documents in it are dated in the thirteenth century. But many of them are undated and may be taken to be of the date when the book was completed, some time in the second quarter of the fourteenth century. Internal evidence prevents an earlier date being assigned to the particular entry relating to the school. It is headed "Of the Prior's Maundy (*De Mandato Prioris*)."

On Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, the Prior, like other great persons, as the Emperor of Austria does to this day, washed the feet of twelve beggars and gave them food and other presents. At Westminster School the Maundy is now reduced to silver pennies, which are distributed to the boys as prizes for good verse-tasks and the like. At Worcester c. 1340 the custom so far as relates to the school was that "the Prior should maintain (*exhibeat*) in Lent thirteen poor, of whom three are clerks provided by the Schoolmaster. And it is to be noted that the Schoolmaster has this privilege also (*graciam*), that every week in which he gives lessons or lectures in person he receives a maundy from the Almoner, which he may assign to whichever of his clerks he wills, in return for the instruction of the relations (*parentum*, the French *parents*) of the monks and of others who are boarded in the almonry. Each of the said clerks receives at the beginning of Lent at the hands of the servant of the Hostilarius (ostler), or Keeper of the Hospitium or Guest-hall, a loaf each for every day up to Mid-Lent, and the same number of gallons of the second and third best beer. These they will receive weekly. And after Mid-Lent they will receive a similar number till the Maundy Supper. The servant will have three loaves of the residue. Four quarters of wheat were enough to provide the loaves."

Here, then, we have definite evidence of the existence of a schoolmaster in the city with his boys, secular clerks. It is

curious to note how the monks were always exceedingly careful that their charities should begin at home. Thus, when at Bury St. Edmunds under Abbot Sampson c. 1180 the Grammar School there was endowed with 2*l.* a year, and in consequence the master was bound to admit forty boys free, it was specially provided in full chapter that the relations of the monks should have the first preference for admission as free boys. The monks of Worcester were equally careful to retain a similar preference in return for their maundies. The "others" boarded in the almonry were presumably the people who had corrodies granted them: pensions for life, generally in kind, a chamber, and a certain number of meals daily.

Instances of the custom of granting exhibitions to scholars named by the master may be seen elsewhere, at Winchester in 1130, at Durham in 1180, at Pontefract Hospital in 1267. As sixty years' prescription was necessary to establish a custom as legally binding, we may date this scholars' Maundy at Worcester as not later than 1260.

The next school document again shews the Bishop of Worcester interesting himself in the school. Bishop Walter Reynolds, who, being Lord Chancellor, apparently never set foot in Worcester diocese, found time by letters patent, dated at his house in London, 28 August 1312, to appoint a new master. Addressing his beloved son, Master Hugh of Northampton, clerk, he said: "Considering the approved merits with which you are known to be, through the gift of God, distinguished, we confer on you in the way of charity the Grammar School of our city of Worcester to teach according to the knowledge given you by God, whether the collation of the same belongs to us in right of our bishopric or as archdeacon, saving always the rights and dignity of our church of Worcester." The reference to the archdeacon's having the right of appointment is a little obscure. In the secular cathedrals the bishops had long devolved their powers over the schools to the chapter and the chancellor of the chapter, anciently himself called schoolmaster. In the monastic cathedrals the bishop retained the power in his own hands, as he could not trust it to a monastic chapter of monks, who had

nothing to do with education, and little with learning. At Canterbury there is no trace of the archdeacon having anything to do with the school, all the appointments preserved from 1290 onwards being by the archbishop himself. At Cambridge, on the other hand, there is evidence of the archdeacon of Ely claiming and exercising the right of appointing the Grammar School master, which he was the natural person to do in the absence and as the deputy of the bishop. From this Worcester document it seems that the archdeacon claimed some right in the matter of schools, though as the archdeacon was only the bishop's deputy, the latter could, as in this document, assert his own power and override or supply the default of the archdeacon. His reason for doing so in this case was that the archdeacon was, as was oftener than not the case, a non-resident foreigner, Henry, son of Imbert, the dauphin of Vienne, being on 13 September 1312 admitted as archdeacon on the collation of Pope Clement V. on the death of Cardinal Francis Sancte Lucie in Silice, the late archdeacon, who had just died in Rome. (Worc. Ep. Reg. Reynolds, f. 61.)

A century later we find another appointment of master recorded. This was on 20 December 1429, when bishop Thomas Pulton appointed Sir John Bredel, chaplain, to "our grammar school in our city of Worcester," then "destitute of the comfort of a ruler, through the negligence, carelessness, want of attention and idleness of Sir Richard [*blank*], chaplain, or rather through his deep fault and very bad and vicious government, which have rendered him, and still render him, notoriously, utterly unworthy to keep the school any longer." So the bishop collated Breddle, "having regard to the knowledge of grammar (*litterarum*), uprightness of morals and conduct which he had been informed by many he possessed in abundance, as well by his own authority as in the stead, name and right of his beloved son Master John Ikesborthe (Ixworth), archdeacon of Worcester, if he has any, in this behalf, committed by the bishop." The bishop "preferred" Breddle "as master and governor, with all the fees, profits and advantages annexed thereto, to hold at pleasure." This is an interesting entry as it shews that the bishops in those days really

exercised their functions as school governors not only in regard to patronage, but also in seeing that the school was well conducted, and removing a master who conducted it ill. The reference to "fees, profits and advantages" shews that so far from schools being free, as has been wantonly alleged in the discussion about the meaning of Free School, and schoolmastering as not "a gainful profession" in the Middle Ages, school fees were paid.

On 30 September 1458 the carnyary chantry was reorganized by bishop John Carpenter (Worc. Ep. Reg. Carpenter, f. 175 b.), who had been Provost of Oriell College, Oxford, and he again gave an educational turn to it. He augmented the endowment by two houses in High Street and Broad Street. The Sacrist was directed to appoint as chaplain a Bachelor in Theology, or at least a graduate in the Old and New Testaments, sufficiently learned in holy scripture to have the custody of the library and the books in it, and to give a public lecture moralized, *i.e.*, with application to life, on the Old and New Testament, once or twice a week, and a solemn sermon in the cathedral or at the cross in the cemetery on Good Friday (*Die Parasceves*). He was to have the upper and lower chambers newly built at the end of the Library, and to receive a stipend of 10*l.* a year, or, if he was willing to be a commoner with the Sacrist, 8*l.* a year. This is an interesting development, as this was only one instance out of many in the development of Public Libraries at this time. Oxford had only recently established its Public Library, which four years later was to receive its great donation from the royal Duke of Gloucester, which made it be called Duke Humphrey's Library. A similar reconstitution took place of the Brotherhood of the Kalendars at Bristol in 1464, where also the Prior of the four or five chantry priests attached to it, who was appointed by the Mayor of Bristol, was required to have a theological degree, to lecture on theology, and keep the library which Carpenter had recently built there. It has been suggested that this Library and the lectures never took effect. But there seems no reason for the suggestion. The fact that in 1487, when a levy was made for a clerical subsidy for the archbishop of Canterbury, the master of the chapel of St. Thomas of the charnel was Peter Webb, Professor of Sacred Theology,

i.e., D.D., points the other way. Moreover, on 30 September 1528 (Reg. Jeronimus, f. 33 b.) we find Roger Neckham, S.T.P., being presented to the chantry of St. Thomas the martyr in the "charnell howse" by the Sacrist on the resignation of Henry Lewis, M.A., and Neckham became a canon of the reformed cathedral in 1541. It is highly probable that some of the books in the present Cathedral Library are derived not from the monastic library, but from this library of the charnel house, which was always under the eye of the bishops, and was in fact the place nearly always selected by them, because the cathedral itself was in the hands of monks, for the celebration of orders. While, therefore, the charnel house and its chantry never was a school itself, it was in its early, as in its later days, connected with the advancement of learning.

The school appears next in 1487, when we find "Sir John Pynnyngton, master of the school there," viz., Worcester, contributing 6s. 8d. (half a mark) to a subsidy for the archbishop of Canterbury. There were only three grades of taxation—13s. 4d., 6s. 8d., and nothing. The Master of St. Wolstan's Hospital, the Master of the chapel of St. Thomas of the Charnel, the Schoolmaster of Cirencester, and Master Richard Ogle, cantarist of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, paid at the higher rate. Nearly all the other chantry priests in the county paid only 6s. 8d. This payment shews that Worcester School must by this time have been endowed, but not on a very liberal scale.

The endowment was provided by the Trinity Gild, which had its home in St. Nicholas' parish. Unfortunately, though the Gild Register was preserved among the City muniments and handed over every year to the new City officers down to the reign of Elizabeth at least, it has now disappeared. Our whole knowledge of it is derived from the certificates of the Commissioners taken in view of its dissolution. The task of unravelling its history has not been rendered easier by the extraordinary muddle made of it by the local historians. Habingdon or Abington, the seventeenth-century antiquary, confused the Gild of the Trinity in St. Nicholas parish with the chantry or service of the chapel of the Trinity. Toulmin Smith in 1870 (*English Gilds*, Early English Text

Society, p. 206) made confusion worse confounded by printing the abstract of the chantry certificate of Edward VI., prepared for the assignment of pensions and continuance of schools, as a certificate made by Henry VIII.'s chantry commissioners three years before, though this certificate is extant and had been quoted by Habingdon quite correctly, only to be laughed at by Toulmin Smith for "a strange travestie, an instructive example of how what is called 'History' is written." Toulmin Smith out of his own head rechristened the Trinity Gild the Gild of St. Nicholas without the smallest authority.

We have, in fact, to distinguish between three separate foundations. There was first a "Service of a preste within the parish church of St. Nicholas"—an ordinary chantry priest. This service—worth 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* gross or 5*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* clear—was "founded partely by the bequests of diverse persones and partly purchasede by diverse devote persons of the old devociions" for a priest "not onely to saye masse in the said church but also to helpe the parson and curate there in tymes of nede, because the parishe dothe abounde of houselynge people aboute the number of 500." Houseling people were communicants, so this gives a population of between two and three thousand for St. Nicholas' parish. The name of the incumbent is not given. This chantry had no connection with the school.

In the same parish, but not attached to the church of St. Nicholas, was the chapel and the Gild Hall of the Holy Trinity. No doubt the Gild had built the chapel, just as the Gild of Stratford-on-Avon had built their beautiful chapel and school, which still stand side by side. The chapel of the Trinity was "no part of the parish church" but "300 fete" or 100 yards from it. In it was a "chantrey" founded by Richard Norton and others under licence in mortmain of 18 Feb. 1372 "to fynde a preste to synge for the soules of the said Riccarde and all crystyns." Its income was £11 3*s.* 7*d.* a year according to the "Boke of Firste Fruyts and Tenthes" (*i.e.*, the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535), but only £10 2*s.* according to the chantry certificate in 1546. From this 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid to the parson of St. Nicholas and 2*s.* to the bishop. So the net value was

£9 13s. 4d. "employed to the sustentacion of Richard Stone chappelyne ther." It was said to be "a greate helpe to the pore." None of its possessions had been parted with since the Valor "except 40d. by yere for a certayn oblacion to the Image of the Trynitie, now leyd downe and extinguished," no doubt in the great massacre of idols which had taken place under Thomas Cromwell. This chantry or chaplaincy in Trinity Chapel was also quite distinct from the school-mastership. For we can trace the chaplains in the episcopal registers from Richard Parys, admitted 27 March 1414, to "the chantry of the chapel of Holy Trinity in the parish of St. Nicholas on the resignation of John Ledwell on the presentation of the venerable men Richard Norton and John Frewen" (Richard Norton probably being the son of the founder Richard Norton of 1372 rather than the same person), "bailiffs of Worcester," to Sir Thomas Stone, admitted 16 May 1532. On 10 Oct. 1485 Mr. Richard Ocle, LL.B., was admitted to the perpetual chantry of the Holy Trinity Guild of Worcester on the presentation of the two bailiffs and nomination of two Aldermen of the Guild. In 1487, as Mr. Richard Ogull, cantarist of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, he contributed as we have seen 13s. 4d. to the subsidy for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the schoolmaster, Sir John Pynnyngton, contributed separately half that amount. So, too, in the certificate of 1546 "The Guilde or Fraternitie of the Holly Trinitie within the parishe of Saint Nicolas" is treated as a distinct foundation from the chantry or chapel of the Trinity. It is by this third foundation that the school was endowed. "The said Guyld or brotherhed was stablished and conffirmed by Kinge Henry IV. to the laude of God and honor of the Holly Trinitie in the church or chappell of the Trinitie there, by his letters patent, having autoritie by the same to make and stablishe a certeyn perpetuall chauntrie of iij chappleyns or prestes to syngge masse perpetuallie . . . as by the letters patents shewed to the said commissioners may appere." The calendars of the Letters patent of Henry IV. contain no notice of this patent, though the evidence of the certificate that the patent was actually shewn to the commissioners cannot be questioned. The fact that the Guild

is said to have been confirmed by Henry IV. suggests that, as is usual with the gilds so confirmed, it was an older foundation, but then only obtained a legal establishment by obtaining a licence in mortmain. The return of Gilds made in 1389, which resulted in a large number of new licences in mortmain, is however missing in the case of Worcestershire. The certificate of 1546 states that the clear yearly revenue of £12 13s. 10d. is "employed to the fyndyng of one preste called William Halverton for to say masse for the founder and all christen soules, whereas by the foundation they ought to maunteyne 3 prestes." It is not suggested that this priest was a schoolmaster. But the certificate of Edward VI.'s commissioners, taken only two years later, gives a wholly different account. According to this, the gross income was £13 17s. 7d. and the clear yearly value of the Gild was £12 11s. 1d. The incumbent was John Olyuer, bachelor of arte, of the age of thirtie yeres, well learnyd and of honeste conuersacion. Attached to it was "a scoole as in the memorandum underwritten." In this memorandum the "maister of the guylde," John Callowe, the bailiffs of the City and the four Stewards or Wardens of the gild presented "that there hath been tyme out of mynde a Free Scole kept within the said citie in a grete hall belongyng to the said Guylde called the Trynitie hall, the Scolemaster whereof for the tyme beyng hath had yerely for his stypend £10." Of this sum £6 13s. 4d. was paid out of the gild revenues, the rest was found by subscription, "collected and gathered of the devocion and benevolence of the brothers and sisters of the said Guylde." The Gild also paid to poor people, who, as appears from a later certificate, were in "24 cottages or almshouses adjoining Trinity Hall," £5 7s. 4d. a year. The Gild further maintained Severn Bridge, the "great stone brydge with 10 arches." But this and the walls of the city and the property belonging to the Gild being "ruynous and in greate decaye" the Gild had "lefte the keypyng of" the Schoolmaster for four or five years. But before Michaelmas 1547 they had "founde an honest lernyd Scolemaster within the said hall in lyke maner as they before tym dyd." This was John Oliver, B.A., "who hathe there at this present tyme above the number of a hundred scolars." The gild had no

doubt been able to drop the city school because of the establishment in 1540 of the Cathedral Grammar School. Still, the fact that on its revival the Gild School had got together 100 scholars would appear to shew that there was a demand for it as well. Nevertheless, someone reported adversely to its continuance. For in a further certificate, or rather abstract of the certificate, "A brief declaracion" of the late colleges, etc., prepared for the two commissioners appointed under the Chantries Act to continue the Grammar Schools, payments for the poor and other purposes, and containing their directions as to pensions or continuance, it was ordered that "the pore" should be continued *quousque*, *i.e.*, until further order, "For the Schole may cease, for ther is one other in the towne of the Kinges fundacion; and this is no schole of any purpos, as it is credibly said." Accordingly in the Ministers' accounts for Michaelmas 1548 to Michaelmas 1549, we find the Receiver-General of the revenues of the Crown for Worcestershire paying, under heading of Stipends and Annuities, 10*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to the city bailiffs "for the use of 24 poor people dwelling in 24 cottages belonging to the Holy Trinity Gild there, so granted to them out of the possessions of the said late gild during the Lord King's pleasure," while under the heading of "Pensions of Chantry Priests," John Oliver, clerk, late incumbent of the Trinity Gild in the parish of St. Nicholas, is paid 6*l.*, and Richard Stone, cantarist of the late chantry of the Trinity in the city of Worcester, is paid 5*l.* That is to say, the payment of the poor was paid as a continuing charge, while the school was treated as having ceased with the Gild, and the schoolmaster as pensioned off and not continued. This was strictly in accordance with the Act if the city could not shew that the school was "by foundation" part of the Gild. But the city did not submit to the adverse ruling against the school, nor to the substitution of a fixed payment for the lands out of which the Gild Almshouses had been supported.

Already when the first Chantries Act was passed it bestirred itself for the Gild, which was practically a civic institution. The earliest extant city accounts, those for 1546, shew a payment of

11s. to Richard Helborough "for a commission for the Trinity at London," while in 1547 Thomas Parton was paid the large sum of 4*l.* "for riding to the Lord Protector for the mystery (*le mistre*, *i.e.*, trade company or gild, unless it means school-mastership) of the said city and other business." In the following year 3*s.* was paid to William Adice "for writing of certain writings about the Trinite." In 1551-2 the same person, now called Adyes, was paid 3*s.* 4*d.* for "the drawinge and ingrossinge the dede of purchase of the Trynyty's halle." The same year occurs the "Item, payed for the Scole maister's fee this year 40*s.* Item, to hym more by award made by Mr. Robynson, Mr. Dodynge, and Mr. Yowle, 12*s.*"

This item bears out the account given in certain legal proceedings about the school in the Court of Requests, which took place almost immediately after Queen Elizabeth came to the throne. The depositions taken in the case assert that the Gild had "tyme out of mind" kept a school. Robert Ledington, clothier, aged 86, said that he had known a schoolmaster maintained by the Gild "for 50 years and above," and Robert Youle, also a clothier, who had been M.P. for the city, said that when he first came to the city 50 years before, *i.e.*, in 1508, there was a Free School kept in the Trinities, and he heard that the master had 10*l.* a year, and of his own knowledge he remembered "by the space of those 50 years and more a schoolmaster teachinge a comen (*i.e.*, public) scole," and that he had "yerey paid him for his stipende 10*l.* out of the lands in Worcether called the Trynitie Lands geven to the findinge of a scolmaster there." John Olyver came to be schoolmaster of the "comen scole" only about half a year before the lands came to the crown by the Chantries Act, and was paid at the rate of 10*l.* a year while there. The school not being continued, Oliver left off teaching, but went up to London and begged the city members to get for him a grant of 5*l.* or 6*l.* a year, promising if they did he would serve in the office of schoolmastership for his life. According to Youle, the members "were not prevye to the pennyng of the letters patent," and Oliver got them made in the form of a charge on the Crown revenues of Worcestershire (the usual way) to him for

life, with a proviso for cesser if he was promoted to any annuity or promotion of the same amount or above. According to Oliver, he was promised 4 marks (2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) more by the City Council if he would again become schoolmaster for a year, "and after that they would make his pay as good as it was before." But, according to Youle, Oliver himself asked to return to the school, and Youle induced the Council to promise 2*l.* a year more because he, Youle, thought the stipend of 6*l.* was "to lytell to fynde hym," in order that Oliver might "the better endeavour himself in his office." The Council granted this, together with a house, rent and tax free, they paying the subsidy to the crown in respect of his crown annuity of 6*l.* a year.

The town accounts, as already stated, shew that in 1550-1 the sum of 2*l.* was duly paid as the schoolmaster's fee, while 12*s.* more was paid by award made by three of the councillors, including Youle, apparently for the subsidy. Next year, 1551-2, the "Scolemaister" was paid 13*s.* 4*d.* only, and 21*s.* 8*d.* was paid to Christopher Bratt "for certen busynes att London concernynge the late scolemaister." This is explained by an entry in the Chamber Order Book of 23 December 1552, when Youle was one of the bailiffs, referring it to the bailiffs, aldermen and chamberlains and ex-office-holders "to make a direct answer to the schoolmaster to all his requests leafull," and ratifying in advance whatever they "doo in recevyng hym ageyne or otherwise." They failed to come to terms, and it was admitted in the suit that Oliver then left the school, according to the city, without notice, going off to other preferment, taking advantage of the fact that the school was not mentioned in the grant of his annuity, but according to his own account after "gentellye and honestlye takinge leave of his freindes," because the city broke their agreement. The Council then applied to the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, who directed the annuity to be withheld, but, "after long sute," he wrote to the Council to give Oliver 5*l.* a year besides the annuity to remain as schoolmaster. According to Oliver they refused, and put Oliver in prison; and they again refused when the bishop asked them to give him 2*l.* and a house. Thereupon

he left. There was perhaps some religious difference at the bottom of it, as nothing was done and the school apparently ceased during Mary's reign. But it was resumed very soon after Elizabeth's accession in November 1558, as the accounts for the year 1557-8 comprise an item of 6*l.* "to the Scolemaster for his wages." Proceedings in the Court of Requests were instituted by the City Council early in 1559. An order for the examination of witnesses was made on 3 June, and the examination taken, the evidence in which has been stated, on 20 October 1559. The decree made, if any, is not extant. But substantially the decision must have been in favour of the Council, as the accounts for 1558-9 shew the Council hiring a house for the school from my Lady Pakyngton at a chief rent of 16*s.* and John Tomes at a rent of 10*s.* and the payment of 9*l.* to "the Scolemasters" for their wages. The accounts of the following year contain a note that "The new corporacion of the scole-howse shall paie the said 10*s.*" (rent to Mr. Tomes) "from hensforth." This entry shews that the new charter refounding the school had already been promised. It was not, however, carried into effect till 28 February 1561, when letters patent were granted by the Queen. The letters patent were in Latin, but the Six Masters' book contains a contemporary translation. The patent says that it was granted "at the humble request and petition of our well beloved bayleyffs, aldermen, chamberlains, cythizens, and all other inhabytantes and resyauntes of our cyttie of Worceter and of many other of our subiects within our countie of Worceter." William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, was always careful to shew in the preambles to the school charters that they were not only for the towns, but for the whole districts round them. The restored school was clearly intended to be of a lower grade than the Cathedral Grammar School, being "for a scoole for a. b. c. and grammer for the instruction and education of children in good lerning and manor," and that it was no new foundation was marked by saying that it was to be erected, established, and "contynewed" in the said city. The petition also asked for the continuance of the twenty-four alms people. The queen, therefore, allowing the said petition, granted "that from

hensforthe for evre it be and shalbe one scoole for a b c and grammer for the teachinge erudition and instruction of children, to teache and instruct them to rede and otherwise in good lernynge and maners to be taughte and brougte uppe as of olde tyme hit hath bene used in the same cyttie, whiche shalbe called and named the Free Scoole of the cyttie of Worceter for education, erudition, and instruction of children." So marked was to be the difference between it and the Cathedral Grammar School, that it was not called the Free Grammar School, but the Free School simply. The patent then proceeds to incorporate six of the "descretiste cittizens" as "governors and supervisors of the Free Scoole and Almose houses of the cittie of Worceter," naming the "first rewlers," and giving them power to make ordinances and statutes and appoint "a scoole maister and usher." No property was granted by the charter, but only a licence in mortmain to receive any property granted for the school and almshouses and to apply it accordingly.

According to notes written on the fly-leaf of the Order Book of the Governors, or as they came or continued to be called, "the Six Masters," the chief petitioner was Willyam Langley, "surveyor of Hyr Graces mynte in toure of London, in the tyme of service there altering the base money into fyne," Queen Mary having debased the coinage. The queen herself gave "unto the free scoole 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; more to the poore people 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; more, 40 trees oute of the foreste of Wyer, as doithe appere by hir graces byll assigned at the humble sute of the forsaide William Langley, to be used to the buildinge and comfort of the poore." Master Robert Youle gave lands worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, and Sir John Baker, lorde keeper of the great seale, lands worth 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, thus making an endowment of 31*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the school, while Katharine Heywood gave 100 marks (75*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) down, and Margaret Brown lands worth 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, making about 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for the poor. An order is preserved of John Swift, apparently the Crown Receiver for the county, addressed "Mr. Conan Robinson, bayliff and receiver of the revenues of the late monasterie of Pershore," dated 1 November 1565, directing him to

pay from the monastic income the two annuities granted by the Queen. So that, as usual, this royal grant for the school was a robbing of Peter to pay Paul. Another donor was "Maister Thomas Wylde," who "hathe geuen to the free scoole for euer a pece of grounde called lyttle Pytche croft, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in great Pytche crofte, in valew by yere 5*l*."

In a longer extract from this will, given in the Corporation books, it appears that Wylde had given these lands by will of 19 May 1558 "for the erecting and establishing a free school in the said city for the bringing up of youth in their A B C, matins and evensong, and other learning which should make them ready for the King's Grammar School."

This is proof positive that the school was not intended to become what it had been before, the chief school of the city, or a rival school to Henry VIII.'s new foundation, but a "petits" school, as it was called, a school for young boys, an elementary school and also a preparatory school for the Cathedral Grammar School, which had now become the school of Worcester.

Such then was the real Worcester Grammar School which provided for the education of the people of Worcester, or of such of them as sought education during the Middle Ages. The evidence of its activity is scanty indeed, but still enough to shew that it was looked after by no less a person than the bishop, that he applied a guiding hand whenever correction was wanted, and that the citizens supplied endowment and a school-house at the Trinity Hall, in effect their Gild Hall.

But what was the cathedral monastery, that reputed home of all learning, doing for the education of those for whose presumed benefit, according to modern ideas, though certainly not according to ancient facts, it received its vast endowment? The answer is—nothing, or next to nothing.

At Worcester there are exceptional facilities for ascertaining the work of the monastery. No less than 500, less five, of the account rolls of the officers of the monastery, the obedientiaries, who managed the separate endowments assigned for the provision of the various requirements of the inmates, are extant from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VIII., from

the year 1269 to the year 1534, and books of account fill the following years to the dissolution in 1540. The chamberlain, the cellarer, the kitchener, the refectorian, the pitancer, the infirmarer, who looked after the temporal welfare of the inmates, and the hostillar, who did the same for their visitors, the precentor, the sacrist, the chapel warden, the almoner, the tomb-keeper, who superintended more spiritual interests of the monks, are all amply represented. Whatever the monastery did for education inside or outside its walls must appear among them.

What then do we find? Among the few rolls before 1291 there is no mention of any educational payment. In that year the Cellarer, who, and not as one might have expected, the Chamberlain, was the chief Obedientiary, disposing of estates producing an income of some 385*l.* a year, accounts for certain educational expenses. In Michaelmas term 1291 he paid 30*s.* for the commons of a monk at Oxford and 20*s.* for John of Arundel and William of Grymley going there, besides 2 marks paid to them in cash, presumably for pocket-money. For Lady Day term 1292 he paid 20*s.* for monks at Oxford, and in Midsummer term 3*s.* for two monks in their coming from Oxford (*in processu suo de Oxonia*). In the last term of the year the Cellarer, acting also as Bursar, that is, apparently, as the keeper of the Prior's privy purse, paid 6*d.* for the boy (*garcioni*, a servant of the groom type) going to (*querenti*) a monk at Oxford. This item does not bear the sinister interpretation suggested by Canon Wilson, in his edition of those early rolls, of going after an errant monk, but, as other similar items, such as "paid Walter Palik for seeking the Chancellor at London 11*s.*," was merely an ordinary messenger to Oxford. In that term the one monk in residence was paid 36*s.* 6*d.*, while in Lady Day term 1293 the single scholar-monk cost 43*s.* 4½*d.* beyond the fixed sum of 10 marks. The reason why these payments suddenly appear is explained in an article on "Schools" in the *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire*, ii., 338—341.

At the instance of the Pope, and on the initiative of the bishop of Worcester, Godfrey Giffard, and through the generosity of his

cousin Sir John Giffard, knight, lord of Brimsfield, Gloucestershire, a college had just been erected at Oxford for Benedictine monks of the province of Canterbury. The first resolution in favour of such a house of students—for the term “college” was not used for students’ houses before the latter part of the fourteenth century—was passed at the General Chapter of Benedictines at Abingdon in 1275. On 27 December 1283 Sir John Giffard established thirteen monks from St. Peter’s Abbey, Gloucester, in a house on the site of what is now Worcester College. But it was purely a Gloucester college till in 1291 Gloucester Abbey renounced any exclusive rights and the house was formally conveyed to “the Prior and Convent of St. Benedict of Oxford, and the community of monks of the province of Canterbury sent there to study,” as governed by the Statutes of the order. Hence John of Arundel was the first monk of Worcester Priory to be sent up to Oxford as a student. The object of study was not art or philosophy, a University education in general, but theology. In 1283 Bishop Giffard informed the University that Gloucester Abbey “now desire to depose Ignorance the mother of Error,” and asked it to allow “a doctor in the sacred page” to attend their students at Oxford so that “they may become learned and able to instruct the people”—a new departure for monks. It was not till 12 June 1298 that any student of the new college took a degree. Then brother William Brok of Gloucester “incepted” in theology under Richard of Clyve, Chancellor of the University. Brok “was the first of the Black Monks in England who arose in that science.” At the ceremony the whole Abbey of Gloucester and its dependents, clerks, esquires and other gentlemen “to the number of 100 horses” attended, while five abbots “and many priors” attended and gave presents, and those absent sent gifts by their representatives. The Prior of Worcester is not specially mentioned, and perhaps he was too jealous of the rival house of Gloucester to attend.

From 1296 to 1298 no payments to scholars at Oxford are recorded in the Cellarer’s accounts. This may probably be accounted for by the remarkable conduct of the founder of Gloucester College, who in 1298 transferred, or endeavoured

to transfer, its site and buildings to Malmesbury Abbey, one of the monks of which was named by him as Perpetual Prior. Giffard had apparently quarrelled with Gloucester and transferred his affections to Malmesbury, where, on his death in 1299, he was buried. However, though Malmesbury claimed the site, it was content with the recognition of a kind of suzerainty, and allowed other monasteries to build chambers for its student-monks. After 1300 Worcester Priory seems to have maintained with fair regularity two monk-scholars at Oxford. It sometimes even sent students further afield. For in the White Book, or great Prior's Register, which begins at the end of the thirteenth century, we find a copy of a testimonial given by the University of Paris, dated at St. Maturin's on Sunday before 24 June 1315, in favour of Dr. John of St. German's, monk of Worcester, actual regent master in theology (*actu regens*), *i.e.*, actually teaching theology. In 1312 we find one of the Worcester scholars authorized to swear obedience to the statutes of the secular University of Oxford on taking his D.D. degree. In 1320 we find him teaching theology at Canterbury Cathedral. It may be remembered that Abbot Sampson of Bury, and several of his rival candidates for the abbacy, had, like Thomas à Becket, finished his education at Paris University. But this monk of Worcester must have been a rather belated specimen of the race of English scholars educated at Paris. The growth of Oxford and Cambridge kept them at home, and by the end of the fourteenth century the "English Nation" at Paris was wholly composed of Scots, Germans, Swedes, and Danes, and in the following century changed its name to the "German Nation." A curious illustration of the disregard of the monks to any form of learning is to be found in two letters, written in 1305, by the Abbot of Westminster as the President of the general chapter of Benedictine monks. The first complains that the Prior of Worcester had allowed the theological lecture in the cathedral, prescribed by canon law at the Lateran Council of 1279, to drop; and the second objects to its being renewed only by withdrawing one of the two University scholars to deliver it before he had finished his course. On the other hand, in 1318 the Presidents of the general

chapter ask Worcester to supply a lecturer in theology to Gloucester College at Oxford.

In 1320-1 a remarkable educational item appears in the monastic chamberlain's account. Under the heading of tenths delivered—being those tenths paid to the Pope which were afterwards taken over by Henry VIII., and are still among the items of income administered by Queen Anne's Bounty office—after an item of 3*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* paid to the Pope is, "and to the master of the Greeks at Oxford 12*d.*" This 12*d.* was at the rate of a farthing in the pound of the Chamberlain's total income, ordered by the Convocation of Canterbury in 1320 to be paid for carrying out a decree of the Council of Vienne, held under the French Pope Clement V. in 1311. In his missionary zeal for missionaries to convert the Oriental nations to true Latin Catholicism, this Pope ordered that at the Papal Court and at the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna, and Salamanca two masters should be established in each of the languages of Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and Chaldee, who were to teach the languages and translate books from those languages into Latin. All the religious, *i.e.*, monastic, houses, and the clergy in the realms of France, England, Italy, and Spain were to be taxed for the support of these masters. There is evidence in Denifle's *Chartulary of the University of Paris*, chiefly in the excuses offered by various monasteries for not paying, that there was a genuine effort to carry out the decree there. In England at present only three documents afford evidence of its being tried in England. The first is a mandate of Rigaud de Asserio, Bishop of Winchester, ordering the contribution decreed by convocation to be carried out in his diocese. The next is this payment, which shews there was actually a master in Greek at Oxford. The third is a receipt to Westminster Abbey from Oxford in 1325 "for the expenses of the masters lecturing in the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldean languages in the University." Whether and how long these lectureships or professorships were continued we do not know. Perhaps until the Black Death disorganized the Universities and produced a dearth even of ordinary M.A.s. At all events this item is the

solitary evidence of any payment by Worcester Priory for the education of outsiders, and was as little voluntary as any tax for the Pope or the King.

In the following year, 1321, an entry is to be found in the Prior's Register which would a little while ago have been interpreted as shewing the Priory of Worcester to be a nursery of education. The scholars of the House of Merton, not yet called a college, sent two fellows to the prior to remind him that they took scholars, *i.e.*, fellows, from Worcester among other dioceses. Merton was not, of course, trying to recruit monks for the monastery, but seculars. For "entering into religion" at once vacated a scholarship at Merton as at all other secular colleges. Still, it is rather remarkable to find the Merton fellowships thus going begging and the college seeking the assistance of the prior as an eminent ecclesiastic to advertize them in the diocese.

In 1335 the French Pope Benedict XII. made an effort, like that of Charlemagne five centuries before, and of Wolsey and Henry VIII. two centuries later, to convert the monasteries, at least to some extent, into houses of learning. At the Council of Vienne, Clement V. had directed the monasteries to provide for the instruction of their monks in the elementary sciences. Benedict confirmed this, with an express enactment that in all monastic cathedral priories, or other convents or solemn places of black monks of sufficient means, a master should be kept to teach the monks such elementary sciences, *viz.*, grammar, logic and philosophy. It is distinctly contemplated that there might be a difficulty in finding a monk fit to do this, as provision was made that if this master was not a member of the order he should be provided with bread, wine and a pittance, or extra dish, daily like the monks, and with clothes, shoes and a yearly salary of not more than 20*l.* Tours (5*l.* of English money, equivalent to some 200*l.* a year now). If the teacher was a monk he was to have 10*l.* Tours. Further, out of every twenty monks in each house, including cells, one—in other words, 5 per cent. of the whole number—was to be sent to the University to study theology and common law, half for each. There is no evidence that at Worcester any master of the elementary sciences was provided,

unless, which is possible, he was found in the chaplain who was paid by the almoner from 1342 onwards. As regards the Oxford scholars, as Worcester Priory already kept two, which was all that, with their number ranging from 34 to 45, though their full number was 50, they were bound to do, the new statute was otiose and superfluous.

In the fourteenth century we generally get the names of the Worcester monk-scholars. Thus in 1336 there were three, John of Evesham, W. of Birlingham, and John of Preston, with an allowance of 14*d.* a week for their commons. In 1338 Thomas de la Lee had taken Preston's place. In 1357-8 brothers Thomas Cross (Cros) and Nicholas Morton received 15*d.* a week and 5*s.* for their blood lettings (*minucionibus*), the periodical bleedings to bring them low, which mediæval medicine thought a sovereign remedy, followed by special invalid diet. In 1371-2 they were John Malverne, afterwards prior, and John Hatfield. But the latter continued alone till 1377, when John Grene joined him. In the latter year a contribution of 33*s.* 10½*d.* was made to the expenses of brother Everard, prior of Oxford, *i.e.*, of Gloucester College, when incepting in theology. This prior was a rather celebrated doctor-monk who took a leading part in the controversy, which arose with the mendicant friars, as to whether Christ was a beggar, and he figures largely in poems of mutual abuse by these professors of religion, published by the Oxford Historical Society. Brother Everard, however, seems to have belonged to Durham, not to Worcester. In 1369-70 there was no Worcester scholar at Oxford, and from 1370 to 1373 only one. In 1376, however, there were two. From that time onwards two monk-scholars were regularly maintained. The Cellarers contributed to them a fixed sum of 6*l.* a year, the sum of 12*l.* for the two being usually paid, as appears from later accounts, by the bailiff or collector of rents of the priory manor of Blackwell. The chamberlain and the kitchener also paid 3*l.* a year each, while the sacrist paid 4*s.* a year "for green wax," an obscure contribution to the royal exchequer. It appears from a statement drawn up in 1525 that the Cellarer's payment was for bread, ale, fuel and other necessaries, the Chamberlain's for

commons and other necessary duties, and the Kitchener's for meat, a luxury in which theoretically the monks were supposed not to participate except on very special feasts. This last payment was made by the Abbot of Oseney out of a pension he had to pay to Worcester Priory from the church of Bibury, which was appropriated to Oseney. The income of a scholar-monk was thus 9*l.* a year, or 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year more than the best endowed of the fellows of secular colleges, viz., New College, who received 5*l.* a year stipend and commons at a shilling a week or 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. The fellows of Merton received only 2*l.* a year stipend at first, and no other fellows more than 4*l.* a year. The monks, therefore, were among the best off of the students. Moreover, they were taken to and from Oxford at the expense of the monastery, not like the secular students, if they ever went home, at their own cost.

In 1382 John Dudley, the scholar, was fetched home in the long cart or waggon, no doubt one of the kind of which a striking picture is preserved in the Luttrell Psalter, at a cost of 5*s.* 4*d.*, presumably because he was ill. For the usual method of travelling was on horseback, as appears, *e.g.*, in 1392 when Dudley and Fordam, afterwards Prior, came to the bishop's visitation at a cost of 2*s.* and went back again with two horses at a cost of 8½*d.* only. Fordam was still nominally "up" in 1396, but was only paid as a scholar for part of the year, because, having no doubt studied canon law, he "stood at the Court of Rome and elsewhere for half the year," and in 1408 he and Dudley went to Oxford to destroy the opinions—and the bodies (?)—"of divers heretics erring in the faith." In 1410 Fordam was fetched from Oxford with two other scholar-monks, Thomas Ledbury and Richard Clifton, on the death of Prior Malvern. They must have travelled in state, as they came at a cost of 13*s.* 4*d.* Fordam was elected Prior, and fetching his books from Oxford cost another mark. In 1412-3 the Hostillar contributed a shilling for the acquisition of new chambers at Gloucester College for the scholars. In 1423 Thomas Ledbury was Prior of the (monkish) students at Oxford, that is, head of Gloucester College, and as such had a sad report to make to the General Benedictine Chapter

at Northampton of no less than ten great abbeys which failed to send any scholars up. Among them the abbot of Evesham, though himself an Oxford graduate, had not been ashamed to withhold two of his scholars for two years. The offending abbots were nominally fined, but their fines at once remitted on promise of amendment; not kept, as appears in 1426. Ledbury thanked the chapter for its generous subscriptions to the new chapel at Gloucester College, and then resigned the Priorship that he might attend to his own studies. Next year, 1424, the Sacrist spent 23*s.* 8*d.* in going up to Oxford for the inception of Thomas Ledbury as doctor in theology, when he made the handsome contribution of 2*l.* to the doctor's inaugural expenses, which ran up to such sums that they had to be restricted by Papal legislation, often repeated, to 40*l.* In 1449-50 the Cellarer himself, Master Isaac Ledbury, was an Oxford scholar, and his expenses going with the long cart to Oxford with his books and clothes were 16*s.* 6*d.* He was the only one in residence in 1457-8, at which time he was apparently Almoner of the monastery and careful to record the money due to himself. On 8 October 1468 William Walewane, already a bachelor of theology, received from the Prior special licence, revocable at pleasure, to study theology at either University, receiving in money the same allowance for food and other necessaries as the monks at home. On 7 February 1468-9 this licence was revoked, with the express consent of the Prior's council. On 22 February the abbot of Eynsham wrote asking that he might be allowed to receive Walwane as a monk of that abbey. The Prior's letter in answer was written on 25 February, and on 4 March a formal record of his admission to Eynsham Abbey was made. Whether this meant that the Worcester monks objected to Walwane's staying any longer at the University at their expense, and so he was compelled to get Eynsham to take him, or whether it was a merely voluntary preference on his part for Eynsham because of its propinquity to Oxford, does not appear. There seem to be no more special items relating to the Oxford scholars from this time till the year 1521. Then we find from a book which presents all the Obedientiaries' accounts together, instead of as formerly in

separate rolls for each, that the Chamberlain paid to the scholars for their portions 3*l.*, and the Kitchener, out of the pension of Bibury, also paid 3*l.*, while the Sacrist paid 4*s.*, according to custom (*pro consuetudine*) for green wax. The same items are repeated in the same words till 1526. There is no further mention of the scholars, but there is no reason to suppose that there was any cessation in the supply of them to the University until the dissolution.

Their presence there is sufficient proof that some of the young monks at least were educated, that is had a knowledge of Latin adequate to enable them to receive a University education. But by whom they were educated, and whether in the monastery or outside, does not appear. It must be remembered that at all times the largest portion of the monks went into monasteries when grown up. In the twelfth century Abbot Sampson of Bury and Abbot Warren of St. Albans had both been educated when seculars in the Universities of Paris and Salerno respectively before becoming monks. The early thirteenth-century customaries of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, laid it down that, "according to the Statute of Gregory IX. no one is to be admitted to probation of the order who has not reached his eighteenth year, unless, when he has completed his fourteenth year and more [*i.e.*, is full fifteen years], his age is made up for by his bodily strength, his common sense, or his educational excellence." In the fourteenth century both St. Augustine's and Westminster Abbeys went further, and expressly recorded that, "though the Rule allows the oblation of boys by their parents, none shall be admitted as a novice unless he is twenty, or at least eighteen years old." (Bradshaw Soc., xxiii, I., 261, 399.) To take some famous instances in later periods, Prior Selling of Canterbury, 1472—1495, was a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and had been studying Greek in Italy before he entered the monastery; Henry Holyman, Bishop of Bristol, had been a scholar of Winchester and fellow of New College and B.D. before becoming a monk of Reading, about 1530; Robert Pursglove had been a scholar of St. Paul's School, London, and of Corpus Christi, Oxford, before becoming a Gilbertine canon and

Head of that order as Prior of Sempringham, which he left in 1540 to become suffragan bishop of Hull and founder of Guisborough and Tideswell Grammar Schools. Even if the novices had not enjoyed a University education before "entering religion," most, if not all, of them had completed their school education before doing so. In the twelfth century it was the failure of the Abbot of St. Albans to admit as a monk the nephew, Robert, of the monk William Pibun (Pigeon?), who had been brought up at his uncle's expense in St. Alban's Grammar School, which caused Pibun's conspiracy against the Abbot, resulting in the tragicomic ending of the "traitor-monk" in the latrine in trying to escape. So William Basing, afterwards Prior, left Merton College School for Winchester, to be made a monk (*ad monachum essendum*) there. In the Winchester Scholars' Register a not infrequent entry attached to a scholar's name is *ad religionem*, meaning that he left to become a monk or regular canon. Even if a large proportion of the whole number of monks had been admitted as boys and required education in the monastery, the number so requiring it in any given year must have been very small. The total number of monks at Worcester in the time of the Obedientary rolls from 1290 onwards varied between thirty-four and forty-five, and was usually about forty. Oddly enough, there are no entries in the rolls which shew how many at any time were novices. A single conversus, which probably means a novice, and not, as in the Cistercian order, a lay-brother, is mentioned in one or two of the accounts. But at Winchester, where the total number theoretically was sixty, the rolls shew that there were never more than ten "youths in school" at any one time, generally only three or four, and sometimes none. Hence at Worcester there could never have been more than eight novices, and generally only two or three. Of these certainly a considerable proportion had been educated before they came, and had to learn only from the elder monk appointed to look after the novices, the rule of the order and the psalms, hymns, anthems, and prayers by heart. This master does not seem to have been regarded as an Obedientary, or to have been paid; and indeed there was no reason to pay him for teaching two or

three novices, whether young men or boys, the rule and the services.

Nor is there any trace of any master appointed under the Papal statutes of 1311 and 1335 to teach "the primitive sciences" to the monks until the year 1501. Then, apparently for the first time, a secular master was introduced in the person of Hugh Cratford. The Prior Thomas Mildenhall and the convent, by deed dated 17 Oct. 1501, give notice to all Christ's faithful people that in consideration of the good and faithful service rendered to them and the monastery and to be rendered as they hope in future by Hugh Cratford, literate (*litterato*, equivalent to the older *grammatico*, of which it is in fact a translation), they have granted him the office or service of Instructor of the brethren, in the vulgar tongue called the Schoolmaster, for life, with a stipend of £4 a year payable quarterly, made up by the various officers, the bulk of it, viz., 4 marks (2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) and a proper chamber, being provided by the Almoner. For this he was to "instruct and teach the brethren, and also"—and this is noticeable—"the scholars of our Almshouse, the art of grammar and logic indulgently, well and faithfully." The epithet "indulgently" is remarkable. The young monks of Worcester were not going to let themselves be flogged or otherwise knocked about, as schoolmasters were then in the habit of doing to their pupils. Cratford was not to leave his service without the Prior's special leave: but if detained by age or illness he might perform his duty by deputy, whom he would have to pay.

The Almonry was the house in which lived the obedientiary or officer of the monastery called the almoner (*elemosinarius*), a monk charged with the charity of the convent. This consisted chiefly in distributing the broken meats from the monks' table to poor people who assembled at the gate of the monastery to receive it. So in all monasteries the almoner lived close by or in the outer gate of the monastery. In process of time, by special endowments of pious individuals, sometimes abbots, but usually lay-folk, a certain number of poor came to be permanently maintained in the almoner's lodgings or almonry, and among these, from the first quarter of the fourteenth century onwards,

some of the greater monasteries began to maintain a certain number of boys, and, as a necessary consequence, to educate them. At Canterbury the first mention of such boys appears in 1320, at St. Albans in 1339, at Durham in 1352, at Westminster in 1355 (*Educational Charters*, 297, 306, and *Vict. County Hist.*). These almonry boys, or some of them, also acted as choristers in the Lady Chapel, which about this time began to be developed with the development of the cult of the Virgin Mary, which threatened to supersede that of Christ, and to make her almost a fourth person of the Trinity.

It is possible that at Worcester some such institution was begun in 1321, as on 11 December of that year William of Cirencester, chaplain, agreed to celebrate daily in such part of the Cathedral and in such manner as should be enjoined on him, and the prior and convent agreed to maintain him through the almoner, giving him a loaf a day, a principal dish and pottage like the monks, and a stoup of good beer. The chaplain duly appears in the almoner's accounts in 1342 and successive years as "one chaplain in the Almonry (*in Elemosinaria*)" receiving a stipend of 36*s.* a year until 1379-80, when it became 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. A serjeant or servant of the almonry also appears with a stipend of 8*s.* 6*d.*, another 8*s.* for his gown, and a penny for the maundy.

There is, however, no mention of any boys or any poor in the almonry till 1432, though boys of the Lady Chapel appear in 1395. The warden (*custos*), or master (*magister*) as he is called in and after 1475, of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, the Lady Chapel, began in 1392-3 (which is the first year in which any account of his is preserved) to maintain three clerks to sing in the Lady Chapel. John Hereford received 12*s.* for his extras for twenty-four weeks, *i.e.*, 6*d.* a week, in addition to his salary of 1*l.* 12*s.* for three terms and five weeks, John Driffield receiving 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for the same period, while Thomas Clerk received 1*l.* for three terms. Besides this, 8*s.* was spent on stranger or outside clerks (*extraneos*) singing in parts (*organiam*) at different times in the hostelry or hostillar's house. Besides their salaries the clerks shared between them a livery of 12 yards of coloured cloth at 1*s.* 10*d.* a yard, while two of them were given hose, by

agreement, at a cost of 2*s.* 4*d.* An item of 5*s.* for furs for them shews that they were not mere lay-clerks, but probably real clerics, and treated like the vicars choral in the secular cathedrals. In 1394-5 indeed the liveries are expressly described as being of the suit of the lord prior's squires or esquires (*de secta armigerorum domini Prioris*). In this year two boys of the chapel first appear, liveries of 1½ yards each at 18*d.* a yard being provided for them, while their shoes for the year cost 2*s.* Three clerks were paid, John Hereford 30*s.*, John Ylleway 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and William atte Ree 1*l.* for three terms, while Ylleway was paid in addition 2*s.* 9*d.* for teaching the chapel boys (*ad informandum pueros de capella*). In the following year there were only two clerks, but a chaplain, a priest, who sang occasionally (*per vices*) in the chapel, received a yard of coloured cloth. "Little Parry," a chapel boy apparently, received a whole outfit, a yard and a half of cloth at 2*s.* 11*d.*; four pairs of hose, 1*s.* 8*d.*; eight pairs of shoes, 2*s.*; two pairs of taryns (what are they?), 5*d.*; two pairs of sleeves, 9*d.*; and a shirt, 6*d.*; and mending his clothes at different times cost 8*d.*; while Thomas the Singer's son received two pairs of hose and two pairs of shoes at a cost of 1*s.* 4*d.* A quaint item is the making of twenty Judases and painting them, presumably for a Passion Play in which the boys performed. Another odd item is "4*d.* paid for parchment bought for a book of part-songs, but made into an account roll instead." The three clerks were more or less steadily maintained, the stipends being increased in 1420 to 2*l.* a year, in which year two clerks were imported from Lichfield on one occasion in the summer at a cost of 1*s.* 9*d.* But there is no further mention of payments for the boys. Had they been transferred to the Almonry? The Sacrist's account for 1423-4 shews that he too maintained three clerks in the church at a cost of 4*l.*, and a *hostiarius*, a door-keeper, was paid 10*s.*, but these were different persons from the clerks of the chapel.

In 1432-3 the Almoner's accounts shew 20*s.* spent "on the boys, carpenters, tilers, daubers, plasterers, and other workmen employed in the building and repair of divers tenements belonging to the Almoner's office," while beer for the same cost 36*s.*, four

stone of tallow candles for them 5*s.*, and cups and bowls for the boys in the Almonry 8*d.*, and 40*s.* spent on the workmen, poor, and boys of the Almonry, in default of the kitchen, that is, apparently, for want of sufficient remains from the monks' meals. From this time, but from this time only, the boys appear regularly in the Almoner's accounts. No number is stated, and the amounts expended are very small. Thus, in 1436-7 "the clerks in the Almonry" figure again with carpenters, tilers, sawyers, and other workmen as having 6*s.* 8*d.* expended on them for beer. In 1437-8 they again share with the workmen in an expenditure of 10*s.* for bread, 13*s.* 4*d.* for beer, 26*s.* 8*d.* for food in default of the kitchen. The boys enjoyed all to themselves 8*d.* for their cups and bowls. The serjeant or servant of the Almonry is now called by the higher-sounding title of seneschal, though his fee remains at 10*s.*

No difference appears in these payments till 1475-6, when an organist for the first time makes his appearance in the Chapel master's account, with a salary of 2*l.* a year, another clerk receiving only 1*l.* The chapel-master spends 16*s.* 4*d.* on his boys in default of the kitchen, and 22*s.* 8*d.* on hose, shoes and other necessaries for the chapel boys. An interesting entry is that of 2*s.* paid for a song (*canticum*), "Honor, Virtus," performed in the Duke of Clarence's chapel to receive the bishop at his Visitation. The account for 1480-1 shews us that the boys of the chapel numbered only four. They were given liveries of 2 yards of cloth apiece at 2*s.* 6*d.* a yard, lining and making them costing 4*s.* more. The cost of their food rose to 30*s.* In 1483-4 there were five boys, and the cost of food again rose to 46*s.* 8*d.* Were these boys the same as those lodged in the almonry, for whose oatmeal porridge in 1482-3 2*s.* 8*d.* was paid?

In 1486-7 the boys of the almonry are called scholars, and the almoner makes the following payments: 3*s.* for cheese for the scholars "in default of victuals," *i.e.*, from the refectory, on one occasion, and 5*d.* on another; half an ox for the scholars at Advent, 2*s.*; victuals for a breakfast for the scholars 7½*d.*, at another time 4*d.*; expenses of the scholars on St. Wolstan's

day, 2*d.*; expenses of the almonry scholars, 6*d.*; two bushels of pease for the scholars, 7*d.*; a bed for the boys, 12*d.* Did they all four or five sleep in one bed? At Wells (*V.C.H. Somerset*, ii., 442) Bishop Beckington's statutes of 1460 for the choristers contemplated their sleeping three in a bed, the middle one with his head at the foot of the bed and his feet between the heads of the two others. There were besides "Expenses of the Inn (*hospicii*), *i.e.*, the almoner's house, on the scholars and others, 3*s.*; expenses of the scholars another time, 2*s.*" It seems certain that these scholars were the same as the chapel-boys, in regard to whom in 1489-90 John Hampton, who had succeeded Richard Greene as organist in 1483-4 with the enhanced salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, now appears in the chapel master's account as "Organist and Instructor of the boys of the Blessed Mary's chapel," with a salary of 8*l.* The "eatables and drinkables" of the boys cost 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; their necessaries, *viz.*, shoes, hose, shirts and bed-clothes, 1*l.*, and their cloth for gowns 2*l.*, which would point to an increase in the number of boys to ten or twelve. The almoner's account for the same year points to a similar increase, a whole bullock instead of half an ox being bought for the boys and other strangers for 8*s.*, at Advent apparently, though this is not specifically stated, while other butchers supplied a quarter of an ox for 1*s.* 8*d.*, and another time beef cost 3*s.* Two pigs were bought for 4*s.* 4*d.*, and a cask of red herrings for Lent for 6*s.* 8*d.*, and pike called gray (*picis vocatis gray*)—or does it mean *piscibus*, fish called gray, *i.e.*, graylings?—1*s.* 6*d.* Cheese at Bridgenorth Fair cost 8*s.*, and milk for the almonry boys 6*s.* 8*d.* A play was played at Christmas, not by the boys, but by professional strolling players (*lusoribus*) at a cost of 8*d.*

In 1498-9 the boys must have been further increased, as a whole ox was bought by the almoner for 13*s.* 4*d.*, 6 pigs for 16*s.*, salt and oatmeal for 3*s.* 4*d.*, three quarters of pease for 12*s.*, fuel for 24*s.*, while cheese, butter, eatables, and other necessaries for the boys and prisoners—from the 1490 account, when 5*s.* 8*d.* was spent on the prisoners, it may be gathered that the latter were in the bishop's prison—cost 5*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Table-cloths and napkins were made, at a cost of 2*d.* for sewing, from 8 yards of linen at

4*d.* a yard. The laundress was paid 1*s.* 4*d.* The boys' communion on Easter Eve cost 2*s.* 6*d.* No less than 17lb. of wax at 9*s.* 11*d.* and two-pennyworth of wick-yarn was bought for candles. Lastly, now appears a schoolmaster. "Paid for the table of Hugh Cratford, Schoolmaster (*magister scolarum*) this year 1*l.*" The boys' clothes were paid for by the chapel-master. For in his account for 1500-1 16 yards of cloth for the boys at 2*s.* 8*d.* a yard cost 2*l.* 2*s.*, so that if 1½ yards were allowed for each boy there were ten of them. The first appearance of a schoolmaster is soon after signalized by the formal deed of appointment, 17 October 1501, of Hugh Cratford already mentioned, he having been already tested and rendered faithful service as such since 1498. It is unfortunate that no number either of the young brethren or of the almonry scholars whom he was to teach is mentioned. In 1504-5 the almoner's account shews him duly paying Cratford 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his salary.

The fact that the Almonry boys were now definitely regarded as making a school is marked by the entry of gratuities to the clerks—here as often the word "clerks" being used interchangeably with "scholars"—of the Almonry for cocks on the Feast of the Carnival (Shrove Tuesday), 2*s.* The antiquity and universality of this cock-throwing or cock-fighting for schools on Shrove Tuesday are remarkable. It is mentioned alike as prevailing in the London schools of St. Paul's, St. Martin's, and St. Mary-le-Bow when Becket was a boy in 1118, and in an essay on it by the Headmaster of Winchester in 1564. The provisions for the boys included a cask of red herrings at Advent, 6*s.* 8*d.*; salt fish to supply the default of the kitchen in Lent, 4*s.* 6*d.*; victuals from Christmas to Shrove Tuesday, 8*s.*; while beer bought in the town, for lack presumably of the Cellarer's provision, cost 12*s.* Divers bakers of the city were paid 5*l.* for loaves of bread, besides 2*l.* 16*s.* paid for six quarters of wheat and three quarters of pulse bought in the market. Beef, mutton, and veal for the boys of the Almonry in default of the kitchen cost 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Cratford continued as Almonry schoolmaster for only three years. On 9 June 1504, as Hugh Cratford, B.A., he was

appointed by Bishop Sylvester de Giglis "master and governor of our school in our city of Worcester," as well by the bishop's own authority as by that of Master Thomas Alcock, LL.D., Archdeacon of Worcester, to whom the nomination of the schoolmaster there by law and custom belonged. The deed of appointment ended with an inhibition against anyone, of whatsoever degree or condition he might be, in any way practising the teaching of grammar in the city to Hugh's prejudice, on pain of excommunication. There can be little doubt that this inhibition was aimed at the Prior and monks to prevent their repeating the experiment of appointing a Grammar Schoolmaster to keep a school in the Almonry, which would inevitably become a rival, and probably a formidable rival, to the ancient City School. The inhibition seems to have been effective, as we hear no more of any grammar school in the Almonry. Cratford himself retained friendly relations with the Priory. He is mentioned in 1506-7 as being paid 10s. for holding a manorial court on one of the Almonry manors. The schoolmasters of the Middle Ages were generally lawyers as well, having mostly, like Waynflete, the Headmaster of Winchester and Provost of Eton, studied canon and civil law rather than theology. Cratford also acted as notary public of the bishop's Consistory Court, which on 11 July 1511 (*Noake*, p. 211) tried William Smyth, *alias* Peynter, presumably a painter, of Ombersley, for heresy in not reckoning St. Paul as an apostle. He also appears in the statement drawn up in 1514-5 of the fixed charges on the office of the Cellarer as receiving 1*l.* a year from him, but his pay is not mentioned among the fixed charges on the Almoner, though among them is included 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the food of the clerks of the Almonry and workmen. In the book started in 1520, instead of rolls, which gave a summary of the obedientiaries' accounts, 1*l.* for the schoolmaster for the convent (*Magistro scholarum pro conuentu*) is included among the almoner's fixed charges, together with 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for food for the clerks of the almonry and others, gentlemen, coming during the year. Probably this payment is for the almonry boys being sent to the City Grammar School to learn Latin. Cratford is probably the person of the same name who in 1544 appears in

the first extant receiver's account of the new cathedral establishment as lessee of the rectory of St. Peter's, Worcester. It is possible that he retained the school mastership of the City School till the new Cathedral Grammar School was established in 1540. He was, to judge from analogy, not more than 21 or 22 in 1501.

While the chapel master's charges after 1504 no longer include the schoolmaster, they continue to include the stipend of John Hampton, the organist and song schoolmaster, amounting to 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, specifying the various items of which it was composed, the stipends of two singing clerks, and 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the clothing of the boys of the chapel, 14*s.* for their hose and other necessaries, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for food for them, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for fuel and tallow candles, while the tomb-keeper regularly expended 3*s.* 4*d.* on a breakfast to John Hampton and the chapel boys on St. Wolstan's day. These payments continue till Daniel Boys succeeded Hampton. His deed of appointment appears in the Prior's Register as "charter of Daniel Boys for the office of organ-player (*pro officio de le Organe-player*)" dated 3 February 1522. In the body of the deed it is called "the office or service of Organ-player and Syngyngman." The pay was the same as that of his predecessor. He received the same weekly allowance of fourteen monks' loaves, in English "white monkes loues," and four "gustatus, Anglice gists of ale" of the best gists which the monks drink, valued in the accounts at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, cloth for a gown of the gentlemen's suit or 16*s.*, and 2*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* in cash, viz., 1*l.* 4*s.* from the cellarer, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from the sacrist, and 10*s.* from the chapel master. For this he was to keep a mass of Our Lady daily in the Lady Chapel with song, plain, broken, and harmonized (*canticis planis, fractis et organis*), and on Friday mass of the Name of Jesus, to attend the choir on all principal feasts, and to instruct and teach eight boys of the chapel plain and broken song, particularly for the masses of Our Lady, Name of Jesus and principal feasts and the antiphons observed daily, and similarly in Lent. If any of the chapel boys wanted to learn descant or playing the organ, Boys was to teach him for a fee of a shilling a quarter. He was also to have the nomination of one of the eight boys. Boys

appears in the accounts to 1525, when the book of accounts came to an end, and in a statement made of the liveries given by the Cellarer in 1529. The schoolmaster (unnamed) also figures in that year as receiving a gown from the Cellarer. The Organist and Instructor of the chapel boys were all that was needed for the instruction of the chapel choristers, and the perhaps half-dozen others, probably probationer choristers, in the Almonry.

As for the young monks, by 1535 there was no Schoolmaster provided for them. For when Archbishop Cranmer held a metropolitanical visitation of the Cathedral Priory, and on 22 Feb. 1534-5 issued injunctions respecting "things discovered at the visitation worthy of reformation," the fifth of them was an order for the Prior to keep at the cost of the monastery a gentleman (*virum honestum*) sufficiently learned in the science of grammar to teach the junior monks; and he was to be continually resident and teach them grammar every day at proper hours, places and seasons.

A return was made in 1535 of the property of the Priory for the Valor Ecclesiasticus, the valuation made of all ecclesiastical property, to ascertain the tenths payable to the Crown in lieu of the payments hitherto made to the Pope—not, as is sometimes absurdly alleged, made with a view to the dissolution of monasteries, since Henry can have had no idea of dissolving them then, and the return applied to all ecclesiastical property, to secular colleges, bishoprics and parish priests as well as to monasteries. From this return the total income of the Priory was ascertained to be 1,385*l.*, a sum inadequately represented by 41,550*l.* of our money. Of this, the total charitable expenditure was 64*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* a year, of which 30*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* was for educational charity, in the shape of ninety-eight loaves "called monke lovys," worth 1*s.* 2*d.* each, and nine yeomen's paste loaves, worth a penny each, and eighty gallons of beer at a penny a gallon, given weekly to fourteen poor scholars of the Almonry. No mention is made of any payment for a schoolmaster for them, though it certainly would have been mentioned if one was provided, as the bread and beer are included among payments which were allowed to be deducted from the gross

income in estimating the clear income, on which the tenths were taxed. Three poor ministers daily celebrating masses with three tenements in which they lived, costing 1*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* a year, were duly mentioned and allowance made for them.

The Archbishop's injunction for the provision of a schoolmaster remained a dead letter. For when Bishop Hugh Latimer visited "the Prior of Seint Marye howse and the Covent of the same" two years later, he found, as he states in his injunctions of 20 Oct. 1537, "the ignorance and negligence of divers religious persons in this monastery" to be "intollerable and not to be suffered." He therefore required them to read the Bible and New Testament in English and have a lecture in English and added in Injunction "8, Item that youe have a continuall scolmaster sufficiently lernide to teache yowe grammer."

After this exposition of the facts, it is to be hoped that we may hear no more, at Worcester at least, as in Noake's history, of how the monks "educated youth" and how the monasteries were "the schools . . . of Christian society." Noake's further romance as to how the "Magister Capellae enriched the intellects of the novices in the Lady Chapel" shews the slender basis—in this case the mere name of "master," though used in a quite different and much commoner sense than that of "schoolmaster"—on which these legends of monastic learning are founded. The fact is that, except for the six years from 1498 to 1504, the Priory did not even attempt anything for the general education of anyone outside its own members, and only for the last century of its existence provided for the musical and probably elementary reading instruction of from four to fourteen choristers or page boys. Its educational activity was confined to instructing its three or four novices in the Rule, and such preliminary learning of Latin as they had not acquired before entering the monastery, and in maintaining from about 1280 to 1540 two monks as students at Gloucester College, Oxford.

Very different, at all events at first, was the relation to education of the Cathedral when King Henry VIII. and Cranmer reversed the reactionary action of King Edgar and Saints Dunstan and Oswald, ousted the monks, and restored the secular canons,

who had been ousted for the monks 600 years before. On 16 January 1540, Prior Henry Holbeche, *alias* Randes, and thirty-three monks surrendered the "monastrie and priorie" to the Crown. A year later, the Cathedral was refounded by letters patent of 24 January 1541, and by further patent was endowed with the old endowment;—for a dean, ten canons or prebendaries, ten minor or sub-canons, a deacon and sub-deacon as Gospeller and Pisteler, or readers of the Gospel and Epistle respectively, eight singing men, an organist or teacher of the choristers, ten choristers, two schoolmasters, forty scholars, twelve university exhibitioners, and ten bedesmen: a total of 105 persons instead of fifty-four. For though the monks may have been nominally fifty in number, during the period of our records, there were never more than forty-five, often below forty, and generally not more than forty monks in it, with for the last century four to fourteen boys in the almonry. Instead of at the outside only eighteen persons educated or engaged in education in the monastery, there were in the new cathedral sixty-five; more than the whole of the pre-Reformation establishment. Moreover, education was now made a prominent duty and permanent part of the institution. Statutes, drawn up in 1541, were only actually given at Worcester by the king's commissioners Nicholas Heath, bishop of Worcester, George Day, bishop of Chichester, and Richard Cox, archdeacon of Ely, ex-headmaster of Eton (and afterwards under Elizabeth, bishop of Ely), on 31 July 1544. They are in the same terms as those for Canterbury and other cathedrals, *mutatis mutandis* only in number and figures. The preamble recites that, "whereas it had seemed good to King and Parliament for grave enormities and other just causes to suppress the monasteries and convert them to better uses, and thinking it more conformable to God's will and most for the benefit of the Christian Commonwealth that where ignorance and superstition reigned, there the true worship of God should flourish, and the Gospel be diligently and purely set forth, and further, that for the increase of the Christian Faith and piety the youth of the realm should be instructed in good letters and poor for ever maintained," instead of the monasteries the king erected cathedral

and collegiate churches. The statutes then proceed to set out the duties and salaries of the various members of the foundation. The main duty of the dean and canons was that of hospitality. "We know that the virtue of hospitality is by far the most grateful to God, and so in order that the dean and canons of our church may the more easily exercise it, we decree and ordain that the dean shall receive every year 3*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* for the body of his deanery; and every canon for the body of his prebend 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"; with 5*s.* 6*d.* a day for the dean, and 8*d.* a day for each canon when resident or statutably absent. The dean and canons were expected to maintain private houses, and in them keep more or less open house on a substantial scale, while the other members of the church were not expected to exercise hospitality, but, on the contrary, to receive it.

The school was not, as alleged by Mr. Toulmin Smith in *English Guilds*, p. 203, for the sake of making a point against Henry VIII., "founded out of some fragments of the precious ecclesiastical plunder . . . for forty scholars only" any more than Winchester and Eton are now or were then for seventy scholars only. Instead of "some fragments of the precious plunder" only being given, the cathedral was endowed with the whole of the ancient possessions of the Priory, with a considerable addition from the endowments of Evesham and Pershore, chiefly churches in or in the immediate neighbourhood of Worcester. The school was to be a Public School for all who chose to come. Chapter 26 of the Statutes "of the grammar boys and their masters" says "that piety and good letters may ever bud, grow, flower and in time bear fruit for the glory of God and the benefit and adornment of the Commonwealth, we decree that there shall be ever in our church forty boys, poor and destitute of the help of friends, maintained out of the possessions of our church, of native talent so far as may be, apt for learning." But the forty were a minimum number of endowed free scholars, not the maximum number of the whole school. On the contrary, the masters were expressly directed to teach "not only the forty boys of our church, but all others whatever that come to our school to learn grammar." Like Eton and Westminster, while a limited number was wholly maintained

out of the endowment, there might be an unlimited number of commoners, oppidans or Town boys, all who chose to come. The Headmaster (*Archididascalus*) was to be learned in Latin and Greek. The Usher (*Hypodidascalus*) was required only to be learned in Latin, his function being "to teach the rudiments under the Chief Teacher." The Foundation Scholars were to be between nine and fifteen years old when admitted, unless they had been choristers of the cathedral or of the chapel royal, who were admissible when their voices broke. They were to be clever and apt to learn, and could not be appointed until they could read and write and were "meanly learned," as the chantry certificates say, "mediocriter docti," the same words as are prescribed for the fellows of All Souls', fairly proficient in the rudiments of grammar.

While the minor canons received 10*l.*, the deacon and subdeacon 8*l.*, the lay clerks 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, the Headmaster of the Grammar School was to receive 15*l.* 2*s.*, the Master of the choristers 11*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and the Under Master of Grammar 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, each grammar boy 1*s.* 8*d.*, and chorister 15*s.* For all these a Common Table was to be provided at the cost of the foundation, with cooks, butlers, manciple or caterer, and servants paid by the Chapter, commons being furnished at the rate of 4*s.* 8*d.* a month or 1*s.* 2*d.* a week—an increase of only 2*d.* a week on the rate contemplated by William of Wykeham at New College in 1400—for the Headmaster and Minor Canons, which added another 2*l.* 16*s.* a year to their pay. Moreover, they had liveries, the Headmaster and Minor Canons an allowance of four yards of cloth at 5*s.* a yard for their gowns, while the Usher, Epistoler and Gospeller received three yards at 4*s.* 6*d.* a yard, and the Grammar Scholars and Choristers two and a half yards at 3*s.* 4*d.* a yard. So the total pay of the Headmaster was 18*l.* 18*s.*, of the Minor Canons 13*l.*, and of the Usher 10*l.* a year, without any of the charge of entertainment expected from the canons. As a matter of fact, however, at Worcester the common table was never established, though a special Injunction was given by Queen Elizabeth's visitors in 1569, who recited that it never had been set up, for its establishment. Instead, from the first

extant account the Dean and Canons were paid the full sum of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 20*l.* a year as if they were never absent, while the Minor Canons were paid 10*l.*, the Headmaster 20*l.*, the Usher 10*l.* a year, and the Grammar boys and choristers 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* It is not clear whether they received any money for liveries as well. If not, already the chapter as the governing body interpreted the statutes to their own advantage as compared with that of the other members, and especially also from very early days, if not from the first, shared the fines for renewal of leases, which ultimately became the largest part of the income.

The Headmaster was thus to occupy the same position that he did in the old secular cathedrals; after the canons, but before the Vicars Choral or minor canons; and much the same as in colleges like Winchester and Eton, between the Warden or Provost, who corresponded to and wore the dress of canons, and the fellows who wore the dress of the vicars choral or minor canons. The Under Master also occupied the same sort of position, being next below the minor canons. The misfortune, from the point of view of educational endowment, was, that the statutes of the new foundation did not make the Head and Under Masters members of the governing body as the later imitators of Winchester and Eton had done, like archbishop Chicheley at the college of Higham Ferrers, bishop Stillingfleet at the college of Acaster, and archbishop Rotherham at Rotherham college, in all which cases the masters of the grammar and song schools, and in the two last the master of the mathematical or writing school as well, were made fellows and not merely officers of the college. Had this been done, the endowment of the schools would have been increased with the rise in the value of the endowment and the fall in the value of money, as it was in the case of the Dean and Chapter. The masters were paid only the amounts mentioned by Henry VIII., with to the masters some minute increase, until the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act, 1866, and Endowed Schools Act, 1869, enabled the Endowed Schools and Charity Commissioners to put pressure on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to provide considerable, though still inadequate and by no means proportionate, augmentations out of the suppressed canonries.

The masters were able to make up their incomes, as will be seen, to some degree, by holding livings and minor canonries, and later by tuition fees from non-foundationers; but the scholars, kept at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the middle of the nineteenth century, were entirely deprived of the benefit really intended by the founder, and more or less actually enjoyed by the scholars of Winchester and Eton, of complete maintenance, and were reduced to a mere pittance.

A final statute, Chapter 40 "of the School and Classes and the order to be kept in it," which never appears in the ordinary editions of Cathedral Statutes, laid down detailed school laws. There were to be five or six classes, of which the Usher was to teach the three lowest, the Headmaster the rest. The test of admission was laid down more in detail, as being able to read quickly and knowing by heart the Lord's Prayer, the Ave Maria, the Apostles' Creed and the Ten Commandments. Those wholly ignorant of grammar were to learn the accidence of nouns and verbs as an extra class (*extra ordinem*) before admission to the first or lowest class. In this they were to learn the rudiments in English, to put together the parts of speech into sentences, and turn a short phrase of English into Latin. In Class II. they were to master the genders of nouns and the inflections of Latin verbs; and read Cato, the pseudo-Cato's *Moralia*, a collection of trite moral sayings in hexameter verse, Æsop's Fables and some Familiar Colloquies: such, *e.g.*, as Erasmus and Luis Vives wrote. In Class III. in grammar they were to know the irregular verbs and every inflection. The books were Terence, the Eclogues of Mantuanus, and "other things of that kind." Mantuanus was not Virgil, as Mr. Andrew Lang thought, but a later inhabitant of Mantua, a friar, who about 1499 wrote some Latin eclogues intended to eclipse his predecessor's as school books by reason of their virtuous morals and greater propriety, though some of the proprieties of the friar would rather startle the young person of the present day. Shakespeare had apparently read him at the Grammar School of Stratford-on-Avon, as he makes Holofernes the Schoolmaster in *Love's Labour Lost* quote the first line, "Fauste, precor gelida quando pecus omne

sub umbra Ruminat," and dubs him the "good old Mantuan." So much for "the Usher's Forms."

In Form IV. the boys were to get a ready knowledge of syntax and to be practised in poetic stories and familiar letters. The Fifth Form advanced to figures of speech, verse making and themes in prose, reading the chastest poets and the best historians. Lastly, in the Sixth, they were to learn Erasmus' *Copia verborum*, to make varyings on the parts of speech, and to digest Horace, Cicero, "and other authors of that class." No Greek authors are mentioned. This was the case also with Wolsey's statutes for Ipswich College School in 1528, and the curricula of Winchester and Eton as sent to Saffron Walden in 1530, though in each of these schools there were not six but seven forms. The Headmaster was apparently expected to know Greek, but was not expected to teach it.

In the new establishment the monks of the monastery were very handsomely treated. The last Prior, Henry Holbeche, became the first Dean, and in 1544 bishop of Rochester. The sub-prior, John Laufferne or Lawarne, and the three monks who had taken degrees in theology, Roger Neckham, a D.D. (he had become D.D. while a secular, and was master of the Carnary in 1535, so that his monkhood was of short duration), Stanford and Webley, B.D.'s, became canons, nine of them became minor canons and two others Gospeller and Epistolar, so that half of them remained on the spot as members of the new foundation. Whether, as at Canterbury, any of the junior monks or novices were placed among the scholars of the Grammar School or the University cannot be ascertained in the absence of any earlier account than that for 1543-4.

The school probably opened in January 1542. For the first master was appointed by a letter of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Rich, afterwards Lord Audley, then Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, which managed the property of dissolved houses belonging to the Crown, dated 7 December 1541. "Calling to our remembrance," says the King, "that our cathedrall churchc at Worcester shall be shortly established and ministers and other officers therein appointed," he advertises the chancellor that "he

has heard from several of his chaplains that John Pether is, both for his learning and also for his sobriety, very meet and apt to be appointed schoolmaster in some cathedral or collegiate church to be newly erected," and so "we have nominated and appointed John Pether scolemaster of our said cathedrall churche to exercise and enjoy the same roome with the yearly salary and other duties thereunto belonging during our pleasure." The chancellor was directed to cause Pether to be admitted at once, whether any one else had already been appointed or not. We find accordingly in the first extant account of the Dean, acting as Receiver-General of the Chapter, in 1543-4, "John Pethers (misread by Noake, p. 457, into "Pitcher"), Teacher or Pedagogue of the School," paid 20*l.* for the year. He may be safely identified with John Pether who took his B.A. degree at Oxford 20 April 1537, supplicated for his M.A. degree in October of the same year, was a fellow of Exeter in 1538, "and probably before" (C. W. Boase, *Register of Exeter College*, p. 35), and resigned—no doubt because of his appointment to Worcester—on 6 March 1541-2. The fact that he was a fellow of so distinguished a college shews that the status of the Cathedral Grammar School was intended to be as high as that of the old Schools of Winchester and Eton, while the salary was twice that paid there.

It will be noticed that the forty scholars who were admitted at the same time included a considerable proportion of scions of the county families, such as Lygon, Folliott, Coningsby. The "poor boys destitute of the help of their friends" was interpreted by the commissioners, and no doubt intended by the king, to be interpreted in the same way as "the poor and destitute boys who without help could not be sent to the Universities" of William of Wykeham at Winchester and Henry VI. at Eton. They were the younger and poorer sons of the country gentry and city upper and middle classes, not, as sometimes absurdly misrepresented, of the working classes, whom no one then contemplated getting a secondary education at all. The passage from Strype's *Life of Cranmer* shewing the opposition provoked by his placing a ploughman's son among the first scholars of Canterbury

Cathedral School is given in the text to shew how great an innovator that Reformer was in departing from "gentlemen's sons and other good men's sons thereabout," as Sir John Percival defined those for whom he founded Macclesfield Grammar School in 1502.

Of the twelve University students it is noticeable that three were already fellows of All Souls' College, and a fourth very soon after became one, viz., Edward Cratford, who was probably a near relation, if not son of Hugh Cratford, the ex-master of the Almonry and City Grammar Schools; William Johnson, M.A. in 1546; Valentine Dale, who became a B.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Orleans, held various livings under Edward VI., sought safety as an advocate and M.P. under Mary, became LL.D. of Cambridge under Elizabeth, and ambassador, M.P., Dean of Wells and Judge of the Admiralty Court. The fourth, Nicholas Bullingham, became B.C.L. of Oxford, fled to the Continent under Mary, became LL.D. of Cambridge under Elizabeth, and after being bishop of Lincoln returned to Worcester as bishop.

The first usher was Walter Graver or Graner—the confusion of "u" and "n" makes it doubtful which—who may be identified with a Cambridge man of the name who took a B.A. degree in 1535-6, being allowed eleven, instead of twelve terms, during which he had attended ordinary lectures to enable him "to answer to the question," *i.e.*, become a bachelor. He stayed a very short time, as Richard Alen appears as usher in the second account, 1545-6.

The School suffered a severe blow in this year. Henry VIII. repented of the provision made for divinity scholars at the University in all the new Cathedral foundations, and at Worcester as in other places the Chapter had to give back to the King some of their possessions in return for being released from their maintenance. Of course the existing scholars had not been in the school, but had been nominated by the Crown. A deed was executed surrendering the manors of Alveston and Tydyngton in Warwickshire, Icomb and the rectories of Dodderhill and Lenchwyke in Worcestershire, and purports to be dated 20 March 1545. But, as appears from a subsequent certificate of the Court

of Augmentations, the deed was prepared by that Court and sent down ready dated, and was not actually executed by the Chapter till the following May. Consequently, the receipts from these manors at Lady Day were held over as a debt due from the Chapter until they obtained a discharge, dated 27 June 1552, from the Court. Notwithstanding this, the Chapter were "wasted and consumed with contynuall and chardgeable suytes," as they informed the Court of Exchequer in a petition of 10 October 1595, addressed to Sir William Peryam, Lord Chief Baron (Hist. MS. Com. Rep. XIV., app. viii., p. 185), whom Noake (p. 455) transforms into Veryam, though they were not "bound under Reformation of the Court to maintain anie students in Oxford and Cambridge . . . as is pretended."

In a Chapter minute of 25 November 1545 a list of the king's scholars then in the school is given. In it five of them are treated as being of the dean's appointment, and three each of the other canons respectively, and it was arranged that new scholars were to be appointed in the same way, with a proviso that the appointor was to give the preference to a chorister, if a fit one wanted a scholarship. The list was headed by Richard Alen, presumably a son of the usher—it could hardly be the usher himself, in whose place on 10 April Thomas Dockyng was "admitted on of the Kyng's Scolers in the Gramer Scole." Grammar School or Free Grammar School was the title generally given to the school until the eighteenth century, when it came to be called the College School or the Cathedral School. The title of King's School is never used in official documents until the end of the eighteenth century, though Dean Hicckes called it so in an informal letter about 1686.

A dispute, the cause of which is not stated, very soon arose with the masters, and "monitions" were given to both by the chapter. Noake (p. 457) conjectures that the monition to "one Mr. Pitcher," as he miscalls the poor man, was "because the Archodidasculus [*sic*] sympathised with the fallen dynasty and taught the young idea more respect for the English than the foreign Pope." But as Pether had, as we saw, been appointed by Henry VIII. himself this was not very likely, especially as

the bishop was Nicholas Heath, who in Mary's reign was a Romanizer. As there seems to be every reason to think that John Pether the master is the same person as John Pedor, who became the first Protestant Dean under Elizabeth and is recorded as having fled abroad during Mary's reign, if religion did enter into the matter, it was in precisely the opposite way to that supposed by Noake. Probably the monition was due to nothing more than a disagreement between master and usher, and the usher was threatened with dismissal. In point of fact both remained in office, as they appear in the Treasurer's Account to Michaelmas 1547, and another Richard Alen was named by the dean as a king's scholar on 4 November in the latter year. Testimony to the efficiency of the school is given in 1548 by the note to the certificate as Court of Augmentations saying the Trinity Gild School was not "of any purpos" as there "is one other," the Cathedral Grammar School, "of the Kinges foundation."

It seems probable that Richard Alen the usher was the Richard Alen who, as churchwarden of St. Michael's-in-Bedwardine—the church just across the road on the north side of the cathedral, now disused and converted into an episcopal record office—rendered his "accompt" in 1549 for the first and second years of the reign of Edward VI., and with Richard Fisher, the choristers' master and organist, was elected one of the "Six men" of the parish in 1550 and 1551, and was one of the debtors to the church in respect of 20s. of the church money lent to him by way of investment in 1553 to 1555. Whether he was also the same person of the name at whose house the parishioners drank in 1569 and who was "churche guardyane" in 1579 is more doubtful. At all events he had then long ceased to be usher.

The headmaster fled to the continent on the accession of Mary, if he is to be identified with John Pedor, whose epitaph, written by Dean Arthur Lake (1608—16) and placed in what was called the Dean's Chapel, describes him as "fifth dean, but first to preach the true faith restored by Queen Elizabeth." The monument with the inscription was actually removed in

1678 to make room for a placenting inscription to one Mrs. Frances Moystyne or Mostyn, who died at Worcester on her way to visit some relations in Wales. It has altogether disappeared.

Noake gives Roger Golborne as master "about 1555" without stating his authority. As no Chapter Act Book or Treasurers' Accounts for the year 1549 to 1557 are to be found, this statement remains unverifiable. A Roger Colborne was one of the University Exhibitioners in 1543—52. If he was master he stayed a very short time.

The account for Michaelmas 1557 to Michaelmas 1558 gives [blank] Bradshawe as master and leaves a blank for the name of the usher. From an entry of 25 Nov. 1557 in the Chapter Act Book it would almost appear that the school had ceased under Mary's régime, as if she intended to restore the monks at Worcester as she actually did at Westminster, though there the school went on even under the monks. Otherwise it is difficult to explain the Minute: "Item, at this Chapter there was an election or choyce of the xl^{ti} scolers, that is to saye, M^r Deane to chose tenne and euery prebendary thre accordyng to there senioritie and longyste abydyng in the said Cathedrall Church." Why was it necessary to elect forty scholars *de novo* if the school had been going on all the time? It may, however, only be a clumsy expression by the Chapter Clerk of the fact that for the future instead of the Dean nominating only five he was to nominate ten scholars.

Until 1605 the Treasurers' Accounts shew only the names of the masters and ushers, the scholars being lumped together in one sum at 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. So that little more can be gathered of the school than the names of masters and ushers. From 1557 to 1582 Thomas Bradshaw remained master. He was an Oxford man who had taken his B.A. degree there in 1546 and M.A. in 1549. The usher from 1558 was John Coxe, probably the John Cochis of Brasenose College, Oxford, who took his B.A. degree in 1546.

At the visitation of the cathedral by royal visitors in 1559, as already stated, it was recited that the statutes of Henry VIII.

contemplated that the minor canons, "schoolmasters of grammar and music . . . and all the children there learning grammar or music, should eat together in one Common Hall and at common tables there" with the other inferior ministers of the church, and that this had not been done because of "the lack of convenient and competent provision of corn." So they directed the Dean and Chapter not to grant leases of the corn or grain reserved upon any lease of the property of the church, "but that the same be reserved in your own hands in common, out of lease, for the better maintenance of hospitality there, and for the accomplishment of that before mentioned godly intent and gracious meaning of your said most noble founder." This injunction, however, remained a dead letter. It resulted only in a certain portion of corn being assigned to members of the choir. But no Common Hall or Common Table was ever established, and the master, usher and scholars continued instead to receive the payments settled in 1544.

Till 1589 the masters and ushers are *nominis umbrae*. Mr. Maye, usher 1576 to 1580 and master 1584 to 1589, never acquires even a Christian name in the accounts. Henry Bright then came as master with Henry Mould or Mowle as usher. The latter's name, as transpires on his death, was Henry Randolph *alias* Moule. He may probably be identified with Henry Randall of Worcestershire, plebeian, who matriculated at St. Mary Hall 8 May 1584, and took his B.A. at All Souls' College 29 Oct. 1589. Both Bright and Moule stayed for forty years and more. Bright was the son of James Bright of Worcester and described as "plebeian" when entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, at the age of 18, on 12 Dec. 1580. He had no doubt been educated in the school. From Brasenose he migrated to Balliol College, where he took his B.A. degree 17 Jan. 1584 and M.A. 27 Jan. 1587. He was, as usual in those days, under 30 when he became Headmaster, while the usher was only 21. From 1591 Bright held the living of Broadwas, which he gave up for Tredington in 1606. In 1607 he was given a canonry in Hereford Cathedral and in 1618 a canonry at Worcester, and duly served as Treasurer, holding all

these preferments with the mastership, which he only vacated by death on 4 March 1626-7. His epitaph in the Cathedral speaks of him as the "very famous schoolmaster (*celeberrimus gynasiarcha*)," who presided over the King's School (*Scholæ Regiæ*)—perhaps the earliest use of the term—for full forty years; "than whom no one was more industrious, learned or skilful in successfully teaching Latin, Greek and Hebrew, as witness both Universities, whom he sufficiently furnished with numerous learned young men."

Extracts given from the Treasurer's books begun in 1611 shew that Bright did his best to assist promising pupils by getting the Chapter to give them exhibitions of 2*l.* a year. Fuller, in his *Worthies of Worcestershire*, citing Bright as a model schoolmaster, says: "For my own part I beheld this Master Bright placed by divine Providence in this city in the Marches that he might equally communicate the lustre of grammar learning to youth both of England and Wales." The fact that Wales sent its sons to the school is borne out by the lists of scholars. So we find among the extraordinary payments of 1611, "To one Thomas Owen, one of the schollers for his paynes in writing a catalogue of the books and going to Warrendon with Mr. Mowle (the usher), 2*s.*" But in point of numbers the school does not then seem to have been very prosperous, as on 1 December was paid by the Chapter "To a woman for sweeping (not "keeping" as Noake) the Schole all the last yeere, for which the Schollers being but few could not give her sufficient satisfaction, 4*s.*" It is probably to Bright's initiative that we own a list of scholars from 1590 to 1645, shewing by whom they were appointed, which appears to have been begun partly from records, but chiefly from memory of Bright himself, or the scholars and their parents, about the year 1611. The list is printed in full for the benefit of genealogists and as the foundation of a Register, which all Schools aspiring to historic fame ought to publish. This list enables us to ascertain that the practice of the dean and canons appointing their own sons and relations to be of the number of the "poor and needy scholars destitute of the help of their friends" was assiduously kept up. The children of minor canons and schoolmasters, including the

organist or choristers' master, were also not neglected. Nor were there wanting, as is ascertained by following the considerable contingent of those who can be traced to Oxford, the sons of country gentlemen, though the great majority are described as "plebeians." Bright's own son Henry became a scholar of Winchester, and followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a headmaster, the most successful headmaster that Abingdon Grammar School knew.

In 1616 an attempt on the part of the Chapter to deprive the usher of his house and let it to a higher bidder was frustrated by the Dean, Dr. Arthur Lake, afterwards bishop of Wells, an ex-scholar of Winchester and New College, who procured the reversal of the decree and the continuance to the usher "at the old rent."

Bright was succeeded in the mastership by Henry Moule, the usher, and he in the ushership by Thomas Taylor. Taylor had been appointed a king's scholar in July 1611, and matriculated at Christ Church 15 October 1619, aged 17, and took his M.A. degree 23 June 1625. He received a "grant of the ushership and also a patent of the same" on 8 June 1627, being then only 24 years old.

In 1634 the first augmentation of income was granted to the Schoolmasters, they and the "Quire" being allowed a tenth part of the fines levied for leases for lives of corn tithes in Brodwas and Overbury. The influence of Laud now made itself felt here as in other schools. On 25 November 1635 it was decreed in Chapter that the schoolmasters should see that the king's schollars "doe decently come to the church by two and two doing their reverence towards the East," and the same on leaving—a revival of a superstitious observance which the Reformation had put an end to.

The school felt the loss of Dr. Bright, for on 9 October 1636 the Chapter decreed its removal from the spacious refectory, which it had apparently enjoyed for a school-room from the beginning, "into the chappell called Capella Carnaria," our old friend the charnel-house, "the School-house that nowe is to be converted into a Librarie, and a door made thereunto out of the Cloyster,"

which "parte of the house, now Dr. Steward's," was to be "provided for the Schoolmaster." This seems to have been an attempt on the part of the Chapter to turn the school out of the college or cathedral precinct altogether, removing the boarders as well as day-boys, to the north side of the cathedral. The charnel-house had become the bishop's hay-house, and he strenuously objected, and imputed bad faith to Prebendary Tomkins, the high-church canon, who had persuaded Laud's visitors to order the change by pretending he was going to restore the charnel-house to "pious uses." The bishop represented that, being close to the "Pallace," he "wilbe much disquieted and disturbed with the noyse of the Boyes, who are in number neere 200, the place being little more then halfe as big as the former schoole." This is a precious, because the only, indication we have of the number in the school, and shews how absurd was the notion that it was limited to forty free scholars. Moreover, the bishop was "persuaded there will be more prophanation of the place by swearing and lying amongst boys than when hay was laid in it." The Dean, Charles Potter, answered the bishop and accused him of hatred to Prebendary Tomkins and of inflaming the citizens against him, so that "our own schoole-boies" mobbed him when bowing to the altar, and so provoked that "true-hearted churchman" that he boxed one of the boy's ears. "The boyes father means to sue him for striking in the church. If our bishop have the hearing of the business it will be a heinous matter. But I know your Grace will relieve him if there be need. In the meane while I will do iustice upon that saucie lad and turne him out of his exhibition." The issue does not appear. The charnel-house had to be re-roofed with lead in 1639 at a cost of some 18*l*. It was such arbitrary interference by Laud on behalf of anyone who practised ritualism which largely provoked the Civil War and Laud's own impeachment. The school stayed in the charnel-house only till 1641, when Parliament was invoked on complaints by parents of the unwholesome stinks from the bones in the charnel-house, with the result that in April 1541 an agreement was made with the Chapter and the Refectory was restored to the school, which has retained it ever since.

The same year was marked by a grant to Henry Weaver of an exhibition of 4*l.* "towards his maintenance in the Universitie for this yeare," twice as much as any previous exhibition, shewing that the Chapter were recognizing the necessity of doing something for education. Weaver, son of a Worcester plebeian, matriculated at Christ Church 1 April 1642. "A grant of 9*s.* for the reparacion of the high schole master's house" points in the same direction. It is an interesting entry as shewing the common use of the term "high" for "head" master, which occurs also in the eighteenth century, but is now retained only at St. Paul's and Manchester.

There has been some confusion as to the mastership at this time, John Toye being attributed by Noake to the year 1638. Our extracts shew this to be an error. Moule and Taylor continued to 1643, when Moule retired to a living, in which he was succeeded by Taylor, who had become master, two years later. Toy was a King's scholar, granted 40*s.* by the Chapter in 1627 to go to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1634. In 1642 he was a minor canon, and apparently master of the Free School. He may have become master of the Cathedral School on Taylor's taking the living in November 1645. But the only evidence that he did so seems to be in the entry of a payment in 1661, "to Mr. Barefoot who was schoolmaster in Mr. Toy's sequestration." When Toy came in and when he was sequestrated can only be guessed. The Free School records do not shew when, or even that he was master there.

In June 1649, when the Parliamentary Survey of "the Colledge of Worcester and manor of Guesten Hall" was made (the original of which is in the Edgar Tower), Doctor John Hardinge appears as "schoolemaster of the Free Schoole there," holding "by vertue of his place of schoolemaster, as formerly all schoolemasters there have had," "a mansion house" near the present Headmaster's house. The "old house called the Singing Schoole late Thomas Tomkins, organist," was not occupied by an organist, for the choristers and organ had ceased, but by "Widow Hall." Dr. Harding was a Cambridge man, who in 1638 had been put in by

the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury as Headmaster of Shrewsbury School, but was turned out by legal proceedings taken by St. John's College, to whom the appointment belonged.

It may surprise many who are under the common impression that schools, especially cathedral schools, ceased during the War and the Interregnum, to find a schoolmaster thus quietly continuing the school. In truth, Parliament was a better guardian and protector of schools than the cathedral bodies.

When Deans and Chapters were abolished by Act of Parliament of 30 April 1649 a special proviso was inserted directing that all payments out of the cathedral estates made before 1 December 1641 for the maintenance of any Grammar School or Scholars, or for the reparation of any school house, should continue to be paid. By a further Act of 8 June 1649 the tithes of cathedral bodies were settled on Trustees to pay and satisfy such salaries or payments. The school and scholars therefore went quietly on.

When the Chapter lands were sold the sums payable for the schoolmasters and scholars were charged rateably on the respective purchasers; for instance, 20*l.* a year was "reprized" as a rent charge on the manor of Wolverley, 30*l.* a year on the tithes of Cleeve Prior, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each on Humbleton and Blackwell—the manor which before the dissolution had been charged for the monk-scholars at Oxford. But by an oversight no special person was appointed to demand payment of these charges, with the result that some of them were unpaid. An Exchequer Inquiry was held on 12 Jan. 1653, which recommended a temporary reduction of the scholars to thirty and of their exhibitions to 2*l.*, the difference being paid to the masters, without whom, as the jury found, the school must cease. A decree was accordingly made for payment to Mr. Thomas Barfoote, M.A., whom the jury found to be "High Schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School on the College Green," and Richard Hoare as usher. In 1657, when there were arrears of payments for the scholars of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on two of the sold manors, two of the unsold manors, Hallow and Grimley, were charged instead, and an attorney, Francis Walker, appointed to receive it on their behalf. Barfoot,

like Toy, was a member of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he matriculated 22 Nov. 1639, and became B.A. in 1643 and M.A. in 1646. He and Hoare continued masters to the Restoration, leaving no room for Noake's John Meddows in 1659, who really belongs to half a century later. Barfoot and Hoare were turned out at the Restoration, being included among "persons that left the colledge and pretended some right to the same" and received "moneys given by consent," viz., 15*l.* and 5*l.*, no doubt wages up to date in 1661.

Toy received 35*s.* "towards the repair of his house on 26 Oct. 1661." With him as usher was Stephen Richardson, the son of the last Chapter Clerk before the war. He is perhaps the first of the masters to be described as a gentleman when matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 23 July 1656, a distinction he owed to his father being, as an attorney, a gentleman by Act of Parliament. He took his B.A. degree 22 Feb. 1660 and his M.A. only after he had become usher. He had retired before 23 June 1662, when John Wright, M.A., received a patent for the usher's place, and left to be vicar of Kempsey and chaplain to the bishop. Toy died on 28 Dec. 1663 and was buried in the west side of the South Transept. His epitaph in the cathedral, destroyed in one of the numerous "restorations," recorded that he had been for twenty years "a famous ruler, first of the Free Schoole in this city, and then also of the King's School." This shews at least that he was not Master of the King's School in 1643.

On Toy's death Dr. Page, Doctor of Physick, applied for the vacant post, giving his address at Mr. Goad's (not Good, as Noake), Master of Merchant Taylors' School. He said, "It (schoolmaking) is a province I was formerly versed in, being commended by St. John's College, Oxford, to Archbishop Laud, who settled me at Reading, but was forced away by the incivilitie of that town, with whose faction I could not comply, neither would I resume it afterwards, knowing how much leaven of malice there was in the people." As a matter of fact he had shewn himself totally incapable of managing boys. (*Victoria County History of Berks*, ii, 255). Thomas Stephens was the

master appointed. He can hardly be the Dr. Stephens "the cavalier master," who had passed through a stormy, if successful, career as Master at Bury St. Edmunds from 1647 to 1663. The shortness of his stay may suggest that he was the same person. His "Renunciation" as High Schoolmaster of the Grammar School was ordered to be recorded on 25 November 1667, and the same day a patent for "the Chiefe Schoolemaster's Place" was given to John Wright, the ex-usher, who from 23 June 1669 also held the living of Bredicott. John Baker, B.A., became usher, Thomas Greaves dying. Baker retired to the vicarage of Quynton in 1670, and was succeeded by Joseph Walker.

Wright instituted a Speech Day, which on at least one occasion was signalized by a Play. This appears from a payment by the Treasurer on 22 December 1672 of 18s. to one John Tom or Tombes, "for 12 paire of gloves for the Boyes declaiming in the schoole." In 1674, "To Mr. Wright, schoolmaster, for the schollers for their acting a Play at Christmas, by Mr. Dean and the Chapter's order, 2l.," while 16s. 6d. was also paid "for gloves for the boys that declaimed." Similar payments recur throughout Wright's mastership, which lasted for nearly thirty years, to December 1695. The Dean and Chapter by a chapter minute of 25 November 1673 declared that after the Christmas holydayes they would "visit the school and see to the execution of the statutes and orders which relate thereto"—but no copy of which appears to exist—"both as to the dutyes of the Master and Usher, as also to Books and Exercises, and in speciall as to the *libri chartacei* required by the Statutes for the preserving of the Exercises." The Dean or senior canon in residence was also to visit monthly "to examine the proficiency of the schollars in literature and their constancy at Prayers and Catechism." "As the devotion of the people at the 6 A.M. prayers was often disturbed by the late coming and noise of the boyes towards the end of the service," it was ordered that they were to assemble in school "before the great bell hath done tolling," and proceed orderly before the beginning of the prayers, while the masters were strictly enjoined to attend and "observe

the manners of the schollers," to order rolls to be kept and absence noted, "and the offenders duly called to account and punished according to their deserts every Monday morning, as hath bin heretofore accustomed."

Not only did the chapter exact virtue in the boys, but they also exacted it, on paper, among themselves, decreeing that no king's scholar was to hold beyond the statutory period of four years. But the requirement passed on 23 June 1676 that no king's scholar should be elected unless he was already "of the College Schoole," to which was added in 1680 that he must have "bin at least one year of the Schoole," was calculated to entirely frustrate the professed object of the scholarships to help poor boys destitute of the help of their friends. A Chapter Act of 1685 that "no King's scholar shall depute any other to serve in his room" shews that here, as in the case of the chorister scholarships at Southwell Minster, the abuse had grown up of one boy drawing the pay while another did the work. Mr. Samuel Davies, usher from 1674 to 1677, is rather quaintly commemorated by the bill for his funeral: "Shroud 5s. 6d.; Coffin 12s.; Wine and Sugar 1l. 4s.; Diet-cake 9s.; Ringing and registering at St. Michael's 2s. 6d.; Ringing and the grave in the Cathedrall 4s.; Covering the grave, etc., 1s. Total £2 18s." His successor, Mr. Roberts, held for ten years to Christmas 1687, when he became a minor canon. A Chapter Act Book of 25 November 1686, exceptionally in Latin, records the election of William Cox, B.A., as usher of "the Free School," while at the same time the Lord Dean (*Dominus Decanus*) accused the master, John Wright, of notorious negligence in the execution of his office and of plain disobedience to the commands lawfully and in chapter enjoined on him, and on his partial confession capitularly admonished him according to the statutes. In 1688 he was enjoined not to grant any whole holiday, "any whole day for play," never to grant any time for play upon a Friday—apparently for high-church reasons—nor in any week in which there was a Holy day.

These orders were apparently due to Dean Hickes, the famous Saxon scholar and non-juror, who takes credit for them

in a preface to his edition of the sermons of Dr. Hopkins, one of the canons. He also proposed to connect the school with Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as New College was connected with Winchester, and Westminster with Christ Church, by getting the Principal yearly to come or send two fellows as examiners at the expense of the Cathedral. Magdalen Hall was chosen because the school had been brought into connection with it by the Meek Exhibitions, founded some twenty years before.

The Rev. John Meek, who had belonged to Magdalen Hall, and was a King's Scholar at the Cathedral School from October 1613 to October 1617, "of Poplar, in the parish of Stepney," then a salubrious suburb of London, by will made in November 1665 had given 100*l.* a year to provide 10*l.* a year for seven years for "10 poor schollers to be chosen out of the Free Grammar Schoole of Worcester." He died 14 February 1665-6. The will was contested, a fraudulent "nuncupative will" alleged to have been made orally being set up against it. By a decree of a Commission of Charitable Uses dated 27 January 1668-9 the will was established, and the heir ordered to convey lands to the Hall to carry out the will. There is no doubt that the Cathedral Grammar School, and not the Free School, was the school meant by Meek, as Dean Hicke's action amply demonstrates.

One of the most notable of Hicke's efforts on behalf of the school is the attempt to introduce geography into its curriculum, as evidenced by the Treasurer's account for 1687:—

May 2. A Terrestriall Globe for the School 1*l.*

May 6. Books for the School bought by Mr. Dean's order, viz., Hornii Geographia, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Ferrarii Lex[icon] Geo[graphicum] 8*s.*

Holiokes Dictionary 1*l.*

The last-mentioned book is A Large Dictionary, English-Latin and Latin-English, published in 1676, the enlarged edition of a Dictionarie Etymologicall first published in 1617 by Thomas Holyoke of Warwick, the father of the Henry Holyoke who first raised Rugby from the position of a village school. He claims that the English-Latin part contained 10,000 more words

than any previous dictionary. This, however, was to be found in the libraries of most big schools. Books on geography and terrestrial globes were much rarer phenomena. The only definite evidence of its being taught in schools is the account of Westminster at Laud's visitation in 1630. "After supper (in summer time) they were called to the Master's Chamber (specially those of the VIIth forme), and there instructed out of Hunter's *Cosmographie*, and practised to describe and find out cities and countries in the map." At Winchester in 1656-7, *1l. 17s. 6d.* was paid for a *mappa mundi* to hang in the school. Milton, in his Tractate on Education, and John Dury in his Reformed School, recommend a modicum of geography, and Charles Hoole's New Method of Teaching School says that Ferrarius' Lexicon Geographicum should be in the school library. But it was distinctly an advance when Dean Hicke introduced even the idea of geography to a Cathedral Grammar School in 1687. No further payment for school books was made till 1850.

It seems that Mr. Wright had stayed too long, and that in his later years the school had declined. He was succeeded by Benjamin Slater. In the ushership Cox was succeeded by Robert Jones, born at Wapping, of Oriel College, Oxford, matriculated 1686, B.A. 1690, M.A. 1696.

That the numbers had fallen is inferred from the payment of only *12s. 6d.* in December 1697 to "the 5 scholars who declaimed." They rose to seven in 1702 and were six in 1705, when this entry ceases to appear. Slater died in 1700.

Though the documents printed end in 1700, the members of the Society may like to have a sketch of the school history brought up to living memory.

In the autumn term Mr. John Meddens, for that, and not Meddows, as Noake, who attributed him to 1659, called him, was his real name, came. He was a Wadham man (matriculated 20 November 1683, M.A. 1690). He acted as moderator of Exeter College during a great dispute with rival Rectors in 1690 (Boase, *Reg. Exeter College*, p. 84), and was master of Henley Grammar School. The school seems to have been in a curious state, as on 4 December 1703 the Chapter

declared Robert Jones the usher's place "void, he having long since deserted the same." A Chapter Act was made "that no schoolmaster or usher for the future be admitted but *in annum probationis tantum*, as minor canons and lay clerks are." In 1709 Meddens departed under circumstances of some difficulty, as on 9 August is an item of "1*l.* 10*s.* paid Mr. Medens in full of all demands for his last year's wood money and gorss left in the Schoolmaster's house," and "4 Dec. Paid the schoolmaster for fire the first year he came in to end a dispute." On 12 December 1707 Mr. William Betterly, B.A., was chosen into the office of high schoolmaster and admitted *in annum probationis tantum*. Fellows was appointed vicar of Tibberton and resigned the ushership, and Mr. Thomas Smith was admitted. £20 was allowed Betterly for repairing his house, and he was also given a minor canonry, a cheap way to the Chapter of increasing his pay. In 1711 he was also given the office of librarian, which was, with one intermission, until 1850 always annexed to the schoolmastership, though not by statute as it was at St. Paul's in 1118. A curious transaction took place in 1719, Smith resigning the ushership for a minor canonry and also receiving half of the headmaster's minor canonry in consideration of doing half the duty for him. Betterly held office till his death in 1733. Miles, who had left the ushership in 1730 and was succeeded first for a year by John Hughes and on 6 December 1731 by Samuel Pritchett, was on 23 June 1733 elected to the head schoolmaster's place and made rector of Broadwas. Pritchett, who was an old boy and had matriculated at Lincoln College 10 November 1726 at the age of 17, was 24 when elected, was the same day given the reversion of the curacy of Norton, to which he retired in 1738. His successor was also an old boy, Thomas Whitefoot of Spetchley, and probably a Meek exhibitioner, as he had matriculated at Magdalen Hall 21 May 1724. He retired from "great indisposition" in 1745. His successor, Thomas Pixall, was of Merton College, matriculated 24 May 1734. Oddly enough he took his M.A. degree from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1749. Miles died in 1768, and Pixall retired to the vicarage of Icomb.

Thomas Gooding, B.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, was on 23 June 1768 appointed to "the Head Master's place of the College School"—the first time the term head master *simpliciter* is used—and, at the same time, to the librarianship. The boys were deprived of one of their immemorial play-grounds by a Chapter Act of 22 April 1770, that "No school boys or any other persons be from henceforth suffered to play within the college cloisters nor the area before the deanery"—then on the south side of the cathedral east of the school—"and Audit Hall," and the master was to admonish his scholars strictly to observe the same. In the same year, on 26 November, the school hours were brought more into accord with modern life. It was now provided that from Lady Day to Michaelmas the hours be 7 A.M. instead of 6 A.M. to 12 with an hour for "breackfast," and 2—6 P.M., while in the winter half they were 8—12 A.M. and 2—4 P.M. Next year the seats on the north of the choir between the pulpit and communion table were appropriated to the boys, who could not have been very numerous. Indeed, from 1768 to 1770 the head master, besides being rector of St. Andrew's, was also usher. Under him the number gradually rose. An usher, William Wormington, was appointed to begin on Midsummer Day 1771. Gooding was granted the reversion of Bredicote vicarage on the death of John Wormington, no doubt the usher's father, for in 1775 he resigned St. Andrew's on succeeding to it, and William Wormington was appointed to it. In that year the full number of scholars, all but three, was again reached. An attempt was made at this time to connect Worcester School with Worcester College in the same sort of way as had been attempted with Magdalen Hall. The Chapter ordered that "annually before 15 May the Upper Master of the School write a respectful letter to the Provost of Worcester College in order to let him know whether there are any in the School and how many Boys fit to offer themselves as candidates for Scholarships, and humbly desire to know the day when the Provost will be at Worcester. The Upper Master was not on any account to be absent on that day, but to take care to attend the Provost."

At this chapter a "great dissention" between the masters of

“the Grammar School” about the limits of their authority and fees was discussed, “they having proceeded to personal violence before the School Boys and each of them having complained of the other.” The Chapter declared that the master had the right to remove boys out of the lower school to the upper, but “had no idea of any master being so mean as to make a lucrative use of this power.” The rule being that the whole of the fees of boys in the Upper School and two-thirds of those in the Lower School being paid to the master, Gooding had apparently hurried boys into the Upper School. The Chapter declared that the Lower School fees should be divided equally. The Upper Master having “confessed neglect of the school hours, and the Under Master opposition and violence used to the Upper Master,” they were both statutely admonished “then and there.” The result was that on 20 January 1776 Gooding resigned his office, not to the Chapter but to the Bishop.

He retired to Bourne and carried on a private school. He again came into conflict with the Chapter some years afterwards by claiming to hold his living of Bredicote with another living in Somersetshire with only 8*l.* a year. On the Chapter objecting and declaring Bredicot void, he got another living in Shropshire and claimed to hold Bredicot, but meanwhile the Chapter had appointed another man and confirmed the appointment 16 Feb. 1789.

The Usher Wormington stayed on till 1784, when he retired to the vicarage of Norton and died in 1828. After a year of the Rev. John Bennett, the Rev. John Griffin, B.A., Fellow of Worcester College (where he had matriculated 26 June 1771), was on 2 June 1777 elected Headmaster of the College School. Next year he was permitted the use of the Public Granary, “the room over the Dean’s Coachhouse,” the better to accommodate his scholars, presumably boarders. Twenty years later, 5 May 1799, he got leave to extend the schoolhouse five feet for new chimneys for the new parlour and rooms above. Presumably this extension was required to accommodate boarders. His efficiency as Librarian was recognized by the Chapter in an order 25 November 1783 to pay him 20 guineas “for his

extraordinary trouble in making Catalogues of the Books in the Library and new ranging and regulating the same." He also held from 1786 the vicarage of Cropthorne, added to it in 1788 the rectory of Martin Hussingtree, exchanged in 1805 for Puddlestone. He held office altogether for thirty-seven years till his death in June 1813. In his later years he witnessed, but was, it may be hoped, not a party to, the reactionary order of the Chapter of 4 May 1807, "that in future no Boy shall be admitted into the College School until he has produced a certificate under the hand of the minister of the Parish in which he shall reside to the following effect: 'These are to certify that A. B. was admitted by Baptism into the Church of England and that his parents regularly attend church service and not any conventicle or meeting House,' and that such certificate be filed by the Headmaster."

No less than six ushers served under him. After Worthington came, on 25 November 1784, John Harward, no doubt an old boy, as he was of Hartlebury and of Worcester College, Oxford. He retired on the vicarage of Icomb in 1796, and only died in 1855. On 23 November 1796 was appointed Thomas Howard Shirley, also an old boy, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford (matriculated 7 December 1792). He combined with the ushership from 1797 the vicarage of Berrow, exchanged in 1799 for the rectory of Bredicote, and resigned both ushership and rectory for the vicarage of St. Swithin's in 1801, which he held till his death in 1842. William Stafford, of Nottinghamshire, "plebeian," who matriculated at Christ Church 5 February 1800, was admitted full usher 24 November 1803, was rector of St. Nicholas also from 24 July 1806, and retired on a minor canonry 6 February 1809, with the vicarage of Overbury 1810. Richard George, a Worcester boy, who went to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1799, but took an LL.B. degree at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1807, became usher 24 November 1809, and retired on a minor canonry and the rectory of St. Clements in November 1812. Cornelius Copner, usher 5 April 1813, saw out both Griffin and his successor.

The Rev. William James Porter, minor canon of Peter-

borough, was elected schoolmaster in the room of Rev. John Griffin, deceased, 23 November 1813. He was more of a musician than a schoolmaster, and resigned in 1820. A much older man than usual, a minor canon, Allen Wheeler, followed. He had matriculated at Wadham College in 1792, and became M.A. in 1800, and was therefore some forty-five years old in 1821. Robert Sanders came as usher. He had apparently got old and idle, when a Chapter Act of 25 November 1835 directed an attendance book to be kept in the College School to enable the Dean to ascertain the attendance of master and scholars, while the Canon in Residence was required to visit the school and make a memorandum in the book. A curious way of providing better emoluments for the choristers without cost to the Chapter was also devised by an order of 21 November 1834 that every chorister shall become a scholar and so continue for the whole time during which he remains a chorister. The order points also to the king's scholarships being not much in request.

A striking illustration of the evil results to the school of the masters not being, like the canons, members of the corporate body, is shewn by the return by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of cathedral revenues for the three years to 1831. This shewed gross income 12,088*l.*, and a net income divisible among the Dean and Canons of 8,698*l.*, making 72*l.* to each canon and twice that, with some additions, to the Dean; while the Minor Canons got 34*l.* each, the Schoolmaster 39*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the Usher 28*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* In other words, while the gross revenue had risen to more than twelve times, and the pay of the Dean and Canons about ten times, and even the minor canons had been increased to three times the amounts laid down by the Founder, the pay of the Schoolmaster had not been quite doubled, the Usher had been left alone, and the scholars were left absolutely untouched at the original sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* No doubt the pay of the masters was invariably increased by the gift of one or more livings, but only with the result of saving the Chapter's pockets at the expense of the efficiency of the school or the living, and generally of both.

After seventeen years Wheeler retired in 1837 on the rectory of St. Martin's, Worcester, handing over Broadwas to Sanders, then Usher, who also retired on a minor canonry and became Precentor. The new master was Octavius Fox, first of St. Edmund Hall in 1830, and B.A. from Lincoln College in 1834. The new usher was the Rev. Thomas Baxter, who stayed for 33 years. He was an "old boy," being the son of a rather famous china-painter of Royal Worcester China, and was a considerable naturalist, and an expert in penmanship. The school hours were now rearranged on modern lines, 9 o'clock being substituted for 7 A.M. for beginning, to continue to 12.30, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon in winter, and 4.30 in summer. Prizes seem to have been provided for the first time, no less than 2*l.* being spent in books before Midsummer, and 3*l.* at the November audit. The amount does not point to a large attendance of boys.

Discipline, though from what we hear of Mr. Baxter afterwards, severe, was not successful. In 1847 the Chapter at the November audit complained of the great breakage of the school windows from inside, and in the following Midsummer of the state of the college hall owing to the wilful and wanton damage done by the boys in breaking benches, doors, windows, during the time they are left to themselves, and Mr. Fox was requested to prevent them remaining after school hours, and to pay more attention to the general conduct and behaviour of the boys. A box of carpenters' tools being discovered in the school belonging to a private pupil of the under master's, who was not in the school, it was ordered that this pupil be no longer allowed to be instructed in the school.

At this time the masters' stipends had been increased to 100*l.* and 50*l.* respectively by the ingenious expedient of reducing the scholarships to 5*s.* 10*d.* a year and paying the rest to the masters, thus making the boys pay for an inadequate increment which ought to have been paid for by the dean and canons, who were certainly not intended to share the increase of the endowment among themselves only. In 1848 Rev. Robert Whiston, the Headmaster of Rochester Cathedral Grammar School, who was dismissed by the Chapter for demand-

ing on behalf of the boys exhibitions to the Universities and the restoration of the scholarships to an adequate value, in the course of his animadversions denounced this strange abuse at Worcester. The result was that the scholarships were restored, not indeed to a proportionate value but to the old figure. Consequently the Chapter were able in 1854 to return to the Cathedral Commission of 1852 the scholarships as being of the full amount, and the Headmaster as receiving 113*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* a year and the Undermaster 55*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, the latter being in fact better paid than the Headmaster, because he received also 80*l.* additional as teacher of writing and arithmetic. The school consisted all told of 51 boys, that is to say, 11 only besides the scholars, and these were in waiting for scholarships. The two oldest boys in the school were only 16, and only 13 were over 14 years of age, while 10 were under 11. The master was Stephen Poyntz Denning, a Shrewsbury boy, of Durham University, who had been appointed only in that year. He informed the Commissioners in 1854 that the Chapter had carried into effect every suggestion he had made for the comfort of the boys, but pointed out that the whole system of the school required reconstitution. This, however, it did not get for another generation. So far as the schools went the Cathedral Commission proved abortive, and the Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners absolutely refused to entertain any proposals for their improvement on the ground that no scale of educational or financial status was laid down in their Acts. But the emoluments of the canons being now restricted to fixed amounts, some slight improvements in the school were made. Denning retired in 1856 to Durham, whence he emerged again in 1860 (A. F. Leach, *History of Bradfield College*, 1900, pp. 95-8) to raise the new Public School of Bradfield to high efficiency.

Here we leave the School. A short summary of its subsequent development will be found in the *Victoria County History of Worcestershire*.

THE FREE SCHOOL FROM 1561 TO 1700.

THE history of the old City and Episcopal Grammar School after its refoundation is obscure and scanty. Its "Rules and Ordinances," now revealed for the first time from the old Order Book of the "Six Masters," as the six trustees of the School and Trinity Almshouse were called, are, like so many other school statutes of the time, taken from Dean Colet's Statutes for St. Paul's School, the extant second edition of which dates from 1518.

They begin with the *ipsissima verba* of Colet: "In that schole shalbe firste an highe maister." High Master accordingly the master was generally called till the eighteenth century, as the master at Winchester was frequently called in the fourteenth century, and as were also the masters at Manchester, Bury St. Edmund's, and other places. The notion that the title was some peculiar appanage of St. Paul's is one of the many delusions in regard to that school, which it owes to its having been one of the earliest, of which a readable and researchful history was published in Strype's edition of Stow and Knight's *Life of Colet*. There is a significant omission, however, from the qualifications prescribed for the High Master of Worcester. While Colet's master was to be whole in body, honest and virtuous, a wedded man, a single man, or a priest that hath no benefice or service that may let his due business in the school, and learned in good and clean Latin literature, the further qualification "and also in greke, yf suyche may be gotten" was omitted, thus emphasizing the fact that the school was not to be on the same plane as the Cathedral Grammar School, where the Headmaster was to be "learned in Latin and Greek." Also his "wages," instead of being fixed as by Colet at a higher rate than any previous school statutes had prescribed, viz., a mark a week or 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, were left "to be lymited by the Rulers," with the result that the schoolmasters were sacrificed to the alms-folk and the dole-receivers. The High Master's wages were at first, and for many years, only 12*l.* a year.

As at St. Paul's, particular care was taken to make it clear from the formula used on admittance of the masters that their

office was not, as the chantry-priest-schoolmasters' had been, a freehold for life, but was "no room of continuance and perpetuity but upon your duty in the school." The masters were to be examined by the Governors at Christmas upon St. Stephen's Day (at St. Paul's it was Candlemas Day, 2 February), and "found doing your duty, you shall continue, otherwise reasonably warned ye shall content you to depart." Both masters were to have their lodgings free.

The rules as to the boys were much curtailed from Colet's statutes. Indeed, only a provision for an entrance fee of 4*d.*, and that to go for repairs, and not to the poor scholar who swept the school as at St. Paul's, and one as to school hours are included. These hours were to be 6 to 11 A.M., when dinner, and 12 to 5 P.M., as against 7 to 11 A.M. and 1 to 5 P.M. at St. Paul's. The earlier hour in the morning may be attributed to people getting up earlier in the country, and also perhaps to the less distance the boys would have to come. Nothing is said as to the teaching or subjects to be taught. A rather unusual provision is added that the master should every Wednesday and Friday at 9 o'clock go to the parish church with his scholars before him in order, and if there is no "sarvice," then he to read a chapter. On leaving church they were to sing a psalm and pray for the Queen and all other founders that giveth either money or lands to the maintenance thereof.

The only rules as to the alms-folk were that a beadle was to be elected from them to keep order and to make them to go to church on Wednesday and Friday, and that none but old and impotent persons were to be admitted. A provision for payment of an admission fee of 4*d.* is cancelled in the original.

The accounts of the School are nearly complete from the beginning, the details nearly all of the expenditure on the alms-houses and the poor; the School payments varying hardly at all from year to year, and seldom giving even the names of the masters to whom the payments were made. Only a few selected accounts or extracts from the accounts are therefore here printed, selected chiefly for the occurrence of special school items. The total endowments given for the school produced 32*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* a year; the endowment for the poor was 12*l.* 7*s.* only, or considerably less than half. In the early accounts so

much extraordinary expenditure was going on in buying the new school-house by St. Swithin's Church, repairing the "Trinities," as the almshouses were commonly called, and the White Ladies—the old nunnery on the site of which the school now stands, then the chief rent-producing property of the foundation—that it is difficult to make out what proportion of the net endowment was spent on school and poor respectively. But by 1582, when things had more or less settled down, while 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was spent in the schoolmasters' salaries, 15*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was given to "the poore in the Trynitie" and "the poore of the Cittie," besides other sums for which reference is made to papers not now extant. In 1590, the account for which is not here printed, of a total income of 51*l.* the usual sum of 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was spent on the masters' wages, and no less than 20*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* on the poor, besides 49*s.* for "making of the plumpe," apparently a pump in the Trinity, which was for their benefit. In 1591 and 1597, out of a total income of 44*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, the same sum was spent on the masters, and in 1591 16*l.* 14*s.* and in 1597 21*l.* 13*s.* "on the poor," shewing a total disregard of the true trusts.

In 1635, when the income was 68*l.*, the schoolmasters received 20*l.* between them, and the poor 21*l.*, besides 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor in the Frog Lane Almshouse from a special benefaction given for the purpose by Mr. Fleet. In 1638 no less than "three hundered poore peopull as appereth by the wickly books of accompt of the same" received 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, the twenty-four poor in the Trinity "by 1*s.* a pece in ech house" received 5*l.* 12*s.*, and monthly payments to other poor, out-pensioners, came to 6*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, so that the bulk of the income was being diverted not only from education, but from the almshouses, to be used practically as a poor-rate for out-door paupers.

As to the history of the school itself we learn nothing, not even the names of the masters, till 1591. Then we find "paid to Mr. Spakeman, scholemaster, for his wages 12*l.*, and to Mr. Newdick, usher, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*," the item before being "paid for drinking at there entrie 3*s.* 6*d.*" Whether this entry was that of the masters or of the two trustees who took it in turns to act as receivers is not clear. The bishop's register shews a licence to Thomas Sparkman, M.A., to teach youths in the city of Worcester on 22 October 1583. So unless he was

then usher only, he had already been master for eight years. We may infer from Sparkman being an M.A. that his predecessors also, like the pre-Reformation masters, were University men. In 1597 Mr. John Hues, who may be identified as John Hughes, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, became "highe scoolemaster of the free scoole," with Mr. Ambrose as usher, who had appeared as such in the account for 1592. In 1600 Hughes' salary was raised to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, while the usher received 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, at which amounts the salaries remained till the Civil War. In 1617 Mr. Dolphin and Mr. Huck, who also appears as Hooch and Hocke, were master and usher. Dolphin gave place to Jonnes, otherwise Jones, in 1623; Hook, as we may modernize his name, going on under him as usher. Up to 1632 their names appear regularly in the accounts as receiving 16*l.* and 8*l.* respectively. The only other educational payment, other than frequent repairs to the school windows, was in 1622, when 9*s.* 6*d.* was paid to Mr. Broughton for a "dixonary for the free schoole." From 1632 to 1650 no names of masters are mentioned.

The Civil War does not appear to have affected the school, except that in 1647, when 6*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* was spent on the Trinity Almshouses, "being broken by cannon bullets," the "schole maisters" were paid only 16*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* instead of the usual 24*l.*, and next year only 15*l.* Notwithstanding this, the status of the school seems to have been higher during "the troubles" and the Commonwealth and Protectorate. In 1642 we find the first indication of something like a Speech Day, 6*s.* 8*d.* being "payd at the breaking up of the Schole at Christmas." When Mr. Thomas Browne was "placed as high maister in the free schoole of St. Swithes" the pay was restored to 18*l.*, besides the rent of the Prich crofts or Pitch crofts, which they were "to reseve of the Chamberlines." These, after long legal proceedings against the Callowhills, who had claimed them for their own, had somehow come into the hands of the Corporation. Browne was of Exeter College, Oxford, B.A. 24 Nov. 1646. The Speech Day now became a regular institution: in 1650 "to the boyes at the breaking up of the Scholle declaiming 3*s.* 6*d.*" In 1651 there was "given the Schollers for declaiming at breaking upp 3*s.*," and in 1652 "spent of the masters at a Breaking upp 12*d.* and

given two shillings, all, 3s." In 1653 "given the Schollers at their declaiming at their breaking and spent of the masters 3s. 3d." The Speech Days seem then to have come to an end. On Browne's death he was succeeded, 24 April 1654, by Robert Marston.

In 1657 accounts for three years are lumped together; the account for 1658 mentions no names of masters. The years 1659 to 1664 are represented only by a bald statement of the totals of receipts and disbursements.

A casual entry out of place among the entries of election of Six Masters records that on 24 November 1657 Roger Turner (unfortunately misprinted on p. 286 of the text, "Arne") "was elected to be usher in the free schoole of Worcester in the room of Nicholas Cottrell (misprinted Cottron), deceased." The same day Mr. Marston "being high master . . . having been for his neglect of the schoole admonished . . . that hee must leave the schoole at our Ladie daye next," the governors elected Nicholas Ballard to succeed him. On 9 October 1658 Ballard was followed by John Nethway of Balliol College (B.A. 3 February 1656-7), and he on 14 December 1659 by Mr. Thomas Whitefoot, an old King's Scholar of the Cathedral Grammar School, as the list on p. 265 shews, and afterwards of Wadham College, Oxford.

In 1666 a regular account reappears, and shews that "Mr. Thomas Whitefoote, schoole master, and Mr. Hanbury Harris, ussher, received for their whole yeares wages (*i.e.*, from June 1665 to June 1666) 19*l.*," which next year's account shews to have been divided 13*l.* to Whitefoote and 6*l.* to Harris. This was probably in addition to 5*l.*, the rent of Pitchcroft, received from the Corporation. Harris remained usher till Whitefoote died in 1675, and was succeeded by George Wilson, also rector of St. Clement's, who held office for no less than fifty-three years, retiring only in 1728, and is commemorated by a brass in St. Helen's Church as "master of the Free School," and therefore mistakenly reckoned by Nash and Noake among the masters of the Cathedral Grammar School. While in youthful vigour he revived the Speech Day, 6*s.* being paid on 14 December 1677 to six boys that declaimed at the breaking up, while in 1678 nine boys declaimed and received 16*s.* The declamations ceased in 1690. The school then entered a period

of eclipse, fortunately beyond the scope of this book. The eclipse was intensified, if not caused, by the admission to the school of the "Blue boys," the poor boys of the foundation of Alderman Thomas More in 1626. This was a small Christ's Hospital for ten really poor boys, "whose parents are destitute of abilities and meanes to give them necessarye foode and Rayment, much lesse to give them education fitt for Christians." Such of them only as were "capable" were to be set to writing and reading in the Free School, the rest being set to labour. This institution had been in abeyance for half a century, owing to the houses which formed the endowment having been burnt down in the Civil War. Its restoration as a part of the Free School reduced that institution to the level of an inefficient Voluntary Elementary School or Ragged School. And so we leave it. Its decline, its revival in 1850, and its phenomenal growth since, as the Royal Grammar School, worthy of a detailed story, are related in a shortened form in the *Victoria County History for Worcestershire*.

It must be mentioned, however, that the work of both the Schools of Worcester is receiving the testimonial of new endowments, in this present year, 1913; the Royal Grammar School in a new Big School and Library, the gift of Mr. Dyson Perrins, and the King's School in an additional grant of 400*l.* a year out of the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in respect of the cathedral endowment now vested in them, authorised by a scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts, approved by the King in Council.

It only remains to conclude with thanks to the Dean and Chapter, and therein especially to Canon Wilson, for the hospitality which enabled the cathedral muniments to be consulted with the maximum of comfort at Worcester, and the maximum of convenience at London; to the Governors of the Royal Grammar School, and therein to Mr. T. Hyde, clerk to the Governors and custodian of the documents, and the Headmaster, Mr. F. A. Hillard, for the like facilities; and to Mr. S. G. Hamilton, the Editor of the Society, for his unwearying assistance in criticism and corrections of proof-sheets.

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DOCUMENTS
ILLUSTRATING
EARLY EDUCATION IN
WORCESTER.



WORCESTER EDUCATION DOCUMENTS.

c. 680—691. Origin of Worcester bishopric and school.

Bishop Oftfor's education, c. 670, and bishopric, c. 691, succeeding Bosel, consecrated c. 680, and Tatfrid, who died before consecration, c. 679.

[Bede's Ecclesiastical History, Lib. iv., cap. xxi. [xxiii.], ed. C. Plummer. 1896. p. 254.]

Hilda having presided for some years over the monastery at Hartlepool, intent on the institution of the regular (i.e. monkish) life, received another monastery to build or regulate at Streanes-halch. . . . There she made her subjects so spend their time over reading the Scriptures and good works that it was manifest there were many to be found there who were fit to take the ecclesiastical degree, the duty of the altar. Afterwards we saw no less than five bishops from that monastery, all men of singular merit and holiness, namely Bosa [of York], Aetla [of Dorchester], Oftfor, John and Wilfrid [of Hexham and York]. The middle one, Oftfor, having worked hard in both of Hilda's monasteries reading and practising the Scriptures, desiring higher work, went to Kent to Archbishop Theodore, and having spent some time in holy study, even went to Rome, which at that time was thought to need great courage. When he came back to Britain he went to the province of the Hwiccii, over which King Osric ruled, and stayed there a long time preaching the word of faith, and at the same time setting an example of living to those who saw and heard him. At this time the Bishop, Bosel, was so overcome by bodily infirmity that he could not himself fulfil the duties of a bishop, so with the approval of all Oftfor was elected in his place, and by order of King Ethelred was ordained by Bishop Wilfrid, who then held the bishopric of the Middle English, as

Archbishop Theodore was then dead, and no one yet ordained in his place. A little while earlier, namely before Bosel, a very active and learned man, Tatfrid, who came from Hilda's monastery, had been elected bishop, but died before consecration.

. . . Cum ergo [Hilda] aliquot annos huic monasterio [Hereteu, i.e. Hartlepool] regularis uitae institutioni multum intenta praesesset, contigit eam suscipere etiam construendum siue ordinandum monasterium in loco, qui uocatur Streaneshalch. . . . Tantum lectioni diuinarum scripturarum suos uacare subditos, tantum operibus iustitiae se exercere faciebat, ut facillime uiderentur ibidem, qui ecclesiasticum gradum, hoc est altaris officium, apte subirent, plurimi posse reperiri.

Denique v. ex eodem monasterio postea episcopos uidimus, et hos omnes singularis meriti ac sanctitatis uiros, quorum haec sunt nomina, Bosa, Aetla, Oftfor, Iohannes et Uilfrid. . . . De medio nunc dicamus, quia, cum in utroque Hildae abbatissae monasterio lectioni et obseruationi scripturarum operam dedisset, tandem perfectiora desiderans, uenit Cantiam ad archiepiscopum beatae recordationis Theodorum; ubi postquam aliquandiu lectionibus sacris uacauit, etiam Romam adire curauit, quod eo tempore magnae uirtutis aestimabatur; et inde cum rediens Britanniam adisset, diuertit ad prouinciam Huicciorum, cui tunc rex Osric praefuit; ibique uerbum fidei praedicans, simul et exemplum uiuendi sese uidentibus atque audientibus exhibens, multo tempore mansit. Quo tempore antistes prouinciae illius, uocabulo Bosel, tanta erat corporis infirmitate depressus, ut officium episcopatus per se implere non posset; propter quod omnium iudicio praefatus uir in episcopatum pro eo electus, ac iubente Aedilredo rege per Uilfridum beatae memoriae antistitem, qui tunc temporis Mediterraneorum Anglorum episcopatum gerebat, ordinatus est; pro eo, quod archiepiscopus Theodorus iam defunctus erat, et necdum alius pro eo ordinatus episcopus. In quam uidelicet prouinciam paulo ante, hoc est ante praefatum uirum Dei Boselum, uir strenuissimus ac doctissimus atque excellentis ingenii uocabulo Tatfrid, de eiusdem abbatissae monasterio electus est antistes; sed, priusquam ordinari posset, morte inmatura praereptus est.

884. Werfrith, bishop of Worcester, said by the pseudo Asser to have translated Gregory the Great's Dialogues into Latin for King Alfred.

[“Asser's Life of Alfred,” ed. W. H. Stevenson, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1904, p. 59.]

In 884, when Alfred was 36 years old, the King, amidst wars and the frequent hindrances of daily life . . . never ceased from reading aloud Saxon books and from learning Saxon poems by heart and imparting them to others, and that by himself assiduously according to his power . . .

The sons, too, of those who were brought up in the royal family he loved not less than his own, and never ceased by himself alone day and night among other business to teach them and imbue them with all good manners and learning. But as though he found no consolation in all this and suffered from no other troubles within or without, he used in his anxiety and sorrow by day and night to complain to the Lord, and to all who were united to him in familiar affection, and groaned and sighed continually, that God Almighty had made him ignorant of the divine wisdom and of the liberal arts But God . . . spurred his mind within not from outside, as it is written “I will hear what the Lord God will speak in me,” that he should acquire wherever he could helpers of his good design, those who might help him in the desired knowledge, to arrive at what he desired; and so he like the wise bee [a long and common-place simile] sends the eyes of his mind afar, seeking abroad what he had not at home, that is, in his own kingdom.

Then God, unable any longer to endure his well-meant and just complaint, sent the King's benevolence some consolation, as a sort of lamps, Werfrith, the bishop of Worcester, well learned in the divine writings, who by the King's command first translated the books of Pope Gregory's Dialogues and his pupil Peter's from Latin into Saxon, sometimes putting meaning for meaning, elaborately and elegantly; then Plegmund, a Mercian by birth, archbishop of Canterbury, a venerable man endowed with wisdom; also Ethelstan and Werwulf, priests and chaplains,

Mercians by birth, learned men. All four of whom the King had summoned to him from Mercia and exalted with honours in the West Saxon kingdom, except those which archbishop Plegmund and bishop Werfrith had in Mercia. Through the learning and wisdom of all of whom the King's desire continually increased and was continually satisfied. For by day and night, whenever he had any leisure, he commanded some of them to read books aloud to him, for he never allowed himself to be without one of them, so that he had knowledge of nearly all books, although by himself he could not understand anything from books. For he had not yet begun to read anything.

A.D. 884. Nativitatis autem Alfredi regis trigesimo sexto.

Interea tamen rex inter bella et praesentis vitae frequentia impedimenta . . . et Saxonicos libros recitare et maxime carmina Saxonica memoriter discere, aliis imperare et solus assidue pro viribus studiosissime non desinebat . . .

Filios quoque eorum qui in regali familia nutriebantur non minus propriis diligens, omnibus bonis moribus instituere et litteris imbuere solus die noctuque inter cetera non desinebat. Sed quasi nullam in his omnibus consolationem haberet et nullam aliam intrinsecus et extrinsecus perturbationem pateretur, ita tamen cotidiana et nocturna anxius tristitia ad Dominum et ad omnes, qui sibi familiari dilectione adsciti fiunt, querelebatur et assiduo gemebat suspirio, quod Deus Omnipotens eum expertem divinae sapientiae et liberalium artium fecisset . . . Sed Deus . . . instigavit mentem eius interius, non extrinsecus: sicut scriptum est, "Audiam, quid loquatur in me Dominus Deus." Coadiutores bonae meditationis suae, qui eum in desiderata sapientia adjuvare possent, quo ad concupita perveniret, quando-cunque posset, acquireret; qui subinde—velut apes prudentissima . . . mentis oculos longum dirigit, quaerens extrinsecus quod intrinsecus non habebat, id est in proprio regno suo.

At tunc Deus quaedam solatia regiae benevolentiae, tam benevolam et justissimam querelam illius diutius non ferens, veluti quaedam luminaria, transmisit Werfrithum, scilicet Wigernensis

ecclesiae episcopum, in divina scilicet scriptura bene eruditum, qui, imperio regis, libros Dialogorum Gregorii papae et Petri sui discipuli de Latinitate primus in Saxoniam linguam, aliquando sensum ex sensu ponens, elucubratim et elegantissime interpretatus est; deinde Plegmundum, Mercium genere, Dorobernensis ecclesiae archiepiscopum, venerabilem scilicet virum, sapientia praeditum; Æthelstan quoque et Werwulfum, sacerdotes et capellanos, Mercios genere, eruditos. Quos quatuor Ælfred rex de Mercia ad se advocaverat, et multis honoribus et potestatibus extulit in regno Occidentalium Saxonum, exceptis his, quae Plegmundus archiepiscopus et Werfrithus episcopus in Mercia habebant. Quorum omnium doctrina et sapientia regis indesinenter desiderium crescebat et implebatur. Nam die noctuque, quandocumque aliquam licentiam haberet, libros ante se recitare talibus imperabat—non enim unquam sine aliquo eorum se esse pateretur—quapropter pene omnium librorum notitiam habebat, quamvis per se ipsum aliquid adhuc de libris intelligere non posset. Non enim adhuc aliquid legere inceperat.

c. 893. Alfred the Great dedicates to Waerferth [Werfrith], bishop of Worcester, his translation of Pope Gregory the Great's *Cura Pastoralis*, with a program of English education.

[MS. Bodl. Hatton, 20, ed. H. Sweet, E.E.T. Soc., No. 45, 1871, p. 4. Cf. A. F. Leach's *Educational Charters*, Camb. Univ. Press, 1911, p. 22.]

This book to Worcester.

King Alfred bids greet bishop Waerferth with his words lovingly and with friendship; and I let it be known to thee that it has very often come into my mind, what wise men there formerly were throughout the English nation, both of sacred and secular orders . . . and also the sacred orders how zealous they were both in teaching and learning, and in all the services they owed to God; and how foreigners came to this land in search of wisdom and learning, and how we should now have to get them from abroad if we would have them. So general was its decay

among the English people that there were very few on this side of the Humber who could understand their services in English, or translate a letter from Latin into English; and I believe that there were not many beyond the Humber. There were so few of them that I cannot remember a single one south of the Thames when I came to the throne. Thanks be to God Almighty that we have any teachers among us now When I considered all this I remembered also how I saw, before it had been all ravaged and burnt, how the churches throughout the whole of England stood filled with treasures and books, and there was also a great multitude of God's servants, but they had very little knowledge of the books, for they could not understand anything of them, because they were not written in their own language.

Therefore I think it is better, if you think so too, that we also should translate some of the books, which are most useful for all men to know, into the language which we can all understand, and should do as we very easily can with God's help if we have peace, that all the youth of our English freemen, who are rich enough to be able to devote themselves to it, should be set to learning, as long as they are not fit for any other occupation, until they are well able to read English writing: and further let those afterwards learn Latin who will continue in learning, and go to a higher rank. When I remembered how the knowledge of Latin had formerly decayed among the English, and yet many could read English writing, I began, among other various and manifold troubles of this kingdom, to translate into English the book which is called in Latin *Pastoralis*, and in English *The Herd's Book*, sometimes word for word and sometimes meaning for meaning, as I had learnt it from Plegmund my archbishop, and Asser my bishop, and Grimbold my mass priest, and John my mass priest. And when I had learnt it to the best of my ability, and as I could most clearly interpret it, I translated it into English, and I will send a copy to every bishopric in my kingdom, with a clasp on each worth fifty mancuses. And I forbid in God's name anyone to take the clasp from the book or the book from the minster.

Dios boc sceal to Wigora ceastre.

Ælfred kyning hateth gretan Waerferth bisecep his wordum luflice ond freondlice ; ond the cythan hate thaet me com swithe oft on gemynd, hwelce wiotan iu waeron giond Angelcynn, aegther ge godcundra hada ge worul[d]cundra . . . ond eac tha godcundan hadas hu giorne hie waeron aegther ge ymb lare ye ymb liornunga, ge ymb ealle tha thiowotdomas the hie Gode[don] scoldon ; ond hu man utanbordes wisdom ond lare hieder on lond sohte, on hu we hie nu sceoldon ute begietan gif we hie habban scoldon. Swae claene hio waes othfeallenu on Angelcynne thaet swithe feawa waeron behionan Humbre the hiora theninga cuthen understandan on Englisc, oththe furthum an aerendgewrit of Laedene on Englisc areccan ; ond ic wene thaet[te] noht monige begiondan Humbre naeren. Swae feawa hiora waeron thaet ic furthum anne anlepne ne maeg gethencean be suthan Temese tha tha ic to rice feng. Gode aelmihtegum sie thonc thaet[te] we nu aenigne on stal habbath lareowa Da ic that this eall gemunde tha gemunde ic eac hu ic geseah, aerthemthe hit eall forhergod waere ond forbaerned, hu tha ciricean giond eall Angelcynn stodon mathma ond boca gefyldae ond eac micel men[i]geo Godes thiowa, ond tha swithe lytle forme thara boca wiston, forthaemthe hie hiora nan wuht ongiotan ne meah-ton forthaemthe hie naeron on hiora agen gethiode awritene.

Forthy me thyncth betre, gif iow swae thyncth, thaet we eac sumae bec, tha the niedbethearfosta sien eallum monnum to wiotonne, thaet we tha on thaet gethiode wenden the we ealle gecnawan maegen, ond ge don swae we swithe eathe magon mid Godes fultume, gif we tha stilnesse habbath, thaet[te] eall sio gioguth the nu is on Angelcynne friora monna, thara the tha speda haebben thaet hie thaem befeolan maegen, sien to liornunga othfaeste, tha hwile the hie to nanre otherre note ne maegen, oth thone first the hie wel cunnen Englisc gewrit araedan : laere mon siththan furthur on Laedengethiode tha the mon furthor laeran wille ond to hieran hade don wille. Tha ic tha gemunde hu sio lar Laedengethiodes aer thissum afeallen waes giond Angelcynn, ond theah monige cuthon Englisc gewrit

araedan, tha ongan ic ongemang othrum mislicum ond manigfealdum bisgum thisses kynerices tha boc wendan on Englisc the is genemned on Laeden Pastoralis, ond on Englisc Hierdeboc, hwilum word be worde, hwilum andgit of andgi[e]te, swae swae ic hie geliornode aet Plegmunde minum aercebiscepe ond aet Assere minum biscepe ond aet Grimbolde minum maesseprioste ond aet Iohanne minum maessepreoste. Siththan ic hie tha geliornod haefde, swae swae ic hie forstod, ond swae ic hie andgitfullicost areccean meahte, ic hie on Englisc awende; ond to aelcum biscepstole on minum rice wille ane onsendan; ond on aelcre bith an aestel, se bith on fiftegum mancessa. Ond ic bebiode on Godes naman thaet nan mon thone aestel from thaere bec ne do, ne tha boc from thaem mynstre.

c. 941—c. 970. St. Oswald's education and foundation of a monastery at Worcester.

[From Anonymous Life, written between 995 and 1005, probably by a monk of Ramsey, Hunts. *Vita S. Oswaldi*, B.M. Cott., Nero E.i. saec. xi., printed in "Historians of the Church of York," I. (Rolls Ser., No. 71), ed. Canon James Raine. 1879.]

Oswald, nephew of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, was baptized in infancy, and in a few years sent to school. With money given by his uncle he bought the minster at Winchester, the Benedictine rule being then unknown in England. They were then a college of secular clerks, very religious and worthy men, but being married, bestowed the treasures of the church on their wives. After some time Oswald had scruples, and asked his uncle's leave to go abroad and serve God. His uncle told him to go to the monastery of St. Benedict at Fleury, presided over by Wulfald, who with his surpliced flock received him with honour, and taught him the monastic rule. He became an earnest "convert," not like the tepid novices of the present day [995-1005]. After prayers he sought recreation in reading the Bible, and so was drenched with ambrosial scent. He had a sweet, high, and beautiful voice, with great skill in using it. He

remained at Fleury for many years. He learnt the monastic rule and the church services by heart, so as to be able to teach at home what he had learnt abroad. A youth named Germanus, from the city of Winchester, accompanied Oswald. After long trial as a novice, Germanus found various good characters in each of the brethren, viz., in the abbot, wisdom; in the dean, goodness; in the provost, long-suffering; in the librarian, knowledge of things to come; in the cellarer, trustworthiness; in the precentor, a certain hope; in the schoolmaster, perfect love; in the seniors, zeal for God; in the juniors, love for God; and in the rest of the brethren the rest of the gifts of the Spirit. Oswald sent for him, and entrusted to him pupils to be instructed in monastic life. Many clerks had come to Oswald to be subjected to his holy discipline, conspicuous among them being Eadnoth, the venerable priest. Within a few months there were there the sacred number of twelve, without counting boys. He therefore collected them at Westbury, where they served God more than twice two years. King Edgar was especially kind to monks, whom he honoured as brothers and loved as sons. He held clerks in detestation; turning out the droning clerks from the minsters for men of our [monkish] habit. Bishop Oswald founded two monasteries; one in the city, over which he placed Wynsin, a reverend priest, who had been instructed [in the monastic rule] in the school of our monastery [Ramsey]; another at Winchcombe, over which he placed Germanus, dean of Ramsey, who was succeeded at Ramsey by Aethelnoth.

p. 401. Incipit pars in qua demonstratur cujus generis sit.

Religiosus vir Domini, Oswaldus gratia Summi Opificis erat in pueritia praeventus per quam sacro lavacro exitit ablutus, et septemplici dono Sancti Flaminis ornatus, sicut ordo demonstrat ecclesiasticus. Revolutis perpaucis annis solaris cycli atque lunaris globi, traditus est castissimae doctrinae. . . . Si genus agnoscere desideras, introducatur unus elatus a grege Christi ex plurimis, Oda scilicet archiepiscopus civitatis Cantiae, qui ejus dinoscitur esse patruus.

p. 410. Pars Secunda.

Cernens vero reverendus patruus suus ipsum inditos assumere mores, et intelligens igniculum in eo supernum flagrantem, oppido eum dilexit, et privilegio honore constituit, adjuvandoque munera perplurima concessit, cum quibus sibi monasterium quod est in Wintonia positum acquisivit, donando digno pretio. Erat enim valde inclytus in omnibus operibus suis, amabilis, et affabilis omnibus amicis suis. Fulgebat quotidie in sericis vestibus, et epulabatur per singulos soles splendide, cui suppeditabant gazae terrestres, necnon honores, quos servavit Christo non sibi sicut postea rei probavit eventus.

In diebus illis non monastici viri, nec ipsius sanctae institutionis regulae erant in regione Anglorum, sed erant religiosi et dignissimi clerici qui tamen thesauros suos, quos avidis acquirebant cordibus, non ad ecclesiae honorem, sed suis dare solebant uxoribus. Cum his mansitabat pius adolescens, velut Loth in Sodomis. . . . Intimare humili elogio studuit beatissimo patri suo desiderii voluntatem. . . . Dixit enim satis hilariter. "Ultra marinas vellem visitare partes, si tuae potentiae ratum esset et in loco quo tuus affectus decreverit, Deo servire et Sanctis Ejus, quatenus recipi merear in dextera parte coronandus, post generale iudicium justis Arbitri." . . . Praecepit pater venerandus ut ad beatissimi et luculentissimi confessoris atque abbatis Benedicti properaret arcisterium, ex quo idem pontifex suscepit monasticae religionis habitum, sciens profecto inibi esse perfectissimos Dei servos, quos prae caeteris exornat religionis diadema. . . . Regimen vero ipsius celeberrimi loci ea tempestate praeclarus famulus Christi Wlfald gloriosis tenuit actibus, qui ejus adventum audiens dignis auribus, laetus est corde effectus; quem cum laudabili excepit honore, ac postmodum infra monasterii claustra introduxit cum veneratione. . . . Coepit eum dehinc pastor bonus omnisque candidus grex totis nisibus diligere, et diligendo regularia ei sollicite instituta diligenter ostendere. Ille autem non enerviter gessit, ut plerique solent conversi in diebus nostris, qui non tantum tepidi solent fieri, sed etiam frigidi, non reminiscentes illud Propheticum, Maledictus homo qui opus Dei facit negligenter. . . . Orationibus rite explicitis, recreabatur lectionibus

divinis, qui sic quotidie refertus nitidis cenis, et poculo salutifero potatus, Salomonis nectareo et ambrosio est odore perfusus. . . . Tria in uno, dono Dei, habebat dona, ut autumo, vocis pulchritudinem, et pulchritudinis suavitatem, et altitudinem cum vocis modulatione. Justitiae quoque amator per plurimos in Floriaco coenobio permansit annos, quo florent filii Floriacensis monasterii nitidius sole.

p. 419. Pars III.

. . . Coepit more sanctae monasticae legis memoriter agnoscere, et ecclesiastica digniter officia retinere; desiderans, Domino clementer annuente, in patria docere suis, quae extra proprium solum didicit ab extraneis.

p. 421. De eo qualiter praesul Christi ad regulam electus, postea monachos coadunare sollicitè studuit.

Sequebatur eum quidam adolescens ex Wintonia civitate, nomine Germanus, sicut ille in Evangelio Dominum, quem praecipuo dilexit amore. Huic quoque antidotum fratres exhibuerunt monasticum, quem in pulsatorio probaverunt diutissime, ostendentes ei dura et aspera. . . . Egressus autem a loco temptationis, partes bonitatis sumpsit in singulis fratribus; verbi gratia in patre monasterii sapientiam repperit, in decano bonitatem invenit, in praeposito patientiam vidit, in armario cognitionem futurarum rerum, in cellerario fidem firmam, in cantore spem certam, in magistro scholae caritatem perfectam, in senioribus zelum Dei, in junioribus amorem ipsius, in ceteris fratribus cetera inedificabilia dona. . . . Remisit post hunc episcopus Oswaldus; qui cum venisset cum honore et gaudio suscepit divino quia conspexit esse Divinae justitiae opus in eo; qui ruminare coepit jugi meditatione quae didicerat; cui commendavit discipulos ad erudiendum monastico more. . . . Veniebant perplurimi fideles clerici ad beatum Oswaldum, qui ejus sanctis disciplinis desiderabant subijci, inter quos resplenduit prudentia Eadnothus venerandus sacerdos. . . . Factumque est ut post paucorum excursus mensium numerum excederent sacro-duodenarium exceptis parvulis, de quorum summa societate beatus praesul laetus est effectus, quia fidelimente credidit Deo quod suam vellet perficere voluntatem.

Collegit eosdem in quadam parochia sui episcopatus quae Westbirig dicitur, quo assidue Divina patravere orgia et munia, sicut demonstrat regularis norma. . . . Mansitabant in praedicto loco servi Dei bis binis vel amplius annorum spatiis, qui ut diximus quotidiano victu contenti erant. . . . Rex autem armipotens Eadgar . . . mitis et bonus omnibus, maxime monachis, quos honorabat ut fratres, diligebat ut carissimos filios. Clericos perosos habuit; nostri habitus viros, sicut diximus, honoravit abjectis ex coenobiis clericorum neniis.

p. 435. Cap. IV.

Constituit vero Oswaldus pontifex duo monasteria, hoc est in civitate qua rexit pontificali laude unum, alterum in Winclcum, quo in praefecit Germanum nostri monasterii decanum, quem consecravit et in loco constituit praedicto, associans sibi fratres quibus praeesse potuisset. Nobis autem praeposuit Aethelnothum virum prudentem, et illis qui sub eo erant in civitate anteposuit Wynsinum reverendum presbyterum, qui erat apud nostri coenobii gymnasium eruditus, cui annexuit quosdam fratres ex nostro choro.

c. 941—c. 970. False story of St. Oswald's education and teaching as told by Eadmer, c. 1118.

[Vita Sancti Oswaldi archiepiscopi, printed in "Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops," II. (Rolls Ser., No. 71, from MS. C.C.C. Cambridge, No. 371, f. 214).]

Oswald, nephew of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, was sent to him as a boy to be brought up to learning. He was sent to school under Master Frithegod, who excelled all the learned of his time in secular as well as divine learning, and in a short time became highly proficient. Having been fully imbued with the learning of secular works he turned to the study of the Scriptures. Then he is sent to Winchester to live with the canons and learn to imitate anything worthy of imitation in their life. He lived a regular among irregulars, but diligently followed the canonical life and was elected dean, a youth over seniors. Then is sent to Fleury. There devoted to reading

the Scriptures, he taught others what he had learnt himself. He returned, and when St. Dunstan succeeded his uncle as archbishop, he succeeded Dunstan as Bishop of Worcester. By direction of Pope John at a council held by Dunstan (in 964) all canons, priests, deacons and sub-deacons were ordered to become celibates or resign. The execution of the decree was given by King Edgar to Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, and Ethelwald, Bishop of Winchester.

St. Oswald established seven monasteries in his diocese, turning out the clerks, who preferred their wives to their churches, with pensions. He also, on request, sent to some churches, which he did not govern as he did those above-mentioned, masters of the monastic discipline as well as of grammar and the liberal arts who had either been taught in France and brought by him to England, or being taught by him in his own monasteries had a reputation for learning. Among them a monk of Fleury, called Abbo, well instructed in secular and divine learning, was sent to teach the monks and keep school at Ramsey, and advance all he could in the regular discipline and literary knowledge. Hence the liberal arts, which before had for divers reasons fallen into neglect in England, everywhere, every way, blossomed through Father Oswald's industry and care.

But when St. Oswald set himself to the correction of the Worcester clerks, they, seeing into what straits he wished to drive them as to their conduct, shut their hearts to his words, and would not allow them to enter their minds. So with the advice of Father Dunstan, on which he used to rely, and the consent of King Edgar, he began to build a monastery in his episcopal see, in which to collect monks to live with him. He dedicated this church when finished to Mary the holy and ever virgin mother of God, and there assembled monks to serve Christ in holy living. So the clerks met in the episcopal see, anciently founded in the name of the glorious Prince of the Apostles Peter, and the monks lived together in the new church under the patronage of St. Mary. For some time the people frequented each church in turn. But shortly after, wondering and reviewing in wonder the religiousness of the monks, they began by degrees to desert the college of

clerks and to go to the service which the monks did, because as their reason told them, this was done in a more honourable way, and one more worthy of God. So it happened that as the people changed from one church to the other, so were their offerings, so that what one lost the other gained. Why do I hesitate? The oldest and most dignified of the clerks, Winsin by name, rejecting the secular life became a monk with all his property. Whereupon the servant of God [Oswald] greatly rejoiced, and shortly after sent him to Ramsey to be fully instructed in heavenly learning, and when he was instructed brought him back and set him as teacher over the monks collected at Worcester. . . . Some of the clerks seeing this felt compunctions, and considering that they could not strike against God, spurning the world and all worldly pomp, subject themselves to Christ's yoke, and become monks amongst those they had execrated a little while before. So in this way the seat of the episcopal office was translated from St. Peter to the mother of the Lord Saviour, from clerks to monks.

Hujus igitur patris [Odonis] nepos puer Dei Oswaldus existens, a parentibus suis ejus doctrinis imbuendus, ejus exemplis instituendus, ei commendatus est. Qui ex conversatione tanti viri sese felicem fore pronuntians, nec miraculorum, quae nonnunquam assunt malis, sed virtutum ejus, sine quibus nemo fit bonus, imitator esse curabat. Unde et ab omnibus diligebatur; non solum quia tanta carnis propinquitate illi copulabatur, sed etiam quia versus omnes id egerant merita ejus ut a cunctis amaretur. Traditur litteris et cujusdam viri, Frithegodi nomine, qui in Divinis ac saecularibus disciplinis quosque sui temporis sapientes praecellere putabatur magisterio functus, studiosius discit, et in brevi plurimum profecit. Spiritus namque sapientiae et intellectus super eo quiescebat, inspirans ei gratiam suam, et cor intelligens ad singula quae discenda audiebat. Saecularium ergo librorum scientia ad plenum imbutus, Divinarum paginis litterarum sedula intentione animum tradit. Ex quibus sancto caritatis igne in Deum proximumque succensus, in contemptum mundi totus erigitur; et qualiter servitio Dei mereretur omni modo ascisci, singulis horis meditatur.

Inter haec Wintoniam a patruo suo, supra-memorato scilicet glorioso Odone, dirigitur, quatinus ibi degens, si quam forte in canonicis viam vitae imitandae reperiret, disceret et imitaretur. Quid amplius? Fit canonicus inter canonicos ipsos; si quaeritur qualis inter quales? regularis inter irregulares. Ipse etenim quae institutio vitae canonicorum docet et praecipit indefessus exequebatur. Illi spreta institutione ordinis sui juxta cordium suorum desideria gradiebantur. Unde admirandus cunctis effectus ob plenitudinem gratiae Dei, quae in moribus ejus enitebat, decanus factus adolescens praeponitur senibus.

Mittitur ergo juvenis Floriacum, illic floribus fulciendus virtutum. . . . Praeterea lectioni divinae crebro intendebat, et quae docente Domino inde didicisset, hilari vultu, corde benigno minus scientes edocebat. . . . Factumque est pia Dei dispositione, ut sicut patruo Sancti Oswaldi Cantuariae Beatus Dunstanus, ita Sancto Dunstano in episcopatu Wigorniae succederet Beatus Oswaldus.

Per idem tempus, ex sanctione et auctoritate Johannis Apostolicae sedis antistitis, Beatus Dunstanus archiepiscopus Cantuariae et primas totius Britanniae, cujus paulo superius mentionem fecimus, coacto generali concilio statuit, et statuendo decretum confirmavit; videlicet ut canonici omnes, presbyteri omnes, diaconi et subdiaconi omnes aut caste viverent, aut ecclesias quas tenebant una cum rebus ad eas pertinentibus perderent. Habebat autem regem Edgarum in hoc negotio fidelem fautorem, constantem adiutorem, firmum defensorem. Qui rex, ipsius patris consilio utens, curam exequendi decreti hujus super totum regnum duobus viris injunxit Oswaldo scilicet episcopo Wigornensi, et Athelwaldo Wintoniensi.

Nam, ut de aliis taceam, Beatus Oswaldus septem monasteria in sua dioecesi regulari disciplina, ejectis clericis feminarum consortium ecclesiis antepositis, instituit; delegato eis super ea quae ecclesiae prius habebant tanto ex munificentia regis et aliorum principum regni subsidio rerum ut cohabitantibus sufficeret ad victum atque vestitum.

p. 17. Venerant praeterea ad Beatum Oswaldum ante ejus adventum nonnulli ex Anglorum prosapia nati, sacro ipsius

magisterio se subdentes, et eum sibi patrem ac rectorem in via quae ducit ad vitam constituentes. Inter hos fuit quidam, Eadnothus nomine, qui gradu sacerdotii functus ob sagacitatem et industriam suam Senior ab aliis cognominabatur. Collecti itaque fratres duodenarii numeri summam complent, quos pater Oswaldus, ut juxta sancti propositi normam Domino Christo die noctuque servirent, in villa sui pontificatus quae Westberi dicitur collocavit; instituens eis praefatum Germanum praepositum et institutorem, necnon delegans ex suis quae illis sufficerent ad eorum sustentationem.

p. 22. Super haec nonnullis ecclesiis, quibus ipse non eo quo superioribus modo intendebat, tam disciplinae regularis quam et grammaticae liberaliumque artium magistros postulatus dirigebat, qui aut in Gallis docti ac per cum in Angliam ducti, aut certe sua sagacitate in monasteriis suis imbuti, sapientes et praeclari habebantur. Inter quos quidam Floriacensis monachus erat Abbo vocatus, morum sanctitate praeclarus, ac litterarum tam saecularium quam Divinarum scientia apprime instructus. Hunc pater Oswaldus posuit in coenobio Ramesiensi monachos docere, scholas regere, et quibuscunque valeret cum in disciplina regularium tum in scientia litterarum prodesse. Quod et fecit. Hinc ergo processit, ut cum religionis augmento liberales artes, quae prius ob diversos casus in neglectum per Angliam venerant, quaquaversum patris Oswaldi industria et sollicitudine eventitatae multipliciter pullularent. . . . Beatus autem Oswaldus ubi se correctioni clericorum Wigornensium intrmittere aggressus est; ipsi advertentes in quas, quantum suos mores attinebat, eos angustias vellet detrudere, statim verbis ejus aditum sui cordis occluserunt, nec ea sensum suum penetrare ulla ratione passi sunt. Qua de re sumpto a patre Dunstano, cui consueverat inniti prudenti consilio, annuente jam saepe-memorato glorioso rege Edgardo, monasterium infra ipsam sedem episcopalem construere coepit; in quo quibuscum conversaretur monachos adunaret.

p. 24. Perfectam ecclesiam ipse in honore Sanctae et perpetuae Virginis Dei genitricis Mariae dedicavit; ibique, ut proposuerat, monachos in sancta conversatione Christo servituros congregavit. Clerici ergo in sede episcopali, quae sub nomine

gloriosi Apostolorum principis Petri fundata antiquitus fuerat, conveniebant ; et monachi in nova ecclesia sub patrocinio Sanctae Mariae una degebant. At plebs nunc istam, nunc illam ecclesiam vicissim aliquamdiu frequentabat. Sed post dies admirantes et admirando venerantes monachorum religiositatem, paulatim se clericorum collegio coeperunt absentare, et servitio Dei quod monachi faciebant praesentes adesse ; propterea quod quemadmodum sibi ratio mentis suae dicebat, decentius et Deo dignius servitio clericorum fiebat. Unde et factum est, ut sicut plebis mutatio ab una ecclesia in aliam facta est, ita et plebis oblatio mutata sit ; dum igitur in eo quod illi perdunt, isti lucrantur ; in quo illi deficiunt, isti multiplicantur. Quid morer ? Qui major natu et honorabilior inter clericos habebatur Wensinus nomine, abjectis saecularibus cunctis, se et omnia sua factus monachus monachis largitus est. Super quo famulus Dei mire laetatus eum elapso brevi tempore studiis caelestibus pleniter erudiendum Ramesiam dirigit, et eruditum inde reducens adunatis monachis Wigorniae morum praeceptorem constituit, quem enim in clericatu juxta mores antiquos semper amatorem honesti sciebat, hunc nihilo minus in monachatu fautorem et executorem fore honesti spe certa sibi promittebat. Unde nec falsus est. Bonum quippe, quod pater de eo sperabat, ipse magnopere in bonis actibus accumulabat. Quae omnia clericorum nonnulli attendentes, et mente compuncti, consilium contra Deum non esse perpendentes, spreto saeculo, spreta omni pompa saeculari, jugo se Christi subjiciunt ; et inter monachos, quos paulo ante nimium execrabantur, monachi fuerunt. Audires ad haec quamplurimos hominum stupendo cantare, O vere mutatio dexteræ Excelsi ! Hoc itaque modo a Beato Petro in Matrem Domini Salvatoris, a clericis in monachos, translata est sedes pontificalis honoris.

c. 1020 and c. 1040. Wulstan's education at Peterborough and service as schoolmaster of the boy-monks at Worcester.

[“ Florence of Worcester's Chronicle,” edited by Benjamin Thorpe, English Historical Society, 1848, i., 217-8.]

A.D. 1058.—Bishop Aldred of Worcester dedicated a church which he had founded in the city of Gloucester to St. Peter,

Prince of the Apostles, and afterwards with the royal licence made Wulstan, a monk of Worcester, abbot.

A.D. 1062.—The Venerable Wulstan is made bishop of the church of Worcester. Born in Mercia in Warwickshire of devout parents, his father being named Ealstan, and his mother Wulfgeof, he was excellently educated in grammar and the church service in Peterborough monastery. His parents were so zealous for religion that, long before the end of their lives, they took vows of chastity and separated and took the habit of religion. The boy, stirred by their example, and urged especially by his mother, left the world and took the monk's habit in the same monastery at Worcester in which his father had served God, and was ordained by Bishop Brihteagh, by whom he was made both deacon and priest. From the very beginning he led a highly religious life, and was at once admired for his watchings, fasts, prayers, and all kind of virtues. So because of the regularity of his conduct, he was first made for some time master and keeper of the boys, then because of his skill in the church service, by the seniors' order, Precentor and Treasurer of the church. . . . Once, which I would scarcely have believed if I had not heard it from his own mouth, he went for four days and nights without sleep, and would have run great risk from the drying up of his brain, if he had not hastened to satisfy nature by sleep. But even when the force of nature made him go to sleep, he did not compose his limbs to slumber with a bed or bedding, but lay down for a little while on a bench in the church, supporting his head with the book from which he was praying or reading.

A.D. 1058.—Aldredus Wigorniensis episcopus ecclesiam, quam in civitate Glaworna a fundamentis construxerat, in honorem principis Apostolorum Petri, honorifice dedicavit, et postea, regis licentia, Wlstanum Wigorniensem monachum a se ordinatum, abbatem constituit ibidem.

A.D. 1062.—Wlstanus vir venerandus, pontifex Wigorniensi ecclesiae praeficitur. Hic Deo amabilis, regione Merciorum in provincia Warewicensi, parentibus religiosis oriundus, patre videlicet Ealstano, matre vero Wlfgeova nomine; in nobili autem monasterio, quod Burh nominatur, litteris et ecclesiasticis

officiis optime extitit imbutus. Qui ambo, scilicet parentes ejus, in tantum religioni studebant, ut longe ante finem vitae castitatem professi, se ab invicem separantes, sub sanctae conversationis habitu vitam consummare gauderent. Quorum exemplo ipse adolescens incitatus, matre id maxime persuadente, saeculum reliquit, atque in eodem Wigorniensis monasterio, quo et ante pater suus Deo servierat, monachicum habitum et ordinem a venerabili Brihteago, ejusdem ecclesiae episcopo, suscepit; a quo etiam in gradum tam diaconatus quam presbyteratus ordinatus est; statimque in ipso initio arduam et omni religiositate plenam vitam arripiens, in vigiliis, jejuniis, orationibus, omnique virtutum genere, subito admirandus apparuit. Hinc, ob morum disciplinam, primo magister et custos infantium aliquandiu constituitur; deinde, ob solertiam ecclesiastici officii, cantor simul et thesaurarius ecclesiae ex praecepto seniorum efficitur. Aliquando, quod a nobis vix crederetur, si non ab ipsius ore hoc audissemus, quatuor dies cum noctibus absque somno transigens, fere exsiccato cerebro periculum incurreret, nisi sopore praelibato naturae satisfacere maturaret. Denique et cum vi naturae dormire compelleretur, non lecto aut lectosterniis membra ad soporem fovebat, sed super aliquod scamnum ecclesiae, libro in quo orabat sive legebat caput sustentans, paulisper se reclinabat.

1265. Saturday before 2 Feb. The Carnary founded and the chaplains ordered to attend school.

[From recital of Ordinance, 1 Oct. 1385, by Bishop Henry Wakefield's Register. Soc. Antiq., Prattinton MSS., Worcester Cathedral, viii., 384. Printed copy in "A Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester," by William Thomas, D.D. London, 1736. Appendix, p. 26.]

Bishop Walter of Cantilupe recites the building by Bishop William of Blois of a chapel between the great church and the bishop's hall, of elegant width, with a competent crypt underneath, in which he caused bones of many faithful departed to be deposited, from which the whole chapel is commonly called the Carnary (charnel house). To give effect to Blois' thought,

and provide for his memory and that of himself and his predecessors and all the faithful, and in hope of greater provision for the future, so that chaplains may for ever celebrate divine service in the same to the praise of God and the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas the Martyr, in whose honour it was built, and of All Saints, Cantilupe now ordains : Four chaplains always resident, of whom one to be perpetual master, to be appointed by the bishop. The chaplains shall sing together in the chapel at the canonical hours, observing the use of Sarum, and shall come together to the said chapel in the morning at least as soon as the first peal is rung in the city, and the same at the evening hour ; as to masses, before they go to school a mass of the day shall be celebrated with music, and lessons finished (literally, lectures heard) ; three masses for the dead shall be celebrated daily with or without music as they will.

All the chaplains shall frequent school together, eat together, and sleep in one house.

Of twenty marks (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) assigned for their maintenance, the master is to pay 1*l.* a year to each of the three for wages, and from the rest to provide maintenance in food and drink, viz., every day a good wheaten loaf and good beer, such as the city commonly produces, a sufficient dish of meat, and such a pittance as the state of the country and the season allows. The master to find a clerk and lights, books, vestments, and other charges of the chapel ; and a servant and other expenses of their house.

The Sacrist to keep the chapel and house in repair. No laity, especially not women, may be admitted to live with them ; the laity are not to have frequent access to them, and women none ; nor shall the chaplains wander round or frequent suspect places, but behave themselves in all things as becomes priests. Those contributing advice or assistance to this ordinance to share all the good works done in it and the bishop's blessing ; those hindering or violating it to incur the curse of God, the Virgin, SS. Peter and Paul, and its patron St. Thomas the Martyr. Dated Saturday before the Purification of the Virgin (2 Feb.), 1265.

Uniuersis Christi fidelibus Walterus de Cantilupo miseracione diuina Wygorniensis episcopus, salutem in Domino. Cum bone

memorie Willelmus de Bleys, quondam Wygorniensis episcopus predecessor noster quandam capellam apud Wygorniam inter maiorem ecclesiam et aulam episcopi opere construi fecerit eleganti, et sub eadem cryptam competentem, in qua multorum ossa recondi fidelium constituit defunctorum, que quidem tota capella predicta Carnaria vulgariter nuncupatur; Nos considerantes pium fore ac salubre, cogitacionis effectum in predicta capella predecessoris nostri, qui tale post se memoriale reliquit, nostrique antecessorum nostrorum, omniumque fidelium defunctorum memorie providere, ut in predicta capella ad diuini cultus augmentum perpetualiter capellani qui in memoriam predictorum, ad laudem Dei et beate Marie Virginis et beati Thome Martyris, in cuius nomine et honore dicta capella est constructa, omniumque sanctorum diuina celebrent in eadem, deuocionis ducti fervore, de consensu capituli nostri Wygornie taliter sub spe uberioris providencie atque fortune, in nomine Patris, Filii & Spiritus Sancti duximus ordinandum Statuentes quod in predicta capella, que carnaria dicitur, sint iiij capellani continuo residentes quorum unus sit magister perpetuus ibidem ad disposicionem episcopi prefigendus; qui quidem capellani in diuinis officiis in horis canonicis et aliis que sibi incumbunt, usum Sarum obseruantes, pro viribus simul psallant, et ad dictam capellam mane conuenient ad minus quam cito in ciuitate pulsatur, eodem modo facient ad horam vespertinam; circa missarum autem officium ita se habeant capellani quod cotidie ante quam scolas adeant celebretur una missa de die cum nota, et auditis leccionibus tres celebrentur cotidie pro defunctis, et hoc sine nota, si voluerint, vel cum nota.

Circa statum vero capellanorum predictorum qualiter se habere debeant in victu et gestu taliter ordinamus, videlicet, quod omnes scolas exercent, simul comedant et in una domo simul dormiant.

De viginti autem marcis ad capellanorum sustentacionem in dictis locis specialiter deputatis predictus magister cuilibet iij sacerdotum xx solidos annuatim pro stipendio exhibere, de reliquo vero quod superest teneatur in exhibicione esculenti et potulenti eisdem; ita scilicet quod cotidie habeant bonum panem triticeum et bonam ceruissiam cuiusmodi bona in ciuitate dicta communiter consuevit fieri, et unum ferculum sufficiens et honestum cum una

pitancia competenti prout status patrie et temporum qualitas diversimode se extendet.

Tenebitur dictus magister de dicta pecunia accepta unum clericum sufficientem, et alia onera dicte capelle, luminaria videlicet, libros, vestimenta et alia ; insuper eciam in eorum hospicio unum servientem continue honestum et alia domus onera prout utilitas exegerit sustinere. Sacrista vero predicte capelle ac etiam hospicii dictorum capellanorum edificia ne contingant ipsa ruinosa fieri, sustentabit. Ad evitandum insuper omnis suspicionis incommodum in premissis volumus observari ne predicti capellani, magister aut alii laycos aliquos, et maxime mulieres, sibi in societate assumant, nec sit igitur frequens accessus laicorum, nec aliquatenus mulierum, nec eciam capellani predicti instabilium more vagabundi existant nec aliqua suspecta frequentent, sed se gerant sicut sacerdotalem decet in omnibus honestatem.

Hanc autem ordinationem nostram obseruantes et eandem ope consilii et bonorum largicionibus promouere caritatis intuitu satagentes, bonorum omnium que in dicta capella fient imperpetuum et nostre benedicionis concedimus esse participes : illam autem maliciose impediendes seu perturbantes vel quomodo libet violantes indignacionem Dei omnipotentis, et gloriose Virginis matris eius, et apostolorum Petri et Pauli et beati Thome martyris predicte capelle patroni, omniumque sanctorum et nostram maledicionem incurrant. In cuius rei testimonium predictam ordinationem fecimus sigilli nostri impressione muniri, ac eciam eandem sigilli capituli nostri Wygorniensis munimine roborari. Datam Wigornie in die Sabbati proximo ante festum purificationis beate Marie Virginis anno domini millesimo cc^{mo} lx^o quinto.

c. 1290. Exhibitions for scholars maintained by the Prior and the Almoner of the Cathedral Priory.

[From so-called Priory Register, f. 130 b. Printed in Camden Society, No. 91, ed. Archdeacon Hale. 1865.]

The Prior's Maundy.

The Prior shall maintain in Lent 14 poor, of whom 3 shall be clerks provided by the schoolmaster. Note that the school-

master shall have this favour, and that every week when he is lecturing he shall have a maundy from the Almoner for whichever of his clerks he may choose to assign it, in return for teaching the relations of the monks and others maintained by charity.

Each of those mentioned shall receive at the beginning of Lent from the Hostilar's servant a loaf of bread for each day till the middle of Lent, and the same number of gallons of beer of the 2nd and 3rd quality, distributed each week. After mid Lent they shall have the same again till Maundy Thursday. The servant shall have three loaves from the surplus. Four quarters of wheat are enough for the delivery of these loaves.

De Mandato Prioris.

Prior exhibeat in quadragesima xiiij^{cim} pauperes quarum iij sint clerici ex prouisione magistri scolarum, et notandum quod magister scolarum hanc habeat graciam, et qualibet ebdomada, ipso legente, unum mandatum de Elemosinario cui assignare voluerit de clericis suis pro erudicione parentum monachorum et aliorum de elemosina nutritorum; quilibet dictorum percipiat in principio Quadragesime per manum seruiantis Hostilarii singulos panes secundum numerum dierum usque mediam Quadragesimam, et totidem galones de secunda et tercia cervisia, quos percipiant qualibet ebdomada et post mediam Quadragesimam iterum recipiant ut supra usque ad cenam Domini. Dictus seruiens habeat panes iij de residuo. Sufficiunt ad liberacionem dictorum panum iij^{or} quarteria.

1291, 26 May. Settlement by Bishop Giffard of a dispute between the Rector of St. Nicholas' Church and the Rector or Master of Worcester School as to candles at St. Nicholas Feast.

[Reg. Giffard, f. 340.]

To all Christ's faithful people to whom this writing shall come, Godfrey, by God's permission, Bishop of Worcester, eternal health in the Lord,

Whereas a question has been argued between Walter, rector of St. Nicholas' Church, Worcester, on behalf of himself and his church, plaintiff, on the one part, and Master Stephen of London, rector of the school at Worcester, on behalf of himself and his scholars, defendant, on the other part, on the celebration of the feast or solemnity of St. Nicholas to be held every year with a company of scholars, and the wax tapers arising from their collection, and the charge, disposition or custody of the wax tapers when such solemnization is over, before our Official or his commissary with many pleas and answers, and it had not yet been determined either by judgment or agreement ;

We, desiring to cut off the material for law suits that our subjects may live in the sweetness of peace, with the assent of the parties personally appearing before us, have thus decreed and ordained ; namely,

That as the aforesaid Feast of St. Nicholas has been formerly celebrated in the church of St. Nicholas by the devotion of the scholars who were for the time in Worcester School ; so it shall for the future be for ever celebrated there by their devotion, so that the rector of the church aforesaid or the schoolmaster for the time being shall not claim or attempt to claim any right or ownership over the wax or wax tapers carried by the scholars there, unless, perhaps the master with his scholars or the majority of them shall think fit to give some part of it to the same rector in the name of his church out of mere devotion. And whereas the schoolmaster has been accustomed to act as minister in collecting the light aforesaid after second vespers on the day of the feast, the same schoolmaster for the time being shall without any interference by anyone, with the rector of the church of St. Nicholas, if he wishes to be present, and three discreet scholars as witnesses deliver the remainder of the wax to some trustworthy citizen or merchant of the city of Worcester aforesaid, who can and will faithfully return the same wax, with due increase, to the master and scholars every year to celebrate the Feast of St. Nicholas, when he asks for it properly with himself and the rector, if he having notice beforehand will be present, as a witness, and to answer for the wax in its integrity.

But if by any chance any dispute shall arise over the delivery or deposit of the wax between the schoolmaster and the rector aforesaid and the witnesses brought in as aforesaid, then the Archdeacon of Worcester, or his deputy, or the Official shall make such delivery or deposit in the way he thinks safest with the schoolmaster himself, three or four scholars and the rector himself if having notice beforehand he wishes to be present, as witnesses, so however that the same wax shall be kept to be faithfully returned to the said master and scholars on the next Feast of St. Nicholas before the same witnesses.

In witness whereof we have caused our seal to be appended to these presents given and done at Hartlebury on 26 May 1291.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos peruenerit hec scriptura Godefridus permissione diuina Episcopus Wigorniensis Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Cum inter Walterum, rectorem ecclesie Sancti Nicholai Wygornie pro se et ecclesia sua, actorem, ex parte una, et magistrum Stephanum London, rectorem scholarum Wygornie pro se et scholaribus, reum, ex parte altera, super celebracione festi seu solempnitatis Sancti Nicholai cum scolarium comitiua et cereis ex eorum collecta proficiscentibus annis singulis faciendis, cereorumque cura dispositione seu custodia post completam huiusmodi solempnitatem habenda, coram Officiali nostro seu commissario sub altercacione multiplici questio verteretur, nec jam per viam iudicii seu concorditer fuerit hactenus terminata.

Nos tandem litium materiam amputare volentes ut in pacis dulcedine subditi foueantur, de assensu parcium earundem coram nobis exhibencium suam presenciam personalem sic duximus ordinandum, videlicet; quod sicut ipsa solempnitas in ecclesia Sancti Nicholai prefata prius ex deuocione scolarium qui in scolis Wigornie pro tempore fuerant extitit celebrata, sic ex ipsorum deuocione decetero perpetua celebretur ibidem; ita quod rector ecclesie predictae, seu Magister scholarum, qui pro tempore fuerit, in cera vel cereis per scolares ibidem portatis nichil juris seu proprietatis omnino vendicet aut vendicare presumat, nisi forsitan Magister cum scolaribus seu maiore parte eorum aliquid ex mera

devocione eidem Rectori nomine ecclesie sue duxerit specialiter conferendum.

Et quia Magister Scholarum minister esse consueverat in colligendo luminare predicto, vesperis secundis in ipsa solempnitate completis, idem Magister Scholarum qui pro tempore fuerit absque contradiccione cuiusquam residuam ceram sub ipsius Rectoris ecclesie Sancti Nicolai, si voluerit interesse, triumque discretorum scolarium testimonio tradat alicui cui seu mercatori fideli de ciuitate Wygornie supradicta, qui possit scilicet et velit ipsi magistro et scolaribus annis singulis ad celebrandum solempnitatem Sancti congrue repetenti, sub ipsius et Rectoris testimonio, si adesse voluerit premunitus, ipsam ceram cum augmento debito fideliter reddere, et de eadem integraliter respondere.

Quod si forsan sub ipsius cere tradicionem seu deposicione facienda inter Magistrum Scholarum et Rectorem predictum et testes, ut premittitur, adhibendos aliqua causa fuerit altercatum, tunc Archidiaconus Wygornie, ipsiusue procurator aut . . . Officialis sub ipsius Magistri scolarum, trium vel quatuor scolarium, et ipsius Rectoris testimonio, si premunitus adesse voluerit, tradicionem seu deposicionem huiusmodi faciat eo modo quo viderit caucius faciendo, ut tamen ipsa cera sit tradita dictis Magistro et scolaribus in solempnitate Sancti proximo subsequenti, sub eodem testimonio reddenda fideliter conseruetur.

In premissorum vero testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis appendi Datis et actis apud Hertlebur v Kalendas Maii A.D. m^o cc^o nonagesimo primo.

1291-9. Worcester Monks as Scholars at Oxford.

Earliest extant account of the Bursar of the Priory, 30 Nov. 1291 to 30 Nov. 1292.

Expenses in St. Andrew's Term.

Walter Pilch going to Oxford	6s.
The same going to the Chancellor in London	11s.
The Oxford scholars [monks] for 1291	12s. 6d.
The same for 1292	39s.

Lady Day Term.

Expenses for monks at Oxford	20s.
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Midsummer Term.

Two monks on their way from Oxford	3s.
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Michaelmas Term.

John de Arundel and W. de Grymley going to Oxford	20s.
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Commons of 1 monk at Oxford	30s.
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John de Arundel and W. de Grymley	2 marks.
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Hugo de Inteberg reddit comptum de pertinentibus ad Bursariam a festo Sancti Andree anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo usque ad eundem terminum anno revoluto.

Terminus Sancti Andree.

Expense et liberaciones termino predicto.

Waltero Pilch versus Oxoniam	6s.
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Eidem querenti Cancellarium Londonie	11s.
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Scolaribus Oxonie pro anno xix ^o	12s. 6d.
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Eisdem pro anno xx ^o	39s.
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Terminus Annunciacionis Beate Marie.

Expense facte in predicto termino pro monachis apud

Oxoniam	20s.
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Terminus Nat. S. Johannis Bapt.

Expense facte in predicto termino.

Duobus monachis in processu suo de Oxonia	3s.
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Terminus Sancti Michaelis.

Expense eodem termino.

Johanni de Arundel et W. de Grymeley versus Oxoniam	20s.
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Pro communia j monachi Oxonie	30s.
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Johanni de Arundel et W. de Grimeley	2 marce.
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Cellarer's Bursary Account Michaelmas 1293 to Michaelmas 1294.

St. Andrew's Term.

Expenses of Thomas Wych [a monk] going [as scholar]

to Oxford	6s.
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Lady Day Term.

To servants going to the monks at Oxford	. . .	6s.
To the monks who were scholars at Oxford	. . .	36s. 6d.

Term ending on St. Peter ad vincula.

For the monks at Oxford beyond their fixed pay of 10 marks		43s. 4½d.
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Computus fratris Hugonis de Inteberge celerarii Wygornie de pertinentibus ad Bursariam ibidem a festo beati Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi xxj^o finiente usque ad idem festum anno regni Regis predicti vicesimo secundo.

Expense de termino Sancti Andree.

Item in expensis Thome de Wych versus Oxoniam		6s. 8d.
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Expense facte per manus Prioris a festo Dominice infra octavas Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno xxj^o usque Annunciationem Beate Marie in anno xxij^o

Scilicet garcionibus querentibus monachos Oxonie	. . .	6s.
Item monachis scolaribus Oxonie	. . .	36s. 6d.

Expense per manus Prioris a festo Annunciationis Beate Marie infra festum Sancti Petri ad vincula hoc anno.

Pro monachis scolaribus Oxonie ultra certum de decem marcis		43s. 4½d.
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Cellarer's Account, 29 Sept. 1294—7 July 1295.

Among small expenses in St. Andrew's Term, To Brother John of Arundel, scholar [monk] at Oxford 40s., in Lady Day Term To Brother John of Aston [monk, scholar] for books, 30s.

Computus [etc. as in last] xxij^o finiente usque ad festum Translacionis Sancti Thome Archiepiscopi et Martiris anno [etc. as in last] xxij^o.

Expense de termino Sancti Andree Apostoli. Minute expense. Fratr Johanni de Arundel scolari Oxonie		40s.
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Expense in termino Annunciacionis.

Minute expense per preceptum Prioris.

Item fratri Johanni de Aston ad libros 30s.

Cellarer's Account, 1 Feb. 1298 to 1 Feb. 1299.

For payment of debts. To a scholar [monk] at Oxford
due to him 8s.Among outside disbursements, To a scholar monk at
Oxford 8l. 5s.Compotus fratris Johannis de Wyk, celerarii Wygornie, a
vigilia Purificacionis Beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi xxvij
usque ad idem festum anno xxvij^{mo}. In dorso.

Pro debitis acquietandis.

Item, scholari Oxonie de debito suo 8s.

Forinsece liberaciones.

Item, monacho scolari Oxonie 8l. 5s.

c. 1305. The Prior of Worcester urged by the President of the Benedictine General Chapter to restore the lectureship on theology in the Cathedral.

[Letter Book of the Priors of Worcester, P.R.O. Exch. Misc. Books, Aug. Off., No. 63, f. 19, ed. for Worc. Hist. Soc., 1912, by Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, p. 15.]

Letter from an Abbot to the Prior for the resumption of custom and law.

W[alter] [of Wenlock], Abbot of Westminster, to the reverend and discreet Prior and Convent of Worcester, Health in the Author of health.

Whereas you have been accustomed to elect in your monastery a prudent, fit, and learned man, able to perform the duty of lecturing on the Holy Scriptures, and this has, we believe, not only been usually done in your church by your choice, but has been expressly decreed in every cathedral church by constitutions of the holy fathers, the Roman pontiffs, and has been, we have found, almost universally observed in them, as is customary.

But you in your monastery have, as we are informed by trustworthy report, now for two years ceased from this practice as if it was voluntary, to the prejudice of your church, the blackening of your reputation, and the loss of both seculars and regulars; and compensation does not make up for and is not the same as the benefit of recovering what is lost; wishing to obviate as far as possible the ill-feeling and ill-fame of your monastery bruited among the people for the reasons before given, we advise and command you and each of you to recall the custom or rather solemn and venerated law by electing someone to lecture on the Holy Scripture and preach the word of God as had been the continuous custom, lest the diocesan be compelled to put to a helping hand, and at his coming the secrets of our order should be revealed and the Visitors of our General Chapter be excluded, which we do not wish. Farewell in Him who is the health of all who fare well.

Littera de Abbate ad priorem pro consuetudine et constitutione* reassumenda.

Reuerendis† et discretis viris Dominis P[riori] W[ygornie] et e[iusdem] loci C[onuentui] frater W[alterus] permissione diuina Abbas Westmonasteriensis Salutem in auctore Salutis.

Quia in vestro monasterio virum prouidum ydoneum et scientem consueuistis eligere, qui officium sacram scripturam legendo‡ valuit exercere, nedum§ in vestra ecclesia hoc idem per electionem credimus usitatum verum in singulis cathedralibus ecclesiis per sanctorum patrum Romanorum Pontificum constitutiones expresse statutum, et in eisdem quampluribus observatum reperimus, ut est moris, vos tamen in vestro monasterio ut fide dignorum relatu didicimus ab huius ordinatione tam gratuita per biennium iam cessastis, in ecclesie vestre preiudicium, status vestri denigracionem, nec non secularium et regularium dispendium, in tantum quod rerum amissarum compensacio recuperacionis beneficium non compatitur nec est.

* Not constitutionibus reassumendis as in Mr. Bloom's printed edition.

† This address is omitted in Mr. Bloom's print.

‡ Not legendi as in Mr. Bloom's print.

§ Not necdum.

Volentes igitur maliciis et infamiis popularibus de vestro monasterio causis prescriptis oblocutis in quantum possumus obuiare, vobis omnibus et singulis consulendo mandamus quatinus consuetudinem, potius constitutionem, solemniem et venerandam studeatis reuocare, certam personam eligentes qui sacram scripturam legat et verbum diuinum predicet, prout temporibus preteritis* assuetum fuerat continuari, ne loci eiusdem dyocesanus manus suas apponere cogatur adiutrices, ordinisque nostri secreta in suo reuelentur aduentu, exclusis nostris generalis capituli visitoribus, quod nollemus.

Valete* in eo qui est omnium valencium salus.

c. 1305. The Prior is required not to restore the lectureship in theology at Worcester by recalling a student-monk before he had taken a degree.

[*Ibid.*, f. 20, b. All but the heading printed in *op. cit.*, p. 17.]

W[alter†], Abbot of Westminster, to the local chapter [Worcester] Health always prosperous and pleasant in the Author of Health.

We remember we lately wrote to you counselling, not admonishing by virtue of any authority of the presidency of the Chapter General in this behalf, that the lectures in divinity in your cathedral, now customary in similar churches in the realm, should not cease if you could find anyone fit for it among your own members. But as the advice we gave for the common good and your own reputation now tends to be harmful, since on that pretext you intend to recall home, or, it is said, as we trust is not the case, have already recalled one of your students at Oxford, who is firmly expected to become proficient and shortly

* Omitted in Mr. Bloom's print.

† William, given by Mr. Bloom, is a mistake. The frater W., who as bishop writes the letter next given, must be Friar William of Gainsborough, bishop from 1302 to 1307. The W., abbot of Westminster in this and the previous letter, must therefore be Walter of Wenlock, abbot from 1283 to Christmas 1307. There was not a William till abbot Curtlington, 1315—1331, which dates do not agree with any Bishop W. of Worcester, who would call himself "frater" in writing to the convent as bishop.

to perform a scholastic act which will reflect great honour on you and the whole body [of Benedictines];

Therefore we earnestly ask and exhort you, not under pretext of the advice we gave or of any other, we hope not fictitious or invented, obstacle to recall your aforesaid student from his progress in the schools, which we regard as affecting the whole community, but in response to our affectionate entreaty to be willing to carry out in his case what you have well begun. For we consider that it would be better that your lectures should cease for a time, if it is absolutely necessary that it should be so, as that is a matter, as it were, of private utility, than that any obstacle should be placed in the way of what is most for the increase and advantage of the common good.

Loci Capitulo W[alterus] permissione diuina Abbas Westmonasteriensis Salutem in auctore Salutis semper prosperam et iocundam.

Nuper vobis meminimus scripsisse consulendo, non monendo* auctoritate aliqua presidencie Capituli generalis in hac parte, quod leccio sacre pagine, dummodo ad illam de vestris haberetis ydoneos in ecclesia vestra cathedrali, sicut nunc moris est in similibus ecclesiis regni, non vacaret; set quia iam comperimus per fide dignos quod illud quod pro bono communi et honore vestro consulebamus, iam tendit ad noxam, fertur enim quod pretextu huius rei unum de studentibus vestris Oxonie, de quo firmiter speratur quod proficiet et in brevi aliquem actum scolasticum vobis et communitati magis honorificum exercebit, intenditis domi reuocare, quod absit; imo ut dicitur iam reuocastis.

Quocirca vos attente requirimus et hortamur quatinus pretextu illius consilii nostri seu alterius, quod non optamus, conficti vel exquisiti impedimenti predictum studentem vestrum a profectu suo in scolis quem communem reputamus non reuocetis, set quod bene cepistis erga eum in hac parte promouere velitis, si placet, nostris precibus interuenientibus et amore. Expedicius enim

* Not, as printed by Mr. Bloom, *movendo*. The point is that the Abbot had counselled as a friend and not admonished as an official of the General Chapter.

iudicamus quod ad tempus vacet leccio vestra predicta, si id omnino oporteat fieri, in qua quasi priuata utilitas vertitur, quam impediatur illud per quod augmentatur et magis proficit bonum commune. Valeat in Christo sancta* congregacio vestra per tempora longa.

[*Ibid.*, f. 20, p. 16 of print.]

Friar W[illiam of Gainsborough], humble minister of the church of Worcester, to his beloved sons in Christ the Prior and convent of the same church, health, peace and blessing.

Desiring that the honour of God and the proficiency of our church should be increased by the study and teaching of holy writ, we earnestly require and ask your prompt attention, as you are bound to desire the same thing as we do, that you will not allow our beloved in Christ brother R. of C., who we are informed has made praiseworthy progress both in scientific study and uprightness of life, to be prevented in any way from so fruitful an occupation; but rather by sending him back to the place of study will procure, so far as in you lies, that what had been well begun shall be carried to a better issue. Do not go against this our request. And know that what we now ask in words we are prepared to promote by deeds when opportunity occurs. Ever farewell in the Lord.

p. 16, f. 20. Frater† W[illelmus] permissione diuina Wygorniensis Ecclesie minister humilis Dilectis in Christo filiis eiusdem Ecclesie Priori et Conuentui Salutem gratiam et benedictionem.

Cupientes per sacrarum litterarum studium et doctrinam tam Dei honorem quam nostre profectum ecclesie dilatari, promptitudinem vestram, qua idem una nobiscum affectare tenemini, requirimus attentius et rogamus quatinus dilectum nobis in Christo fratrem R. de C., quem hactenus didicimus tam in scienciali‡ studio quam morum honestate laudabiliter profecisse,

* Not sacra as in Mr. Bloom's print.

† Address omitted in Mr. Bloom's print.

‡ Not spirituali as in Mr. Bloom's print.

non permittatis ab occupacione tam fructifera quomodolibet impediri; quin potius ipsum ad locum studii remittentes procuretis quatenus in vobis est, quod bene cepit exitu perfici meliore.

Nec huic petitioni nostre contraire velitis, scientes quidem* quod nunc verbis petimus parati sumus eciam factis cum oportunum fuerit promouere. Semper in Domino valeatis.

1312, 28 August. Appointment to Mastership of Worcester Grammar School by bishop.

[Reg. W. Reynolds, f. 59, b.]

Collation to School of the City of Worcester.

Walter [Reynolds] by divine permission, bishop of Worcester, to his beloved son Master Hugh of Northampton, clerk, Health, grace and blessing.

Considering the merits of your probity, with which by God's gift you are known to be distinguished, we confer on you by way of charity the grammar school of our city of Worcester, whether the collation of it belongs to us by episcopal or archidiaconal right, to teach in accustomed fashion according to the knowledge given you by God, saving always the right and dignity of our church of Worcester in all things.

In testimony whereof, etc. Dated at London 28 August 1312.

Collacio Scholarum civitatis Wygorn.

W. permissione, etc. Dilecto filio Magistro Hugoni de Northampton, clerico, Salutem gratiam et benediccionem.

Attendentes tue probitatis merita quibus dono Dei nosceris insigniri, scolas gramaticales nostre civitatis Wygorn juxta scienciam tibi a Deo datam more consueto regendas, utrum ad nos iure episcopali vel archidiaconali earundem collacio pertineat, tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis, iure et dignitate ecclesie nostre Wygorn in omnibus semper salvis.

In cuius rei testimonium, etc. Datis London v Kalendas Septembris A.D. m^o ccc^{mo} xij^o

* Not sciatisque.

1312, 30 Sept. A Worcester monk, incepting in theology at Oxford, authorized to swear to the University Statutes.

Brother John, Prior of Worcester Cathedral church, to Sir [blank], Chancellor of Oxford. Informs him that he licences his fellow monk, Randolph Catthorp, to take the usual oath on his inception, with thanks for promoting him to incept.

[Worc. Cath. Mun. Liber Albus (The Prior's Register), f. 54.]

Excellentis discretionis viro domino . . . Cancellario Uniuersitatis Oxonie frater Johannes humilis Prior ecclesie cathedralis Wygorniensis salutem gaudium utriusque in eo a quo omnis sapiencia semper manat.

Quoniam intelleximus iure et ratione consentientibus nullum ab illius onere posse rationabiliter excusari cuius assequi voluerit commodum et honorem, dilecto commonacho nostro fratri Ranulpho de Catthorp ad obseruandum statuta et consuetudines uniuersitatis predicte quantum attinet religiosum scolarem, et ad id quodlibet licitum sacramentum in sua instanti inceptione prestandum, prout est moris, saluis nostri ordinis regularibus institutis, licenciam concedimus specialem, vobis et omnibus qui nos et dictum ordinem honorando prefatam inceptiorem promouerint gracias quantas possumus referentes.

Valeat vestra discrecio semper in Christo ad sancte congregationis vestre regimen clericalis. Scriptum Wygornie in crastino Sancti Michaelis anno Domini m^o ccc^o xij^o

1315. Sunday before 24 June. Testimonial and recommendation by the University of Paris of Master John of St. German, monk of Worcester, regent Doctor of Divinity, to the Prior and Convent of Worcester.

[Worc. Cath. Mun. Liber Albus, f. 67, b. Also in Letter Book of the Worcester Priors, P.R.O. Exch. Misc. Books, Aug. Off., No. 63, f. 44, b. A note only of the letter is given in the printed edition, Worc. Hist. Soc., 1912, p. 36.]

To the Venerable father in Christ, the Lord [blank in MS.] by the grace of God, Prior of the Cathedral Church of Worcester

and to the Convent of the same place, the University of the Masters and Scholars studying at Paris [offers] itself and its good will prepared for favours.

The garden of delights, the university of Paris, the ancient mother and nurse of all universities, where the root of wisdom sends forth its loftiest branches, where the tree of life brings forth without intermission the flowers and fruits of grace, where, too, the living spring flows out, irrigating and fertilizing the whole earth, to drink the waters of which the thirsty flock from all parts of the world, and any who wishes it can drink and be filled with the water of learning freely, is accustomed to commend to divers princes of the world and prelates of the church those persons whom it has nursed and perfected in different sciences, according to their deserts, and the more strenuously the higher the degree and estate which they have gained by their merits.

Whereas, therefore, the reverend doctor, Master John of St. German, your humble co-brother and our venerated member, actually regent in theology, who is recommended by the uprightness of his praiseworthy life and proved virtue, and the illustrious merits of his science, who has long shone among us as a brilliant star without blemish, and has by your favour shed no little lustre on our college, is arranging to go to your parts by your command, as it is said, we unanimously commend his very loveable and beloved person to your favour with all the affection we can ; and, if it please you, be willing to treat him among you according to the merits of his worth and his dignity through the intervention of our petition, so that you may win thanks and favours in return, and that we may be the more eagerly inspired to bestow honours on others of your order at other times in the like case, knowing for certain that whatever may be bestowed by way of honour and favour by yourselves or others on our aforesaid master and fellow, we shall consider as done to the whole of our college.

May the Most High preserve you and every one of you long in a prosperous and happy state.

Given at Paris in our general congregation at St. Maturin's Sunday before the Nativity of St. John Baptist 1315.

Littera Uniuersitatis Parisius de commendacione fratris et Magistri
Johannis de Sancto Germano.

Venerabili in Christo patri Domino Dei gracia Priori cathedralis ecclesie Wygorniensis et eiusdem loci Conuentui Uniuersitas Magistrorum et Scolarium Parisius studencium se ipsam et paratam ad beneplacita voluntatem.

Ortus deliciarum, Parisiense studium, antiqua matrix et nutrix omnium studiorum, ubi radix sapiencie ramos emittit altissimos, ubi lignum vite flores et fructus indesinenter parturit graciaram, ubi eciam fons viuus emanat totum orbem terrarum irrigans et fecundans, ad cuius aquas potandas ex omni parte mundi confluunt sicientes, et qui voluerit gratis potare poterit et repleti aqua sciencie salutaris, diuersis mundi principibus et prelatiis ecclesiasticis personas suas idoneas quas in diuersis nutriuit scienciis et perfecit solebat et merito comendare et eo attentius quo gradus et status adepti sint suis meritis altiores.

Quia igitur reuerendus doctor magister J. de Sancto Germano, confrater vester humilis, et membrum nostrum venerabile, in sacra pagina actu regens, cuius vite laudabilis et examinate virtutis honestas, necum clara scienciarum merita recommendant, qui inter nos velut stella coruscans sine macula diu fulsit et nostrum collegium non modicum vestri gracia decorauit, ad partes vestras de mandato vestro, ut dicitur, accedere se disponit, benignitati vestre personam suam nobis peramabilem et dilectam omni affectione qua possumus consensu unanibis commendamus; quam si placet secundum eius merita probitatis et secundum statum suum nostrorumque rogaminum interuentu inter vos sic tractare velitis, ut a nobis grates et gracias reportetis, et ad alios vestri ordinis honorandos alias in casu simili forcius animemur, scientes pro certo quod quicquid per vos vel alios predicto nostro magistro et socio venerando impensum fuerit honoris graciae et fauoris, id nostro collegio factum esse reputamus.

Altissimus vos conseruet diu in utriusque hominis statu prospero et iocundo.

Datis Parisius in nostra congregacione generali apud Sanctum Mathurinum anno Domini m^o ccc^o quintodecimo die Dominica ante festum Natiuitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste.

c. 1318. The Priory of Worcester is asked to send an ex-student-monk to lecture at Gloucester College, Oxford, as through the death of Master P. of St. Edmund's there is no master there.

[Prior's Letter Book, f. 42, b.]

J. and J., abbots of *C[hertsey] and W[alden], Presidents of the Chapter General of the Benedictine Order in the province of Canterbury, to the Prior and Convent of Worcester.

Bound by our office to provide for reforms in matters affecting the order, we must be specially vigilant to provide fitting remedies for things which might produce great loss or scandal.

Whereas the assembly of student-monks at Oxford is rendered desolate by the death of Master P. of St. Edmund's so that it is without any master to keep school there, so that they have to go begging to other schools for their ordinary lectures to the scandal and perhaps danger of the order; we have thought it right to ask your brotherhood to order one of our masters, your brethren, who have adorned the University of Oxford, to resume their lectures there, and you, the Masters, to be willing to consent to the same for the common benefit and honour of the order and yourselves.

To lighten the charge of your expense we will procure a portion of the common contribution for you.

May your reverend brotherhood fare always happily and prosperously in the land.

Sacre religionis viris domino Dei gracia Priori, etc., et eiusdem loci, etc., J. J. permissione diuina abbates de C. et de W. ac pre-

* Not O. as read by Mr. Bloom, who makes him the Abbot of Oseney, which is impossible, as Oseney was not a Benedictine monastery but one of Augustinian canons. C. probably means Chertsey, as that appears to be the only Benedictine house in C. which had a J. for abbot at this time, viz., John of Rutherwyk, elected 9 Aug. 1307, and a man of great activity till 1335. W. does not stand for Westminster as suggested by Mr. Bloom, for there was no abbot J. there about this date. It is probably Walden, as that appears to be the only abbey in W. which had an abbot J. at the time, viz., John de Plesseto or Pleshey, who, though omitted in Dugdale's "Monasticon," occurs frequently in the Walden Chartulary (Harl. 3697) between 1305 and 1322.

sidentes capitulo generali ordinis sancti Benedicti in prouincia Cantuarie, eternam in Domino Salutem.

Licet ex incumbenti nobis officio ea que spectant ad nostri ordinis reformationem teneamur solícite procurare ac eciam periculis occurrentibus pro viribus obuiare, illis tamen ex quibus dampna plura seu scandala poterint ordini prouenire affeccio paterna vigilancius occurrere nos compellit opportuna remedia prouidendo

Cum itaque congregacio venerabilis Monachorum fratrum nostrorum Oxon studencium per mortem Magistri P. de Sancto Edmundo sit quam plurimum desolata, eo quod Magistro iam caret scolas ibidem occupare, propter quod lecciones suas ordinarias apud scolas aliorum opus est mendicare in nostri ordinis scandalum, ac periculum forsitan non modicum seu grauamen ;

Vestram igitur fraternitatem dignum duximus requirendam quatinus unum de Magistris nostris confratribus vestris, qui uniuersitatem Oxoniensem laudabiliter decorarunt, ad resumendum lecciones suas ibidem mandare curetis, et vos Magistri velitis gratanter premissis consentire pro communi vtilitate pariter et honore ordinis atque vestro.

Nos vero ad alleuiandum vestrarum onus expensarum de contribucione communi vobis procurabimus porcionem.

Valeat in domino semper feliciter ac prospere vestra fraternitas reuerenda. Dat. etc.

c. 1320. The Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, asks Worcester Priory to allow the Worcester monk, Master John of St. German, their former instructor, to return, at least for a time.

[*Ibid.*, f. 43, b.]

Ralph by the sufferance of God humble minister of the monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to the reverend men of most holy religion the Prior and Convent of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, Health in the author of Health.

The faithful experience and special confidence arising from

the abundance of your love to us, which has shewn itself gracious to the prayers previously offered to you, although we had no merits, animate and induce us to offer again the like prayers in a like case ; returning heartfelt thanks to your reverend brotherhood for the former favour with humble devotion and pious affection.

Whereas, following the praiseworthy example of the holy fathers who preceded us in the order, it is becoming and expedient that we should be busied not only in the austerities of our Order and devotion, but also in the useful exercise of the learning of the schools, desiring, as is proper, a monk as instructor in place of our reverend Master and friend, brother John of St. German's, your monk, the clearness of whose teachings and uprightness of whose conduct when he formerly lived among us, sweetly sprinkled on our minds, have so vehemently inflamed us with love for him that we for that reason the more ardently desire his revered presence beyond that of all others ; we have thought fit to ask affectionately your dearest brotherhood to deign, if it please you, graciously to grant with unanimous assent that the said Master John may by your special permission live amongst us as before for our instruction, at all events for a time.

May these our prayers be so acceptable in your holiness' sight that by your gracious answer in this behalf, which your kindness will please order to be brought back by the bearer of these presents, the brotherly union between us may receive the strength of firmer love and we bound with greater strength to your honour and pleasure.

May your reverend holiness fare happily and always in the Lord. Dated, etc.

Sacratissime Religionis viris reuerendis Dominis Priori et Conuentui Ecclesie Cathedralis Wygorniensis sui deuoti R[adulphus] permissione diuina Monasterii Sancti Augustini Cantuarie minister humilis et eiusdem loci Conuentus Salutem in Salutis auctore.

De caritatis vestre circa nos affluencia, que se nostris precibus alias vobis porrectis exhibuit graciousam, quamuis nulla inter-

uenerint merita, ad offerendum vobis iterum preces consimiles in casu consimili nos animant et inducunt experientia fidelis et confidencia specialis, vestre fraternitati reuerende pro gracia precedente humili deuocione, pioque affectu graciaram acciones intimas referentes.

Cum itaque exemplo laudabili sanctorum patrum in ordine nostro precedencium, nedum in Religionis austeritate et deuocione, verum eciam in scolastice discipline vtili exercitacione deceat nos et expediat occupari, Monachum optantes, ut decet, instructorem pro reuerendo Magistro nostro et amico, fratre videlicet Johanne de Sancto Germano, monacho vestro, cuius inter nos olim comorantis doctrine claritas et conuersacionis honestas nostris mentibus suauiter resperse in ipsius amorem tam vehementer nos accenderunt ut pre ceteris ardencius ipsius desideremus hac de causa presenciam reuerendam Vestram iterum fraternitatem carissimam affectuose duximus requirendam, quatinus de vestro unanimi consensu dignaremini, si placet, concedere graciose, quod dictus Magister Johannes ad nostram informacionem de vestra possit licencia speciali, inter nos, ut prius, saltem pro tempore, conuersari.

Hee igitur preces nostre, sic in vestre sanctitatis aspectibus sint accepte, ut per gracious in hac parte responsum, quod vestra, si placet, benignitas baiulo presencium imponet, nobis, cuius referendum fraterna inter nos unis firmioris dileccionis robur accipiat, nosque vestris honoribus ac beneplacitis simus pro viribus fortioribus obligari.

Valeat in Domino feliciter ac semper vestra sanctitas reuerenda. Datis, &c.

1320-21. A Worcester novice, a scholar at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account Mich. 1320 to Lady Day 1321.

Among outside disbursements, To Brother Simon, a
novice, at Oxford 46s. 8d.

Computus fratris Rogeri de Styuynton, celerarii Wygornie a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis

Edwardi xiiij^o ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie anno eodem computatum 1320 29 Sept. to 1321 25 March.

Forinsece liberaciones.

Fratri Simoni co[nuerso ?] Oxonie 46s. 8d.

1320-21. Worcester Priory contributes to maintenance of a teacher of Greek at Oxford.

[From account printed in full by Canon J. M. Wilson in "Early Computus Rolls of the Priory of Worcester," *Worc. Hist. Soc.*, 1908, pp. 4-7.]

Chamberlain's Account 30 Sept. [1320]—30 Sept. [1321].

Under "Tenths paid" [to the Pope] occurs: And to the Master of the Greeks at Oxford, 12*d*.

Computus Fratris Gilberti Camerarii de pertinentibus ad officium Camerarii Wygornie ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Edwardi xiiij^o usque eundem diem anno xv^o.

Decime liberate.

Et computat pro decima pape 68s. 2*d*.
Et Magistro Grecorum Oxonie 12*d*.

1322, 12 June. The Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, send two fellows to ask Prior Wulstan's assistance to obtain the appropriation of a benefice in the diocese, so that they will then be bound to elect scholars from that as from other dioceses in which they hold property.

[*Worc. Cath. Mun. Liber Albus*, f. 109.]

Letter of credence by the scholars of Merton, Oxford.

To the venerable father in Christ and lord the Lord [Wulstan], Prior of Worcester, and the reverend convent of the same place, the humble and devoted warden of the house of the

scholars of Merton in Oxford, and the brethren of the same house, Reverence and honour with prompt return of favours.

We cannot forget with what sweet charity and liberal gifts you have hitherto favoured our members; for by so much the more closely we look at it, by so much the more it tastes sweetly in our affection. Considering, nevertheless, your lordships so favourably inclined to us, from the bottom of our hearts we do that little we are able and return the fullest thanks to you and each of you. Confidently presuming from the past on your good will for the future we beg and ask you with earnest entreaties that you will with the wonted clemency of your pity deign to give kind hearing and implicit confidence to our beloved Master Richard of Kemshall, S.T.P., and Master John of Ashton, fellows of our house, in respect of the matters which on our behalf they will, if you will allow it, place before you, and open still more freely the veins of favour and of the fountain of grace to the prayers which we pour out by our same messengers, so that since we, who in filling vacancies in our house have taken scholars from Worcester diocese by special grace, may, by your pious assent to our prayers, become bound by oath to do so, as in other dioceses in which there are benefices assigned for our maintenance.

Written at Oxford the 2nd of the Ides of June A.D. 1322.

Littera scolarium de Mertone in Oxonia de credencia.

Venerabili in Christo patri ac domino Dominis Priori Wygornie ac eiusdem loci Conuentui reuerendo sui humiles et deuoti Custos domus scolarium de Mertone in Oxonia scolares et fratres domus eiusdem cum promptitudine complacendi reuerenciam pariter et honorem.

Quanta caritatis dulcedine et liberalitatis munere nos [vos] vestros [nostros] fueritis hactenus prosecuti immemores esse merito non valemus. Nam quo id perspicaciori contemplamus intuitu eo in nostro suauius dulcescit affectu. Considerantes nihilominus vestram dominacionem ad nos tam propicie inclinatam ex cordis intimo id modicum quod possumus vobis et vestrum singulis graciaram actiones referimus pleniore, sumpta ergo

fiducia ex preteritis ad futura vestram beneuolenciam votiuis precibus requirimus et rogamus, quatinus dilectis nostris Magistro Ricardo de Cameshale, sacre pagine professori, et Magistro Johanni de Aischtone nostre domus consociis, in hiis que ex parte nostra dominationi vestre, si libeat, intimabunt, dignetur vestre pietatis solita clemencia benignam audienciam et fidem indubiam adhibere, precibusque quas per eosdem nostros nuncios effundimus fauoris et gracie fontis venas uberius aperire, ut qui in subrogacione in domo nostra facienda de Wygorniensi diocesi scolares assumpsimus de gracia speciali, nostrarum precum pia exaudicione ad sumendum habiles astringamur, sicut in aliis diocesibus, in quibus beneficia nostro constituunt victui deputata, vinculo sacramenti.

Scriptis Oxonie ij Idus Junii [Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo secundo].

[The same document without the address and with initials only for the names is in the Priors' Letter Book, f. 5. It is undated, and after sacramenti ends with a valedictory address: May the Lord Jesus deign to continue your venerable assembly every day happily in keeping of his commands.]

Cetum vestrum venerabilem omni die dignetur Dominus Jesus perpetuare in suorum custodia mandatorum feliciter.]

1336—1339. Cellarer's Expenditure on Worcester Scholar-monks at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account 1336-7.

Delivery of money.

To 3 brethren [monks] scholars at Oxford for 45 weeks,	
at 1s. 4d. a week each	9l.

Compotus fratris Roberti de Weston Celerarii Wygornie de omnibus denariis per eundem receptis et expensis ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum decimo usqu: festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi supradicti undecimo intrante per annum integrum.

Liberacio denariorum.

Idem computat liberatis iij fratribus scholaribus Oxonie,
videlicet Johanni de Euesham, W. de Birlingham et
J. de Preston, a festo Sancti Michaelis usque festum
Sancti Laurentii pro xlv septimanis, videlicet quilibet (*sic*)
eorum capiente pro septimana xvjd 9l.

Cellarer's Account 1338-9.

Outside Expenses.

Hire of a horse for an Oxford scholar [monk] to go there.

Outside disbursements.

Delivered to three scholars [monks] at Oxford for the year,
except 4 weeks when they were at Worcester, at 1s. 4d.
a week each 9l. 12s.
Another for 48 weeks at the same rate 3l. 4s.

Computus fratris [etc.] xij^{mo} usque festum Sancti Michaelis
proximo sequens anno reuoluto.

Expense forinsece.

In j equo conducto pro scolari Oxonie versus eandem.

Liberaciones forinsece.

Liberatum fratribus Johanni de Euesham W. de Birling-
ham et Thome de la Lee scholaribus Oxonie per annum,
preter iij septimanas quibus intererant Wygornie,
quolibet eorum capiente per septimanam xvj denarios 9l. 12s.
Liberatum fratri R. de Bosebury pro eodem festo Sancti
Michaelis usque ad festum Sancti Laurentii pro xlvij
septimanis capiente pro septimana ut supra 64s.

1341-6. The Almoner of Worcester Priory contributes
to two clerks at Oxford, maintains a chaplain in the
Almonry, and a clerk in the Lady Chapel.

Almoner's Account 1341-2.

Cash payments. Almonry chaplain for year, 1l. Two
clerks at Oxford, 20s.

Wygornia.

Computus fratris Johannis de Michelnaye Elemosinarii Ecclesie cathedralis Beate Marie ibidem a festo Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi post conquestum tercii xv^{mo} usque ad idem festum anno Regis predicti xvj^{mo}.

Liberacio denariorum.

Solutis capellano Elemosinarii per annum	.	.	20s.
Item solutis ij clericis Oxonie.	.	.	20s.

Almoner's Account, 1345-6.

[Printed in full in S. G. Hamilton's "Computus Rolls of Priory of Worcester" (Worc. Hist. Soc., 1910), p. 49 seq.]

Outside payments. 6 ells of cloth bought for the gown of John, the Almoner's chaplain, 8s.; 3 ells for Robert, clerk of the Lady Chapel, 3s. 4d.; shearing the cloth 4½d.

Cash payments. The almonry chaplain for ½ year 10s.; the Almoner's deputy [a monk] 2s.

Computus [etc.] Johannis de Michelneie Elemosinarii [etc.] xix^o usque diem Lune proximum ante festum Natiuitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste anno xx^o.

Expense forinsece.

In vj ulnis panni emptis pro roba Johannis capellani Elemosinarii	.	.	.	8s.
In iij ulnis panni empti pro Roberto clerico capelle Beate Marie	.	.	.	3s. 4d.
In dicto panno tondendo	.	.	.	4½d.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item capellano elemosinarii pro dimidio anno	.	.	10s.
Item vicario Elemosinarii	.	.	2s.

1344—1355. Cellarer's Expenditure on Worcester Scholar-monks at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account 1344-5.

Small expenses include payment of 51s. to 44 monks and brother J., a novice, for the Cellarer's O, besides 2 scholars at Oxford and a monk staying with the lord bishop, and 50s. for the

Prior's O, 52*s.* for the Sacrist's O, 23*s.* for fish for the Cellarer's and Sacrist's O, and 10*s.* for the Master of the Works' O. For spices for the monks for the same three Os 20*s.*

Blood-lettings.

Paid 44 monks and a novice, 2 scholars [monks] at Oxford, and 2 staying with the bishop, for the six usual blood-lettings, double to the Prior, at 6*d.* a blood-letting 6*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*
 Additional payment for 4 and a third blood-lettings from Easter to Michaelmas, at 8½*d.* and double to the Prior, and afterwards at 6*d.* a blood-letting 1*l.* 16*s.* 9¾*d.*
 Paid William Moss for 4 blood-lettings before his death . 1*s.* 5*d.*

Outside disbursements.

Two scholars [monks] at Oxford at 1*s.* 5*d.* a week 6*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Computus [etc.] 18-19 Edward III.

Minute expense.

In . . . solutis xliiij monachis et fratri J. conuerso pro O celerarii preter ij scolares Oxonie et j monachum commorantem cum Domino Episcopo 51*s.*
 Item pro O Domini Prioris 50*s.*
 Item pro O Sacriste 52*s.*
 In pisce empto pro ij O Celerarii et Sacriste 23*s.*
 In pisce empto pro conuentu pro O Magistri operum 10*s.*
 In speciebus emptis pro conuentu pro dictis O Celerarii Sacriste et magistri operum 20*s.*

Minuciones.

Solutis xliiij monachis cum fratre J. conuerso pro minucionibus suis cum dupplicibus Prioris, preter ij scolares Oxonie et ij fratres commorantes cum Domino Episcopo, per annum pro minucionibus suis consuetis, videlicet, cuilibet monacho pro qualibet minucione sua 6^d 6*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

Solutis eisdem de incremento pro minucionibus suis a festo Pasche incipiente usque festum Sancti Michaelis, videlicet cuilibet eorum pro iiij minucionibus suis et tercia parte unius municionis 8 ^d obolum, cum duplice Prioris et sic de cetero pro qualibet minucione 6 ^d	22s. 9 ³ / ₄ d.
Solutis fratri Willelmo Mose pro iiij minucionibus suis ante obitum suum	17d.
Summa	8l. 3s. 11 ³ / ₄ d.

Liberaciones forinsece.

Item solutis ij scholaribus Oxonie per annum, videlicet utrique pro ebdomada xvij ^d , plus in toto xij ^s ix ^d	6l. 11s. 5d.
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Cellarer's Account 1345-6.

Outside expenses.

Expenses of William Lovcock fetching two scholars [monks] from Oxford for the bishop's visitation .	2d.
Expenses of John the baggage carrier to Oxford to fetch brother John of Leominster [scholar monk] .	10 ¹ / ₂ d.

Payment of cash.

Two scholars [monks] at Oxford for a year .	7l. 11s.
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Computus Roberti de Westone, Celerarii ibidem, de omnibus receptis et expensis per ipsum factis a crastino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xix^o usque in crastinum Sancti Michaelis anno reuoluto.

Forinsece expense.

In expensis Willelmi Loucock querentis scolares Oxonie pro visitacione episcopi	2d.
In expensis Johannis le Somiter versus Oxoniam pro fratre Johanne de Lempstre querendo	10 ¹ / ₂ d.

Liberacio denariorum.

Liberatum . . .	
Item solutum duobus scholaribus Oxonie per annum	7l. 11s.

Cellarer's Account 1346-7.

Outside expenses include payment for brother Stephen Tetbury going to Oxford [scholar monk going up for the first time] 30s. and for the Precentor and the said Stephen travelling there 11s. 11½*d.*, Hire of two horses for Stephen and Bosbury 4s. 1*d.*, and their expenses 4s. 4*d.*, Livery to Stephen by the Prior for his gown 20s., Payment of cash includes, to two scholars [monks] at Oxford £7 11s. 5*d.*

Computus [etc., as in last], 20-21 Edward III.

Expense forinsece.

In . . . solutis fratri Stephano Tettebury versus Oxoniam	30s.
In expensis Precentoris et eiusdem Stephani versus ibidem	2s. 11½ <i>d.</i>
In ij equis conductis pro dicto Stephano et Bosebury	4s. 1 <i>d.</i>
In expensis eorundem	4s. 4 <i>d.</i>
Liberatum eidem Stephano per Dominum Priorem pro habitu	20s.
Liberacio denariorum.	
Item duobus scolaribus Oxonie	7 <i>l.</i> 11s. 5 <i>d.</i>

Cellarer's Account, 1354-5.

Under the heading Buying bread, wine and beer, are included items of £5 4s. paid to two monk scholars for their liveries from the Cellarer, and 38s. to another for 35 weeks.

Computus fratris Walteri de Wynforton Celerarii [etc. as in last] 28-29 Edward III.

Empcio panis vini et cervisie.

Solutis fratribus R. Tenbury et N. de Morton scolaribus pro liberacionibus suis de Celerario hoc anno	104s.
Item Symoni de Ancredam pro liberacione per xxxv ebdomadas	38s.

1355-6. The Almonry Chaplain and servants.

Almoner's Account, 1355-6.

Stipend of chaplain in Almonry, 36s., the Almoner's servant, 8s. 6*d.*, chaplain's gown, 8s. The servant for the Maundy, 1*d.*

[The payment for the chaplain in the Almonry continues in all the Almoner's accounts at the same rate till that of Robert of Hembury, 1379-80, when it is 53s. 4d.]

Computus [etc.] Rogeri de Minstreworth Elemosinarii [etc.], 29-30 Edwardi III.

Stipendia.

In stipendio j capellani in Elemosinaria	36s.
Et in stipendio seruiantis Elemosinarii	8s. 6d.
Eidem pro roba sua	8s.
Item seruienti pro mandato	1d.

1356—1360. Two scholar-monks at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account, 1356-7.

Purchase of bread, wine and beer, For two scholars at Oxford, 5*l.* 4*s.*; Outside Expenses, for horse hire to take one there, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Computus fratris Willelmi de Wynfortone [etc., as in last], 30-31 Edwardi III.

Empcio panis vini et cervisie.

In solutis duobus scolaribus Oxonie pro liberacionibus suis de celerario hoc anno 104*s.*

Expense forinsece.

In uno equo locato pro scolari ducendo usque Oxoniam . . . 18*d.*

Cellarer's Account, 1357-8.

To two brethren [named] scholars 5*l.*

Computus [etc., as in last], 31-32 Edward III.

Forensice liberaciones.

Item fratribus Thome Cros et N. de Mortone scolaribus pro liberacionibus suis de celerario 100*s.*

Cellarer's Account, 1359-60.

At blood-lettings for 34 monks and 1 novice, 2*s.* each, and double for the Prior 62*s.*

The same after Michaelmas [the end of the fiscal year]	
at 6 <i>d.</i>	18 <i>s.</i>
The same for the Oxford scholars	5 <i>s.</i>
Outside payments to Oxford scholars (monks) at 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	
a week	6 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
The same after the end of the year	1 <i>l.</i>

Computus [etc., as in last], 33-34 Edward III.

Minuciones.

Solutis xxxiiij monachis et j conuerso cum duplo Priori,	
per annum Priori iiij <i>s.</i> cuilibet alteri monacho i <i>s.</i>	lxxij <i>s.</i>
Eisdem pro minucione post Michaellem	xviiij <i>s.</i>
Item ij scolaribus Oxonie pro minucionibus suis per idem	
tempus	vs.
Item iiij monachis [word illegible, ? mortuis] pro iii minu-	
cionibus	iiij <i>s.</i> vid.
Summa	iiij <i>l.</i> xviiij <i>d.</i>

Forinsece liberaciones.

Solutis Thome Cros et N. de Morton scolaribus pro	
liberacionibus suis de Celerario, cuilibet eorum per	
ebdomadam 15 <i>d.</i>	6 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Eisdem pro liberacionibus suis post Michaellem	xx <i>s.</i>

1369—70. No mention of Worcester monk-scholars in Cellarer's Accounts.

1371—1373. Only one Worcester scholar-monk at Oxford.

View of Cellarer's Account, 16 Dec. 1371 to Mich. 1372.

View of Account of Cellarer: Under Delivery of money,	
for one monk scholar at Oxford [named] from Christ-	
mas to Midsummer	3 <i>l.</i>
And another [named] from Christmas to Michaelmas	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>

Visus computi Willelmi Power Celerarii [etc.] a xvi^{mo} die mensis Decembris anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii xlv^o usque anno xlvj^o.

Liberaciones forinsece.

Solutum Johanni Maluerne pro emendacione domus
Oxonie 16s.

Liberaciones denariorum.

Item J. Maluerne a Nativitate Domini usque Nativitatem
Sancti Johannis existenti apud Oxoniam 3*l*.

Item J. Hatfeld Scolari Oxonie a Nativitate Domini usque
Michaellem 4*l*. 10s.

View of Cellarer's Account, Mich. 1372 to Monday before
St. George's Day, 1373.

Delivery of money to one Oxford scholar-monk [named]
Michaelmas to Easter 3*l*.

Visus computi Willelmi Power a crastino Michaelis anno
regni Regis Edwardi tercii 46^o usque diem lune ante festum
Sancti Georgii anno 47^o.

Liberacio denariorum.

Liberatum J. Hatfeld scolari Oxonie a Michaelle usque
Pascha 60s.

1376-7. The Cellarer of Worcester contributes to
expenses of Prior of Gloucester [Benedictine monks']
College at Oxford on taking D.D. degree.

Cellarer's Account, 29 Nov. 1376 to 29 Sept. 1377.

[Printed in full in "Computus Rolls of the Priory of Worcester"
by S. G. Hamilton, Worc. Hist. Soc., 1910.]

Out payments include: To brother Everard, Prior of Oxford
(*i.e.*, of Gloucester College, Oxford), incepting in theology, for
his garnishing for 3 years, 33*s*. 10½*d*. Expenses of Scholars
going to Oxford after Michaelmas, 1*s*. 3*d*. "Delivery of
money" includes: To one scholar at Oxford, 6*l*.; and to another
for 3½ quarters, 5*l*. 5*s*.

Computus [etc., as in last] a vigilia Sancti Andree anno [etc.]
Edwardi tercii quinquagesima usque Michaellem et tunc proximum
sequentem anno regni Ricardi secundi primo.

Expense forinsece.

Item fratri Euerardo Priori Oxonie incipienti in theologia
 pro companagio iij annorum 33*s.* 10½*d.*

In expensis scolarium euncium usque Oxoniam post
 Michaellem 1*s.* 3*d.*

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scolaribus [a line drawn through] J. Grene scolaria
 Oxonie 6*l.*

Item fratri J. Hatfeld pro iij quarteriis anni et dimidio . . . 105*s.*

1381—1393. Contributions by Cellarer, Precentor,
 Kitchener and Chamberlain to 2 Worcester scholar-
 monks at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account, 1381-2.

Delivery of money to 2 scholars at Oxford for the year, 12*l.*

Computus [etc.], 5-6 Richard II.

Liberacio denariorum.

Liberatum ij scolaribus Oxonie per annum 12*l.*

Cellarer's Account, 1382-3.

The same as year before.

Computus [etc., as in last], 6-7 Richard II.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scolaribus Oxonie per annum 12*l.*

Precentor's Account, Mich. 1384-5.

[Printed in full in S. G. Hamilton's "Computus Rolls of Worcester
 Priory," *Worc. Hist. Soc.*, 1910, p. 40.]

Out payments: Expenses of a scholar at Oxford going
 and returning with hired horses at different times . . . 6*s.*

Precentoria. Computus Fratris Roberti Stanes Precentoris
 ecclesie cathedralis Wygornie a Michaelle anno [etc.] Ricardi
 secundi viij^o usque Michaellem anno ix^o.

Expense forinsece.

In expensis J. Sodeleie, scholaris Oxonie, cum equis conductis pro eodem eundo et redeundo diuersis temporibus 6*s*.

Cellarer's Account, 1385-6.

Delivery of money. Paid 2 scholars at Oxford . . . 12*l*.

Computus [etc., as in last], 9-10 Richard II.

Liberacio denariorum.

Solutum ij scholaribus Oxonie 12*l*.

View of Cellarer's Account, Mich. 1386 to 17 Feb. 1387.

Delivery of money to two scholars at Oxford for half-year by brother John Stratford 6*l*.

Visus computi fratris Willelmi Power a crastino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi x^o usque xvij diem mensis Februarii per xx ebdomadas.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scholaribus Oxonie pro dimidio anno per manus fratris J. Stratford 6*l*.

View of new Cellarer's Account for half-year, 17 Feb. to Mich. 1387.

Delivery of money to 2 scholars at Oxford for 3 terms . . . 9*l*.

Visus compoti fratris Willelmi Oustone celerarii Wigornie a xvij^o die mensis Februarii regno regis Ricardi secundi x^o usque Michaellem ex tunc proximo sequentem per xxxij ebdomadas.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scholaribus Oxonie pro iij terminis 9*l*.

Kitchener's Account, Mich. 1387-8.

[Printed in full in S. G. Hamilton's "Computus Rolls of Worcester Priory," *Worc. Hist. Soc.*, 1910, p. 24.]

Delivery of money to 2 scholars at Oxford for the year 3*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*.

Coquina. Computus fratris Thome Hertibury coquinarii
a Michaele [etc., as in last] x^o usque [etc.] xj^o.

Liberaciones denariorum.

Solutis ij solaribus Oxonie per annum 69s. 4d.

Chamberlain's Account, Mich. 1388 to 9 May 1389.

[Printed in full in S. G. Hamilton's "Computus Rolls of Priory
of Worcester," Worc. Hist. Soc., 1-10.]

Out payments. Delivered to 2 scholars at Oxford for 3
quarters of a year 2l. 5s.

Camerarius. Per fratrem Thomam Dene a Michaele anno
xij^o usque ix diem mensis Maii per xxxij ebdomas anno
predicto.

Liberaciones forinsece.

Liberatum ij solaribus Oxonie pro iij quarteriis anni 45s.

View of Cellarer's Account, Mich. 1391 to Lady Day 1392.

Delivery of money to two scholars at Oxford 6l.

Visus compoti Fratris Thome Dene celerarii ibidem a
Michaele anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi xv^o usque in crastinum
Annunciacionis Dominice per xxv ebdomas anno predicto.

Liberacio denariorum.

Liberatum ij solaribus Oxonie per tempus predictum 6l.

View of Cellarer's Account, Lady Day to Michaelmas 1392.

Out payments. For expenses of two Oxford scholars [monks]
named coming to visitation, 2s.; and returning to Oxford with
two horses, 8½d. Delivery of money to them for half-year, 6l.

Visus compoti fratris Willelmi Power celerarii ab incrastino
annunciacionis dominice anno regni regis Ricardi II. di xv^o usque
Michaelem regni eiusdem xvj^{mo}.

Expense forinsece.

In expensis fratrum J. Duddelye et J. Fordam venien-
cium ad visitacionem ijs.

Item eorundem euncium versus Oxoniam cum ij equis vijj^d. ½d.

Liberacio denariorum.

Solutum scolaribus Oxonie per tempus predictum . . . 6*l*.

Cellarer's Account, Mich. 1392-3.

Delivery of cash to scholars at Oxford for year, 12*l*. Out payments: for expenses of the carter of the long cart going to Oxford for J. Dudley [scholar-monk], 5*s*. 4*d*.

Computus [etc., as in last], Mich. 16-17 Richard II.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item scolaribus Oxonie per annum 12*l*.

Expense forinsece.

Item in expensis W. carectarii longe carecte euntis
usque Oxoniam pro J. Duddeleye 5*s*. 4*d*.

1392-6. The Warden of the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral keeps secular clerks and boys to sing in it.

Account of Warden of the Lady Chapel, 30 Sept. 1392-3.

Petty expenses with purchase of wax, oil, cloth and furs. Paid John Hereford, clerk, for his extras for 24 weeks, 12*s*.; Expenses of stranger clerks, singing in parts in the chapel, at different times in the Guest house, 8*d*.; Presents to monks, clerks, and others by courtesy at Christmas time, 4*s*.; 12 yards of coloured cloth for 3 clerks at 1*s*. 10*d*. a yard, plus 2*d*., 22*s*. 2*d*.; and shearing it, 4*d*.; Furs, 5*s*.; Hose bought for 2 of the clerks according to agreement, 2*s*. 4*d*.; Laundress for washing albs and surplices for this year and last, 9*d*.

Cost of buildings.

Stipend of John Hereford, 29 Sept. to 22 July, 3 terms and 5 weeks, and courtesy [gratuity] for the 5 weeks, 32*s*.; John Driffield the same, 23*s*. 6*d*.; Thomas, a clerk, singing for 3 terms, 20*s*.

Computus fratris Willelmi Oustone custodis capelle ecclesie cathedralis Beate Marie Wygornie ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum xvj^o usque in

crastinum Sancti Michaelis extunc proximum sequens anno eiusdem regis xvij^o.

Minute cum empcione cere et olei ac panni et furrurarum.

Solutis Johanni Herford pro companagio suo per xxiiij ebdomadas	12s. 0d.
In expensis clericorum extraneorum cantancium organiam in capella, per vices in hostilaria	8d.
In donis datis monachis clericis et aliis de curialitate circa Natale	4s. 0d.
Item in xij virgatis panni colorati emptis pro iij clericis, datis pro virga xxij ^d . plus in toto ij ^d	22s. 2d.
In tonsura eiusdem	4d.
In iij furruris emptis pro eisdem	5s. 0d.
Item in caligis emptis et datis ij clericis ex predictis ex conuencione	2s. 4d.
Item solutis lotrici pro albis et superpelliciis lauandis tam pro hoc anno quam computo precedente	9d.
Summa	<u>69s. 10d.</u>

Custus domorum.

Stipendio Johannis Harford a festo Michaelis usque festum Beate Marie Magdalene per tres terminos et v ebdomadas ultra, cum curialitate data eidem pro dictis ebdomadis	32s. 0d.
Item Johanni Dryffeld per idem tempus cum curialitate ut supra	23s. 6d.
Item Thome clerico cantanti per iij terminos	20s. 0d.
Summa	<u>75s. 6d.</u>

Chapel Warden's Account, 1394-5.

Petty expenses.

Given to clerks and others at Christmas, 3s. ; Item 9½ yards of coloured cloth of the suit of the Prior's gentlemen (esquires) for 3 clerks, 17s. 5d. ; for their furs, 5s. ; 3½ yards of cloth for the boys of the chapel at 1s. 6d. a yard, 4s. 6d. ; shoes for the same, 2s. ; mending surplices, 2d. ; laundress, 4d.

Stipends.

John Hereford for Lady Day and Midsummer term, 30s.; Illway for a year, 26s. 8d.; Gratuity to him for teaching the chapel boys, 2s. 9d.; William at Ree for 3 terms, 20s.; Thomas, clerk, for Michaelmas term, 6s. 8d.

Computus [etc., as in last], 18-19 Richard II.

Minute.

In dono dato clericis et aliis contra Natale Domini	3s.
Item in ix virgatis et dimidia panni coloris emptis, de secta armigerorum Domini Prioris, pro iij clericis hoc anno	17s. 5d.
Item datis iij clericis pro furruris suis	5s. 0d.
Item in iij virgatis a pro iij pueris de capella pro virgata	18d. 4s. 6d.
In scolaribus emptis pro eisdem per annum	2s. 0d.
In emendandis superpelliciis	2d.
Lotrici	4d.
	66s. 11½d.

Stipendia.

In stipendio Johannis Herforde pro terminis annunciationis Johannis Baptiste et Michaelis	30s. 0d.
It in stipendio Johannis Ylleway per annum	26s. 8d.
In curialitate data eidem ad informandum pueros de capella	2s. 9d.
Item solutis Willelmo atte Ree pro iij terminis	20s. 0d.
Item Thome clerico pro termino Michaelis	6s. 8d.
	<hr/>
Summa	4l. 6s. 1d.

Chapel Warden's Account, 1395-6.

Buying cloth furs etcetera. 8 yards of coloured cloth of gentlemen's suit for 2 clerks, 13s. 2d.; a yard of coloured cloth for John Garles chaplain singing in the chapel sometimes, 2s. 4d.; 1½ yard of cloth for little Parry and making, 2s. 11d.; 3 pairs of hose for them, 1s. 8d.; 2 pairs of sleeves for him, 9d.; 8 pairs of shoes, 9d.; 2 pairs of laces [?], 5d.; a shirt, 6d.; two pairs of hose and 2 pairs of shoes for Thomas the Synger's son, 1s. 4d.;

mending Parry's clothes at different times, 8*d.* Petty expenses. Making 20 Judases and painting them, 10*s.*; a picture for the Lady chapel altar, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Food for the clerks at different times, 7*s.*; the Chapel Warden when away from the monastery, 2*s.*; Parchment bought for a book of harmony and made into an account roll, 4*d.* Stipends. John Hereford, 40*s.*; Thomas, clerk, 26*s.* 8*d.*; Washerwoman, 6*d.*

Computus [etc., as in last], fratris Johannis Worcestre [etc.],
19-20 Ric. II.

Empcio pannorum furrurarum et aliorum.

Item in viij virgatis panni coloris emptis de secta armigerorum Domini Prioris pro ij clericis hoc anno	13 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
In j virgata panni coloris emptor pro Johanne Garles cappellano cantante in capella per vices	. . . 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
In j virgata et dimidia panni pro paruo Parys cum factura eiusdem	. . . . . 2 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
In iiij paribus caligarum pro eisdem	. . . . . 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
In ij paribus manucarum emptis pro eodem	. . . . . 9 <i>d.</i>
In viij paribus sotularium pro eodem	. . . . . 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
In ij paribus de Taryns pro eodem	. . . . . 5 <i>d.</i>
j camisia pro eodem	. . . . . 6 <i>d.</i>
Item in ij paribus caligarum et ij paribus sotularium emptis pro filio Thome syngar	. . . . . 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
In emendacione pannorum dicti Parys per vices	. . . . . 8 <i>d.</i>
Summa	<hr/> 29 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>

Minute.

Item in solutis pro factura xx Judaces cum pictura eorundem	. . . . . 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
j tabule pro altare Beate Marie in capella	. . . . . 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
In victualibus diuersis emptis pro dictis clericis per vices	. 7 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Magistro capelle existenti extra	. . . . . 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
In pergamento empto pro j libro de organia facto in rotulum computi	. . . . . 4 <i>d.</i>
Summa	<hr/> 26 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

Stipendia.

In stipendio Johannis Herford	40s. 0d.
In stipendio Thome clerici	26s. 8d.
In stipendio lotricis	6d.
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Summa	67s. 2d.

1395-6. A scholar-monk of Worcester goes to Rome and the King's Court on Priory business.

Cellarer's Account, Mich. 1395-6.

Doing business includes payment to Brother J. Fordam going to Nottingham to confer with the lord the King for privileges, 1*l.*; Out payments include payment to Robert the lord Prior's palfreyman for expenses of brother Ralph Fylkes and others going with him, and of carrying necessaries for him on first going to Oxford, 3*s.* 2*d.* Delivery of money to two scholars at Oxford, 9*l.* and no more, because brother John Fordam was at the Court of Rome and elsewhere for half the year.

Computus [etc., as in last], 19-20 Richard II.

Expense forinsece.

Negocia exequenda. Solutum Fratri J. Fordam eunti
versus Notyngham pro colloquio habendo cum domino
Rege pro priuilegiis 20*s.*
Solutum Roberto Palfreman Domini Prioris pro
expensis fratris Radulphi Fylkes et aliorum secum
euncium una cum expensis cariandi necessaria sua
prima vice versus Oxoniam 3*s.* 2*d.*

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scolaribus Oxonie 9*l.*
et non plus quia Frater J. Fordam stetit ad Curiam Romanam
et alibi pro dimidio anni.

1396-7. The Warden of the Lady Chapel maintains 3 clerks.

Chapel Warden's Account, 1396-7.

Stipends, John Hereford, 40*s.*; William Ree, 3 quarters, 15*s.*; John Garlek, 20*s.* Petty expenses, Painting image of the Virgin at the feet of bishop Blois.

Computus [etc., as in last], 20-21 Ricardi II.

Stipendia.

In stipendio Johannis Hereford	40s.
In stipendio Willelmi Ree pro iij quarteriis	20s.
Item Johanni Garlek per vices	20s.

Minute expense.

Pro pictura j imaginis Beate Marie ad pedes Episcopi Bloys	20s.
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1405-6. Two scholar-monks at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account, 1405-6.

Delivery of money to two scholars for the year	12l.
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Computus Fratris Thome Dene, Celerarii [etc.], 6-7 Henry IV.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scolaribus Oxonie per annum	12l.
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1406-7. The Chapel Warden keeps 3 clerks.

[Printed in full in S. G. Hamilton's "Computus Rolls of Worcester Priory," *Worc. Hist. Soc.*, 1910, p. 60.]

Chapel-warden's Account, 1406-7.

Cloth, 11 yards for 3 clerks in Lady Chapel, 22s.; 3 furs, 4s. 6d. Petty expenses, washing and mending surplices, albs, towels, etc., 1s. 4d.; food for clerks, 6s. 8d. Stipends, two at 2l. a year, one at 1l., and one at 6s. 8d.

Computus [etc.] Johannis Whytechurche custodis capelle Beate Marie [etc.], 8-9 Henrici IV.

Empcio pannorum.

Et in xj virgis panni pro iij clericis in capella contra Natale Domini, datis pro virgata, 2s.	22s.
Et in iij fururis pro eisdem	4s. 6d.
Summa	26s. 6d.

Minute.

Et in locione superpelliciorum albarum et manutergiorum et aliorum cum emendacione eorundem per annum	16d.
Et in victualibus emptis pro clericis hoc anno	6s. 8d.

Stipendia clericorum.

In stipendio Johannis Herford, per annum	40s.
Item Willelmi Bele, per annum	40s.
Item Willelmi Ree, per annum	20s.
Item Johannis Shekell, per annum	6s. 8d.

1407-8. Worcester scholar-monks employed as heresy-hunters.

Cellarer's Account, 30 Sept. 1407 to Sunday after 6 Jan. 1408.

Doing business. Expenses of two brethren named [being Oxford scholar-monks] riding to Gloucester to confer with the King and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and back, and riding to Oxford to destroy the opinions of divers heretics erring in the faith 4*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Computus fratris Thome Dene Celerarii Wygornie a crastino Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni Regis Henrici iiiij^{ti} post conquestum nono usque diem Dominicam proximam post festum Epiphanie anno predicto pro xiiij ebdomadis.

Negocia exequenda.

Item in expensis fratrum J. Duddeleye, J. Fordam et suorum equitancium usque Gloucestriam pro colloquio habendo cum Domino Rege et Domino Archiepiscopo ibidem et redeundo, una cum expensis dictorum J. Duddeleye et J. Fordam equitancium usque Oxoniam causa opinionum diuersorum hereticorum errancium in fide destruendarum 4*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

1408-9. A scholar-monk elected Prior of Worcester.

Cellarer's Account, 1408-9.

Delivery of money to 2 Oxford scholars 9*l.*

Compotus [etc.] Johannis Clive [etc., as in last], 9-10 H. IV.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scolaribus Oxonie per tempus compoti 9*l.*

Cellarer's Account, 1409-10.

Expenses of Visitation of Bishop and of burial of Prior John Malvern, and Installation of John Fordam, now Prior, including John the gardener going to Oxford to tell Fordam of the death of Prior Malvern, and fetching 3 scholars from Oxford for the same business, 14*s.* 4*d.*, and fetching Fordam's books from Oxford, 13*s.* 4*d.*, and payment of two scholars at Oxford 12*l.*

Expense facte circa Visitacionem Domini Episcopi et Funeracionem Prioris Johannis Maluerne ac Installacionem Domini Johannis Fordam nunc Prioris.

In expensis Johannis Gardyner euntis usque Oxoniam ad premuniendum Dominum nunc Priorem de morte Prioris defuncti 3*s.* 4*d.*

Item in expensis Domini nunc Prioris Fratrum Thome Ledbury et Ricardi Clyfton veniencium de Oxonia usque Wigorniam pro eodem negocio 14*s.* 4*d.*

Expense forinsece.

Item in expensis querencium libros Domini nunc Prioris Oxonie ac redeundi et reducencium Fratrem Ricardum Clyfton 13*s.* 4*d.*

Liberacio denariorum.

Item ij scolaribus Oxonie per annum 12*l.*

1412-13. The Worcester Hostilar contributes to new chambers for Worcester scholar-monks at Gloucester College, Oxford.

Guest-Keeper's Account, 1412-13.

Petty expenses include 1*s.* given to the Oxford scholars towards acquiring their new chambers, etc.

Computus [etc.] Willelmi Clyue, Hostilarii [etc.] 14 Henrici quarti—15 Henrici quinti.

Minute.

Item datis scolaribus Oxonie pro nouis cameris suis perquirendis 12*d.*

1420-30. Scholar-monks at Oxford, including visit of Sacrist when one of them takes D.D. degree.

Cellarer's Account for 16 weeks, 10 May to 30 Sept. 1420.

Delivery of money to Oxford scholars for two terms . . . 6*l.*

Computus [etc.] Ricardi Tyburton celerarii ibidem a decimo die mensis Maii anno regni regis Henrici quinti viij^o usque in crastinum Michaelis anno dicti Regis supradicto per xvj ebdomadas.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item scolaribus Oxonie pro dictis ij terminis (St. Johannis et S. Michaelis) 6*l.*

Chapelwarden's Account, 1420-1.

Two chapel clerks at 40*s.* a year, one for three quarters at 30*s.* Expenses of the Warden going to Lichfield and back to get clerks, 3*s.* 7½*d.* Cost of a clerk of Lady Abergavenny coming on St. George's Day (23 April), in food and gratuities, 3*s.* 4*d.* Cost of 2 clerks from Lichfield coming once in summer, 1*s.* 10*d.*

Computus [etc.] fratris Willelmi Broughton, custodis capelle Beate Marie [etc.] 8-9 Henrici quinti.

Stipendia.

In stipendio Willelmi Reelee pro iij quarteriis 30*s.*

[Two others for whole year, 40*s.* each.]

In expensis computantis versus Lychefeld pro clericis ibidem querendis et redeundo 3*s.* 7½*d.*

In expensis clerici Domine de Bergauenny venientis ibidem in die Sancti Georgii ut in victualibus et donis 3*s.* 4*d.*

In expensis ij clericorum de Lychefeld veniencium ibidem j vice in estate 2 1*d.*

Cellarer's Account, 30 Sept. 1420-1.

Delivery of money to Oxford Scholars for year 12*l.*

Computus [etc., as in last] 8-9 Henrici quinti.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item scolaribus Oxonie per annum 12*l.*

Cellarer's Account, 30 Sept. 1421-1422.

Henry VI. primo.

Out payments. Expenses of two scholar-monks coming from Oxford to confer with the Lord Prior at different times, in horse hire, etc., 2s. Payment to Oxford scholars for the year, 12*l*.

Computus [etc., as in last Cellarer's Account] Henrici sexti primo.

Expense forinsece.

In expensis Thome Ledbury et Ricardi Brameley venientibus de Oxonia ad habendum colloquium cum Domino Priore per vices ut in equis conductis et aliis	2s.
Liberacio denariorum.	
Item scolaribus Oxonie per annum	12 <i>l</i> .

1423, 5 July. The Prior of Worcester presides at, and a Worcester monk as Prior of Oxford Students reports at a General Benedictine Chapter at Northampton as to non-attendance of students from various monasteries, including Evesham, at Gloucester College.

[Clement Reyner, *Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia*. Douay, 1626. Appendix III., p. 170. Scriptura, lxxii. Ex Antiquo MS. Dunelmensi.]

That the laudable statutes of the venerable fathers may not escape from the bounds of memory, but rather may clearly be brought to the notice of all for the due observance of our Order, the tenor of the ensuing work will declare in order all the Acts of Chapter which in 1423 on 5 July and following days were made and duly ordered by the Provincial Chapter of the Black Monks of the Province of England canonically held in the Lady chapel of the monastery of St. Andrew's, Northampton.

This Chapter was celebrated by the venerable fathers in Christ and Presidents Lord William, by the sufferance of God Abbot of St. Edmunds Bury, and Master John, by the like sufferance Prior of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, professor of the sacred page [D.D.] ; Lord William of pious memory, late Abbot

of Westminster and at the time senior president, previously offering his body to the earth and his soul to God

Next the committee of draftsmen appointed at the previous chapter were summoned, viz., the Abbot of Evesham, the Abbot of Croyland, Master John Derham, and Sir Thomas Ledbury, Prior of the Students at Oxford, to put into shape with certain fathers added, matters concerning the reform of our Order.

[p. 176.] When the hour previously assigned arrived the Priors of students were called on by the clerk of the senior President to bring forward without delay any complaints they might have as to the names of prelates not sending or sending tardily scholars to the General Schools, while making known to the presidents any other defaults of the prelates or the scholars. And as the Prior of Students at Oxford was one of the Committee and much occupied in difficult matters with his associates ; the Prior of Students at Cambridge first got up, and in a sufficiently commendable style shortly put forward two propositions to the audience, first, the extreme neglect of the Abbot of Colchester, who, for a whole year together, with no reasonable excuse had withdrawn a scholar of his monastery from the school ; and the aforesaid Prior entreated the Lords President, to prevent the Abbot's longer continuance in his error, that they would weigh the greatness of the default in the even balance of their discretion and think fit to mulct him in the sum assessed by the constitutions made with apostolical authority. Secondly, the aforesaid Prior asked with insistence that fitting remedies might be applied by the fathers of the Order to certain defects which caused ruinous impediments to the study of liberal learning, such especially as are known to redound to the notable relief of the students and their no small benefit ; and amongst other things he urgently prayed the Lords President that a notable sum of money should be assigned by special grace for the aforesaid students at Cambridge with which a sufficient hall for monks might be provided under royal licence. The Presidents agreed to shew favour to his two-fold petition so far as they could, especially as the said Prior's request redounded in no small degree to the honour and advantage of the Order.

When he withdrew, immediately the Prior of the Students at Oxford succinctly put forward three matters on behalf of the school of Oxford University before the Presidents and Chapter. The first was the affection of pious devotion with the effect of great benefit, and the zeal of sincere charity which had been very liberally exhibited by some prelates, fathers and friends of the Order towards the building of the chapel at Oxford; and when the Prior had stated their names and the amounts paid by each they received infinite thanks as they deserved.

In the second place, the Prior shewed the Presidents and Chapter what great sums of money derived not only from their own gifts but also frequently from loans, what troubles and labour he had daily borne about the arrangement of the material and the work; and further what hindrances to the study of liberal learning and to proceeding with the scholastic acts incumbent on his degree he had now for nearly four years almost continuously encountered, and therefore with humble and urgent entreaty he begged the Lords President, and especially his own father [*i.e.*, the Prior of Worcester], to weigh the circumstances put before them in the balance of reason and come to the conclusion that he should be thenceforth wholly excused from the labour begun and constantly continued for so long a time, in reverence to God and their holy religion, that so he might make up for the time lost, to his no small personal loss, by continual toil in his scholastic work for the future. The Lords President agreeing though unwillingly to his petition as issuing from the path of discretion, left him with the thanks, which he deserved, of the whole Chapter, free from his labour. Further, they promised the fathers present that in a very short time they would without fail provide another surveyor of the works of the chapel, however unequal to the former one.

In the third place the same Prior of the Students set himself in his zeal for the Order to make complaint of certain prelates who had been found to have made default in sending scholars from their monasteries to the universities as required by Pope Benedict's constitutions, naming each of them.

The Abbot of Abbotsbury had withdrawn a scholar from the

University for seven years. The Abbot of Tavistock had not allowed a scholar to attend the University for a year. The Abbot of Burton had made default in sending a scholar to the University for a whole year. The Abbot of Michelney was found guilty of not sending his scholar for four years. The Abbot of Hyde, setting a damnable example to neighbouring monasteries, refused to make payment due to his scholar for two whole years. The Abbot of Chester had no scholar at the University for nearly twelve years, and should be the more severely punished for continuing his neglect for so long. The Abbot of Malmesbury had withdrawn one of his scholars for two years, and his default ought to be the more taken notice of in that he had been frequently found guilty before. The Abbot of Abingdon, who is bound to send two scholars to study, compelled one of them to remain in his monastery for two years. The Abbot of Evesham, though himself a clerk and a graduate, has not been ashamed to withhold two of his scholars for two years, and therefore would be the more justly smitten with the penalty prescribed in the constitutions for not devoting himself to the nurture of clerks, in which the honour of monks consists. The Abbot of Westminster for the space of a year has not allowed one of his scholars to attend the schools; and he would the more justly deserve special censure in that he is the pastor of a church exempt [from episcopal jurisdiction], and the storehouse of the King's insignia, the duties of which he ought to fulfil with the more fervent zeal in proportion as they are known to tend to the profit and honour of the Order.

Acts of the third day.

Next day, all being assembled at the stated hour, first those prelates were fined by decree who sent their scholars too late or not at all to the Universities.

In the name of God, Amen. We by the authority we enjoy fine the underwritten fathers in the sum assessed by the Constitutions of Pope Benedict for their default and negligence in not sending scholars to Universities and for withdrawing or not paying the due exhibitions to students to which they are bound, viz., the Abbots of Abbotsbury [etc., as above]. But the

prelates or their proctors put in evidence reasonable excuses and promised amendment of their negligence and default for the future, and humbly submitted themselves to the grace of the Presidents. Yielding to their united claims the said Lords President, moved by fatherly affection, as usual, wholly remitted the fines of each prelate on this occasion in the undoubting expectation of their speedy amendment.

Next the Committee for the next Provincial Chapter was named by the senior President, with the assent of his fellow President [11 in number, including Sir Thomas Ledbury, then Prior of Oxford Students].

Acts of the third day in the afternoon.

Then there were assigned to preach sermons at the next Provincial Chapter : first for preaching to the clerks and educated persons in Latin Sir Thomas Ledbury, Prior of the Students at Oxford [and three others, one a Bachelor in Theology] ; and for preaching a sermon in the vulgar tongue four others, the last being Sir John Bardney, Prior of the Students at Cambridge, Bachelor in Decrees.

Ne patrum venerabilium laudabilia statuta jugis memorie confinibus prolabantur, sed potius veridico scripture testimonio ad nostri ordinis debitam obseruantiam cunctorum notitiae clarius elucescant, processus sequentis operis singula acta capitularia per ordinem declarabit, que sub anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo vigesimo tertio, mensis Julii die quinto, cum continuatione, et prorogatione dierum tunc immediate sequentium, Capitulo Prouinciali Nigrorum Monachorum prouinciae Anglicane infra capellam Beate Marie Virginis Monasterii sancti Andreae Apostoli apud Northamptonem canonice celebrato, gesta extiterant, et debite ordinata. Hoc quidem Capitulum fuerat celebratum per venerabiles in Christo patres, et praesidentes, Dominum Willelmum permissione diuina Abbatem monasterii sancti Edmundi de Buri, magistrumque Joannem eadem permissione priorem Ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorniensis, sacre pagine professorem ; pie memorie Domino Willelmo olim Westmonas-

terii Abbate, ac seniore protunc presidente, terre suum corpus, animam vero Deo primitus offerente

[p. 175.] Consequenter euocati sunt diffinitores, in Capitulo praecedenti licite constituti, videlicet Abbas Eueshamie, Abbas Croulandie, Magister Johannes Derham et Dominus Thomas Ledbury, Prior studentium Oxonie ; vt ipsi, cum certis patribus adiungendis, materias nostri ordinis reformationem concernentes diffinitive pertractarent.

[p. 176.] Jam hora superueniente superius assignata vocati sunt Priores studentium per scribam senioris praesidentis, ut, si quas haberent, querelas proponerent sine mora, de nominibus prelatorum non mittentium, seu minus tarde mittentium scholares ad studia generalia, unacum ceteris defectibus prelatos, aut scholares concernentibus, presidentes certificando. Et quia Prior studentium Oxonie unus erat diffinitorum, ac circa arduas materias cum ceteris sibi associatis multipliciter occupatus ; Prior studentium Cantabrigie primitus se erexit, styloque satis commendabili duo in publica proposuit audientia compendiose. Primo nimiam Abbatis Colcestrie negligentiam, qui per unum annum continuum, nulla causa rationabili ipsum excusante, sui monasterii scholarem subtraxit a studio, et pro tanto ne in pristini erroris continuatione diutius moraretur, supplicauit Dominis Presidentibus Prior prenotatus quatenus pensata eque discretionis libramine sui defectus quantitate, ipsum in summa taxata per constitutiones, auctoritate Apostolica, mulctare dignarentur. Secundo prefatus Prior exhortationis petebat instantiis, ut super certis defectibus studio liberalis scientie dispendiosa impedimenta infortunate causantibus, congrua per ordinis patres opponerentur remedia : talia presertim, que in notabile releuamen predictorum studentium, utilitatemque non modicam eorundem, resonare noscuntur ; et inter cetera sedulis precum instantiis Dominos Presidentes obnixius exorabat, quatinus una notabilis summa prae-libatis Cantabrigiae studentibus ex speciali gratia foret assignata, cum qua hospitium religiosum competens, prehabita Regis licentia, possit comparari. Cuius verbis in dualitate petitionum consistentibus, presidentes se fauorabiles exhibere annuebant

juxta vires, presertim cum prefati Prioris desiderium in honorem et commodum ordinis non modicum redundabat.

Ipsa sic recedente, confestim pro studio vniuersitatis Oxonie Prior studentium ibidem tres materias, in praesentia praesidentium et Capituli, succincte proponebat : Prima erat pie deuotionis affectus, magnae commoditatis effectus, sincereque charitatis zelus, per nonnullos prelatos patres ordinis et amicos, ad fabricam capelle Oxonie liberalissime exhibitus ; quorum nomina, et quantitates summarum a quolibet persolutarum cum prefatus Prior expresse recitasset, conferentes infinitas gratiarum actiones meritis eorum exigentibus recipere meruerunt. In secunda materia prenomminatus Prior seriose presidentibus et Capitulo declarans, quantas pecuniarum summas non solum de propriis gratiis circa capellam predictam, verum etiam ex mutuo vicibus iteratis affluentibus, quantas vexationes et fatigationes circa materie et operis dispositionem indies sustinuit ; quanta insuper impedimenta a studio liberalis scientie, et processu actuum scholasticorum gradui suo incumbentium, tam per quadriennium quasi continue persensit ; humillimis precum instantiis Dominos Praesidentes, et precipue patrem proprium, intentius exorabat, quatinus preallegatis circumstantiis in statera rationis discretius ponderatis ipsum a labore inchoato, et per tempora diutina dispendiose prorogato, ob Dei et sancte religionis reuerentiam reputent deinceps penitus excusatum : ut sic de tempore amisso in sui commodi singularis non modicum detrimentum, reuiuiscere queat in futuro scholastici laboris continuum per sudorem. Cuius petitioni a summe discretionis tramite emananti, Domini presidentes, licet quodammodo inviti, annuentes, ipsum regratium a toto Capitulo meritorio pro labore absolutum reliquerunt ulterius patribus ibidem existentibus indubie promittentes, quod infra permodici temporis curriculum de alio supervisore capellae prenotate, priori licet dissimili, indubie prouiderent.

In tertia materia idem studentium Prior querimoniam de certis prelatibus ex zelo religionis facere satagebat, qui in destinando suorum Monasteriorum scholares ad studia generalia reperti secundum tenorem Constitutionum Benedictinarum fuerant defectiui ; ipsorum quemlibet nominando. Abbas de Abbotesbury

unum scholarem per septem annos subtraxit de studio ; Abbas de Tauestoke etiam unum scholarem per unum annum, non permisit Uniuersitatem frequentare ; Abbas de Burton in transmitendo unum scholarem ad studium per unum annum integrum extitit defectiuus. Abbas de Michelney in non mittendo suum [? unum] scholarem per quatuor annos culpabilis est repertus. Abbas de Hida in dampnosum conuicinis Monasteriis exemplum pensionem suo scholari debitam per duos annos integros soluere recusauit. Abbas de Cestria scholarem in Uniuersitate non habuit quasi per duodecim annos : eo grauius puniendus, quo negligentiam suam continuans tempore tam longeuo. Abbas de Malmesbury unum de suis scholaribus subtraxit per biennium, cuius defectus tanto attentius considerare oportet, quanto frequentius culpabilis ante hec tempora extitit prenotatus. Abbas Abbendonie qui duos ad studium scholares transmittere obligatur, unum per biennium in Monasterio suo permanere continue compellebat. Abbas Eueshamie, qui clericus et graduatus extitit, duos de suis scholaribus per biennium subtrahere minime verebatur : eo iustius pena in constitutionibus limitata percellendus est, quo clerimoniam enutrire, in qua honor religionis constitit, seipsum non disponit. Abbas Westmonasterii per unius anni spatium unum de suis scholaribus non licentiauit studium exercere : unde tanto iustius meruit specialiter annotari, quanto in ecclesia exempta, et regalium insignium repositoio, pastor est effectus, cuius dignitates ea ratione, quae ad profectum et honorem religionis tendere dinoscuntur, feruentiori debuisset zelo adimplere.

Acta tertiae diei.

[p. 178.] In crastino uero singulis congregatis ad horam primitus limitatam, primo multati sunt prelati suos scolares minus tarde, uel minime ad studia transmittentes, per decretum. In Dei nomine Amen. Nos auctoritate, qua fungimur, mulctamus patres subscriptos, summa taxata per Constitutiones Benedictinas, pro defectibus et negligentiiis eorundem de non mittendo scholares ad studia generalia, nec non pro subtrahendo, uel non soluendo pensiones studentium debitas, ut tenentur ; uidelicet, Abbatem de Abbotsbury, Abbatem de Tauestoke, Abbatem de

Burton, Abbatem de Michelney, Abbatem de Hyda, Abbatem Cestrie, Abbatem Malmesbury, Abbatem Abbendonie, Abbatem Eueshamie, Abbatem Westmonasterii, Abbatem Colcestrie; Quorum quidem prelati et procuratores rationabiles suae excusationis causas euidenter pretendebant, easdem vero sufficienter promittentes emendandas in futurum ipsorum negligentias et defectus, gratie presidentium humillime submittebant. Ad quorum continuum clamorem dicti Domini presidentes solita paternali moti pietate singulorum multas prelatorum hac vice, de illorum celeri emendatione spem indubiam gratiosius retinentes, integre relaxabant.

Deinde diffinitores pro proximo Capitulo prouinciali senior Presidens cum assensu sui compresidentis protinus nominauit [Eleven in all, including five abbots, the Prior of Durham, Master Thomas Clare, Thomas Ledbury, the Prior of the Oxford Students, and three others].

Acta 3 diei post meridiem.

Tunc assignati sunt ad sermones pro proximo Capitulo prouinciali: primo uidelicet pro sermone ad Clericos et literatos in Latinis dicendo, Dominus Thomas Ledbury, Prior studentium Oxoniae, Willelmus Ebchestore, Edmundus Kirton, et Joannes Crosse, Sacre Theologie bacallarii; pro sermone uero in lingua uulgari dicendo, Magister Thomas Clare, et Magister Willelmus Dorsted Theologie Doctores; Dominus Joannes Selby in predicta facultate Bacallarius, et Dominus Joannes Bardney, Prior studentium Cantibrigie, in decretis graduatus.

At the same time the Abbot of Evesham was again complained of (with those of Tavistock, Burton, Whitby, Chertsey, and Coventry) for not sending a scholar to Oxford for three years.

[At the next General Chapter, held at Northampton on 1 July 1426, Ledbury, described as Master Thomas Ledbury, S.T.P., appeared on behalf of the University to solicit subscriptions to the new and present Divinity School.]

[p. 180.] Acta Capitularia in Prouinciali Capitulo Nigrorum

Monachorum ordinis Sancti Benedicti, infra Capellam Beate Marie Virginis monasterii sancti Andree Apostoli apud Northamptonam Canonice celebrato, per venerabilem patrem Dominum Joannem, permissione diuina, Priorem ecclesie Cathedralis Dunelmensis, eidem Capitulo ad tunc solummodo presidentem (venerabilibus patribus Dominis Willielmo permissione diuina Abbate sancti Edmundi de Bury, et Joanne eadem permissione Priore Ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorniensis compresidentibus, tunc absentibus, ex quibusdam causis legitimis, atque iustis) que sub anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexto, mensis Julii die primo, cum continuatione et prorogatione dierum tunc immediate sequentium in dicto Capitulo Prouincie Anglicane proinde gesta extiterant, et debite ordinata.

Acta secunda diei ante meridiem.

[p. 186.] Quorum visitorum electione succinctius expedita, Dominus Edmundus Kirton, Prior studentium in Oxonia, ex parte venerabilium virorum, Cancellarii Uniuersitatis Oxonie et omnium magistrorum regentium in eadem, exhibuit Domino Presidenti, et Capitulo, quandam litteram, eorum sigillo comuni sigillatam, pro subsidio optinendo ad constructionem nouarum scholarum in Uniuersitate predicta, pro theologica facultate, in vico scholarum construendarum quam litteram Dominus Presidens ibidem per scribam Capituli in publica audientia legifecit, et inter acta Capitularia registrari mandauit, eo qui sequitur sub tenore. [The letter is printed in. It contains this historical falsity that the beginning of the University was due to the chief fathers and members of the Benedictine Order, a mistake due to the absurd history which traced the University to Grimbald and Alfred the Great.]

Die Martis hora tertia post meridiem superius assignation . . . confestim Dominus Edmundus Kirton, Prior studentium in Oxonie primitus se erexit tres materias publice proponend; quarum prima erat [that the Abbot of St. Alban's, John Whet-hampstead, had built a vestry for the new chapel of the College]; secunda [he asked for a large contribution to finishing the chapel].

Sacrist's Account, 1423-4.

[Printed in full in S. G. Hamilton's "Computus Rolls of Worcester Priory," *Worc. Hist. Soc.*, 1910, p. 63.]

Stipends of 3 clerks in the church, 4*l.*; of a doorkeeper, 10*s.*; of a chaplain at the Red Door, 5*l.*; of the chaplain of the charnel house, 4*l.*

Presents and gratuities.

The Sacrist's expenses going to Oxford at the Inception of Master Thomas Ledbury [scholar-monk] as doctor in Theology, and to London to confer with the Bishop, 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; given to Dr. Ledbury, 2*l.*

Wygornia. Computus Fratris Johannis Clyue Sacriste ibidem a crastino Michaelis anno [etc.] Henrici vj secundo usque [etc.] tercio per annum integrum.

Stipendia.

In stipendiis iij clericorum in ecclesia per annum	. . . . .	4 <i>l.</i>
Item j hostiarii	. . . . .	10 <i>s.</i>
Item j capellani ad rubeum ostium per annum	. . . . .	100 <i>s.</i>
Item j capellani in Carnaria	. . . . .	4 <i>l.</i>

Exennia et Dona.

In expensis Sacriste euntis usque incepcionem Magistri Thome Ledbury, doctoris Theologie, et usque Londoniam pro colloquio habendo cum domino Episcopo	. . . . .	23 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
In dono prefato Doctori	. . . . .	40 <i>s.</i>

Cellarer's Account, 30 Sept. 1426-7.

Delivery of money to Oxford scholars for year	12 <i>l.</i>
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Computus Fratris Willelmi Hodynton celerarii [etc.] 5-6 Henrici Sexti.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item scolaribus Oxonie per annum	12 <i>l.</i>
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Cellarer's Account, 1427-8.

Delivery of money to Oxford scholars	12 <i>l.</i>
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Computus Fratris Wyllelmi celerarii Prioratus ecclesie cathedralis [etc.] 6-7 Henrici VI.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item scolaribus Oxonie per annum 12*l*.

Cellarer's and Bursar's Account, 1429-30.

Delivery to Oxford scholars 12*l*.

Computus Fratrum Willelmi Hodynton celerarii et Thome Colwell bursarii ecclesie Beate Marie Wygorniensis [etc.] Henrici Sexti [etc.] octavo usque [etc.] nono.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item scolaribus Oxonie per annum 12*l*.

1429, Dec. 20. Appointment of master of Worcester Grammar School on removal of late master, by bishop Thomas Pulton.

Grant of the Grammar School of Worcester.

Thomas bishop of Worcester to his beloved son in Christ Sir John Bredel, of our diocese, chaplain, greeting. Whereas our Grammar School in our city of Worcester is destitute of a governor through the negligence and carelessness, inadvertency and idleness of Sir Richard [blank in MS.], chaplain, or rather through his deep fault and abominable and vicious governance which had notoriously rendered him and still render him utterly unfit for further keeping that school; we, having regard to the knowledge of letters, uprightness of behaviour and manner of your life with which, as we have heard from many, you are well known to excel in many ways, confer on you the keeping of the said school, and constitute and ordain you master and governor of the same as well by our own authority as in the place, name, and right of our beloved son Master John Ixworth, archdeacon of Worcester, if he has any competence in this matter, and with the fees, profits and advantages thereto annexed prefer you by these presents to last only at our pleasure. In witness whereof we have placed our seal to these presents. Dated in our Inn at London 20 Dec. 1429 and the fourth year of our translation.

[Reg. Pulton, f. 73 b.]

Concessio scholarum gramaticalium Wigornie.

Thomas permissione diuina Wigorniensis Episcopus dilecto nobis in Christo filio domino Johanni Bredel, nostre diocesis, capellano, salutem gratiam et benediccionem.

Scolis nostris gramaticalibus in civitate nostra Wigorniensi per negligenciam et incuriam, inaduertenciam et desidiam domini Ricardi [blank in MS.], Capellani, prius earundem scholarum magistri, quinpocius per sui latissimam culpam gubernacionemque pessimam et viciosam, que ipsum notorie reddiderant, sicuti reddunt, illarum scholarum ulteriori exercicio penitus indignum, pronunc gubernatoris solacio destitutis Nos litterarum scienciam morum honestatem et tue conversacionem vite quibus ut multorum relacione recepimus pollere dinosceris multipliciter attendentes, regimen dictarum scholarum tibi conferimus, teque earundem magistrum et gubernatorem tam nostra auctoritate quam vice nomine et jure dilecti filii magistri Johannis Ikeseborth, Archidiaconi Wigorniensis, si quid ei competat in hac parte, nobis specialiter commissis, constituimus, ordinauimus et cum feodis proficuis et comoditatibus annexis preficimus per presentes, ad nostrum beneplacitum tantummodo duraturas.

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apposimus. Datis in hospicio nostro London xx die Decembris anno domini millesimo ccccxxxix^o et nostre translacionis quarto.

1432-5. First notice of boys of the Almonry and Chapel.

Cellarer's Account, 26 August to 29 Sept. 1432.

[Nothing to scholar-monks.] A singer for his livery
beer for 5 weeks 1s. 8d.

Visus Fratris Thome Colwell celerarii a festo Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli anno [etc.] x^o usque festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli [etc.] xj^o.

Solutum Waltero Hunte cantatori pro servisia liberature
sue per v ebdomadas 20d.

Almoner's Account, 1432-3.

Petty expenses include bread bought for the boys, carpenters, tilers, dawbers, plasterers and other workmen working on the building and repairs of divers tenements of the Almoner's office, 20s. ; beer bought for the same and at haymaking and harvest time, 36s. ; oil bought for the lamp at St. John's altar, 1s. 4d., and for 4 stone of tallow candles used in the Almonry at 1s. 3d. a stone, 5s. ; cups and bowls bought for the boys, 5s. ; food bought at different times for the workmen aforesaid and the poor and boys in the Almonry through default of the kitchen, 4s. ; new rims and bands round wooden vessels in the Almonry, 1s. ; doles to the poor and clothing four poor in the Almonry, 5l. 0s. 2d.

Compotus [etc.] Iohannis [Hert]ylbury Elemosinarii [etc.]
11-12 Henrici VI^{ti}.

Minute.

Et in pane empto per idem tempus pro expensis puerorum
carpentariorum tegulariorum dawbatorum plaustra-
torum et aliorum operariorum circa facturam et repara-
tionem diuersorum tenementorum officii Elemosarii [*sic*] 20s. 0d.
Et in ceruisia empti per idem tempus tam pro predictis
pueris et operariis quam tempore fenacionis et au-
tumpni 36s. 0d.
Et in oleo empto per idem tempus pro lampade ad altare
Sancti Iohannis 10d.
Et in iiij petris candeles de cepo emptis et expenditis in
dicta Elemosinaria per tempus predictum, petra ad 15d. 5s. 0d.
Et in ciphis et bollis emptis per idem tempus pro pueris
in Elemosinaria 8d.
Et in victualibus emptis per diuersa tempora pro operariis
supradictis et pauperibus et pueris in Elemosinaria ob
defectum coquine 40s. 0d.
Et in noua circulacione empti per idem tempus pro
diuersis vasis ligneis in Elemosinaria 12d.
Distributis pauperibus cum vestura iiij pauperum in
Elemosinaria 102s. 0d.

Chapel Warden's Account, 1434-5.

Breakfasts to brethren [monks] singing in the chapel after Christmas and Easter, 2*s.*; expenses of brethren on day of Presentation of Virgin, 11*d.*; expenses of Sir Thomas Whyngle Sir Thomas Bryden and Richard the Singer of Malmesbury singing in the chapel at different times, 2*s.*

Compotus [etc.] Willelmi Ludlow custodis [etc.] 13-14 Henry VI.

In jentaculis factis cum fratribus cantantibus in capella post Natale et post festum Pasche	2 <i>s.</i>
In expensis confratrum in festo oblationis Beate Marie	11 <i>d.</i>
In expensis factis circa Dominum Thomam Whyngle et Dominum Thomam Bryden et Ricardum Synger de Malmesbury cantancium in capella hoc anno ad diuersas vices	24 <i>d.</i>

1434-7. Scholar-monks at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account, 1434-5.

Paid to Oxford scholars	12 <i>l.</i>
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Computus Fratris Thome Collewell celerarii [etc.] 13-14 Henry VI.

Liberacio denariorum.

Et liberatum scolaribus Oxonie per annum	12 <i>l.</i>
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Cellarer's Account, 1435-6.

Expenses in taking a scholar-monk with his bedding and books to, and bringing another from Oxford, including 10*s.* for hire of a carriage.

Compotus [etc.] Celerarii 14-15 Henrici VI.

Expense forinsece.

Item in expensis factis ad ducendum Johannem Brotton cum lectisterniis suis et libris ad Oxoniam et ad reducendum Hugonem Leyntwardeyne cum lectisterniis suis et libris de Oxonia ad Wigorniam, unde pro carriagio conducto 10 <i>s.</i>	23 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
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Liberacio denariorum.

Et liberatum scolaribus Oxon hoc anno 12*l*.

Cellarer's Account, 1436-7.

Paid to Oxford scholars as from the Blackwell rent 12*l*.

Computus Fratris Willelmi Hodyndon [etc.] 15-16 Henry VI.

Item scolaribus Oxonie ut de redditu de Blacwell 12*l*.

1436-7. The boys in the Almonry.

Almoner's Account, 1436-7.

Petty expenses include beer bought for the clerks in the Almonry and workmen, with harvest expenses. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Compotus [etc.] Robert Multon, Elemosinarii [etc.], 15-16 Henry VI.

Minute.

In seruicia empta pro expensis clericorum in Elemosinaria carpentariorum, tegulatorum, plaustratorum, sarratorum et aliorum diuersorum operariorum una cum expensis autumpni 6*s*. 8*d*.

Almoner's Account, c. 1437-8 [C. 493, imperfect at the beginning].

Petty expenses. For bread bought for the boys of the Almonry, carpenters, tilers, daubers, plasterers and others, working on the building and repair of divers tenements of the Almoner's office, 10*s*.; Beer bought for the same and at hay-making and harvest, 13*s*. 4*d*.; cups and bowls for the Almonry boys, 8*d*.; Food for the workmen, poor, and boys in the Almonry in default of the kitchen, 26*s*. 8*d*.

Minute.

Et in pane empto per idem tempus tam pro expensis puerorum dicte Elemosinarie, carpentariorum, tegulatorum, daubatorum, plastratorum, quam aliorum operancium circa facturam et reparacionem diuersorum tenementorum officii elemosinarii 10*s*.

Et in seruicia empta per idem tempus tam pro predictis pueris et operariis quam tempore fenacionis et autumpni	13s. 4d.
Et in ciphis et bollis emptis pro pueris in Elemosinaria per idem tempus	8d.
Et in victualibus emptis per dictum tempus pro operariis pauperibus et pueris in Elemosinaria ob defectum coquine	26s. 8d.

1446-1466. Two Scholar-monks at Oxford as usual.

Cellarer's Account, 1446-7.

Delivered to Oxford scholars by rent collector of Blackwell 12l.

Computus fratris Johannis Sudbury [etc.] 25-26 Henry VI.

Et liberatum scolariibus Oxonie per manus collectoris
redditus de Blacwell 12l.

Cellarer's Account, 1448-9.

12l. delivered to Oxford scholars by collector of Blackwell
rents.

Computus Fratris Ysaac Ledbury, Celerarii [etc.] 27-28
Henrici Sexti.

Liberacio denariorum.

Et liberatum scolariibus Oxonie per manus collectoris
redditus de Blackewell 12l.

Cellarer's Account, 1449-50.

Expenses of the accountant and his men, and of the long cart
carrying books and clothes to Oxford, 16s. 6d. ; Payment to one
Oxford scholar for Michaelmas term, 3l. ; Creditors include the
Cellarer himself for 15l.

Compotus fratris Magistri Ysaac Ledbury [etc.] 28-29
Henrici Sexti.

Expense forinsece.

Item in expensis dicti computantis et suorum una cum
expensis longe carecte cariantis libros ac vestes versus
Oxoniam 16s. 6d.

Liberacio denariorum.

Et liberatum scolari Oxonie ad terminum Michaelis	. 60s.
Creditores.	
[105 include] Magistro Ysaac Ledbury	15l.

Cellarer's Account, 1452-3.

For 32 weeks, Oxford scholars, 12l.

Computus Fratris Willelmi Hodynton [etc.] a festo Sancte [Katerine] Virginis et Martiris anno [etc.] Henrici Sexti xxxj^o usque [etc] xxxij^{do} per xxxij ebdomadas.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item liberatum scolariibus Oxonie per annum	12l.
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Cellarer's Account, 1453-4.

The Oxford scholars paid by the collector of rents at Blackwell 12l.

Compotus [etc.] Willelmi Hodynton [etc.] 32-33 Henrici Sexti.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item liberatum scolariibus Oxonie per manus collectoris redditus de Blacwell	12l.
Creditores.	
Magister Ysaac Ledbury	13l.

Cellarer's Account, 1457-8.

Delivery of money to one Oxford Scholar	30s.
To Mr. Isaac Ledbury, Almoner [Oxford scholar], for St. Wolstan's penny	6s.

Compotus [etc.] Johannis Smethewyk [etc.] 36-37 Henrici Sexti.

Liberacio denariorum.

Item j scolari Oxonie hoc anno	30s.
Item magistro Ysaac Ledbury Elemosinario pro obolo Sancti Wolstani	6s.

Cellarer's Account, 1464-5.

Oxford scholars	12/.
Computus Fratris Johannis Smethwyk, Cellerarii [etc.] Edwardi quarti quarto usque [etc] quinto. Liberacio denariorum.	
Item liberatum scolaribus Oxonie	12/.

Cellarer's Account, 1465-6.

Blackwell collector credited with 12/ delivered to Oxford scholars.

Computus [etc.] quinto usque [etc.] sexto Blakewell.

De collectore redditus ibidem ut in titulo liberacionis dena- riorum dicti collectoris per manus scolarium	12/.
Liberacio Denariorum.	
Item liberatum scolaribus Oxonie	12/.

Cellarer's Account, 1466-7.

Payment of 12/ to Oxford scholars.

Computus Fratris Roberti Multon [etc.] Edwardi iiiij^{ti} Sexto
[etc.] septimo [etc.].

Liberatum scolaribus Oxonie per annum	12/.
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1468-9. A Worcester Scholar-monk transferred to Eynsham Abbey to enable him to continue at the University.

Licence by Prior to William Walwyn, a monk, to attend the University of Oxford or Cambridge revoked 7 Feb. 1468-9.

[Prior's Register, Worcester Cath. Mun., A. 6 (i), f. lv.]

Recital of special licence to William Walewan, Bachelor in Theology, co-brother and fellow-monk, for increase of knowledge to be a scholar and study theology and live in either University, and also to receive for food and other necessaries as the other co-brethren receive at home in money and other assistance at due times of the year. Dated at the Prior's Manor of Grimley,

8 Oct. 1468. The Prior now, with the counsel and express consent of all the monks of his council, for certain lawful causes revoked the licence and inhibits Walewan in virtue of his obedience from making use of it. Dated at the manor of Battenhall, 7 Feb. 1468-9.

This document is followed in the Register by a letter of 22 Feb. 1468-9, from the Abbot of Eynsham, near Oxford, asking for Walewane's dismissal from Worcester, a letter of 25 Feb. by the Prior of Worcester to Walewane allowing him to leave Worcester, and a document of 4 March recording his migration to Eynsham.

Licencia data Willelmo Walewen ad scolatizandum Oxonie vel
Cantibrigie.

Thomas permissione diuina Prior ecclesie cathedralis Beate Marie Wygorniensis Dilecto nobis in Christo Willelmo Walewen confratri et commonacho nostro Salutem in auctore salutis.

Liceat nos alias ad scolatizandum studiumque sacre theologie exercendum et in altera Universitate Oxonie vel Cantybrigie commorandi licenciam dederimus et concesserimus prout in litteris tibi inde confectis plenius continetur, Quarum tenor sequitur in hec verba.

Thomas [etc., as above]. Willelmo Walewen sacre theologie Bachilario [etc., as above].

Ad sciencie incrementum ad scolatizandum studiumque exercendum sacre Theologie et commorandum in altera Universitate ac insuper recipiendi ac percipendi pro tuis victualibus et aliis necessariis, prout alii confratres tui domi percipiunt, tam in pecuniis quam in ceteris obuencionibus anni temporibus debitis fideliter tibi ex causis legitimis nos adhuc mouentibus tibi licenciam concedimus specialem ac nostrum assensum, ad nostrum beneplacitum tantummodo duraturum Data sub sigillo nostro in manerio nostro de Grymley viij^{mo} die mensis Octobris A.D. 1468.

Nos tamen Thomas Prior antedictus de concilio et assensu expresso omnium confratrum et commonachorum qui sunt de concilio nostro, ex certis causis legitimis nos et ipsos in hac parte mouentibus, prefatas litteras nostras ac omnimodas licenciam ac

libertatem seu potestatem tibi in eisdem concessam tempore predicto expresse revocamus et annullamus, et revocationem et annulacionem earundem tibi per presentes intimamus Inhibentes tibi in virtute obediencie ne prefatas litteras seu aliquam licenciam libertatem seu potestatem tibi in eisdem vel qualitercunque aliter concessas de cetero uti presumas quoquomodo.

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apposimus. Datis in manerio nostro de Batynhale vij mensis Februarii anno supradicto [1468].

Littera abbatis de Eynesham pro dimissione Willelmi Walwen habenda 22 Feb. 1468; dimissio Willelmi Walewyn 25 Feb. 1468; migracio Willelmi Walwyn 4 March 1468.

1475-6. Lady Chapel clerks and boys.

Chapel Master's Account, 1475-6.

Petty expenses. 12½ yards cloth for the clerks, 35*s.* 3*d.*; Richard Grene, organist, stipend, 40*s.*; Richard Carpenter, 20*s.* Expenses in default of the kitchen: Food at various times for the boys, 16*s.* 4*d.* Expenses of the brethren and clerks of the chapel in Easter Week and at the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple, 8*s.* 7*d.*; expended on divers outside singers, 1*s.* 8*d.* Out Payments: Hose, shoes and other necessaries for the boys of the chapel, 22*s.* 8*d.*; paid for a hymn called "Honour, virtue," sung in the Duke of Clarence's chapel to receive the bishop at his installation, 2*s.*

Computus [etc.] Willelmi Dene magistri capelle [etc.] 15-16 Edwardi IV.

Et in xij virgatis et dimidia panni empti pro vestura clericorum 35*s.* 3*d.*

Stipendia.

Et in stipendio Ricardi Grene, Organiste 40*s.* 0*d.*

Et in stipendio Ricardi Carpenter 20*s.* 0*d.*

Expense ob defectum Coquine.

Et in victualibus emptis ad diuersas vices hoc anno defectu coquine pro pueris dicti computantis 16*s.* 4*d.*

In expensis dicti computantis et fratrum suorum ac clericorum capelle in ebdomada Pasche et in festo oblationis Beate Marie in templo, hoc anno	8s. 7d.
Et in expensis diuersorum cantatorum extraneorum hoc anno	1s. 8d.
Expense forinsece.	
Et in caligis sotularibus et aliis necessariis emptis pro pueris capelle hoc anno	22s. 8d.
Et solutis pro uno cantico vocato "honor virtus" habito in capella domini ducis Clarencie ad recipiendum episcopum erga installacionem suam	2s. 0d.

1479-82. Scholar-monks at Oxford.

Cellarer's Account, 1479-80.

12*l.* received from the collector of rents at Blackwell by the scholars at Oxford. Money delivered to the scholars due at Mich. 1479, 12*l.*, and paid for 1479-80, 12*l.*

Officium Celerarii.

Computus Fratris Rogeris Kinglond [etc.] Edwardi quarti xix^o usque [etc.] xx^o unacum redditibus firmis et pencionibus aretro existentibus in manibus tenencium de tempore Fratris Nicholai Hembury ultimi celerarii defuncti ad festum Sancti Michaelis in principio huius compoti.

Blackwell.

Et de xij libris receptis de onere collectoris reddituum ibidem per manus scolarium Oxonie.

Liberacio denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis scolaribus Oxonie ad festum Sancti Michaelis in principio huius compoti	12 <i>l.</i>
Et liberatum eisdem scolaribus hoc anno	12 <i>l.</i>

Cellarer's Account, 1480-1.

12*l.* delivered to Oxford scholars by the collector of rents for Shipston.

Computus [etc.] 20-21 Edwardi IV.

Liberacio denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis scholaribus Oxonie per manus
 collectoris reddituum de Shippstone 12*l*.

Cellarer's Account, 1481-2.

Out payment. 12*l*. to Oxford scholars by bailiff of Black-
 well out of Shipstone rents.

Computus [etc.] 21-22 Edwardi IV.

Liberacio forinsece.

Et in denariis liberatis scholaribus Oxonie per manus
 Balliui de Blakewell de onere Collectoris redditus de
 Shyppston ut patet in dicto computo particulari . . . 12*l*.

1480-1487. Chapel Organist and boys and Almonry
 Scholars.

Chapel Master's Account, 1480-81.

Petty expenses. 6 yards of woollen cloth for organist and
 another clerk at 2*s*. 8*d*. a yard, 16*s*. ; 8 yards for 4 boys of the
 chapel at 2*s*. 6*d*. a yard, 20*s*. ; lining gowns, 2*s*. ; making them,
 2*s*. ; Organist's stipend, 2*l*. ; Food bought to feed the boys in
 default of the kitchen, 30*s*. ; hose, shoes, shirts, tunics, hoods and
 other necessaries for the accountant's boys, 16*s*.

Compotus [etc.] Willelmi Dene magistri capelle [etc.] 20-1
 Edwardi IV.

Minute [etc.].

Et in vj virgatis panni lanei empti pro vestura Ricardi
 Grene et Radulphi Wyseham, datis pro virgata 2*s*. 8*d*. 16*s*. 0*d*.
 Et in viij virgatis panni lanei empti pro vestura iiij puer-
 orum capelle, datis pro virgata ijs. vjd. 20*s*. 0*d*.
 Et solutis pro lyning togarum certorum puerorum 2*s*. 0*d*.
 Et factura earum 2*s*. 0*d*.
 Et in stipendio Ricardi Grene organiste 2*l*. 0*s*. 0*d*.
 Et in victualibus emptis ad diuersas vices ob defectum
 coquine pro pueris inde pascendis 30*s*. 0*d*.

Et in caligis sotularibus camisiis tunicis caleptris et aliis
necessariis emptis pro pueris dicti computantis hoc
anno 16s. 0d.

Almoner's Account, 1482-3.

Petty expense. Oatmeal bought for the porridge of the
clerks in the Almonry 2s. 8d.

Computus [etc.] Roberti Multon Elemosinarii [etc.] [22
Edw. IV.—1 Ric. III.].

Minute.

Et in farina auene empte pro potagio clericorum in
Elemosinaria 2s. 8d.

Chapel Master's Account, 1483-4.

Petty expenses. Clothing of Organist, 9s. ; of 5 boys of the
chapel, 21s. 4d. ; of the Chapel master's servant, 5s. 4d. ;
Organist's stipend, 3 terms, 1l. 10s. ; John Hampton for one
term and 5s. for rent of his house, 1l. 18s. 4d. Expenses
through kitchen default. Food for boys and others, 46s. 8d.
For tunics, shirts, shoes and other necessaries for the boys,
12s. 3d.

Computus [etc.] Willelmi Dene magistri capelle 1-2 Rich. III.

Minute [etc.]

Pro vestura Ricardi Grene 9s. 0d.

Et in vestura quinque puerorum capelle 21s. 4d.

Et in vestura Hugonis seruientis dicti computantis 5s. 4d.

Et in stipendio Ricardi Grene organiste per iij terminos 30s. 0d.

Et in stipendio Johannis Hampton pro unico termino
cum vs. in redditu domus sue per idem tempus 38s. 4d.

Expense ob defectum coquine.

In victualibus emptis ob defectum coquine pro pueris et
aliis superuenientibus 46s. 8d.

Et solutis pro tunicis, camisiis, sotularibus, caleptris et
aliis necessariis emptis pro pueris 12s. 3d.

Cellarer's Account, 1484-5.

Blackwell collector pays 12*l.* for Oxford scholars. Among Gifts, rewards and doing business, is 11*s.* 8*d.* to Worcester for riding to Oxford.

Computus Rogeri Kyngeslond gerentis officium celerarii anno Ricardi tercii ij^o usque [etc.] Henrici Septimi primo.

Blakewell.

Et de xij libris receptis de onere Philippi Rawlyns collectoris redditus ibidem hoc anno pro scolaribus Oxonie.

Dona regarda cum negociis exequendis.

Et solutum Worcestre equitanti versus Oxoniam . 11*s.* 8*d.*

Almoner's Account, 1486-7.

Petty expenses and necessaries. Paid for cheese for the scholars in default of food [from the kitchen], 3*d.*; for half an ox for the scholars at Advent, 2*s.*; cheese for the scholars, 5*d.*; food for a breakfast for the scholars, 7½*d.*; food for them another time, 4*d.*; spent on the scholars on St. Wulstan's Day, 4*d.*; food, 2*d.*; spent on the Almonry scholars, 6*d.*; 2 bushels of pease for the scholars 7*d.*; a bed for the boys, 12*d.*; the inn's expenses on the scholars and others, 3*s.*; scholars' expenses another time, 2*d.*

Compotus [etc.] Rob. Multon Eleemosinarii [etc.] 2-3 H. VII.

Minuti custus cum necessariis.

Et computat in solutis pro casio pro scolaribus defectu victualium	3 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis pro dimidio boue pro scolaribus in Adventu .	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis pro casio pro scolaribus	5 <i>d.</i>
Et in victualibus emptis pro scolaribus pro iantaculo .	7½ <i>d.</i>
Et in victualibus emptis alia vice pro scolaribus . . .	4 <i>d.</i>
Et in expensis dictorum scolarium in festo Sancti Wolstani	4 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis pro victualibus pro scolaribus	2 <i>d.</i>
Et in expensis scolarium Elimosinarie	6 <i>d.</i>
Et in solutis pro ij bussellis pisarum pro scolaribus .	7 <i>d.</i>
Et in solutis pro j lecto puerorum	12 <i>d.</i>
Et in expensis hospicii super scolares et alios	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Et in expensis dictorum scolarium alia vice	2 <i>d.</i>

1487. The Schoolmaster of Worcester contributes to subsidy for Archbishop.

[Reg. Morton, f. 13.]

Dominus Johannes Pynnyngton, Magister Scolæ ibidem [Wigornie] . . . . .	. 6s. 8d.
Magister Petrus Webbe, Sancte theologie professor, magister carnarie	13s. 4d.
Magister Ricardus Ozull, capellanus cantarie Sancte Trinitatis Wigornie	13s. 4d.
Dominus Johannes Hawkins, capellanus de Honley . . . . .	. 6s. 8d.

1489-1501. Chapel and Almonry boys and their song and grammar Masters.

Chapel Master's Account, 1489-90.

Stipends. John Hampton, Organist and Teacher of the Lady chapel boys, 8*l.* Purchase of cloth for the boys, 2*l.* Expenses on eatables and drinkable for the chapel boys, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For their necessaries, shoes, hoods, shirts, sheets, and making them, 1*l.*

Computus [etc.] Johannis Glowcestre Magistri Capelle [etc.] 5-6 Hen. VII.

Stipendia.

Et computat in stipendio Iohannis Hampton, organiste ac instructoris puerorum capelle Beate Marie 8*l.*

Empcio panni.

Et computat solutis pro panno laneo empto pro vestura puerorum capelle 2*l.*

Expense.

Et solutis pro esculentis et poculentis expensis super pueros capelle per tempus computi 26*s.* 8*d.*

Et solutis pro necessariis dictorum puerorum viz. calciatu, caleptris, camisiis et lectisterniis, et factura togarum et aliorum necessariorum hoc anno 20*s.*

Almoner's Account, 1489-90.

Petty expenses. A bullock bought and used in the

Almonry for the boys and other strangers, 8*s.*; beef bought of Horsman, butcher, and used in the Almonry, 1*s.* 8*d.*; the like from another butcher, 3*s.*; Salt for the office, 1*s.* 2*d.*; 2 pigs bought in the market, 4*s.* 4*d.*; a cask of red herrings bought in Lent and carriage, 6*s.* 8*d.*; cheese bought at Bridgenorth Fair and carriage, 6*d.*; milk from Richard Proctor's wife for the Almonry boys, 6*s.* 6*d.*; candles for the office, 2*s.* 6*d.*; bands for vessels, 2*s.*; Fish called graylings [? pikes called "gray"] bought for the boys in Lent, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Almoner's Account, 1489-90.

Computus Fratris Johannis Newton gerentis officium Elemosinarii [etc.], 5-6 Henrici VII.

Minute.

Et computat Roberto Proctour pro uno Bouetto ab ipso
empto et expedito in Elemozinaria super pueros et
alios extraneos superuenientes per tempus computi . 8*s.*
Et in carnibus bouinis ut in j quarterio empto de quodam
Horsman carnifice et expedito in Elemozinaria . 1*s.* 8*d.*
Et in consimili empto de Rogero Aualle carnifice alia vice 3*s.*
Et in sale empto per Ricardum Moye ad usum officii . 1*s.* 2*d.*
Et in ij porcis emptis in foro per dictum Ricardum . 4*s.* 4*d.*
Et in j cado rubri allecis empto tempore Quadragesime de
Johanne Page cum cariagio 6*s.* 8*d.*
Et in casio empto ad nundinas vocatas Brygnorth feyre
per Willelmum Flesshebrok 8*s.*
Et pro cariagio eiusdem 6*d.*
Et solutis uxori Rogeri Proctour pro lacte ab ipsa empto
pro pueris Elemosinarie 6*s.* 8*d.*
Et in candelis emptis ad usum officii 2*s.* 6*d.*
Et solutis Thome Hoper pro circulacione vasorum hoc
anno 2*s.*
Et in picis vocatis gray emptis pro pueris tempore xl^{mo} . 1*s.* 6*d.*

Almoner's Account, 1498-9.

Expenses on necessaries. An ox for the Almonry boys, 13*s.* 4*d.*; 6 pigs at 2*s.* 8*d.*, 16*s.*; salt and oatmeal, 3*s.* 4*d.*;

candles, 1*s.* 4*d.*; fuel for the office, 24*s.*; cheese, butter, food, and other necessaries for the boys and prisoners [in the Bishop's prison], 5*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; parchment, 2*s.*; 8 ells of linen cloth at 4*d.* for table cloths and napkins, 2*s.* 8*d.*; hemming, 2*d.*; 17 lb. wax at 7*d.*, 9*s.* 11½*d.*, and working same, 8*d.*; wick yarn, 2*d.*; 3 quarters pulse, 12*s.*; breakfast after S. John's mass, 2*s.*; bowls, cups, and godards, 6*d.*; laundress' wages, 1*s.* 4*d.*; breakfasts on principal feasts, 10*s.* 4*d.*; board of Hugh Crakford, school-master, 1*l.* Payments for obits. Paid for the communion of the Almonry boys on Easter Eve, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Computus [etc.] John Stratford Elemosinarii [etc.], 14-15 H. VII.

Custus necessarii.

Et solutis pro uno boue pro expensis puerorum Elemo- sinarie	13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis pro vj porcis causa predicta, precii capitis 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	16 <i>s.</i>
Et solutis pro sale et farina auene	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis pro candelis	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis pro focale ad usum officii	24 <i>s.</i>
Et solutis pro caseo butiro esculentis et aliis necessariis pro dictis pueris et prisonariis	5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis a pro peluibus	2 <i>s.</i>
Et solutis pro viij ulnis panni linei, datis pro ulna 4 <i>d.</i> , pro mappis et manutergiis inde fiendis	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Et pro suicione	2 <i>d.</i>
Item solutis pro xvij libris cere datis pro libra vij <i>d.</i>	9 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>
Et solutis pro operatione eiusdem cere	8 <i>d.</i>
Item solutis pro wykeyarne	2 <i>d.</i>
Item solutis pro iij quarteriis pulce	12 <i>s.</i>
Et in uno jantaculo dato pro celebracione misse Sancti Johannis	2 <i>s.</i>
Item solutis pro bollis ciphis et godards	6 <i>d.</i>
Item solutis pro stipendio lotricis	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Et in j jantaculo dato ad festa principalia	10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item solutis pro mensa Hugonis Crakford [<i>sic</i>] magistri scolarum, hoc anno	20 <i>s.</i>

Soluciones obituorum cum prior.

Item solutis pro communicacione puerorum Eleemosinarie
in vigilia Pasche 2s. 6d.

Chapel Master's Account, 1500-1.

Expenses. 16 yards of cloth for the boys at 2s. 8d. a yard,
2l. 2s. 8d.; Shoes for the boys, 3s. 4d.

Computus [etc.], Johannis Hardewyk Magistri capelle [etc.],
16-17 Hen. VII.

Et in xvi virgis panni pro veste puerorum, datis pro virga,
2s. 8d. 42s. 8d.
Pro calciamento puerorum 3s. 4d.

1501, 16 Oct. First and only appointment of a School-
master for the young monks and Almonry boys.

[Prior's Register, A. vi. (2), f. 17.]

The Prior Thomas Mildenhall and Convent to all the Faithful in Christ. Know ye we have given, granted, and by this writing confirmed to Hugh Cratford, a learned man, for his good service done and to be done, the office or service of Instructor of the brethren, called in the vulgar tongue the Schoolmaster, for life at a stipend of 4l. a year, payable quarterly, viz., from the Cellarer, 13s. 4d., a gown of gentlemen's suit, and food and drink in his house; from the Almoner, 2l. 13s. 4d. and a proper chamber; from the Kitchener, 13s. 4d. He is to teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, the brethren, and the scholars in the Almonry, indulgently, well, and faithfully. He is not to be absent without the previous consent of the Prior or Sub-prior. If prevented by age or grievous infirmity he is to find a sufficient substitute of good conduct and disposition. He is to behave himself well to the Prior and his successors in word and deed on pain of deprivation.

Carta Hugonis Cratford pro le Scholemaster.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit Thomas Mildenhall permissione diuina Prior ecclesie cathedralis

Beate Marie Wygorniensis et eiusdem loci conuentus Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Sciatis nos Priorem et Conuentum unanimi assensu et consensu nostris dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto confirmasse Dilecto nobis in Christo Hugoni Cratefforde, litterato, pro bono et fideli seruicio nobis ac monasterio nostro ante hoc impenso et, ut speramus, imposterum impendendo, officium sive seruicium in monasterio nostro predicto Instructoris fratrum nostrorum, vulgariter vocati le Scholemaster, ad terminum vite ipsius Hugonis Habendum et percipiendum singulis annis durante vita naturali dicti Hugonis, nomine stipendii sui, quatuor libras bone et legalis monete Anglie soluendas per manus officiariorum nostrorum ad iij^{or} anni terminos usuales, viz., per manus Celerarii pro tempore existentis 13s. 4d., unam togam de secta generosorum, ac esculenta et poculenta in domo dicti Cellerarii; per manus Elemosinarii pro tempore existentis iij^{or} marcas. Eciam predictus Elemosinarius prouidebit eidem Hugoni cameram sibi congruam. Preterea dictus Hugo habebit et percipiet de Coquinario qui pro tempore fuerit, 13s. 4d.

Et dictus Hugo Crateford fratres nostros ac scholasticos domus nostre Elemosinarie grammaticæ vel arte dialeticæ indulgenter bene et fideliter instruet et informabit seu instrui aut informari faciet.

Preterea non licebit prefato Hugoni seipsum a seruicio suo alienare sine speciali licencia dicti Prioris aut Supprioris pro tempore existentis petita et optenta

Habendum tenendum occupandum et exercendum dictum officium siue seruicium modo et forma predictis dicto Hugoni ad terminum vite sue per se vel per alium suum sufficientem deputatum si senio aut graui infirmitate detineatur, ita quod talis per ipsum deputatus sit bone et honeste conuersacionis et dispositionis.

Prouiso semper quod dictus Hugo bene et fideliter se gerat tam in dicto quam in facto Domino Priori et successoribus suis sub pena forisffacture dicti officii.

In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum testimonium presentibus litteris sigilli nostri communis impressione fecimus roborari.

Datis in domo nostra capitulari sextodecimo die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici vij^{mi} post conquestum Anglie xvij^o et anno Domino millesimo quingentesimo primo.

1503-7. Chapel and Almonry boys and their Masters.

Chapel Master's Account, 1503-4.

Expenses: Candles for the chapel boys, 1*s.* 8*d.* Stipends: John Hampton, Teacher of the chapel boys, 8*l.*; clothing them, 2*l.* 8*s.*; Food, 3*l.* 16*s.*; Hose and shoes and repairing them, 12*s.*; Gratuity to John the clerk for his services, 10*s.*; Rent collector's salary, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Refreshments for the monks and chapel boys in Easter week and at Presentation of the Virgin, 1*l.*; Gratuities to divers singers and guests, 10*s.*; Robert Alchurch on buying an organ, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Computus [etc.], Willelmi Clyfton, Magistri capelle [etc.],
19-20 Henrici VII.

Expense.

In candelis emptis pro pueris capelle 1*s.* 8*d.*

Stipendia.

Et in stipendio Johannis Hampton Instructoris puerorum
capelle 8*l.*

Et pro vestura puerorum capelle 2*l.* 8*s.*

Et in victualibus emptis pro pueris capelle 3*l.* 16*s.*

Et pro caligis calciis puerorum capelle et pro reparacione
eorundem 12*s.*

Et in regardo dato Johanni Clerk racione seruicii sui 10*s.*

Et in stipendio unius collectoris reddituum 6*s.* 8*d.*

Et in stipendio unius lotricis 2*s.*

Et in refectione confratrum et puerorum capelle in ebdo-
mada Pasche et in festo oblacionis Beate Marie 1*l.*

Et in regardis datis diuersis cantantibus hospitibus super-
uenientibus ad diuersas vices 10*s.*

Et datis Roberto Alchurch in emptione organorum 6*s.* 8*d.*

Almoner's Account, 1504-5.

Stipends: Master Hugh Cratford, schoolmaster, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the Almonry butler, 1*l.*; the bailiff, 6*s.* 8*d.*; The Almoner for

keeping the Almonry table, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, 10*s.*; Breakfast to the chapel singers on 24 June, 4*s.*; Gratuities to the Almonry clerks for their hens [*i.e.*, cocks for cock fights] on Shrove Tuesday, 2*s.*; Breakfast on day of S. Michael on the Mount, 2*s.*; cash to them for communion at Easter, 3*s.* 10*d.*; A cask of red herrings at Advent, 6*s.* 8*d.*; salt fish for Lent for the Almonry boys in the kitchen's default, 4*s.* 6*d.*; perry bought of Kate Cook, 4*s.*

Food for the boys from Christmas to the Carnival, 8*s.*; the like Easter to Michaelmas, 45*s.* 2*d.*; Wax for the lights of the office, 6*s.* 1*d.*; Purchase of corn, 6 quarters of wheat and 3 quarters of pulse, 56*s.*; 1000 loaves distributed on St. Wolstan's day, 18*s.* 8*d.*; town beer bought during the account, 12*s.*; Worcester city bakers for loaves bought, 5*l.* Out payments: Beef, mutton, and veal bought for the Almonry boys in default of the kitchen this year, 56*s.* 4*d.*

Computus [etc] Eleemosinarii [etc.] 20-21 H. VII.

Stipendia.

Et computat in stipendio Magistri Hugonis Cratford, magistri scholarum, per annum	53 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Et in stipendio Pincerne Eleemosinarie per annum	20 <i>s.</i>
Et in stipendio Thome Boys balliui Eleemosinarie	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis Domino Eleemosinario pro custodia tabule Elimozinarie ad iiij terminos, sic ad quodlibet quarterium, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	In toto 10 <i>s.</i>
Et in uno jantaculo dato cantatoribus capelle ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste	4 <i>s.</i>
Et in regardis datis clericis Elemozinarie pro gallinis in festo carnipriuii	2 <i>s.</i>
Et in uno jantaculo eis dato in festo Sancti Michaelis in monte	2 <i>s.</i>
Et in denariis eis datis ad communionem in festo Pasche	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Et solutis Johanni Page pro j cado rubri allecis ab ipso empto in Aduentu Domini	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Et in piscibus salsis emptis tempore Quadragesime ob defectum coquine pro pueris Elemozinarie	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Et in pireo empto de Katerina Cooke	4 <i>s.</i>
Et in victualibus emptis pro pueris a festo Natalis Domini usque carnipriuium	8 <i>s.</i>

Et in consimilibus emptis a festo Pasche usque festum
Sancti Michaelis Archangeli 45s. 2d.

Et in vij libris cere emptis ad renouacionem omnium
luminarium hoc anno dicto officio pertinencium 6s. 1d.

Empcio bladi.

Pro 6 quarteriis bladi precii le buz [zell], 14d., 3 quarteriis
pulce emptis in foro 56s.

Et pro mille panibus frumenti distributis in festo Sancti
Wolstani 18s. 8d.

Et pro seruisia ville empta per tempus computi 12s.

Et solutis diuersis pistoribus ciuitatis Wigornie pro
panibus ab eis emptis per idem tempus 100s.

Solucio forinseca.

Et in carnibus bouinis ouinis et vitulinis emptis pro pueris
Elemosinarie ob defectum coquine hoc anno 56s. 4d.

Almoner's Account, 1506-7.

Out payments: 6 lb. wax for the office at $6\frac{1}{2}$ a lb., 3s. 4d.;
Beef, mutton, veal, cheese, butter, eggs and milk and other food
bought and used in the house in default of the kitchen, by esti-
mation, 3l. 6s. 8d.; Fuel bought and used in the office according
to the accountant, 1l. 4s. Fees and Wages: Hugh Cratford
[the schoolmaster] for holding a Court [in one of the manors]
3s. 4d.

Computus Roberti Lyuesey gerentis officium Elemosinarii,
22-3 Henrici VII.

Solucio forinseca.

Et solutis pro 6 libris cere emptis ad usum dicti officii,
precii libre, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3s. 4d.

Et in carnibus bouinis ouinis vitulinis casio butiro ouis et
lacte ac aliis victualibus emptis et expenditis in hospicio
in defectu coquine, ut estimatur 66s. 8d.

Et in focali empto et expendito in officio hoc anno, ut
computans dicit 24s.

Feoda et vadia.

Et solutis Hugoni Cratford pro consimili [curia ten-
enda]. 3s. 4d.

1504, 9 June. Appointment of Hugh Crateford, B.A.,
Master of Worcester City School.

[Reg. de Gigles, f. 35 b.]

Silvester [de Giglis], Bishop, to Hugh Cratford, bachelor in arts, appointing him Master "of our school in our city of Worcester" in same words as appointment of 20 December 1429, except that the nomination is said to be recognized as pertaining both by law and custom to Master Thomas Alcok, doctor of both laws, our Archdeacon of Worcester, and the fees and profits are said to belong to it from of old, and adds, "inhibiting all and singular of whatsoever degree or estate they may be from in any way presuming to practice public grammar teaching in our said city of Worcester to the prejudice of the said Hugh on pain of sentence of excommunication to be fulminated in that behalf."

Prefeccio Magistri Scholarum.

Silvester permissione diuina Wigorn. Epis. Dilecto nobis in Christo Hugoni Crateford in artibus bacallario salutem gratiam et benedicionem. Nos literarum scienciam, morum honestatem et tue conversacionis vite quibus, ut multorum relacione recepimus, pollere dinosceris multipliciter attendentes, regimen scholarum nostrarum in civitate nostra Wigorn., ad quod te dignum et aptum reputamus tibi conferimus teque magistrum scholarum ibidem et gubernatorem, tam auctoritate nostra quam vice nomine et jure predilecti nobis in Christo magistri Thome Alcok, utriusque juris doctoris, archidiaconi nostri Wigorn., ad quem nominacio magistri scholarum ibidem de jure et consuetudine dinoscitur pertinere, constituimus et ordinamus, necnon cum feodis proficuis et commoditatibus eidem magistro ab antiquo pertinentibus, preficimus per presentes ad nostrum beneplacitum tantummodo duraturas Inhibentes omnibus et singulis cuiuscumque gradus vel condicionis existant quod in nullo modo doctrinam gramaticalem publicam in dicta nostra civitate Wigorn. in preiudicium dicti Hugonis exercere presumant, sub pena excommunicacionis sentencie in ea parte fulminande.

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum ad causas pre-

sentibus apponi fecimus. Datis Wigor. nono die mensis Junii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quarto.

1514—1524. Expenditure of the Priory on scholar-monks, chapel and almonry boys, and their education.

Fixed payments from the various Obedientiaries, 1514-5.

[Worc. Cath. Mun. A. xij, f. 33.]

Fixed payments from the Cellarer's Office: Master Hugh Cratford [Schoolmaster], 1*l.* From the Sacrist's office: The Oxford scholars for green wax, 4*s.* From the Almoner's office: The Sub-Almoner for his table, 10*s.*; and for keeping the Aumbry [the cupboard in or through which the broken meats were put] in the Refectory, 5*s.*; money distributed at the Maundy, 13 poor at 3*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 40 monks at 6*d.* each, 20*s.*; frieze for the 13 poor called maundymen, 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; pennies doled to the poor the same day and the Friday following, 16*s.* 6*d.*; alms distributed on behalf of the Prior and Convent where most need is, throughout the year, 18*l.*; food bought and used by the accountant in default of the kitchen, and food used for the clerks of the Almonry and divers hired workmen, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* From the Chapel Master's Office: Cloth for clothing of the boys of the chapel, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; food for them, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; a hired singer, 1*l.*, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for his gown.

f. 33, Soluciones officii Celerarii ex certitudine.

Magistro Hewgoni Cratforde 20*s.* 0*d.*

f. 36, Officium Sacriste.

Item scolaribus Oxonie pro consimili causa [viridi cera] . 4*s.* 0*d.*

Officium Elemozinarii, Thome Stafford gerentis officium.

Et Sub Elemozinario pro tabula sua 10*s.* 0*d.*

Et eidem Sub Elemozinario pro custodia le Aumery in

Refectorio 5*s.* 0*d.*

Et in pecunia distributa ad le Mawnday viz., xij pauperibus

cuilibet eorum 3*d.*, sic in toto 3*s.* 3*d.*

Et xl monachis cuilibet eorum 6*d.* 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

- Et in panno laneo de fryce empto pro 13 pauperibus
 vocatis mawndey men 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
- Et in denariis distributis pauperibus eodem die et in die
 Veneris sequenti 16*s.* 6*d.*
- f. 38, Et in elemosinis distributis pauperibus pro Domino
 Priore et conuentu ubi magis indigent per totum
 annum 18*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
- f. 38b, Et in victualibus emptis et expenditis diuersis
 vicibus super dictum nunc computantem ob defectum
 coquine una cum victualibus expenditis super clericos
 elemosinarie et super diuersos operarios conductos hoc
 anno 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Officium Magistri Capelle.

- Et in panno laneo empto pro vestura puerorum capelle
 exercitanda per annum 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
- Et in victualibus emptis et expenditis super predictos
 pueros 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
- Et in solutis Thome Hull cantori conducto hoc anno 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
- Item eidem pro toga 13*s.* 4*d.*

Particular Accounts of all Bailiffs, Collectors, Farmers and
 all other ministers of Worcester Priory, 1520-1.

Blackwell. View of account of Roger Morris, bailiff, and
 John Warner, rent collector there. Petitions of rent collector;
 He is allowed for cash paid the Oxford scholars for their pensions
 for the year, 12*l.*

(Nothing appears of the Cellarer's payments beyond a general
 reference to his Day-book (Jornale) duly examined before the
 Prior and Auditor.)

Almoner's Office. Account of Brother William Hodynton
 bearing the said office from Michaelmas in 12 to the same feast in
 13 Henry VIII. Paid to the School Master for the Convent, 1*l.*;
 money doles to 13 poor at the Maundy at 3*d.* each, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to
 42 monks 6*d.* each, at the same time, 1*l.* 1*s.*; woollen cloth of
 frieze bought for the 13 poor called Maundymen at the same
 time, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; money doles to the poor the Sunday and

Friday following, 15*s.* 6*d.*; fuel bought for the use of the Almoner's Inn and carriage of the same, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; victuals bought and used at different times on this accountant's house, the clerks of the Almonry and other gentlemen coming, throughout the year, 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; divers utensils and other things necessaries for the Almonry this year, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the Almonry washerwoman, 4*s.* Tallow candles for the use of the house this year, 6*s.* 8*d.* Chapel Master's Office. Brother John Dudley holding the office. Stipends. Paid John Hampton as part of his pay 14 monks' loaves and 14 gallons (?) of convent ale a week delivered by the Cellarer, for the year 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the same in cash by the Cellarer, 2*l.*; the same by the Sacrist, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; the same as part of his pay for the year, 10*s.*; woollen cloth for clothing the boys of the chapel, a fixed sum yearly, 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; their hose, shoes, bought and spent on the said boys, yearly 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; fuel and tallow candles for his office, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Edmund the Singer for part of his pay this year, 10*s.*; food for the same for a quarter and half quarter, 10*s.*; Henry Stylfield for part of his pay, 1*l.*; William the Singer for part of his pay, 10*s.*

The Chamberlain's Office. Account of William Fordham holding the office. Oxford scholars for their portions for the year, 3*l.* The Tomb-keeper's office; Torches and gratuities to divers persons for carrying them on Relic Sunday, 8*d.*; a breakfast to John Hampton and the chapel boys on St. Wolstan's Day, 3*s.* 4*d.*

[Worc. Cath. Mun., A. xvii, f. 1.]

Prioratus Wigornie.

Omnes compoti particulares Balliuorum Collectorum Firmariorum ac omnium aliorum ministrorum eiusdem computancium 12-13 Henrici VIII.

f. 32, Blackwell.

Visus compoti Rogeri Mores balliui et Johannis Warner collectoris reddituum ibidem anno xij^o Henrici Octaui.

Peticiones collectoris reddituum.

Et allocatur eidem collectoris ut in denariis solutis scholaribus Oxonie pro eorum pensionibus per annum . 12*l.*

f. 51, Officium Eleemosinarii.

Computus fratris Willelmi Hodynton gerentis officium predictum 12-13 Henrici VIII.

f. 52. Et computat Item solutum magistro scholarum pro conuentu	20s. 0d.
Et computat in pecuniis distributis ad le Maundy, videlicet, xiiij pauperibus, quilibet eorum 3d., sic in toto .	3s. 4d.
Et solutis xliij monachis ad idem tempus, quilibet eorum 6d., sic in toto	21s. 0d.
Item pro panno laneo de Fryce empto pro xiiij ^{cem} pauperibus, vocatis Maundy men, ad idem tempus	32s. 6d.
Et in pecuniis distributis pauperibus eodem die et in die Veneris sequentis	15s. 6d.
f. 53. Et computat solutum pro focalibus emptis ad usum hospicii sui una cum cariagio eiusdem hoc anno	26s. 8d.
Et solutum pro victualibus emptis et expenditis diuersis vicibus super domum nunc computantis, clericos Eleemosinarie et super diuersos alios honestos homines superuenientes, per totum annum	5l. 13s. 4d.
Item solutum pro diuersis utencilis et aliis rebus necessariis emptis ad usum Eleemosinarie hoc anno	6s. 8d.
Item lotrice [<i>sic</i>] Eleemosinarie	4s. 0d.
Item pro candelis de cepo emptis ad usum hospicii sui hoc anno	6s. 8d.

f. 55. Officium magistri capelle.

Computus Fratris Johannis Dudley [etc.]

Stipendia.

Et computat solutum Johanni Hampton ut de parte stipendii sui per xiiij ^{cem} panes monachales et xiiij ^{cem} gustatus seruisie conuentus septimanatim per deliberationem Celerarii, per annum	4l. 6s. 8d.
Et eidem Johanni Hampton per manus Celerarii nostri per annum	40s.
Et eidem Johanni per manus Sacriste per annum	23s. 4d.
Et eidem Johanni nomine partis stipendii sui per annum .	10s.

Et in panno laneo empto pro vestura puerorum capelle, ex certitudine per annum	10s. 6s. 8d.
Et pro caligis sotularibus et aliis necessariis emptis pro eisdem pueris per annum	14s.
Et pro victualibus emptis et expenditis super predictos pueros, ex certitudine per annum	53s. 4d.
Et solutum pro focalibus emptis ad usum dicti officii una cum candelis de cepo	3s. 4d.
Et solutum Edmundo Synger nomine partis stipendii sui, hoc anno	10s.
Et eidem pro victualibus eiusdem Edmundi per j quar- terium anni et dimidium	10s.
Et solutum Henrico Styfeld nomine partis stipendii sui, hoc anno	20s.
Et solutum Willelmo Synger, nomine partis stipendii sui, hoc anno	10s.

f. 57. Officium Camerarii.

Computus Fratris Willelmi Fordam gerentis officium [etc.].

Soluciones ex certitudine De quibus computat.

Item scholaribus Oxonie pro eorum porcionibus per annum 60s.

f. 64. Officium Tumbarii.

Computus fratris Ricardi Calaman gerentis [etc.].

Item solutum pro torchis una cum regardis datis variis
personis pro portacione eorundem in die reliquarum . 8d.

Item solutum pro jantaculo facto Johanni Hampton et
pueris capelle in die Sancti Wolstani 3s. 4d.

Accounts of all Obedientiaries, 1521-22.

[Worc. Cath. Mun. A xvii. p. 121 et seq. Printed in full in
"Accounts of the Priory of Worcester, 1521-2," by Canon James
Maurice Wilson, Worc. Hist. Soc., 1907. These Accounts are in a
book. There is also a roll of them, which differs only in a word or two
from the book copy.]

Almoner's Office.

Schoolmaster for the convent, 1*l.* ; money distributed at the
Maundy, 13 poor at 3*d.* each, 3*s.* 3*d.* ; 40 monks at same time
at 6*d.* each, 2*l.* ; cloth of frieze, 5 sticks each, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ;

pennies to poor the same day and Friday following, 13*s.* 4*d.*; food bought and used for the accountant, the clerks of the Almonry, and other honourable men, 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Almonry washerwoman, 4*s.*

Chapel Master's Office.

Stipends: Paid Daniel Boyse as part of his stipend 14 monks' loaves and 14 gists of convent beer delivered by the Cellarer, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the same by Cellarer, 2*l.*; by Sacrist, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; as part of his stipend, 10*s.*; allowed him for clothing the chapel boys, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; for hose, shoes, and other necessaries for the same, 14*s.*; for food bought and spent on the same as a fixed charge, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; a breakfast to the convent in Easter week as a fixed charge, 6*s.* 8*d.*; bread, beer, and other victuals at feast of Presentation of the Virgin, 6*s.* 8*d.*; fuel and tallow candles, 3*s.* 4*d.*; William the Singer, for part of his stipend, 2*l.*; and his gown, 13*s.* 4*d.*; allowed for expenses on strangers called singing men coming this year, 5*s.*

Chamberlain's Office.

Oxford scholars for their portions 3*l.*

Tomb-keeper's Office.

Breakfast for Daniel Boys and the boys of the chapel on
St. Wulstan's day 3*s.* 4*d.*

Kitchener's Office.

Paid the Oxford scholars for charge on Bibury 3*l.*

Sacrist's Office.

Oxford scholars by custom, 4*s.*; Master of the Charnel house and his gown, 10*l.* 16*s.*; Chaplain for singing first mass before the Virgin's image, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and for keeping the image, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Stipend of Newes and 3 clerks of the church, 6*l.*; Thomas Newes and 2 servants in the Sacristy for gowns, 2*l.* 4*s.*; Chapel Master through Daniel Boys, for wax, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Daniel Boys, for masses of the name of Jesus and Salve Regina, 10*s.*; gratuities to Daniel Boys and the chapel boys, to the Friars Preachers and Friars Minors, the mace bearers of the City of Worcester, and other strangers, 13*s.* 4*d.*

p. 9 [f. 121]. Officium Eleemosinarii. Compotus fratris Wil-

lelmi Hodynton gerentis officium predictum [etc.], 13-14 Henrici octavi.

Et computat solum magistro scholarum* pro conventu
per annum 20s.

Et computat in denariis distributis ad le maundy, vide-
licet, xiiij^{cem} pauperibus, quilibet eorum 3*d.* et sic in toto 3*s.* 3*d.*

Et solum xl monachis ad idem tempus quilibet eorum
6*d.* et sic in toto 20*s.* 0*d.*

Item pro panno lanio de fryce empto pro xiiij^{cem} pauperibus
vocatibus maundy men quilibet eorum v sticks 32*s.* 6*d.*

Et in denariis distributis pauperibus eodem die et in die
Veneris sequente 13*s.* 4*d.*

Item solum pro victualibus emptis et expensis diuersis
vicibus super dictum nunc computantem, clericos ele-
mosinarii, et super diuersos alios honestos homines
superuenientes per totum annum 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Item pro diuersis utencilis clavis clauibus et aliis rebus
necessariis emptis ad usum elemosinarie hoc anno 6*s.* 8*d.*

p. 14. Officium Magistri Capelle.

Compotus fratris Johannis Motton gerentis officium predictum
anno quo supra.

f. 125. Et computat solum Danieli Boyse de parte
stipendii sui per 14 panes monachales et 14 gustatus
servicie conventualis septimanatim per deliberacionem
Cellerarii per annum 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Et eidem Danieli per manus cellerarii nostri per annum 40*s.*

Et eidem per manus sacriste per annum 23*s.* 4*d.*

Et eidem nomine partis stipendii sui per annum 10*s.*

Et allocatur eidem pro panno lanio empto pro vestura
puerorum capelle ex certitudine per annum 46*s.* 8*d.*

Et pro caligis sotularibus† et aliis necessariis emptis pro
eisdem pueris per annum 14*s.*

Et eidem pro victualibus emptis et expeditis super pre-
dictos pueros ex certitudine per annum 53*s.* 4*d.*

Et solum Willelmo Synger nomine partis stipendii sui
hoc anno 40*s.*

* Not scholarium as in print.

† Not sotulariis as in print.

- Et eidem pro toga sua 13s. 4d.
 Et solutum pro focali empto ad usum dicti hospicii una
 cum candelis de cepo 3s. 4d.
 f. 126. De quibus allocatur eidem pro expensis factis
 super extranios vocatos syngyngmen prouenientes hoc
 anno 5s.
 f. 126. Officium Camerarii.
 Computus fratris Ricardi Calaman gerentis officium pre-
 dictum anno quo supra.
 Item scholaribus Oxonie pro eorum porcionibus per
 annum 60s.
 f. 132. Officium Tumbarii.
 Compotus fratris Rogeri Stanford gerentis officium predictum
 anno quo supra.
 Item pro jantaculo facto Danieli Boyse et pueris capelle in
 die sancti Wolstani 3s. 4d.
 f. 138. Officium Coquinarii.
 Compotus Fratris Humfridi Grafton gerentis officium pre-
 dictum [etc.].
 Item solutum scholaribus Oxonie pro pencione de Bybery
 per annum 60s.
 f. 143. Officium Sacriste.
 Computus fratris Roberti Alchurche gerentis officium pre-
 dictum [etc.].
 f. 144. Stipendia monachorum.
 Item scholaribus Oxonie pro consimili (viridi cera) 4s.
 Feoda et vadia.
 Et computat solutum magistro Lewes, magistro carnarie,
 cum toga sua 10l. 16s. 0d.
 Item capellano celebranti primam missam coram ymagine
 beate Marie 53s. 4d.
 Et eidem capellano pro custodia ymagine beate Marie . 13s. 4d.
 Item in stipendio Thome Newes et trium clericorum
 ecclesie 6l. 0s. 0d.
 Item Thome Newes et duobus seruientibus in sacristia pro
 eorum togis 44s.

Item magistro capelle per manus Daniellis Boyce pro cera 13s. 4d.

Item Danieli Boyce pro missis nominis Jesu et Salve regina
per annum 10s.

f. 146. Et allocatur eidem ut in regardis datis Danieli
Boyce pueris capelle fratribus predicatorum et minorum
clavigeris civitatis Wigorn. et diuersis aliis extraniis hoc
anno 13s. 4d.

Prioratus Wigornie, Omnes compoti [etc., as in last],
14-15 Henry VIII.

Blakewall. Visus compoti Rogeri Mores, Balliui et Willelmi
Mason collectoris [etc.].

Peticiones Collectoris reddituum.

Et in denariis solutis Scholaribus Oxonie pro eorum por-
cionibus per annum 12l.

[f. 199.] Officium Elemosinarii.

Computus [etc., as in last], including Et magistro Scholarum
ex parte conventus, 20s., except that the monks number 41 and
the frieze of the maundy men is described as 5 virgatis, yards,
instead of sticks.

[f. 200.] Officium Magistri capelle.

Computus [etc., as in last].

Et computat solutum Danieli Boyse [etc., as in last].

[f. 203.] Officium Camerarii [etc., as in last].

Peticiones ex certitudine.

De quibus Scholaribus Oxonie pro eorum penci-
onibus per annum 60s.

[f. 210.] Officium Tumbarii [as in last].

[f. 216.] Officium Coquinarii [as in last].

The particular accounts of the Priory for the years 14-15 and
15-16 Henry VIII., 1522-1524, contain the same items in almost
the same words.

1522, 3 Feb. Appointment of Organplayer, who is also
to be a Singing Man and Instructor of Choristers.

[Prior's Register, A. 6 (2), f. cxxvij. b.]

Daniel Boys' Deed for the office of Organplayer.

William More, by the grace of God Prior, etc., and the Convent

grant to their beloved in Christ, Daniel Boys, the office or service called in the vulgar tongue Organplayer and Singingman, at a yearly rent or stipend to be paid and delivered thus: viz., 14 monks' white loaves a week, and 4 gists of ale of the best that the monks drink, and cloth for a new gown yearly or 16*s.*, to be delivered by the Cellarer; also 2*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* a year, 1*l.* 4*s.* by the Cellarer, 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* by the Sacrist, and 10*s.* by the chapel master, payable quarterly. He is also to have the nomination of one of the 8 boys of the chapel. For this grant Boys undertakes to keep the Lady Mass in the Lady chapel daily with plain and broken song and the organ, and every Friday the mass of the Name of Jesus, and to attend choir when necessary on all principal and double feasts, and on their octaves, and at other proper and customary times. This he will do in person and not by deputy, unless he is ill or from other sufficient cause, and then by a sufficient deputy. He will obey the Prior in all things, and will teach the 8 boys of the chapel plain and broken song, especially to sing masses of the Virgin and of the Name of Jesus on principal feasts, and to sing vespers and the customary anthems, and likewise in Lent. If any of the boys wish to learn descant in singing and playing the organ, he shall pay the said Daniel 1*s.* a quarter for his trouble.

Carta Danielis Boys pro officio de le Organe player.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens Scriptum peruenerit Willelmus More ex diuina gracia Prior monasterii Beate Marie Virginis Wigorniensis et eiusdem loci conuentus Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis nos prefatos Priorem et conuentum unanimi assensu et consensu concessisse et hoc presente scripto nostro confirmasse dilectum [*sic*] nobis in Christo Daniele Boys officium siue seruicium vulgariter nuncupatum Organ player et Syngyngman pro bono et laudabili seruicio suo impenso et imposterum impendendo, vita sua durante, quemdam annualem redditum uel stipendium sibi annuatim soluendum et deliberandum modo et forma sequentibus; uidelicet, qualibet septimana 14 panes monachales albos, anglice white moncks

loues, et iiij^{or} gustatus seruicie, anglice gists of ale, de meliori gustatu de illis quod monachi septimanatim biberint deliberandos per Celerarium monasterii predicti pro tempore existentem, et pannum pro noua toga de secta generosorum monasterii predicti annuatim deliberandum per dictum Celerarium monasterii, uel in pecuniis numeratis nomine eiusdem, precii 16*s.* sterlingorum; Necnon in pecuniis numeratis dicto Danieli soluendis 57*s.* et 4 denariis sterlingorum modo et forma sequentibus; In primis, per manus dicti Celerarii 24*s.* et per manus Sacriste dicti monasterii pro tempore existentis, 23*s.* 4*d.*, et per manus Magistri Capelle eiusdem pro tempore existentis 10*s.* ad iiij^{or} anni terminos viz. ad festa Sancti Michaelis, Natalis Christi, Annunciationis Beate Marie et Sancti Johannis Baptiste per equales porciones Habendum gaudendum et percipiendum officium siue seruicium predictum una cum stipendio et annuali reddito predicto in forma predicta annuatim soluendo et septimanatim deliberando prefato Danieli vita sua durante sine impedimento uel contradiccione aliquorum officiatorum predictorum qui pro tempore existent.

Et ulterius nos prefatos Priorem et Conuentum concessisse prefato Danieli nominacionem unius pueri essendi in Capella monasterii predicti de numero viij puerorum, sic quod omnino unus eorum sit de numero dictorum ex nominacione et eleccione predicti Danielis.

Pro quibus quidem donacionibus et concessionibus predictis idem Daniel concessit diatim custodire missam Beate Marie Virginis in capella eiusdem monasterii infra ecclesiam dicti monasterii ad horam ordinatam cum canticis planis fractis et organis, et quolibet die Veneris simili modo custodire missam de nomine Jesu ad horam et locum in dicta ecclesia consuetos, ac eciam diligenter attendere diatim cum necesse fuerit, tam in choro quam extra chorum in omnibus festis principalibus et duplicibus et in octauis eorundem, necnon in omnibus aliis temporibus congruis et consuetis obseruare officium siue seruicium suum predictum.

Ac eciam in hiis et in omnibus aliis rebus obseruandis et faciendis sit in propria persona sua et non per deputatos, nisi [per]

infirmities egritudines vel ullas causas rationales in contrarium causantes, et tunc per suum sufficientem deputatum.

Et eciam dictus Daniel concessit obedire dictos Priorem et conuentum in omnibus mandatis licitis et honestis secundum facultatem et erudicionem suam, necnon instruere informare et docere numerum viij puerorum de capella monasterii predicti in canticis planis et fractis, et specialiter in missis Beate Marie Virginis, nominis Jesu, festorum principalium, tum in illis seruiciis quam in vesperis cantandis, ac in antiphonis fundatis et consuetis diatim obseruandis, et in tempore quadragesimali similiter.

Proviso semper quod si aliquis puerorum de numero capelle predicte, quod vellent, desiderat erudicionem canticorum vocatorum descant, tam in cantacione quam in ludicione super organum eiusdem, quod tunc talis puer vel discipulus, essente [*sic*] de dicto numero, pro erudicione in dicta sciencia dabit dicto Danieli quaternatim 12*d.* pro suo labore et diligencia sua docente illam scienciam.

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum. Datis in domo nostra capitulari iij^v die mensis Februarii anno regni Regis Henrici VIII. post conquestum terciodecimo.

c. 1525. Educational payments by the Cellarer.

[Worc. Cath. Mun., A xii., f. 123^b.]

Servants paid by the Cellarer. Christmas term, 1525 [?].

[Reg. A xii., f. 77.]

Stipendia Famulorum pertinentium officio Celerarii pro termino Natiuitatis Domini.

Imprimis George Spellesbury	10 <i>s.</i>
To the seid George for the yoman of the cellar	xx <i>d.</i>
John Hampton, singer	5 <i>s.</i>
John Frynde, sumpterman	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
John Brewar	10 <i>s.</i>

The Baker, 8*s.* 4*d.*; the maltman, 8*s.* 4*d.*; the fyre beeter, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Geffry of the brewarne, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the butler, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the myllar, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the supprior's yoman, 5*s.*; the 2 yomen of the hostrye every one 5*s.*, 10; Bartram the cartar, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the second carter, 5*s.*; William barbur the convent barbur, 5*s.*; the bedull, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the clerk of the farmery, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the tabler, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the cellerar's page, 5*s.*; the page of the cellerar's kychein, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the lord's launder, 2*s.*; to the cellerar's launder, 15*d.*; to the kepper of the Gysten Stabull, 15*d.*; to the lord's panter, 20*d.*; to the keper of Eymore, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the Vicer of hymulton, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the Schole master, 5*s.*

The liverye gownnes belonging to the cellerer. Among these are:—

Daniell Boys the Singer iiij yeards	.	.	.	16 <i>s.</i>
The Schole master iiij yeards	.	.	.	16 <i>s.</i>

Cellerar's fixed Charges, 1529.

[Reg. A xii., f. 130.]

Among Stipends of servants, the Schoolmaster, 1*l.*; the children of the Almonry, 1*s.* 4*d.*

Soluciones pertinentes officio Celerarii et certitudine ut per estimationem annuatim in anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo nono.

Stipendia famulorum pertinentium officio Celerarii.

Item the Skolemater	.	.	.	20 <i>s.</i>
[p. 132.] To the childern of the Amery	.	.	.	16 <i>d.</i>

The Scholars' pension of Oxforde.

In primis of the cellerar for ther bred, ale, fewell, and other necessares.

Payd of the rent of Blackwell to euery oon of them 6*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Item of the chamberer for ther comens and other necessary dewties 30*s.* 0*d.*

Item of the Kewsyner for ther mete by the hands of the Abbot of Osney out of the churche of Bybery for the pension 30*s.* 0*d.*

[f. 132.] Liuary gownnes belongyning to the cellerar to pay at Ester.

Item to the player of organs, 4 yeards precii	.	16s. <i>od.</i>
Item to the Skolemster, 3 yeards precii	.	10s. <i>od.</i>

1535, 22 Feb. Provision of a Grammar Schoolmaster for junior monks, ordered by Archbishop Cranmer.

Injunctions by Archbishop Cranmer after a metropolitanical visitation of Worcester Priory, 22 Feb. 1534-5.

[Prior's Register, A 6 (2), f. clxxxvij.]

Thomas, by the sufferance of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, to the Religious men the Prior and chapter or convent of the cathedral church or monastery of Worcester of the Order of St. Benedict health, grace, blessing and increase of religion.

Since some things deserving reformation were discussed at the recent visitation ; first, that no lecture of holy scripture, to which above all you are by the rule of your religion bound to give your time, is held among you, We decree and firmly enjoining order that on every day, outside the weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, except Sundays and feast days and their eves, a lecture of holy scripture shall be held for one hour in the morning and it shall be construed in English, plainly and intelligibly according to its literal sense

Fifth, We decree and firmly enjoining order that the Prior shall at the cost of the monastery keep an honest man, sufficiently learned in the service of grammar, to teach the junior monks who shall be continually resident and to teach them grammar every day at proper times, places and seasons.

Iniunctiones et prouisiones facte per Reverendum patrem Thomam Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum.

Thomas permissione diuina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Anglie Primas et Metropolitanus Religiosis viris Priori et capitulo siue conuentui ecclesie cathedralis siue monasterii Wigorniensis Ordinis sancti Benedicti Salutem gratiam benedictionem et religionis augmentum.

Quoniam in visitacione nostra Metropolitana in ecclesia cathedrali Wigorniensis siue monasterio vestro predicto per nos expedita quedam reformatione digna sunt comperta.

Imprimis, viz., quod sacre scripture lectio, cui precipue per vestre religionis regulam vacare tenemini nulla inter vos habetur Idcirco decernimus statuimus et firmiter iniungendo mandamus quod singulis diebus, extra ebdomadas Natalis Domini Resurrectionis Dominice et Pentecostes, exceptis dominicis et festiuis ac eorum vigiliis, una lectio sacre scripture per spacium unius hore ante meridiem habeatur et anglice plane et intelligibiliter ad minus iuxta sensum litteralem declaretur et interpretetur.

5. Item statuimus et firmiter iniungendo mandamus quod Prior monasterii vestri predicti sumptibus dicti monasterii unum virum honestum et grammaticali sciencia sufficienter eruditum ad informandum juniores monachos dicti monasterii continue in grammaticali sciencia infra monasterium vestrum residentem habeat subpeditet et exhibeat, qui singulis diebus eosdem juniores monachos in grammaticali sciencia diligenter instruat et doceat horis locis et temporibus congruis et oportunis.

Data in manerio nostro de Knoll xxij die mensis Februarii A.D. 1534 et nostre consecracionis anno secundo.

1535. Educational and eleemosynary expenditure of the Priory, for which allowance was made as a deduction from gross income, in the Valor Ecclesiasticus.

[Return for Valor Ecclesiasticus (Record Commission, 1827, iii, 226-7). Worc. Cath. Mun., D 363. Words in brackets are in the printed edition only.]

The total income 1385*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

Allowances made for bread doles to the poor at the monastery gate on St. Wolstan's day, 2*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, with the cost of baking and milling the bread, 8*s.* 8*d.* For 13 poor for "the King's meats," each 2 quarters of wheat, 6*l.* 1*s.* Bread doles for the souls of 4 benefactors by their and others foundation, 10*s.* Money doles to the poor on Maundy Thursday and

Good Friday, *1l. 3s. 4d.* Thirteen frieze gowns given to 13 poor at the Maundy, *1l. 12s. 6d.* Money distributed to the poor in the name of the convent every day, where most needful [by ordinance of bishop Walter Cantilupe and other benefactors], *18l. 10s.* For 3 poor ministers daily celebrating masses, with three dwellings for them, *1l. 10s. 8d.* Two bushels of wheat for 13 poor at the Maundy, at *10s.* a bushel [*1l.*]. 98 loaves called "monk loaves," worth $\frac{1}{2}d.$ each, and 9 loaves called yeomen's pasty loaves, worth *1d.* each, delivered weekly to 14 poor scholars of the Almonry, *12l. 11s. 4d.* 80 gallons of beer at *1d.* a gallon, delivered weekly to the scholars, *18l. 4s.* Alms to the Friars Minors (Gray or Franciscan Friars) consisting of 2 gallons beer and one monk's loaf a week, *10s. 10d.* Bread doles to the poor on solemn feasts, *14s.*

[Total Charities *64l. 16s. 10d.*, of which for educational exhibitions *30l. 15s. 4d.*]

Valor Ecclesiasticus.

Monasterium sive Prioratus ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorniae.
Verus valor in anno Henrici VIII. 27^{mo}.
Summa totalis recepte *1385l. 5s. 1d.*

Allocaciones.

Inde allocantur
Item in pane distributo pauperibus ad portam Prioratus
predicti in die Sancti Wolstani per annum *50s. 8d.*
Item pro pistacione et molacione eiusdem panis *8s. 8d.*
Item xiiij^{oim} pauperibus pro cibo Regis [vocato Kyngs
metys] quilibet eorum ij quarteria siliginis *6l. 0s. 12d.*
Item allocantur in pane distributo pauperibus pro anima-
bus Johannis Evesham, Willelmi Molens, Thome
Carter et Robert Molton, ex fundacione predictorum
Johannis, Willelmi, Thome et Roberti ac aliorum *10s. 0d.*
In pecuniis distributis pauperibus in cena Domini et in die
Parasceves [ex fundacione] *23s. 4d.*
Et pro xiiij^{oim} togis de Fryce datis xiiij^{oim} pauperibus in
cena Domini [quilibet eorum 5 virgas] *32s. 6d.*

Item in denariis distributis pauperibus nomine tocius conventus singulis diebus ubi magis indiget per annum [ex ordinacione Walteri de Cantilupo, quondam Wigor- niensis ecclesiac ministri et conuentus eiusdem ac aliorum benefactorum ejusdem ecclesiae]	. 18l. 10s. 0d.
Item tribus pauperibus ministris cotidie celebrantibus massas cum tribus tenementis pro eisdem pauperibus	30s. 8d.
Item xiiij pauperibus in cena Domini quilibet eorum ij bussellis predicti siliginis, precii	. . . 10s. 0d.
Item in iiij ^{xx} et xviiij panibus vocatis monke lovys et pro novem panibus vocatis yeman paste lovys precii cuius- libet panis monachalis oboli, cuiuslibet panis de yeman paste j ^d septimanatim, deliberatis xiiij ^{cim} pauperibus scholaribus Elemosynarie [ex ordinacione Sanctorum Oswaldi et Wolstani], precii	. . . 12l. 11s. 4d.
Item pro iiij ^{xx} [et iiij] lagenis servicie, precii cuiuslibet lagene j ^d , septimanatim deliberatis predictis scholaribus	18l. 4s. 0d.
Item in elemosina data fratribus minoribus septimanatim duas lagenas servicie cum una (sic) pane monachali	10s. 10d.
Et in pane distributo pauperibus in solemnibus festis	14s. 0d.
	<hr/> 64l. 16s. 10d.
Summa totalis omnium allocationum	. 100l. 6s. 4d.
Et sic remanet de claro	. . . . 1284l. 18s. 9d.

1537. Bishop Hugh Latimer's Injunctions to Worcester Priory against the monks' superstition and ignorance of the Scriptures and grammar.

[Worc. Cath. Mun. Prior's Register, A. 6 (3), f. 17 b.]

Iniunctions gevyne by the bysshope of Worcetur in his vysitacion to the prior of Seint Marye howse of Worcetre and the Covent of the same the yere of our lorde a thowsande fyve hundrethe threttie and sevyne.

Hughe, by the goodnes of Gode, bysshope of Worcetre, wyshithe to his bretherne, the prior and covente afor seyde, grace mercy peace and trewe knowlege of godes worde from gode ower father and ower lorde Jesu Chryst.

For asmuche as in this my vysitacion I evydentlye perceve the ignorance and neglygence of dyverse relygiouse persons in this monasterye to be intollerable and not to be sufferyde for that ther by dothe reign Idolatre and many kindes of supersticions and other enormyteys, and consyderinge withe all that ower Soueraign lorde the Kinge for sum parte of Remedye of the same hath grauntyde by his most gracyouse lycence that the scripture of gode maye be rede in englysshe of all hys obediente subiectes, I therfor wyllinge yower reformacion in most fauorable maner to your least dyspleasure do hartily require yowe all and every onn of yowe and also in godes behalfe command the same accordinge as your duetie ys to obey me as godes minister and the kinges in all my lawfull and honeste commawndementes that yowe observe and kepe inviolably all these iniunctions foloing Under paine of the Lawe.

Fyrst for as muche as I perceve that sum of yewe nother obseruid the kinges iniunctions nor yet have them withe yewe as willinge to observe, therefore ye shall from hensforth but bothe haue and obserue diligently and frightefullye aswell specyall commawndementes of preachinges as other iniunctions gevne in his graces visitacion.

Item that the Prior shall provyed of the monasteryes charge a hole byble in Englyshe and to be leyde faste chaynede in sum opin place other in ther churche or cloyster.

Item that every relygiouse parson haue at the least a newe testamente in Englyshe by the feast of the Natiuite of our lorde nexte ensuinge.

Item when so ever ther shalbe anny preachinge in your monasterye that all maner of singinge and oother ceremonies be utterly leyd asyed in the preching time and all other service shortenid as nede shalbe ande all relygiouse persons quietly to herkine to the preachinge.

Item that ye have a lecture of scripture redd every daye in Englyshe amongeste yewe save holye dayes.

Item that every relygiouse persone be at every lecture from the beginninge to the endinge excepte the haue a necessary let alowyd them by ther prior.

Item that everye religiouse house have a laye man to ther stuarde for all form businesses.

Item that yowe haue a continuall scolmaster suffyciently lernide to teache yowe grammer.

Item that no relygiouse persone dyscourage anny maner of laye man or woman or anny other from the redinge of anny good Boke other in laten or in englyshe.

Item that the prior haue at his diner and supper every daye a chapitre redd from the beginninge of scripture to the ende and that in englishe wher so ever he be in anny of his owne places and to haue edifienge comunicacion of the same.

Item that the covente sitt together fower to one messe and to eate together in commune and to haue scripture redd in lyk wyse and haue comunicacion thereof and after ther diner or supper ther reliques and fragmentes to be dystributed to poore people.

Item that the prior and covente provyde dystribucions to be ministrede in every parishe wher as ye be persons and proprietaries accordinge to the kinges iniunctions in that behalfe.

Item that all thes my iniunctions be redd every monethe ones in the chapitre house befor all the bretherne.

acordinge.

1537. Chantry Priests to become teachers.

p. 157. Injunctions given by the Bishop of Worceter in his Visitacion . . . the yere of oure Lord God 1537.

p. 160. Item, That ye, and every on of you, that be Chauntre Prestes, doe instructe and teache the Children of youre Paryshe, suche as will come to you, at the least to rede Englishe, so that thereby they may the better lerne how to beleve, howe to praye, and howe to lyve to Goddes plesure.

1540. Proposals for reFOUNDATION of Worcester Cathedral.

[P.R.O. Exch. Misc. Books Aug. of No. 24. Printed in *Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks*. London: Charles Knight & Co. 1838.]

f. 11. Wourcestre.

Wourcester. Firste a Provost of the Colledge . 133l. 6s. 8d.

Item x Prebendaries and the moste parte of theym preachers, euery of them	26 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> by the yere,	266 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item a Reader of Dyvynitie		20 <i>l.</i>
Item a Reader of Humanytie		20 <i>l.</i>
Item xvj students in divinite, x to be founde at Oxenforde and x at Cantabridge, euery of theym	19 <i>l.</i> by the yere	160 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item fourty schollars to be taught both grammar and lodgicke in the Greke and laten tongue, euery of theym	66 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> by the yere	133 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Item a scholemaster for the same schollers		20 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item an Ussher		10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item viij petycanons to serve and synge in the quyre euery of theym	10 <i>l.</i> by yere	80 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item vj laymen to serve and synge in the quyre, euery of theym	6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> by the yere	40 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item x chorysters, euery of theym	66 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> by yere	33 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Item a master of the Chyldern		10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item a Gospeller		6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item a Pystoler		5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item ii Sextens		6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item x pore men beyng olde serving men decayed by the warres and in the kynges service, euery of theym	6 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> by the yere	66 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item to be dystributed in almes yerly amongst pore howsholders.		40 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
Item for yerly Reparacions		40 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item to be employde yerly for makyng and mendyng of higheways		40 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item a stewarde of the Lands, yerly		6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item to an Audytour		10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item to ij Porters to kepe the gate and to shave the Company, by yere		10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item to one Chief Butler for his wages and diet		4 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item to an Under Butler for his wages and dyett		3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Item to one Chief Cooke for his wages and dyetts		4 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>

Item to an Under Cooke for his wages and diett	3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Item for the Provost expenses in Receyvng and Survey- ing the Londs yerly	10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item to a Cator to bye their dietts for his wages and dyetts and to make his books of his Rekenyngs, by yere	6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Wigornia	1290 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 ³ / ₄ <i>d.</i>
Porciones deducte	1190 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Remanet	100 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 10 ³ / ₄ <i>d.</i>

f. 41. Wurcetour.

Fyrst a Deane for the corps of his promotion	32 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	} 133 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Item 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> by day	100 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
Item x Prebendaryes, ech of them in corps, 7 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	78 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	} 200 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Item to ech of theym 8 <i>d.</i> by day in diuident	121 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
[<i>erased</i>] Item a reder in diuinitie	20 <i>l.</i>	
Item xij studentes	66 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
Item xli th children ech of them four marks	106 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
Item a scolemaister and an ussher	30 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item tenne peticanons 10 <i>l.</i> a pece	100 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item viij lay men 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> a pece	53 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	
Item xij choristers with the Master	43 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	
Item a Gospeler and epistoler 8 <i>l.</i> a pece	16 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item ij Sextens eche of theym 6 <i>l.</i>	12 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item x pore men, ech one 6 <i>l.</i>	60 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item yerely to be distributed in almes	40 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item in mending of high wayes	40 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item in reparacions yerely	10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item a Steward of landes	6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
Item an Auditour	6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
Item ij porters	10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item ij Butlers and two Cookes	20 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item a Catour	6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
Item in expenses for receiyving of landes	10 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

Item in extraordinary charges	30 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Summa totalis of all charges [<i>erased</i>]	1113 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
	1096 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
The Summe of deductions	252 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
And so resteth chargeable with the tenthes and first fruts	861 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
For tenth	101 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
For the fruts	50 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i>
	<hr/>
	152 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>
And soe for the mayntenance of all charges It may please the Kyngs maiestie to endowe the church with [<i>erased</i>]	1265 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>
	1248 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>

1541, Dec. 7. Appointment by King Henry VIII.
of the first Master of the Cathedral Grammar School.

[Lett. and Pa., Henry VIII., vol. xvi., No. 1421.]

To our trustie and right welbeloved cunsellor Sir Richard Riche, Knight, Chauncellor of Thaugmentations of the Revenues of our crowne.

By the King.

Trustie and right welbiloved we greate youe well. And understanding by the credeable reporte of diverse of our chapelaynes that this bringer John Pether is a person boothe for his learning and also for his sobrietie very mete and apte to be by us appointed Scolemaster in somme Cathedral Collegiate church to be newly by us erected and established Calling to our remembrance that our Cathedrall Church at Worcestor shalbe shortly established and mynistres and other officers therein appointed these shalbe therefore to advertise youe that we have nominated and appointed the foresaid John Pether, Scolemaster of our said Cathedrall church of Worcester, to exercise and enjoy the same rowme withe the yerely salarye and other dueties therunto belonginge during our pleasure. Wherefore we woll and require

youe to see that the saide John Pether may be presently admitted unto the said rowme of Scolemaster. Any other personne assigned or nominated heretofore to the same in anywise notwithstanding.

Yevin under our Signet at our manor of Otelende the 7th day of Decembre the 33rd yere of our reigne.

1544, 31 July. Statutes of the Re-founded Cathedral Church relative to the position of the Grammar and Song Schools and University Exhibitioners.

Henry VIII. King [etc.], to all [etc.], Greeting.

Whereas it seemed good to us and the great men of our realm and to all the senate whom we call Parliament, God thereunto as we believe moving us, to suppress, abolish and to convert to better uses the monasteries which existed everywhere in our realm, because of their grave and manifold enormities, as for other just and reasonable causes ; We, thinking it more in conformity with the divine will and most for the christian commonwealth that where ignorance and superstition reigned there the true worship of God should flourish and the holy gospel of Christ be assiduously and in purity preached ; and further that for the increase of Christian faith and piety the youth of our realm may be instructed in good literature and the poor for ever maintained, we have in place of the same monasteries erected and established churches, some of which we will shall be called cathedrals and others collegiate churches ; for the governance and rule of which churches we have caused to be drawn up the laws and statutes which follow, which the Deans and Canons of both orders and all the other ministers, boys and poor, who are to dwell in the same churches shall obey and observe, and be ruled and governed by them as being established and made by us, which if they do we surely trust that a great increase of piety in this our realm will result, and we shall by no means be deceived in the expectation and desire with which to the greatest glory of the most excellent God and the increase in the Christian faith we

have erected these churches and adorned them with different orders of ministers.

Of the number of those who shall be maintained in the cathedral church of Worcester.

First we decree that there shall be for ever in the said church a Dean, 10 Canons, 10 Minor Canons, a Deacon, a Sub-Deacon, 8 lay clerks, a master of the choristers, 10 choristers, two Informators of boys in grammar, of whom one shall be the teacher, and the other the under-teacher, 40 boys to be taught grammar, 10 poor to be maintained at the expense of the church, 2 vergers (wand-bearers), 2 sextons (subsacrists), two porters, of who one shall be also barber, two butchers, one manciple, a cook, an undercook ; who shall to the number aforesaid each in his rank sedulously serve in the same church according to our statutes and ordinances.

15. Of the pay of the Dean and Canons.

We know that the virtue of hospitality is by far the most grateful to God ; wherefore that the Dean and Canons of our church may more easily practise it, We order and decree that the Dean shall in each year receive for the body of his Deanery by the hands of the Treasurer 30*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* of lawful money of England. Every Canon shall each year receive for the body of his Canonry 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Further we order and will that the Dean for every day on which he is present at the whole office of mattins or vespers clothed in a manner befitting the choir, and also for every day on which he shall be absent by leave of our statutes, shall receive from our church 5*s.* 6*d.*

Likewise we decree and will that every Canon shall for every day on which he is present [as above] or absent [as above], shall receive 8*d.*

We will also that all the stipends of Deans and Canons and all other ministers shall be accounted for and paid in each term of the year, viz., at Michaelmas, Christmas, Lady Day, Midsummerday ; besides the monies which ought to be accounted for to the ministers for their board and commons, and the money

which yearly accrues through the absence of the Deans and Canons and is to be divided among those present.

This sum is to be thus collected. The Precentor for the time being shall note faithfully the days on which the Dean and Canons are away. For any day's absence *5s. 6d.* will be deducted from the Dean, and from the Canons *8d.*, and be retained by the Treasurer, and this sum so accruing from the absence of the Dean and Canons shall at the end of the year, that is, at Michaelmas, be divided by a proper distribution between the resident Dean and the resident Prebendaries. By resident we mean those who are present at Divine services according to the statutes and maintain a separate household there for 21 days continuously in the year; of this dividend, we will the Dean to receive double, that is if a resident Canon received for his share of the dividend *8d.* the Dean shall receive *16d.*

25. The Choristers and their Master.

We decree and ordain that in our church aforesaid there shall be at the election or nomination of the Dean, or in his absence the Subdean, and Chapter, 10 choristers, boys of tender age with clear voices and fit to sing, to serve the choir, minister, and sing. For their instruction and education as well in modesty of behaviour as in skill in singing, we will that besides the 8 clerks before-named, one shall be elected by the Dean [etc.] and Chapter, of good character, upright life and skilled in singing and playing the organ, to diligently employ himself in teaching the boys in playing the organ at the proper time and singing divine service. And if he shall be found negligent or idle in teaching he shall after three warnings be deposed from office. And he shall be bound by oath faithfully to discharge his office.

26. Of the Grammar Boys and their Teachers.

That piety and good letters may in our church aforesaid for ever blossom, grow, flower and in their time bear fruit for the glory of God and the advantage and adornment of the commonwealth, we decree and ordain that there shall always be in our

church of Worcester, elected and nominated by the Dean or in his absence the Sub-dean and Chapter, to be maintained out of the possessions of the church, 40 boys, poor and destitute of the help of their friends, of native genius as far as may be and apt to learn. We do not wish however that they shall be admitted as poor boys of our church before they have learnt to read and write and are moderately learned in the first rudiments of grammar, in the opinion of the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean, and the Head Master ;

And we will that these boys shall be maintained at the expense of our church until they have obtained a moderate knowledge of Latin and have learnt to speak and to write Latin. The period of four years shall be given to this, or if it shall so seem good to the Dean or in his absence the Sub-dean, and the Headmaster, at most five years and not more.

We will further, that none shall be elected a poor scholar of our church who has not completed the ninth year or has passed the fifteenth year of his age, unless he has been a chorister of our church of Worcester.

But if any of the boys is found to be of remarkable slowness and stupidity or of a character to which learning is abhorrent, we will that after a long probation he shall be expelled by the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean, and another substituted, lest like a drone he should devour the bees' honey. And here we charge the consciences of the masters that they shall bestow the utmost possible labour and pains in making all the boys progress and become proficient in learning ; and that they allow no boy who is remarkable for the slowness of his intellect to remain uselessly too long among the rest, but shall report his name at once to the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean, so that he may be removed and another more fit be elected in his place by the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean, and Chapter.

We decree also that the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean, and Chapter shall elect one learned in Latin and Greek, of good character and pious life, endowed with the faculty of teaching, to instruct in piety and adorn with good learning those 40 boys of our church and all others whatsoever who come to our school to

learn. He shall hold the primacy in our school and be called the Head Master or Chief Teacher.

In the second place we will that the Dean [etc. as above] shall choose another of good character and pious life, learned in Latin and endowed with the faculty of teaching, to teach the boys under the Head Master the first rudiments of grammar, and therefore to be called the Lower Master or Second Teacher.

These two teachers of the boys we will shall diligently and faithfully follow the rules and order of teaching which the Dean and Chapter shall think fit to prescribe. But if they are idle or negligent or found unfit to teach they shall after three warnings by the Dean and Chapter be removed and deposed from office. And they shall promise on oath that they will faithfully perform all things belonging to their function.

29. Of the Common Table of all the Ministers.

That those who meet together and praise God together in choir may also eat together and praise God together at table, we will and ordain that both the minor canons and all ministers in the choir and also the grammar boys' masters and all other inferior ministers of our church, also the boys learning music and grammar shall, if possible, eat and dine together at the same time in a Common Hall. In this Hall the Precentor, or in his absence the first admitted Minor Canon, shall occupy the first seat at the upper table, then the Head Master and other Minor Canons, and the Master of the Choristers. In the second rank shall sit the Deacon and Sub-deacon, the 12 clerks and the Under Master. In the third rank shall sit the grammar boys and choristers. At the second dinner shall sit the sextons, butlers, porters, cook and manciple.

The Precentor shall be Censor or overseer of manners in hall, or in his absence the Senior Minor Canon, and shall rebuke any grown-up person who behaves badly, but the boys shall be rebuked only by their masters, that all may be done in hall in silence, order and decency.

We will nevertheless and grant that the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean, shall be free to assign and cause to be

delivered to the married clerks of our church, and to any others who are ill, a portion of their money for their living and commons ;

We allow too a portion of the money to be assigned for their food or commons to the priests and clerks, and also to the boys learning music and grammar who have their living given them gratis in the church, to be delivered to them, on condition that they pay weekly something according to the Dean and Chapter's discretion for the common table of their colleagues. We decree and ordain also that the Treasurer of our church shall at the beginning of every month pay the monthly steward for the table and commons of all those dining together, after this rate ; viz. for those eating in the first rank, that is for each Minor Canon, the Head Teacher of the grammar boys and the Master of the Choristers, 4*s.* 8*d.* a month ; for the table and commons of those eating together in the second rank, namely the clerks and Under Teacher of the grammar boys, 4*s.* 8*d.* ; for the table and commons of those eating together in the third rank, namely for each grammar boy and chorister, 3*s.* 4*d.* a month ; lastly for those sitting at the second dinner, namely sextons [etc.], 4*s.* a month. . . .

30. Of the clothing of the Ministers, which they call Liveries.

We decree and will that the minor canons, clerks, and other ministers of our church, the choristers also and grammar boys, and 10 poor use outer garments of the same as far as possible or of similar colour, and all those we have mentioned shall receive to make their outer garments cloth after the fashion here prescribed : Each Minor Canon and the Upper Grammar Teacher 4 yards of cloth for their gowns at 5*s.* a yard. The master of the choristers, for his clothing, 3 yards of cloth at 5*s.* a yard ; the Deacon, Sub-deacon, each clerk, and Under Grammar Teacher for their clothes, 3 yards of cloth at 4*s.* 6*d.* a yard ; the other ministers, viz., Sextons, Butlers, Porters, Manciple, and Cook, shall each for himself receive 3 yards of cloth at 3*s.* 4*d.* a yard ; each chorister and grammar boy, and the under cook, 2½ yards at 3*s.* 4*d.* a yard ; lastly, each poor man 3 yards at 3*s.* 4*d.*

a yard. Whoever does not get the cloth thus given him properly fitted and made up, and does not use it through the greater part of the year, shall be adjudged unworthy of our bounty, and be compelled to repay a like sum out of his wages to our church, and this cloth and the livery gowns shall be provided every year by the Dean of our church, or in his absence the Vice-Dean, and Receiver for the time being, and they shall deliver his share to every one before Christmas, so that they may celebrate the birthday of our Lord Jesus Christ with new clothes and new minds. The Poor men shall always wear on the left shoulder of their gowns a rose made of red silk, and whenever they go into the temple of the church or elsewhere in public shall always be clad in their gowns.

31. Of the stipends of the ministers of our church.

We decree and will that besides the commons and liveries above assigned there shall be paid out of the common possessions of our church to all the ministers of our church, by the hands of the treasurer, at each term of the year by equal portions, stipends at the following rate, viz., to :—

Each minor canon for his portion	. . .	5 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Upper Teacher of Grammar	. . .	15 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Master of the Choristers	. . .	11 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
The Lower Teacher of Grammar	. . .	6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
The Deacon	. . . . .	4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
The Subdeacon	. . . . .	4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Each clerk	. . . . .	2 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Each of the Vergers	. . . . .	3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Each of the Sextons	. . . . .	2 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Each of the Butlers	. . . . .	1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
One of the Porters who is also Barber	. . . . .	2 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The other of the Porters	. . . . .	1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Manciple	. . . . .	1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Cook	. . . . .	1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Each of the choristers	. . . . .	15 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Each of the Grammar Boys	. . . . .	1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Each of the 10 Poor men	. . . . .	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

The Under-cook	.	.	.	.	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Vice Dean	.	.	.	.	2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
The Receiver	.	.	.	.	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Treasurer	.	.	.	.	2 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
The Precentor	.	.	.	.	2 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Sacrist	.	.	.	.	2 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
The Steward or Clerk of the lands	.	.	.	.	3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
The Auditor	.	.	.	.	4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

32. Of the celebration of Divine Service.

That Prayers and petitions may continually be done in our church decently and in order, and that every day the praise of God may be celebrated with singing and thanksgiving, We decree and ordain that the minor canons and clerks, with the deacon and subdeacon and the master of the choristers, shall perform the divine offices in the choir of our temple, after the fashion and rites of other cathedral churches; except that we do not wish them to be bound to sing offices in the night.

We order also that every day, as well fast days as others, mass of the Holy Ghost shall be celebrated in the temple early in the morning at 6 o'clock, in a place to be assigned for that purpose by the Dean. Moreover we will that on all principal feasts, the Dean, and on the greater doubles the Vice Dean, and on other double feasts the rest of the canons, each in his rank, shall perform the divine offices. We decree also that none of the canons or others ministering in the choir shall enter the choir during the divine offices without a habit proper for the choir.

We decree further that both teachers of grammar shall be present in choir on feast-days clothed in garments befitting the choir; one of them having the seat in choir next above the minor canons, and the other next below the minor canons.

Moreover we will that the grammar boys who are maintained at the expense of the church shall be present in choir on feast-days, and diligently do whatever duty is imposed on them by the Precentor; unless they have been otherwise directed by the Head Master. And these boys too we will shall on every day

in the year when the sacred mysteries are performed at High Mass be present at the elevation of the body of the Lord, and stay there till the singing of the Agnus Dei is done ; and meanwhile, two and two, meditate and say the Psalms "Have mercy upon me, O God," and "God be merciful unto us," and the Lord's Prayer and "Out of the deep have I called," with the prayer "Absolve, we beseech thee."

We will also and decree that as soon as we pass from this light, a funeral service for our soul shall immediately be done in our church of Worcester, all the canons and other ministers of our church, the scholars and poor men being summoned to it, and the day of our death shall be written in the Statute books, so that on the anniversary of that day obsequies and masses shall for all time to come be celebrated for us.

36. Of the Alms and Students in the Academies.

[Provisions as to Bedesmen, and 40*l.* a year for poor, and 40*l.* a year for roads and bridges.]

But as the Grammar School, and nearly all the buildings in which we wish the minor canons, clerks, and other ministers of our church to sleep are in a state of ruin, waste, unkempt, and hideous, we allow that the sum of 40*l.* which is assigned for the repair of roads and bridges, may for two years be applied to restoring the buildings and making them better, more beautiful, and better fitted for the use for which they are assigned.

We decree further that from the goods of our church there shall always be maintained 12 poor scholars in the Academies, who shall be continually and diligently occupied in the study of the Liberal Arts and Theology ; viz., 6 in the Academy of Oxford, and six others in the Academy of Cambridge. But we will that no one shall be admitted to receive this our charity who is not above 15 and under 20 years of age, and who does not know enough grammar to be fitted and fit to learn the liberal arts. These 12 scholars shall always be elected by the Dean, or in his absence the Vice Dean, and Chapter, out of this our school, and sent to the Academy endowed with our stipend to receive the culture of their ability. But if no one is found in his own school fit for this number, we allow the Dean [etc., as above], to choose

another from elsewhere who is adorned with these qualities, and he must not be a fellow or scholar of any college or house in the said Academies. To these scholars we will different sums to be paid yearly according to the progress of their studies; viz., until they have obtained the insignia of the Bachelorhood, which we have decreed shall in any case be done within 5 years, 5*l.*; Bachelors for the 3 years following, immediately after which we will that they should be adorned with the title of Master of Arts, shall have 6*l.* Afterward, that they may more fervently attack holy theology, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

This also we have decreed, that when Bachelors or Masters of Arts, or those adorned with a higher degree, depart or are removed, those who supply their places shall be admitted as scholars of the first order.

The Dean [etc., as above] shall take care that their paid scholars shall be sent to some fixed place, college, or hall or hostel in one of the Academies, and if they understand and learn for certain that any are negligent, idle, or away from the Academy, or do not guard their reputation from the blot of gross crime, or if any do not become a Bachelor or Master of Arts at the prescribed time, or afterwards shall not work hard at the study of theology; or have become possessed of 7*l.* a year beyond our pension, we will they shall be wholly deprived and go without this our pension and stipend.

Chapter 39.

Prayers to be said in school in the morning.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the usher shall go into school, and with all the scholars of the school in turns say the Psalm (xxi.) The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord. Lord have mercy upon us, Christ have mercy upon us, the Lord's Prayer, and lead us not into temptation, etc. O Lord, shew thy mercy upon us, etc. O Lord save the King, etc. Be a strong tower, O Lord, etc. Let the enemy have no advantage, etc. Lord hear our prayer, etc.

Prayers to be said in school in the evening.

At 5 o'clock, when about to leave school, they shall say in turns the Psalm (cxxxiv.) Behold, now praise the Lord, etc. Lord

have mercy upon us, Christ [etc.]. Our Father, etc. Rise Lord and help us, etc. Lord of all power and might, etc. [Collect for 7th Sunday after Trinity] with the prayer, Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord, etc.

Chapter 40.

Of the School and Classes, and the order to be observed in it.

The usual qualities which are found in an architect and other overseers of works in pressing on their work, namely, industry and diligence, ought also to be found in pedagogues and teachers of the tender youth, that they may as it were enter into a friendly conspiracy and contention between themselves to imbue thoroughly the scholars committed to their trust with piety and good letters; and not to study their own advantage or indulge their own love of ease so much as to look to their proficiency and the public benefit, so that they may be seen to do their duty fairly in everything. And this they will be able to do much more successfully if they endeavour sedulously to follow the order we have prescribed.

The whole number of the scholars shall be divided into five or six ranks or classes. The Under Master shall teach the three lower, and the Head Master the three upper classes.

No one shall be admitted into the school who cannot read readily, or does not know by heart in the vernacular the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation, the Apostles' Creed and the Ten Commandments. Those who are wholly ignorant of Grammar shall learn the accidence of nouns and verbs, as it were out of class. When they have learnt these they shall be taken into the First Class.

In the First Class they shall learn thoroughly by heart the rudiments in English; they shall learn to put together the parts of speech; and to turn a short phrase of English into Latin; and gradually to approach other easy constructions.

In the Second Class they shall learn a little higher; they shall know the genders of nouns and the inflections of verbs written in Latin; they shall run through Cato's verses, Aesop's Fables, and some Familiar Colloquies.

In the Third Class they shall endeavour to make correct

varyings on the nouns and anomalous verbs, so that no noun or verb can be found anywhere which they do not know how to inflect in every detail. In this form too they shall make Terence's Comedies, Mantuanus' Eclogues, and other things of that sort thoroughly familiar to them.

These classes the Under Master shall have the care of, gradually instilling and inculcating the lesser rudiments into his pupils so as to make them fit and prepared to receive higher instruction.

The usher shall come into school at 6 a.m. and immediately after saying the prayers to God which we have prescribed, shall make his scholars say by heart daily one of the eight parts of speech until they are ready in each. Nor shall he omit on any other day to dictate to his pupils an English sentence, and that a short one, which he shall teach them to turn exactly into Latin, and to write it carefully in their parchment note-books.

In anything to be done in the school the Under Master shall be subject to and shall obey the Head Master; and shall consult him on the method and plan of teaching; so that they may both agree in their zeal for the profit of the scholars. Both too shall endeavour to teach their pupils to speak openly, finely and distinctly, keeping due decorum both with their body and their mouth.

In the Fourth Form the boys shall be taught to know the Latin syntax readily; and shall be practised in the stories of poets, and familiar letters of learned men and the like.

In the Fifth Form they shall commit to memory the Figures of Latin Oratory and the rules for making verses; and at the same time shall be practised in making verses and polishing themes; then they shall be versed in translating the charest Poets and the best Historians.

Lastly, in the Sixth Form they shall be instructed in the formulas of the Copiousness of Words and Things written by Erasmus; and learn to master varyings of speech in every mood, so that they may acquire the faculty of speaking Latin, as far as is possible for boys. Meanwhile they shall taste Horace, Cicero and other authors of that class. Meanwhile they shall compete with one another in declamations so that they may leave well learned in the school of argument.

These classes principally the Head Master shall try to polish in Latin.

He shall come into school by 7 o'clock to perform his duty of teaching thoroughly. He shall too every other day make some English sentence into Latin and teach the flock committed to him to change it into many forms.

Moreover let him understand that he has charge of the whole school. So every week he ought to visit the whole flock, once, twice or three times, and diligently test the abilities of the scholars, and ascertain their progress in learning. If he shall prove any of them after testing them in every way to be slow and wholly strangers to the Muses, he shall warn their friends not to let them, being wholly unfit for letters, waste their time in vain and fill the places of others. But those he shall find to be fit and industrious he shall, at least three times a year, call up to the higher forms, namely from the first to the second, from the second to the third, and so on as each shall be thought fit. This shall be done in the presence of and after consultation with the Under Master in the case of those who are entrusted to his care.

Moreover at 6 p.m. the scholars shall return to school and until 7 p.m. shall do their repetition and render to their fellow-pupils who have become ripe in learning, several masters also being present, whatever they have learnt through the day.

When leave to play is given they shall play and sport together, not wandering about here and there, lest they incur loss of character, and their minds become set upon other things, and estranged from learning. And they shall not practise any games which are not of a gentlemanly appearance and free of all lowness.

Lastly, whatever they are doing in earnest or in play they shall never use any language but Latin or Greek.

Of the validity and force of these statutes.

We Nicholas [Heath], Bishop of Worcester, George [Day], Bishop of Chester, and Richard Cox, Archdeacon of Ely, at the command and in the name of our most dread lord King Henry VIII. [etc.] deliver to you the Dean, Canons and all other ministers of the said church of Worcester, these statutes to be

diligently and bona fide observed, in the 36th year of the same lord the king and the last day of July.

Confirmation under Edward VI.

Whereas the authority of the statutes issued by the authority of the unconquered Prince of pious memory Henry VIII. has been called in question, we Richard Morison [etc.] general commissioners of the most illustrious Prince Edward VI. [etc.] to hold a royal visitation throughout the diocese of Worcester, pronounce and decree in favour of their force and value; and that the same shall be inviolably observed by all and every the ministers of that cathedral church under the penalties therein contained; we allow, however, the Dean and every Canon all privileges, advantages and emoluments whatsoever before granted to them, or any of them by sufficient royal authority.

Henricus Octavus, Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, ac in terra Ecclesiae Anglicanae et Hibernicae supremum Caput, Universis sanctae Matris Ecclesiae Filiis, ad quorum notitiam praesens Scriptum pervenerit, Salutem.

Cum et nobis et regni Proceribus nostri universoque Senatui (quem Parliamentum vocamus) visum sit (Deo ut confidimus, nos huc movente), Monasteria, quae passim in Regno nostro extabant, tum propter graves ac multiplices illorum enormitates tum ob alias justas, rationabilesque causas suppressere abolere et in meliores usus convertere, Nos, et divinae voluntati conformius, et maxime in rem Christianam esse ducentes, ut, ubi ignorantia et superstitio regnabant, ibi sincerus Dei cultus vigeat, et sanctum Christi Evangelium assidue et pure annuncietur, et praeterea, ut ad Christianae Fidei et Pietatis incrementum Juventus Regni nostri in bonis literis instituat, et Pauperes perpetuo sustententur, in ipsorum Monasteriorum loco ecclesias ereximus ac constituimus, quarum alias Cathedralis, alias Collegiatis vocari volumus. Pro quarum Ecclesiarum gubernatione et regimine Leges et Statuta quae sequuntur praescribenda curavimus: quibus tam Decani et utriusque ordinis Canonici, quam caeteri omnes Ministri, Pueri et Pauperes, qui in ipsis Ecclesiis commorantur sunt, pareant et obsequantur, iisque ut a nobis conditis et perfectis regantur

et gubernentur ; id quod si fecerint, ingens sane pietatis incrementum in hoc Regno nostro proventurum esse confidimus ; et Nos expectatione ac voto nostro, qui ad Dei optimi maximi gloriam ac Fidei Christianae augmentum eas Ecclesias ereximus, et variis Ministerum Ordinibus exornavimus, haud quaquam fraudabimur.

Caput I.

De numero integro eorum qui in Ecclesia Cathedrali Wigorniensis sustentantur.

In primis statuimus et ordinamus ut sint perpetuo in dicta Ecclesia, unus Decanus, decem Canonici, decem minores Canonici, unus Diaconus, unus Subdiaconus, octo Clerici laici, unus Magister Choristarum, decem Choristae, duo Informatores Puerorum in Grammatica, quorum unus sit Praeceptor, alter Subpraceptor, quadraginta Pueri in Grammatica erudiendi, decem Pauperes de sumptibus dictae Ecclesiae alendi, duo Virgiferi, duo Sub-sacristae, duo Janitores, quorum unus et Barbae-tonsor erit, duo Pincernae, unus Obsonator, unus Coquus, unus Sub-coquus ; qui quidem in eadem Ecclesia numero praescripto, unusquisque in suo ordine, juxta Statuta et Ordinationes nostras sedulo inserviant.

Caput XV.

De stipendio Decani et Canonicorum.

Novimus Hospitalitatis virtutem Deo esse longe gratissimam ; quam ut Decanus et Canonici Ecclesiae nostrae facilius exerceant, statuimus et ordinamus ut Decanus recipiat singulis annis pro corpore Decanatus sui per manus Thesaurarii triginta duas libras, novemdecim solidos, et duos denarios, legitimae monetae Angliae. Quilibet vero Canonicus recipiat singulis annis pro corpore Praebendae suae per manus Thesaurarii septem libras, sexdecim solidos, et octo denarios, legitimae monetae Angliae. Praeterea ordinamus et volumus ut Decanus pro singulis diebus, quibus vel integris matutinis vel vespertinis Officiis, insignibus Choro convenientibus indutus, interest, ac etiam pro singulis diebus illis, quibus abest per statutorum nostrorum permissionem, recipiat ab Ecclesia nostra quinque solidos et sex denarios legitimae monetae Angliae. Haud secus statuimus et volumus ut quilibet Canonicus

pro singulis diebus, quibus integris matutinis vel vespertinis Officiis, insignibus Choro convenientibus indutus, interest, ac etiam pro singulis diebus illis, quibus abest per Statutorum nostrorum permissionem, recipiat ab Ecclesia nostra octo denarios legitimae monetae Angliae. Volumus autem ut singulis anni terminis, scilicet ad festum Michaelis, ad Nativitatem Christi, ad Annuntiationem beatae Mariae Virginis, ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistae, stipendia omnia tam Decano et Canonicis, quam aliis Ministris omnibus, numerentur et solvantur, praeter pecunias illas quae Ministris pro mensa et communiis singulis mensibus numerari debent, et praeter illam pecuniam, quae quotannis accessit ex absentia Decani et Canonicorum, et inter praesentes dividenda est. Cujus quidem pecuniae summa sic colligenda est. Praeceptor qui pro tempore fuerit, notet fideliter dies quibus absunt Decanus et Canonici. Decano pro singulis diebus absentiae suae auferantur quinque solidi sex denarii; cuilibet Canonico pro singulis diebus absentiae suae auferantur octo denarii; et penes Thesaurarium detineantur. Atque haec summa, sic ex Decani et Canonicorum absentia accrescens, in fine anni, id est, in festo Michaelis congrua distributione inter Decanum residentem et Praebendarios residentes dividatur. Residentes vero interpretamur eos, qui et dies viginti unum continuos quotannis divinis Officiis juxta normam Statutorum intersunt, et familiam ibidem seorsim alunt. Ex ipsa autem dividenda volumus Decanum duplum accipere, hoc est, si Canonicus residens pro portione sua recipiat ex dividenda octo denarios, Decanus recipiat sexdecim denarios.

Caput XXV.

De Choristis et ipsorum numero et Magistro.

Statuimus et ordinamus ut in Ecclesia nostra praedicta ad electionem et designationem Decani, aut (eo absente) Vice-Decani et Capituli sint decem Choristae, pueri tenerae aetatis et vocibus sonoris et ad cantandum aptis, qui Choro inserviant, ministrent et cantent. Ad hos instruendos atque imbuendos, tam morum modestia quam canendi peritia, volumus ut per Decanum, aut (eo absente) Vice Decanum et Capitulum, praeter octo Clericos ante

nominatos, unus eligatur, qui sit honestae famae, vitae probae, cantandi et Organa pulsandi peritus, qui pueris docendis, organis pulsandis suo tempore, et Divinis Officiis cantandis studiose vacabit. Quod si negligens, aut in docendo desidiosus inveniatur, post trinam monitionem ab officio deponatur ; qui quidem ad officium fideliter obeundum etiam juramento adigetur.

Caput XXVI.

De pueris Grammaticis et eorum Informatoribus.

Ut pietas et bonae Literae perpetuo in Ecclesia nostra sup- pullescant, crescant, floreant, et suo tempore in gloriam Dei et Reipublicae commodum et ornamentum fructificent, statuimus et ordinamus ut ad electionem et designationem Decani aut (eo absente) Vice Decani et Capituli sint perpetuo in Ecclesia nostra Wigorn- iensi quadraginta Pueri, pauperes et amicorum ope destituti, de bonis Ecclesiae nostrae alendi, ingeniis, quoad fieri potest, ad discendum natis et aptis. Quos tamen admitti nolumus in pauperes pueros Ecclesiae nostrae antequam noverint legere, scribere et mediocriter calluerint prima Grammaticae rudimenta, idque iudicio Decani et Archididascali. Atque hos pueros volumus impensis Ecclesiae nostrae ali, donec mediocrem Latinae Grammaticae notitiam adepti fuerint, et latine loqui et latine scribere didicerint : cui rei dabitur quatuor annorum spatium, aut, si ita Decano et Archididascalo visum sit, ad summum quinque, et non amplius. Volumus autem, ut nullus, nisi Ecclesiae Wigorniensis Chorista fuerit, in pauperem discipulum Ecclesiae nostrae Wigorniensis eligatur, qui nonum aetatis suae annum non compleverit, vel qui decimum quintum aetatis annum excesserit. Quod si quis puerorum insigni tarditate et hebetudine notabilis sit, aut natura a literis abhorrenti, hunc, post multam probationem, volumus per Decanum expelli et alio amandari, ne veluti fucus apum mella devoret. Atque hic conscientiam Inform- atorum oneramus, ut quantam maximam potuerint operam et diligentiam adhibeant, quo pueri omnes in literis progrediantur et proficiant, et ne quem puerum, tarditatis vitio insigniter notatum, inter caeteros diutius inutiliter haerere sinant, quin illius nomen statim Decano deferant ; ut, eo amoto, ad illius locum aptior per

Decanum aut (eo absente) Vice-Decanum et Capitulum, eligatur. Statuimus praeterea, ut per Decanum aut (eo absente) Vice-Decanum et Capitulum unus eligatur, Latine et Graece doctus, bonae famae et piaevitae, docendi facultate imbutus, qui tam quadraginta illos Ecclesiae nostrae pueros, quam alios quoscunque grammaticam discendi gratia ad Scholam nostram confluentes, pietate excolat et bonis literis exornet. Hic in Schola nostra primas obtineat, et Archi-didascalus sive praecipuus Informator esto. Rursum per Decanum aut (eo absente) Vice-Decanum et Capitulum volumus virum alterum eligi bonae famae et piaevitae, latine doctum, docendique facultate imbutum, qui sub Archi-didascalo pueros docebit, prima scilicet grammatices rudimenta, et proinde Hypodidascalus sive Secundarius Informator appellabitur. Hos vero Informatores puerorum volumus, ut regulis et docendi ordini, quem Decanus et Capitulum praescribendum duxerint, diligenter et fideliter obsecudent. Quod si desidiosi, aut negligentes, aut minus ad docendum apti inveniantur, post trinam monitionem a Decano et Capitulo, amoveantur et ab officio deponantur. Omnia autem ad functionem suam spectantia sese fideliter praestituros, juramento promittent.

Caput XXIX.

De Communi Mensa omnium Ministrorum.

Ut qui una conveniunt, et una Deum laudant in Choro, una etiam comedant, et una Deum laudent in Mensa, Statuimus et volumus, ut tam minores Canonici et Ministri omnes in Choro, quam Puerorum grammaticorum Informatores, et alii omnes inferiores Ecclesiae nostrae Ministri, Pueri etiam musicam et grammaticam discentes, si commode fieri potest, in communi Aula simul comedant et epulentur. In qua quidem Aula Praeceptor vel (eo absente) primus admissione minor Canonicus in superiori mensa primus accumbat; deinde Archididascalus et caeteri minores Canonici et Magister Choristarum. In secundo ordine sedeant Diaconus et Sub-Diaconus, octo Clerici et Hypodidascalus. In tertio ordine sedeant Pueri grammatici et Choristae. In secundo prandio sedeant Sub-Sacristae, Pincernae, Janitores, Coquus et Obsonator. Morum censor in aula erit

Praecentor, aut (eo absente) primus admissione minor Canonicus, qui viros immorigeratos arguet; pueros autem arguent etiam ipsorum Praeceptores, ut omnia cum silentio, ordine et decore agantur in Aula.

[A Yearly Steward to be elected by the two first ranks, to provide stores for the common table, and each to take it in turn to act as monthly steward to supervise the manciple's purchase of provisions.]

Volumus nihilominus, et liberum esse concedimus Decano, aut (eo absente) Vice-Decano, ut Clericis Ecclesiae nostrae conjugatis, et quibuscunque aegrotis portionem pecuniae pro victu seu communiis suis assignet et tradi faciat; caeteris vero Presbyteris et Clericis ac etiam Pueris grammaticam vel musicam discentibus victum intra Ecclesiam gratis datum habentibus, portionem pecuniae pro victu seu communiis suis assignari et tradi permittimus, dummodo hebdomadatim communi sodalium mensae juxta Decani et Capituli iudicium pecuniae aliquid solvant. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus, ut Thesaurarius Ecclesiae nostrae in mensis cujuslibet initio tradat, numeret, ac solvat Senescallo menstuo, pro mensa et communiis singulorum communiter vescentium, ad hunc qui sequitur modum; nimirum pro vescentibus in primo ordine, id est, pro singulis Canonicis Minoribus, pro primario Informatore Puerorum grammaticorum per mensem quatuor solidos et octo denarios; pro mensa et communiis singulorum communiter vescentium in tertio ordine, nimirum pro singulis Pueris grammaticis et Choristis per mensem tres solidos et quatuor denarios; denique pro mensa et communiis singulorum qui in secundo prandio sedebant, nimirum pro Sub-Sacristis, Pincernis, Janitoribus, Obsonatore et Coquo, per mensem quatuor solidos. Postremo omnes Ministri Ecclesiae nostrae communiter victitantes ordinationibus formulis et statutis, quae per Decanum et Capitulum hisce de rebus olim edentur, parere et obsequi debent.

Caput XXX.

De Vestibus Ministrorum quas Liberaturas vocant.

Statuimus et Volumus ut Minores Canonici, Clerici et caeteri Ecclesiae nostrae Ministri, Choristae quoque, et Pueri gram-

matici et decem Pauperes, utantur vestibus exterioribus ejusdem, quod fieri potest, aut similis coloris : recipiant autem omnes, quos diximus, ad exteriora indumenta conficienda, pannum juxta eam formam quam hic praescribimus : Recipient singuli minores Canonici et superior Informator Grammaticae quatuor virgatas panni pro togis suis, pretium cujuslibet virgatae quinque Solidos : Recipiet Magister Choristarum pro veste sua tres virgatas panni, pretium virgatae quinque solidos : Recipient Diaconus, Sub-Diaconus, singuli Clerici et inferior Informator grammaticae, pro vestibus suis tres virgatas panni, pretium virgatae quatuor solidos et sex denarios : Recipient et Ministri alii, videlicet Sub-Sacristae, Pincernae, Janitores, Obsonator et Coquus ; et quisque pro se recipiet tres virgatas panni pro vestibus suis, pretium virgatae tres solidos et quatuor denarios : Recipient singuli Choristae et Pueri grammatici, atque etiam Sub-Coquus, pro vestibus suis duas virgatas et dimidium, pretium virgatae tres solidos et quatuor denarios : Recipient denique singuli Pauperes pro vestibus suis tres virgatas panni, pretium virgatae tres solidos et quatuor denarios : Quem quidem pannum sibi traditum, quisquis sibi decenter aptari et componi non curaverit et per maximam anni partem usus non fuerit, is indignus judicabitur munere nostro, et proinde tantumdem de stipendio suo rependere cogatur Ecclesiae nostrae. Quem quidem pannum, et vestes liberatas, singulis annis parare debent Ecclesiae nostrae Decanus, aut (eo absente) Vice Decanus et Receptor qui pro tempore fuerit, tradentque singulis suas panni portiones ante Natalem Domini, ut novis vestibus et novis animis celebrent natalem diem Domini Jesu Christi. Pauperes in togarum suarum sinistro humero rosam ex serico rubro factam semper gerant, et quoties vel in Templum Ecclesiae vel alio in publicam processerint, dictis togis suis induti ubique incedant.

Caput XXXI.

De stipendiis Ministrorum in Ecclesia nostra.

Statuimus et volumus ut ex bonis communibus nostrae Ecclesiae, praeter communias, et liberaturas superius assignatas, solvantur stipendia omnibus Ministris Ecclesiae nostrae per manus

Thesaurarii singulis anni terminis per aequales portiones, ad hunc qui sequitur modum, videlicet—

	£	s.	d.
Singulis minoribus Canonicis pro portione sua	5	02	00
Superiori Informatori grammaticae	15	02	00
Magistro Choristarum	11	13	08
Inferiori Informatori grammaticae	6	05	10
Diacono	4	05	10
Subdiacono	4	05	10
Singulis clericis	2	19	02
Cuilibet ex Virgiferis	3	00	00
Cuilibet ex Subsacristis	2	18	00
Cuilibet ex Pincernis	1	18	00
Uni Janitorum qui et barbae-tonsor erit	2	18	00
Alteri ex Janitoribus	1	18	00
Obsonatori	1	18	00
Coquo	1	18	00
Cuilibet ex Choristis	0	15	00
Singulis Pueris grammaticis.	0	01	08
Singulis decem Pauperum	4	10	00
Subcoquo	1	10	00
Vice-Decano	2	13	04
Receptori	5	00	00
Thesaurario	2	14	04
Praecentori.	2	00	00
Sacristae	2	00	00
Senescallo, sen Clerico terrarum	3	06	08
Auditori	4	00	00

Caput XXXII.

De Celebratione Divinorum.

Ut autem decenter et ex ordine assidue Preces et Orationes continuo in Ecclesia nostra fiant, singulisque diebus laus Dei cantu et jubilatione celebretur, statuimus et ordinamus ut minores Canonici et Clerici, una cum Diacono, et Sub-Diacono ac Magistro Choristarum, divina officia in Choro Templi nostri quotidie peragant, secundum morem et ritum aliarum Ecclesiarum Cathe-

dralium : ad Officia vero noctu decantanda eos obligare nolumus. Ordinamus etiam, ut singulis diebus, tam festis, quam profestis, missa de Spiritu Sancto mane hora sexta in Templo celebretur, loco ad id per Decanum deputato. Porro volumus ut omnibus festis principalibus, Decanus, majoribus autem duplicibus vice Decanus, caeteris vero Festis duplicibus reliqui Canonici, quisque suo ordine, in divinis officiis celebrandis executores sint : Statuimus etiam ut nullus Canonorum aut aliorum in choro ministrantium divinorum officiorum tempore absque insignibus choro convenientibus chorum ingrediatur : Volumus praeterea ut uterque Informator Grammaticae diebus festis choro intersit, insignibus choro convenientibus indutus quorum alter super Canonicos minores, alter post minores Canonicos proximum in choro locum obtineat. Ad haec Pueros grammaticos qui sumptibus Ecclesiae aluntur, festis diebus volumus choro interesse, et officium sibi mandatam a Praeceptore sedulo facere, nisi alias per Archididascalum amandentur ; quos etiam pueros mandamus singulis diebus per annum, dum sacra mysteria in missa summa peragantur, corporis dominici elevationi adesse, ibique morari quoad cantus Agnus Dei perficiatur, ac interim bini et bini dicant ac meditentur Psalmos, *Miserere mei Deus, Deus misereatur nostri*, cum oratione Domini Jesu Christi ; et *De profundis clamavi* cum oratione *Absolve quaesumus*. Volumus praeterea et statuimus, ut, quam primum ab hac luce migravimus, exequiae statim in Ecclesia nostra Wigorniensi convocatis ad eas omnibus Ecclesiae nostrae Canonicis et caeteris Ministris, Scholaribus et Pauperibus pro anima nostra fiant, utque dies obitus nostri in Statutorum libris scribatur, quo eo die anniversario perpetuis temporibus exequiae et missae pro nobis celebrentur.

Caput XXXVI.

De Eleemosynis et Studentibus in Academiis.

Verum quia Schola grammatica, et aedificia fere omnia in quibus cubare volumus minores Canonicos, Clericos et alios Ecclesiae nostrae Ministros, ruinosi, vasta, incondita et deformia sunt, permittimus ut ea quadraginta Librarum summa, quae pontibus et viis publicis reficiendis assignatur, per duorum

annorum spatium eo applicetur, ut aedificia illa restaurentur, et meliora, cultiora, et ei ad quem praescribentur usui aptiora, reddantur.

Statuimus praeterea ut ex bonis Ecclesiae nostrae duodecim Scholares pauperes in Academiis nostris semper alantur; qui in Artium liberalium, et sacrae Theologiae studia assidue et diligenter incumbunt, sex videlicet in Academia Cantabrigiensi, et sex alii in Academia Oxoniensi: neminem vero alium ad hoc nostrum beneficium percipiendum admitti volumus, nisi qui sit supra decimum quintum et infra vicesimum suae aetatis annum, quique grammaticam ita calleat ut ad liberales artes discendas aptus et idoneus existat. Hos autem duodecim Scholasticos volumus ut Decanus aut (eo absente) Vice Decanus et capitulum ex hac nostra schola semper eligant et stipendio nostro donatos ad Academiam ingenii cultum capiendi gratia mittant. Quod si in hac schola nostra nullus huic numero idoneus inveniatur, alium undecumque praedictis qualitatibus ornatum Decano aut eo absente Vice Decano, et capitulo deligere permittimus, modo in dictis Academiis Collegii aut Domus alicujus socius aut discipulus non fuerit. His Scholaribus pro studiorum suorum progressu varias quotannis numerari volumus pensiones; videlicet, donec Baccalaureatus insignia adepti fuerint, id quod intra quadriennium omnino fieri decrevimus, quinque Libras; Baccalaurei autem per triennium proxime sequens, post quod tempus statim Magistri Artium titulo eos insigniri volumus, sex Libras assequuntur. Postea vero, ut ardentius sacrae Theologiae incumbant, sex libras tredecim solidos cum quatuor denariis recipiant. Illud etiam decrevimus ut decedentibus sive amotis Baccalaureis, sive Artium Magistris, aut superiori gradu insignitis, illi qui numerum deficientem supplebunt, in primi ordinis Scholasticos admittantur. Decanus autem, aut (eo absente) Vice-Decanus curabit, ut hi Scholares pensionarii ad certum aliquem locum, seu Collegium, seu Aulam, seu Hospitium, in Academiarum altera destinentur. Quos si intellexerint, certoque cognoverint, negligentes, desidiosos, aut ab Academia evagantes, quique famam suam a gravioris criminis nota non tueantur, quique Baccalaureus, aut Artium Magister non fuerint praescripto tempore, quique postea

Theologiae studio gnavam operam non impenderint, quique denique praeter pensionem nostram summam septem Librarum annui valoris adepti fuerint, hac nostra pensione et stipendio penitus destitui et carere volumus.

Caput XXXIX.

Preces in Schola mane dicendae.

Hora sexta mane Hypodidasculus Scholam ingressus, cum omnibus Scholae Discipulis, alternatim dicant Psalmum, *Domine in virtute tua laetabitur, Kyrie Eleison, Christe eleison, Pater noster, Et ne nos et caetera, Ostende nobis Domine et caetera, Domine Salvum fac Regem et caetera, Esto Domine turris fortitudinis et caetera, Nihil proficiat inimicus et caetera, Domine exaudi et caetera.*

Preces in Schola vesperi dicendae.

Hora quinta Schola discessuri Scholastici dicant alternatim Psalmum, *Ecce nunc benedicite Domino, et caetera, Kyrie, Christe, Kyrie, Pater noster, et caetera, Exurge Domine, adjuva nos, et caetera, Domine Deus virtutum, et caetera, cum oratione, Illumina quaesumus Domine tenebras, et caetera.*

Caput XL.

De Schola et Classibus ac ordine in ea observando.

Quae solent esse in aedificiorum architecto, caeterisque operis praefectis in urgendo opere industria, ac diligentia, eadem omnino debet esse in Paedagogis, ac tenere juventutis Informatoribus, ut inter se amicissime veluti conspirent contendantque scholasticos suae fidei traditos pietate et bonis literis gnaviter imbuere, neque adeo suo studere commodo, aut suo indulgere otio, quam illorum profectui et publicae utilitati prospicere, ut suo pulchre officio per omnia respondere videantur. Quod quidem multo facilius praestare poterint, si, quem praescriptimus ordinem, sedulo contentur imitari.

Omnis Scholasticorum numerus in quinque aut sex ordines seu Classes distribuatur; horum inferiores tres instituat Hypodidasculus, superiores autem Archididasculus instruat.

In Scholam nemo admittatur qui non prompte legere, quive

Orationem Dominicam, Salutationem Angelicam, Symbolum Apostolicum, et decem Decalogi Præcepta vernaculo sermone memoriter non tenuerit. Grammaticæ omnino rudes, veluti extra ordinem, Nominum et Verborum accidentia doceantur; hæc cum memoriter habent, in primam Classem adsumantur.

In prima Classe anglica rudimenta ad plenum ediscant; discant et orationis partes congrue connectere, et brevem phrasim anglicam latinam facere, facilesque aliquas constructiones sensim attingere.

In secunda Classe paulo majora audiant; Nominum genera, et Verborum inflectiones latine scriptas probe teneant; Catonis carmina, Æsopi Apologos, familiaria aliqua Colloquia percurrant.

In tertia vero Nomina et Verba anomala rite variare contendant, ut nusquam nomen aut verbum inveniatur, quod non ad unguem inflectere noverint; hic quoque Terentianas Comœdias, Mantuani Eclogas, atque id genus alia, sibi faciant familiarissima.

Harum Classium curam solícite gerat Hypodidascalus, minutiora illa rudimenta discipulis suis instillando ac inculcando, ut majoribus recipiendis aptos paratosque reddat.

Hypodidascalus mane hora sexta Scholam ingrediatur, statimque post fusas ad Deum quas præscripsimus preces, aliquam quotidie octo orationis partium memoriter reddere cogat suos Scholasticos, donec in singulis fuerint promptissimi; nec omittat quin altero quovis die, sermonem anglicum, eumque brevem, discipulis dictet, quem illos latine vertere accurate doceat, libellisque chartaceis sedulo inscribere.

Denique in omnibus quæ in Schola sunt agenda Archididascalo subsit ac pareat, ipsumque de docendi methodo, ac ratione consulat, ut ambo in Scholasticorum profectum summo studio consentiant, ambo etiam operam dent, ut discipuli aperte ornate et distincte, corporis et oris decore servato, pronuntiare discant.

In quarta Classe doceantur pueri latinam partium Syntaxim promptè callere, exerçanturque in poeticis narrationibus, in familiaribus doctorum virorum epistolis, atque ejus generis similibus.

In quinta memori mente reponant Latinæ orationis figuras et canones illos de componendis carminibus factos, simulque

assuescant carminibus condendis, et thematibus expoliendis: denique versentur in castissimorum poetarum ac optimorum Historicorum interpretatione.

Postremo in sexta imbuantur formulis illis de verborum ac rerum copia ab Erasmo conscriptis, discantque orationem infinitis modis variare, ut vel sic tandem latinæ linguæ facultatem, quantum pueris satis est, assequantur; interim Horatium, Ciceronem, cæterosque ejus Classis Authores degustent; interim declamatiunculis inter se concertent, ut vel contentionis studio docti evadant.

Has præcipue Classes latino sermone expolire Archididasculus satagat. Ante horam diei septimam Scholam ingrediatur ut suo docendi munere graviter fungatur. Hic etiam altero quovis die orationem vernaculam latinam facere, eamque in multas formas mutare, gregem sibi commissum docere pergat.

Præterea totius Scholæ curam sibi commissam intelligat, proinde singulis septimanis universum gregem semel, iterum, aut tertio invisat, diligenterque examinet, Scholasticorum ingenia, et in literis progressum exploret. Quos autem tardos et a Musis prorsus alienos, etiam omnibus tentatis, offenderit, horum amicos fideliter moneat, ne ipsos literis penitus ineptos frustra tempus producere, et aliorum loca occupare patiantur.

Caeterum quos aptos ac industrios probaverit eos ter ad minus quotannis in superiores Classes surroget, nimirum a prima in secundam, a secunda in tertiam, et sic deinceps, ut quisque dignus habeatur; idque fiat praesente ac consulto Hypodidascalo, de illis, scilicet, que ipsius curae sunt crediti.

Ad haec hora noctis sexta in Scholam Scholastici revertantur, et ad septimam usque repetant ac reddant, condiscipulis, qui jam in literis maturaverunt, didascalis etiam plurimum praesentibus, quaecunque per totum diem didicerunt.

Cum ludendi facta fuerit copia una ludant, una jocentur, ne huc illucque errantes, et morum jacturam faciant, et aliarum rerum desiderio animos a literis sensim alienent, nec ullos jocos exerceant, qui non honestatis speciem prae se ferant, ac omni turpitudine vacent. Postremo quicquid vel serio vel joco tractent, non alio utantur sermone, quam latino, aut graeco.

De horum Statutorum firmitate et robore.

Nos Nicholaus Wigorniensis, Georgius Cicestrensis Episcopi, et Ricardus Cox Archidiaconus Eliensis, metuendissimi Domini nostri Regis Henrici octavi, Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Regis, fidei defensoris, et in terra Ecclesiae Anglicanae et Hiberniae supremi Capituli, mandato et nomine, vobis Decano, Canonicis, caeterisque Ministris omnibus dictae Ecclesiae Wigorniensis Statuta haec diligenter et bona fide observanda tradimus, anno equisdem Domini nostri Regis tricesimo sexto, et mensis Julii die ultimo.

Confirmation of Statutes by Edward VI.'s Commissioners.

Ubi Autoritas Statutorum, autoritate invictissimi Principis pie memoriae Henrici octavi editorum in quaestionem venit, Nos Ricardus Morison, Ricardus Tracie, Armigeri, Henricus Siddall, et Robertus Ferrar, sacrae Theologiae et legum respective Baccalaurei, illustrissimi in Christo Principis et Domini nostri Domini Edvardi sexti Dei gratia Angliae, Franciae et Hiberniae Regis Fidei defensoris ac in terris Ecclesiae Anglicanae et Hibernicae supremi capituli, Commissarii generales, ad visitationem suam regiam per Diocesim Wigorniensem exercendam, pro robore et valore eorundem pronuntiamus et decernimus, eademque Statuta ab omnibus et singulis istius Cathedralis Ecclesiae Ministris inviolabiliter observari sub poenis in eisdem contentis; permittimus tamen Decano, et cuivis alii Canonico privilegia commoditates et emolumenta quaecumque, sufficienti autoritate Regia illis aut illorum cuilibet prius concessa.

Concordat cum Decretis,
Constantine, *Register*.

1540. The King's Scholars in the Cathedral Grammar Schools. Should they be gentlemen's sons only?

[“Memorials of Thomas Cranmer,” p. 88, Book I., chap. xxii., by John Strype, M.A., 1694. London: printed for Robt. Chiswell.]

Anno 1540. This year the Cathedral Church of Canterbury was altered from monks to secular men of the clergy:

viz., Prebendaries or Canons, Petticanons, Choristers and Scholars.

At this erection were present Thomas Cranmer, archbishop, the Lord Rich, chancellor of the Court of the Augmentation of the revenues of the Crown; Sir Christopher Hales, Kt., the King's Attorney; Sir Anthony Sentleger, Kt., with divers other Commissioners.

And nominating and electing such convenient and fit persons, as should serve for the furniture of the said Cathedral Church according to the new foundation, it came to pass that [when] they should elect the children of the Grammar School, there were of the Commissioners more than one or two who would have none admitted but sons or younger brethren of gentlemen. As for other, husbandmen's children, they were more meet, they said, for the plough and to be artificers than to occupy the place of the learned sort. So that they wished none else to be put to school but only gentlemen's children.

Whereunto the . . . Archbishop . . . said "That he thought it not indifferent so to order the matter. For," said he, "poor men's children are many times endued with more singular gifts of nature, which are also the gifts of God, as with eloquence, memory, apt pronounciation, sobriety and such like, and also commonly more apt to apply their study than is the gentleman's son delicately educated."

1543-4. Educational expenditure of re-founded Cathedral.

[Worc. Cath. Mun. A. C. iii.]

Earliest extant account of Receiver-General. Mich. 35-36 Henry VIII.

		Fees.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receiver General	{ Bishop of Rochester	5	0	0			
	{ Dean Barlo	5	0	0			
Auditor	. . . . .	6	13	4			
Seneschal	. . . . .	6	13	4			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Porters or keepers of gates and doors in the precincts	10	0	0			
2 Butlers or keepers of the pantry of the Hostel of the Dean and Chapter	10	0	0			
Buyer of meat, fish, cates and other necessaries of the Hostel of the Dean and Chapter, called in the vulgar tongue "the Caterer"	6	0	0			
2 Cooks of the Hostel of the Dean and Chapter	10	0	0			
2 Servants of the Dean and Chapter serving in the Hostel	6	0	0			
	<hr/>			65	6	8

Stipends or Salaries.

Dean (bishop of Rochester first half year, John Barlow second)	133	6	8
Ten Canons or Prebendaries at £20	200	0	0
(One canonry changed during the year.)			
Ten Sub-canons or Sub-prebendaries at £10	100	0	0
The Singers of gospel and epistle called Gospeler and Pisteler at £8	16	0	0
Eight Singers of chants called "Syngynmen" at £6 13 4	53	6	8
The teacher of singing to the choristers called the Master of the Queresters	11	6	8
12 "Corustars" at £2 13 4	32	0	0
Two Sacrists called "Sextens" at £6 0 0	12	0	0
Preacher or Pedagogue of the School	20	0	0
Under master . . . . .				10	0	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
40 Poor boys and Scholars daily nourished, educated or maintained in the said School at £2 13 4 .	106	13	4			
Academy or University.						
12 Scholars studying and being at Oxford, at £6 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.	76	8	3			
	<hr/>			771	1	7

The King's Alms.

10 Poor maintained or relieved out of the lands aforesaid by the King's charity, at £5 .	50	0	0
Money distributed to divers poor of the city of Worcester destitute of defence or to other poor and needy coming to the cathedral as for the charity of the Dean and Chapter, given by order of the late and present Deans . . .	40	0	11
Expenses at the time of Audit	2	15	0
Payment of yearly reserved to the King, in name of tenths	100	0	0

Repairs.

To houses and buildings in the precinct, on a tenement in the city, the Sanctuary and divers manors, granges, rectories, mills, pinfolds, etc. .	43	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labourers mending the King's way in divers places round Worcester and elsewhere in the county where foundered, and in wagons, stone, and sand for it	20	0	0
Pensions paid to Bishop on account of Churches appropriated to the Cathedral	3	0	0
Buying of books and other necessaries for the Church, wine, wax, candles, incense, bread for Eucharist, etc., and payment to a canon for keeping the vestments	9	18	3
Washerwoman of linen for the church. The common laundress for washing belongings or linen	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Extraordinary Expenses	15	13	4
Law costs		—	
Division among Dean and Canons		—	
Cash delivered to John Barlow, Dean, by various canons, from the late Dean	43	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total thus expended	1022	3	11½
Balance	311	11	9½
	<hr/>		
	1433	15	9
	<hr/>		

This balance is subsequently diminished.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To St. Michael, Wor-				Balance .	311	11	9½
cester, for burials	1	9	4				
To Precentor, gratuity	0	10	0				
Fees to Hallow Park Keeper	1	11	4				
Final Balance.	308	1	1½				
	<hr/>						
	311	11	9½	311	11	9½	
	<hr/>			<hr/>			

Ecclesia Cathedralis Christi et beate Marie Virginis Wigorn.

Compotus reverendi in Christo patris et domini Domini Henrici permissione diuina Rofensis episcopi ac nuper decani et Receptoris Generalis omnium terrarum et possessionum tam Temporalium quem Spiritualium Ecclesie Cathedrali Christi et beate Marie Virginis Wigorn. pertinentium sive spectantium Ac etiam Johannis Barlo Arcium magistri modo decani Ecclesie Cathedralis predicte et Receptoris Generalis terrarum et possessionum predictarum, viz., a Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno regni domini nostri Henrici VIII^{ui} Dei gracia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regis Fidei defensoris Ac in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice supremi Capitis xxxv^{to} usque idem Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ex tunc proxime sequens

anno ejusdem Domini Regis xxxvj^{to} scilicet per unum annum integrum tam de omnibus et singulis receptis eorundem quam de omnibus et omnimodis misis custibus et expensis per dictos Receptores Generales solutis et factis per totum tempus predictum.

Arreragia.—Idem dominus episcopus Rofensis nuper decanus Ecclesie Cathedralis predictae reddit compotum de 75*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* de Arreragiis suis propriis anni proximo precedentis prout in pede compoti sui de eodem anno plenius patet. Item oneratur super compotum de 10*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* de arreragiis diuersarum personarum in pede compoti dicti anni proximo precedentis pendentibus prout in eodem plenius liquet.

Summa 85*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Civitas Wigornie.—Et respondet de 15*l.* per dominum Henricum Episcopum Rofensem nuper Decanum receptis de Thoma Carter balliuo ibidem de exitibus officii sui huius anni ut patet per compotum suum de eodem anno. Item respondet de 74*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per Johannem Barlo modo Decanum receptis de prefato Thoma Carter balliuo ibidem de exitibus officii sui huius anni ut patet per compotum suum de eodem anno.

Summa 89*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Sanctuarium.—Et respondet de 15*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* per Dominum Henricum Episcopum Rofensem nuper Decanum receptis de Roberto Hastyngs balliuo ibidem de exitibus officii sui huius anni ut patet per compotum suum de eodem anno. Item respondet de 19*s.* 6*d.* per Johannem Barlo modo Decanum receptis de dicto balliuo de exitibus officii sui huius anni ut patet per compotum suum de eodem anno.

Summa 34*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Wolverley.—Et compotum reddit de 22*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per Dominum Henricum Episcopum Rofensem nuper Decanum receptis de Johanne Jokys, balliuo et Henrico Pratte preposito ibidem de exitibus officiorum suorum huius anni cum 74*s.* 4*d.* ob. de Finibus Terrarum et 76*s.* 8*d.* de heriotis ut patet per compotos suos de eodem anno et respondet de 26*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* obolo quadrante per Johannem Barlo modo Decanum receptis de dictis Johanne Jokys balliuo et Henrico Pratte preposito ibidem

de exitibus officiorum suorum huius anni cum 5*s.* 10*d.* de amercia-
mentis ut patet per compota sua de eodem anno et 5*s.* 7*d.* de
vendicione Bosci.

Summa 49*l.* 15*s.* ob. qu.

[The remaining receipts are all in precisely the same form.
The following is an abstract retaining the names of the bailiffs
and provosts or farmers.]

	£	s.	d.
Arrears	85	15	9
Worcester City, Thomas Carter, bailiff	89	6	6
Sanctuary, Robert Hastyns, bailiff	34	3	2
Wolverley, John Jokys, bailiff, Henry Pratte, provost	49	15	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hallowe, John Fyssher, bailiff, Richard Best, provost	83	12	4
Grymley, John Fyssher, bailiff, William Russell, provost	62	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
More, John Herfford, bailiff, Thomas Monde, provost	72	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newenham and Buraford, John Huncks, bailiff, Thomas Foster, provost	49	18	4
Sege barowe with Rectory, Wm. Langeford, bailiff, and John Stokys, sen., provost	31	10	4
Netherton, George Wylloughby, Esq., bailiff, Wm. Andrewes, provost	18	9	10
Croptorne, Wm. Parsons, bailiff, Rich. Loxley, provost	67	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Overbury with Rectory, W. Parsons, bailiff, John Walter, provost	84	12	5
Chorleford, Henry Dyngeley, Esq., lessee (firmario)	12	16	0
Herferton, Thomas Abell, bailiff, Richard Heynys, provost	31	4	8
Bradwas, William Tovy, provost	41	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schypston, Roger Mores, bailiff, Thomas Crowle, provost	48	4	0
Blackwell, Roger Mores, bailiff	26	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tedyngton, Edward Atwood, bailiff	32	13	6

	£.	s.	d.
Tyberton, Edward Hemmyng, bailiff	19	7	5
Crowle, Richard Daffy, bailiff	23	3	9
Hymulton, Henry Gardener, bailiff	58	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Johns, Hardwick, and Coddrych et alia, Cuthlac Edwards, bailiff	47	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stoke Pryor, John Smyth, bailiff, Thomas Tylye, provost	48	13	3
Cleve pryor, Lewis Mores, bailiff, John Charlett, provost	48	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Icombe with Mylton, Cuttlac Edward, bailiff	9	13	4
Bradycote with Shyrnack, John Huncks, bailiff	8	8	1
Alvyston and Packyngton parva in Warwickshire with Loxley, etc., Robert Pyers, bailiff	36	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rectory of Bremsgrave with Norton Chapel, Richard Haselock, lessee	43	16	8
Officium balliui* forinseci, Robert Hastyns, bailiff	59	3	0
Pensionest† et porciones in diuersis comitatibus, Richard Bedyll, collector	3	10	10
Terre diuerse,‡ John Borne, lessee	25	13	4
Redditus§ vocati hed sylver, sute sylver and Whit- son farthyngs, received by John Barlo, now Dean, the accountant, collector of the same	13	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anckerden and Doddenham with pension of Knyghtwyck, Henry Agbarowe, lessee	15	9	3
Rectory of S. Peter's, Worcester, Hugh Cratford, lessee	5	13	4
Rectory of Quynnton, Edward Willoughby, Knight, lessee	20	0	0
Rectory cum orreo|| decimali de Lenchewyke, Philip Hobby, Knight, lessee	22	17	8

* Office of external bailiff.

† Fixed payments and portions [of tithes?] in divers counties.

‡ Divers lands.

§ Rents called Head-silver (poll-tax), Suit-silver (fees for suit of court) and Whitsun farthings (Pentecostals).

|| Rectory with tithe-barn of Lenchwick.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Recepte* Extrahurarum, 3 sheep at Newenham, 3 <i>s.</i> ;			
2 sheep at Wolverley, 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; a horse at Cleve,			
7 <i>s.</i> ; a sheep at Tyberton, 8 <i>d.</i>	0	12	10
Recepte† forinsece. Divers moneys received in			
divers parishes for licence to bury the dead, viz.,			
St. John's Bederdyn (Bedwardine), 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ;			
Hynly, 12 <i>d.</i> ; Odyngley, 12 <i>d.</i> , by covenant with			
the parishioners. From legacies by the dead,			
2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Rent of Churche howses at Grymley			
and Hallowe, 6 <i>d.</i>	0	7	8
	1433 15 8		

De aliquo proficuo proveniente de finibus receptis per manus diuersorum Firmariorum pro statu eorundem habendo in diuersis Terris et Tenementis per Indenturas sub sigillo capitulari pro terminis annorum non respondet eo quod ex concensu et assensu Domini Henrici nuper Decani ecclesie Cathedralis predicte et eiusdem loci Capituli inter dictos Decanum et confratres prebendarios dividebantur versus onera et custos eorundem facta et habita circa novam ereccionem Ecclesie Cathedralis predicte, tamen per advisamentum Magistri Johannis Barlo modo Decani in respectu ponitur pro maturiore deliberacione et comunicacione inde habendis.

Summa—Nulla.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Summa Totalis Recepte cum arreragiis	1433	15	9, viz.
In onere Domini Episcopi cum arreragiis suis	665	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
In onere Magistri Johannis Barlo modo Decani	757	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
In onere diuersarum aliarum personarum de			
arreragiis	10	15	1
De quibus.			
Arreragia in pede Compoti anni proxime prece-			
dentis pendentia	85	15	9

* Receipts for strays.

† Receipts from outside.

Exitus, viz.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Redditus et firme ultra respectuate	1253	3	6½			
Casualia, viz.						
	£	s.	d.			
Firme terrarum	25	6	8½			
Firme pro novo Statu diuersarum per In- denturas			nil.			
" " " " " "	25	19	6			
Relevia	0	12	2			
Extrahure	0	12	10			
Vendicio bosci	37	15	6			
Perquisita curie	4	2	2			
Licencia sepeliendi mortuos cum aliis	0	7	8			
	94 16 5½			1348	0	0

Feoda cum stipendiis.

- Idem computat in Feodo dicti Domini Henrici Episcopi
Rofensis nuper Receptoris Generalis omnium posses-
sionum dicte ecclesie pertinencium ad 10*l.* per annum,
viz., in allocacione huiusmodi Feodi pro prima medietate
anni finita ad Festum Annunciacionis beate Marie
Virginis infra tempus huius computi accidens 100*s.*
- Et in consimili Feodo predicti Johannis Barlo modo
Decani et Receptoris possessionum predictarum ad 10*l.*
per annum, viz., in allocacione huiusmodi Feodi pro
ultima medietate anni finita ad Festum Sancti Michaelis
Archangeli infra dictum tempus accidens 100*s.*
- Et in Feodo Johannis Perte Auditoris Terrarum et
possessionum ad predictam Ecclesiam Cathedralem
spectancium et pertinencium ad 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum ;
viz., in allocacione huiusmodi Feodi pro uno Anno
integro finito ad Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli
dicta Anno xxxv^{to} Regis predicti causa officii sui exer-
cendi et ocupandi 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

- Et in Feodo Georgii Spillesbury Senescalli curiarum omnium Dominiorum maneriorum Terrarum et Tene-
mentorum ad eandem ecclesiam Cathedralem pertinen-
cium sive spectancium ad 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, viz.,
in allocacione huiusmodi Feodi hoc anno causa officii sui
exercendi et ocupandi 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
- Et in stipendio Philippi Lechmere et Ricardi Lygh.
Janitorum siue custodum portarum et hostiorum infra
ambitum et proinctum eiusdem ecclesie Cathedralis
capiendo inter se 10*l.* per annum, viz., in allocacione
huiusmodi stipendii hoc anno causa officiorum suorum
exercendorum et ocupandorum, ut in precedentibus 10*l.*
- Et in stipendiis Johannis Clarke et Nicholai Raynesham
pinsernarum siue custodum promptuarii hospicii pre-
dictorum Decani et Capituli Ecclesie predicte, utrique
eorum ad 100*s.* per annum, viz. [etc., as above] 10*l.*
- Et in stipendiis Ricardi Good et Johannis Iryshe cocorum
hospicii predictorum decani et Capituli dicte Ecclesie
cui libet eorum ad 100*s.* per annum, viz., in allocacione
[etc.] 10*l.*
- Et in stipendio Thome Carter emptoris carniū et piscium
ac Achatorum et aliorum necessariorum pro custibus et
expensis Hospicii predictorum Decani et Capituli
predicte Ecclesie, vulgariter nuncupati "The Caterer,"
ad 6*l.* per annum, viz. [etc.] 6*l.*
- Et in stipendiis Ricardi Butler et Johannis Tyler servorum
aut famulorum predictorum decani et capituli annuatim
deserviencium infra Hospicium eorundem de die in
diem aut quotienscunque opus fuerit versus negocia
sua exequenda euncium aut equitancium, cuilibet
eorum ad 60*s.* per annum, viz. [etc.] 6*l.*
- Summa 65*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* unde pro domino Epis-
copo 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* et pro magistro
decano 36*l.*

Stipendia sive salaria.

Et in stipendio sive salario Reverendi in Christo patris et
domini Domini Henrici Episcopi Rofensis ac nuper

- decani predicte Ecclesie Cathedralis, ad 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
per annum, viz., in Allocacione huiusmodi stipendii
sive salarii eidem Henrico debiti pro prima medietate
anni finita ad Festum Annunciationis beate Marie
Virginis infra tempus hujus compoti accidens . 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
- Et in consimili stipendio sive salario venerabilis vici
Johannis Barlo, Arcium Magistri, modo Decani dicte
Ecclesie Cathedralis, ad 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, viz.
[etc.] 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
- Et in consimilibus stipendiis sive salariis datis et concessis
Johanni Browne, Ricardo Ewer, Gilberto Borne,
Henrico Joylyff, Rogero Neckham, Johanni Lauerne,
Rogero Stanford, Humfrido Webley, et Ricardo Lyste,
canonicis siue prebendariis infra predictam Ecclesiam
Cathedralem per Regiam Magestatem inter alios
admissis, de et pro divinis officiis per ipsos singulis
diebus peragendis, viz., Cuilibet eorum ad 20*l.* per
annum, viz., in Allocacione huiusmodi stipendii sive
salarii hoc anno ut in precedentibus 180*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
- Et in consimili stipendio sive salario Thome Bagard unius
canonicorum sive prebendariorum infra predictam
Ecclesiam inter alios per regiam magestatem admissi,
ad 20*l.* per annum, viz., in allocacione huiusmodi
stipendii sive salarii eidem Thome debiti pro prima
medietate anni finita ad Festum Annunciationis beate
Marie Virginis infra tempus huius compoti accidens 10*l.*
- Et in consimili stipendio siue salario Roberti Johnson,
unius Canonicorum sive Prebendariorum infra dictam
Ecclesiam Cathedralem inter alios per regiam mages-
tatem admissi, ad 20*l.* per annum, viz., in allocacione
huiusmodi stipendii eidem Roberto debiti pro ultima
medietate anni finite ad Festum Sancti Michaelis
Archangeli infra dictum tempus accidentem 10*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
- Et in consimilibus stipendiis sive salariis Johannis
Multon, Willelmi Benett, Willelmi Wolverleye,
Nicholai Shypston, Johannis Hardwyck, Thome
Bradwas, Thome Wotton, Thome Oswald, Willelmi

- Hanbury et Henrici Hymbulton, subcanonicorum sive subprebendariorum per dictum dominum Regem infra predictam ecclesiam Cathedralem admissorum, viz., cuilibet eorum ad 10*l.* per annum sic eisdem et eorum cuilibet ad terminum vite eorum per cartam regie magestatis concessis, viz., in Allocacione huius modi stipendiis siue salariis hoc anno ut in precedentibus 100*l.* *os. od.*
- Et in consimilibus stipendiis sive salariis tam Edwardi Ledbury, Evangelii Cantoris, vulgariter nuncupati The Gospeller, quam Johannis More Epistole Cantatoris, vulgariter vocati The Pisteler, viz., cuilibet eorum ad 8*l.* per annum, viz. [etc., as above] 16*l.*
- Et in stipendiis sive Salariis Johannis Hastyngs, Roberti Wabler, Erkenwaldi Reydon, Johannis Luskyngs, Willelmi [blank in MS.], Anthonii Boyle, Willelmi Asmore et Johannis Norman, clericorum sive cancionum cantatorum, vulgariter vocatorum syngyngmen, per predictum Dominum Regem infra predictam ecclesiam Cathedralem admissorum, viz., cuilibet eorum ad 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, viz. [etc.] 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
- Et in stipendio sive salario Ricardi Fyssher, preceptoris corustarum ad cantandum, vulgariter vocati the Master of the Queresters, ad 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, sic sibi ad terminum vite sue per cartam Regie magestatis concessio, viz. [etc.] 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
- Et in consimilibus stipendiis sive salariis Roberti Payne, Edward Blockeley, Johannis Redyng, Thome Norman, Johannis Heughes, Radulphi Wyott, Roberti Machyn, Ricardi Warold, Ricardi Dylle, Johannis Tollye, Edgard Elston et Jacobi Russell, corustarum infra predictam ecclesiam cathedralem, viz., cuilibet eorum versus victum et vestitum 53*s.* 4*d.* per annum, viz. [etc.] 32*l.*
- Et in consimilibus stipendiis Georgii Elston et Willelmi Skynner, sacristarum, nuncupatorum vulgariter the Sextens, infra predictam ecclesiam cathedralem deservientium, viz., cuilibet eorum assignatis 6*l.* per annum, viz. [etc.] 12*l.*

Et in stipendio Johannis Pathers, preceptoris sive pedagogi
 scole ibidem ad 20*l.* per annum, et Walteri Grauer,
 hipodidasculi eiusdem scole, ad 10*l.* per annum,
 viz. [etc.]

30*l.*

Et in salariis Edwardi Foster, Rogeri Deducote, Lodovici
 Sutton, Johannis Pygeon, Willelmi Huncks, Rogeri
 Boyle, Jacobi Balle, Henrici Myddelmore, Thome
 Curckten, Nicholai Folyatt, Johannis Blunt, Johannis
 Ewer, Willelmi Tyndale, Edwardi Welnesford, Georgii
 Browne, Johannis Combez, Thome Alen, Ricardi Buck,
 Francisci Blount, Johannis Grable, Thome Jolyff,
 Edwardi Margett, Johannis Wylde, Ricardi Connysbye,
 Johannis Lygons, Henrici Geffreys, Henrici Wellys,
 Caroli Acton, Nicholai Bell, Johannis Fytkyn, Johannis
 Peren, Nicholai Wrytte, Henrici Ivyns, Johannis Bad-
 neche, Edwardi Colys, Johannis Croft, Willelmi Bul-
 lyngdon, Humfridi Wryght, Thome Towson, Wil-
 lelmi Sutebolte, puerorum pauperulorum ac scholas-
 titorum infra predictam ecclesiam cathedralem indies
 enutritorum educatorum siue sustentatorum racione
 erudiendi eos infra Scolam predictam, viz., utrique
 eorum versus victum et vestitum suum 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
 per annum, viz., in allocacione hujusmodi salarii
 predicti quadraginta puerorum, hoc anno ut in pre-
 cedentibus 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Et in salariis Ricardi Phillippes, Ricardi Hereford, Valen-
 tini Dale, Ricardi Edowe, Rogeri Colborne, Thome
 Newall, Nicholai Bolingham, Edwardi Cratforde, Wil-
 lelmi Jonson, Willelmi Bocheat, Galfridi Sutton et
 Johannis Hankey, Scolasticorum Studencium et exis-
 tencium infra Academiam siue Universitatem Oxonien-
 sem, viz., cuilibet eorundem ad 6*l.* 7*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per annum,
 videlicet in allocacione hujusmodi salariorum hoc anno
 ut in precedentibus 86*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

Summa 771*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* unde pro domino
 episcopo 385*l.* 10*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, et pro
 magistro decano 385*l.* 10*s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Elemosine domini Regis.

Et in denariis per dictos computantes solutis Johanni Hull [and 9 others named], pauperibus ex Elemosina Domini Regis de Terris et possessionibus predictis annuatim sustentatis aut Releuatis, viz., cuilibet eorum ad 100s. per annum, viz., in allocacione huiusmodi Elemosine hoc anno ut in computis precedentibus . 50*l.*

Summa 50*l.* unde pro domino Episcopo 25*l.*, et pro magistro Decano 25*l.*

Et in consimilibus denariis per predictos computantes hoc anno solutis pro distributione tam diuersis pauperibus infra Ciuitatem Wigornie presidii destitutis quam diuersis aliis pauperibus et egenis ad predictam ecclesiam Cathedralem de et pro Elemosina dictorum Decani et Capituli per idem tempus deueniente iuxta discrecionem dictorum Decanorum vice et nomine predictorum Decani et Capituli huiusmodi Elemosinam indies Regis mandato distribuencium aut dancium ut per separales libros inde factos et per auditorem examinatos penes eosdem Decanos remanentes plenius patet, viz., per manus Henrici Holbache nuper Decani et Receptoris 37*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* et per manus Johannis Barlowe modo Decani et Receptoris 49*s.* 3*d.*, in allocacione huiusmodi Elemosine hoc anno 40*l.* 11*d.*

Summa 40*l.* 11*d.*, unde pro Domino Episcopo 36*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* et pro magistro Decano 49*s.* 3*d.*

Expense tempore Auditus.

Et in denariis per dictum Receptorem hoc anno solutis, tam pro custibus et expensis suis et auditoris terrarum et possessionum ad dictam ecclesiam cathedralem pertinencium necnon eorum seruiencium existencium et commemorancium apud civitatem Wigorn. predictam per sacramentum computancium quam pro custibus et expensis balliuorum prepositorum collectorum firmaniorum et aliorum ministrorum computabilium quo-

rumcumque ad predictam civitatem deveniencium pro compotis suis ibidem hoc anno reddendis et determinandis, cum pro expensis dicti auditoris cum ij servantibus et iij equis itinerantibus a ciuitate London usque ad dictam civitatem Wigorn. ut per billas de parcellis inde factas et per dictum auditorem examinatas penes eundem auditorem remanentes plenius patet.

Summa 55s. in onere magistri decani.

Soluciones annualium reddituum.

Et in consimilibus denariis per dictum receptorem hoc anno solutis Johanni Scudamore, armigero, receptori domini Regis in comitatu Wigornie, de et pro redditibus regie magestati reservatis nomine decimarum sive annualium decimarum partium omnium illarum terrarum et possessionum modo ad predictam ecclesiam cathedralem pertinencium, videlicet, in allocacione hujusmodi redditus eidem domino debiti ad Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli dicto anno xxxv^o Regis predicti, vigore cuiusdam bille de solucione inde date die [blank in MS.] anno [blank in MS.] Regis predicti manu eiusdem Johannis signate summam sequentem ad usum dicti domini Regis solutam testificantis super hunc computum liberate et remanentis plenius patet 150s.

Summa 20s. in onere Magistri decani et residuum allocatur in pede compoti.

Reparaciones.

Et in denariis per predictum computantem infra tempus predictum solutis pro diversis reparacionibus factis in et super domos et edificaciones infra ambitum circuitum et procinctum dicte ecclesie cathedralis scituatas et constructas, quam in et super tenementa infra civitatem Wigorn. Sanctuarium et diversa manneria, grangia rectorias, molendina, pinfaldos et alias edificaciones ad predictam ecclesiam Cathedralem modo spectancia vel pertinencia ut patet per quendam librum de huiusmodi reparacionibus et qualibet inde parcella manibus

diuersorum prebendariorum signatum super hunc computum liberatum et penes auditorem remanentem 43*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.*

Summa 43*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* cum 12*s.* 9*d.* pro
Domino Episcopo et 43*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.* pro
magistro Decano.

Et in consimilibus denariis per predictum Receptorem hoc anno solutis tam diuersis personis laborantibus in emendacione Regie vie in diuersis locis et partibus circa civitatem Wigornie et alibi infra comitatum Wigornie effunderate quam in empcione nonnullorum plaustorum lapidum et arenarum in eisdem viis sic effunderatis imponendis una cum cariagio eorundem, videlicet in allocacione huiusmodi reparacione dictarum regiarum viarum secundum tenorem et effectum carte domini Regis predicti ut per dictum librum predicti receptoris signatum et remanentem 20*l.*

Soluciones Pencionum.

Et in denariis per dictum computantem solutis Episcopo Wigornie pro pencionibus ecclesiarum dicte ecclesie Cathedralis appropriatarum ultra 6*s.* 8*d.* soluto eidem episcopo per ballium manerii de Stoke prior pro ecclesia de Stok predicta, ut in compoto eiusdem Balliui plenius patet et sic in allocacione hoc anno ut in precedente 60*s.*

Summa 60*s.* in onere domini episcopi.

Empcio librorum et aliorum necessariorum pro Ecclesia.

Et in denariis per predictum Receptorem solutis tam pro libro pro missis celebrandis cera candelis thure pane eucharistie quam pro custu cariagii unacum 13*s.* 4*d.* de regardo dato Willelmo Woluerley pro custodia vestimentorum dicte ecclesie pertinencium ut patet per librum de parcellis inde factis hoc anno . . . 9*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

Lotrici linthiaminum pro dicta ecclesia.

Et in denariis per ipsum computantem similiter solutum communi lotrici pro locione apparatus siue linthiaminum eiusdem ecclesie ut patet per dictum librum 10*s.*

Expense extraordinarie.

Et in denariis per dictum computantem solutis Ricardo lister uni canonicorum existenti procuratori tempore convocacionis	6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Ricardo Ewer pro examinacione libri statutorum ecclesie	16 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Et pro scriptura libri compoti Episcopi Rofensis	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Et pro custibus et expensis diuersorum huiusmodi equi- tancium circa negocia expedibilia tam per mandatum Domini Episcopi nuper Decani	18 <i>s.</i>
Quam per mandatum magistri Decani moderni et aliorum prebendariorum	22 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
Stipendio Lodouici Morys, communis bedelli dicte ecclesie	26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Regardo dato Henrico Webley pro labore eius habito circa Receptam denariorum possessionum ecclesie	46 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Et Regardis datis Willelmo Walter deputato Auditoris pro laboribus suis tempore auditus	26 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Ac pro expensis officiariorum equitancium circa curias tenendas, hoc anno	20 <i>s.</i>
In toto	15 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>

Custus in lege.

Et in denariis solutis per eundem Receptorem solutis tam
[blank in MS.].

Diuisis denariorum Decano et canonicis.

Et in denariis per dictum computantem solutis [blank in MS.].

Liberacio denariorum.

Et in denariis liberatis Johanni Barlow, Decano Ecclesie Cathedralis predicte per manus Rogeri Necham	9 <i>l.</i>
Et per manus Gylberti Borne, Rogeri Neckham, Johannis Lawerne, Rogeri Stanforde et Humfridi Webley	34 <i>l.</i>
Ex assignacione et liberacione Domini Henrici Episcopi Rofensis ex recognicione dicti Magistri Decani super computum	Vacat quia in pede
Summa omnium allocacionum pre- dictarum	112 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 11½ <i>d.</i>
Et debet	311 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 9½ <i>d.</i>

1545, 20 March. Surrender by Dean and Chapter to Henry VIII. of 3 manors and a rectory in consideration of being relieved of the maintenance of 12 Scholars at the Universities.

[Worc. Cath. Mun., A. vii. 1, f. 73 (b). This is partly printed in Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. xiv., App., pt. 8, p. 185.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens Scriptum pervenerit Decanus et Capitulum Ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorn. salutem.

Cum dominus Henricus Octavus Dei gracia Anglie, Francie et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor et in terra Ecclesie Anglicane et Hibernice Supremum Caput, per litteras suas patentes gerentes datum xxiiiij^{to} die Januarii anno regni sui tricesimo tercio de gracia sua speciali erexit et fundavit Ecclesiam Cathedrali predictam, ac per alias litteras suas patentes gerentes datum xxiiiij^{to} die Januarii anno regni sui tricesimo tercio dederit et concesserit nobis prefatis Decano et Capitulo et successoribus nostris diuersa maneria, terras, tenementa, rectorias et alia possessiones et hereditamenta in eisdem litteris patentibus expressa et specificata, prout per easdem separales* litteras patentes inter alia plane liquet. Et ulterius cum dictus dominus Rex per ordinationes et statuta fundacionis Ecclesie Cathedralis predictae ordinavit et constituit quod nos prefati decanus et capitulum et successores nostri annuatim et imperpetuum inuenire et sustentare deberemus duodecim sacre Theologie studentes, et ad onus sustentacionis cuiuslibet eorundem duodecim studencium soluere teneremur annuatim sex libras septem solidos quatuor denarios et unum quadrantem legalis monete Anglie;

Sciatis quod nos prefati decanus et capitulum in consideracione et ea intencione quod dictus Dominus Rex nunc heredes et successores sui nos prefatos Decanum et capitulum et successores nostros de onere et sustentacione studencium predictorum et eorum cuiuslibet de cetero imperpetuum exonerare acquietare et

* Wrongly altered by Dr. Poole in his Hist. MSS. Rep., p. 185, into "speciales." The several letters patent is a quite correct legal expression and there was nothing special about them.

indempnes totaliter conseruare dignaretur, unanimi consensu et assensu nostris dedimus concessimus et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmamus prefato domino nostro Regi totum illud dominium et manerium nostrum de Alveston et Tydyngton ac dominia et maneria nostra de Alveston et Tydyngton cum suis iuribus membris et pertinenciis universis in comitatu Warrici Ac totum illud dominium et manerium nostrum de Icome cum suis iuribus membris et pertinenciis universis in comitatu Wigornie Ac totam Rectoriam nostram et ecclesiam nostram de Dudderhyll Et totam rectoriam nostram et ecclesiam nostram de Lenchewicke cum earum iuribus et pertinenciis universis in comitatu Wigornie Ac aduocaciones donaciones liberas dispositiones et iura patronatum vicariarum ecclesiarum parochialium de Dudderhill et Lenchewicke in dicto comitatu Wigornie Ac omnia mesuagia terras tenementa molendina tofta cotagia prata pascuas pasturas comunias vasta campum brueras boscos subboscos penciones porciones decimas oblaciones obuenciones redditus reuerciones ferme iura lete visus francplegiorum catalla wauia extrahuras catalla felonum et fugitiuorum liberas warrennas ac omnia alia iura proficua comoditates emolumenta et hereditamenta nostra quecumque in Alveston et Tydyngton in dicto comitatu Warrici ac in Icome Dudderhill Lenchewicke et Norton in dicto comitatu Wigornie ac alibi ubicunque in eisdem comitatibus dictis dominiis et maneriis ac rectoriis seu eorum alicui quoquomodo spectancia vel pertinencia aut ut membra vel parcelle eorundem dominiorum et maneriorum ac rectoriarum seu eorum alicuius antehac habita cognita accepta usitata seu reputata existencia Que quidem maneria rectorie mesuagia terre tenementa et cetera premissa modo se extendunt et attingunt ad clarum annum valorem septuaginta septem librarum octo solidorum sex denariorum et vnus obuli Exceptis tamen semper et nobis prefatis decano et capitulo et successoribus nostris omnino reservatis omnibus illis decimis salis in Droytwiche in dicto comitatu Wignornie nobis spectantibus et pertinentibus Ac tota illa annua pencione viginti solidorum nobis spectante et pertinente ac solvenda et exeunte de rectoria de Icome in dicto comitatu Wigornie

Habendum tenendum et gaudendum predicta dominia maneria

rectorias mesuagia terras tenementa prata pasturas aduocaciones redditus reverciones servicia et cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata cum eorum pertinenciis universis, exceptis preexceptis, prefato domino nostro Regi Henrico octavo heredibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum ad proprium opus et vsum ipsius domini nostri regis heredum et successorum suorum imperpetuum.

Et nos vero predicti decanus et capitulum et successores nostri omnia predicta dominia maneria Rectorias et cetera premissa cum pertinenciis exceptis preexceptis prefato domino nostro Regi heredibus et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes.

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus Datis in domo nostra capitulari vicesimo die Marcii anno regni dicti domini regis nunc Henrici octavi xxxvij^o.

1553, 27 June. Decree of Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of the Crown releasing the Dean and Chapter from claim of Crown for arrears of rents of manors surrendered in May 1545, in consideration of the cessation of University Exhibitions.

[Worc. Cath. Mun., B. 25.]

Memorandum, Where there dependeth upon the Deane and Chapitour of the Cathedrall Church of Wourcetour the some of Twentie six poundes twalf shillings viij^d for the arrerages of the rentes of the Manour of Alueston in the Countie of Warwike, and of the Manour of Icombe in the countie of Gloucester, and of the personage of Doderhill in the Countye of Wourcetour, supposed to be behinde and unpayd at the feast of the Annunciacion of our Ladie in the xxxvjth yere of the Reigne of the excellent prynce of famous memory Henrye the eight, late king of Englande, for that that the said Deane and Chapter by ther dede bearing date before the said feast had gyven and graunted the said manours and personage to the said late king his heyres and successoures for ever.

Forasmoche as the said Deane and Chapter did surrender

& graunt the premisses into the said late kinges handes in consideration that they and their successours for ever should be discharged of the fyndyng and exhibicion of xij students in the Uniuersyties of Oxfford and Cambridge, which they were apoynted to fynde upon the ereccion of the said Cathedrall Churche And that it appereth by the certificat of the Kings Maiestie's Auditour in the countie forsaid that the sayd Deane and Chapiter payd the exhibicion of the said xij students for the half yere ended at the feast of the Annunciacion of Our Ladie forsaid in the said xxxvj yere of the Reigne of the said late king, amounting to the some of 35*l.* 4*d.*, according to their said foundation

And furthermore that the dede of the graunt of the premisses was made by thoffycers of the late courte of Augmentacions of the Revenues of the King's Crowne, and dated before the said feast of the Annunciacion of Our Ladye in the said xxxvj yere of the Reigne of the said late king And neuertheless was sent downe to Wourcetour to the said Deane and Chapiter and by them sealed and delivered to the said late king's use in the chapter house in the moneth of May then next followinge, so that the King's Maiesty neither in lawe nor consciens ought to be ousted of the yssues and proffitts of the said manoures and parsonadge, but syns and after the said feaste of thannunciacion of Our Ladye beforenamed, and not before

It is therby ordryd and Decreed by the Chauncellour and generall Surveyours of the said Courte of Thaugmentacions and Revenues of the King's Majesty's Crowne in the Terme of Holy Trynytie, that is to say, the xxvijth of June in the sixt yere of the Raigne of our soueraigne Lorde Edward the Sixt by the grace of God King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the faithe, and of the Church of England and also of Ireland in earth the Supreme Heade, that the said Deane and Chapiter shalbe discharged of the said arrerages of Twenty six poundes twelf shillings eight pens and of every parcell thereof.

Ry. Sakevyle.

Thomas Moyle.

Wa. Mildmaye.

Examinatur per R. Duke.

1545-6. Educational Expenditure in first Treasurer's Account.

Arrears none because the first account of the present Treasurer.

Price of $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards of livery cloth for the ministers, and so left
31*l.* 8*s.*

Stipend of John Pathers, Teacher or Pedagogue of the school there, 20*l.*; stipend of Richard Allen, undermaster of the same school, 10*l.* Stipends of 40 poor boys, scholars in the said church, daily nourished or maintained by reason of teaching them in the said school, 100*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Salaries of 12 scholars studying and being in the University of Oxford or Cambridge, each of them according to his degree and estate as specified in the Treasurer's book, for the first part of the year, 35*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

Computus Henrici Jolyff, Thesaurarii 36-7 Henrici VIII.

Arreragia nulla quia primus computus ipsius nunc Thesaurarii
[Received from Receiver-General, 1167*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*].

In precio $9\frac{1}{2}$ virgatis panni liberati pro ministris et sic
relicti 31*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

Et in stipendio Johannis Pathers Preceptoris siue
Pedagogi scole ibidem 20*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Et in stipendio Ricardi Alen hipodidasculi eiusdem scole 10*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

Et in stipendiis xl^{to} puerorum paruulorum ac scolasticorum infra predictam ecclesiam indies enutritorum siue sustentatorum racione erudiendi eos infra scolam predictam 100*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Et in salariis xij scolasticorum studencium et existencium infra Academiam seu Universitatem Oxoniensem et Cantabrigiensem, videlicet cuilibet eorum juxta gradum et statum in libro dicti Thesaurarii specificatum, pro prima parte anni 35*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

1545, 25 Nov. Nomination of Scholars in Grammar School divided among Dean and Canons.

[Chapter Act Book I., D. 363, 37 H. 8.]

At the said Chapter it is decreed bie the said Mr. Deane and Chapter that these scolars whose names herafter folowe and

the romithe of them from tyme to tyme in the gramer scole shall apertayne and belong to the nominacion and apoyntement of the Deane and Prebendaries as folowethe, Provided that if any of the choristers be apte and redie for the said gramer scole that they the said choristers to have the said romithe then void, and the said Mr. Deane or prebendary to whom the said romithe shall aperteyne to apoynt and chose a chorister in the place of hym so removed to the gramer scole.

Richard Alen	}	pro Magistro Decano.
Mighell Follyat		
Edmund Bradford		
Harrie Mydlemore		
John Hyggyns	}	pro Magistro Jonson.
Richard Conysbye		
Fraunces Blunt and Edmund Synes		
Edmund Foster	}	pro Magistro Browne.
John Bolyngham and John Crabbe		
John Ewer	}	pro Magistro Ewer.
James Bell		
John Pygyne	}	pro Magistro Joliff.
John Perryne		
Thomas Joliff Richard Bell		
John Blunt	}	pro Magistro Borne.
Thomas Tolson		
Raphe Sheldon	}	pro Magistro Neckham.
Roger Dedycott		
Harry Gephreyes Richard Bucke		
Thomas Kyrton	}	pro Magistro Lawarn.
Martyne Roasie		
Humfrey Wright		
Edmund Cole	}	pro Magistro Stanford.
George Browne		
Edmund Marrott		

Roger Boyle	}	pro Magistro Webley.
Robert Wyld		
Thomas Fytkyn		
Harry Hybbyns	}	pro Magistro Lyste.
Harry Welles		
Richard Alyngton		
Thomas Saxon		pro Magistro Jonson et Magistro Browne.
Richard Nedeham		pro Magistro Ewer et Magistro Joliff.
Humfrey Frost		pro Magistro Borne et Magistro Neckham.
James Pyther		pro Magistro Lawarn et Stanford.
Richard Percy		pro Magistro Webley et Lyste.

Memorandum the x daye of Aprell Thomas Dockyng was admitted on of the kynges scolars in the gramer scole in the romethe of Richard Alen, late scoler there at the appoyntement of Mr. John Barlo, Deane.

In the 38th yere of King Henrye the Eight the xiii day of Maye.

Thomas Badger was admitted [etc.] in the romithe of Mighell Follyott Dean.

John Foster [etc.], in the romithe of Edmund Foster Browne.

The xxij day of June

Christopher Symcoxe, late chorister, in the romethe of Stanford George Browne.

Richard Marrett, late chorister, in the romithe of Roger Deducott Neckham.

The xxvij Day of September

Henrie Dobyson, in the romethe of Richard Conysbie Jonson.

The xxvj day of November

John Hastynges, in the romethe of Humfrey Wright Lawarn.

1546, 8 Dec. Master and Usher admonished by Dean and Chapter 1546.

Memorandum that the viiith daye of December there was a

monicion gyven bie Mr. Deane and the Chapter in the chapter house.

Alen, usher of the gramer scole, be his avoydance furthe of that romethe, with also a former monicion gyven to the said Usher bie the lord bishopp of Worcester, the Deane and Chapter at the said busshoppes beyng her.

Md. that the xi day of Decembre there was lick monicion geven to Mr. Pither, scholmaster, bie the said Deane and Chapter in the chapter house, with also a former monicione at the lord bushoppes beyng here.

1546-7. Educational Payments by Treasurer.

Computus Ricardi Ewer Thesaurarii [etc.], 38 H. VIII.—

1 Edward VI.

Et in consimili stipendio siue salario Ricardi Fysshers	
instructoris choristarum cantancium	11 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Et in consimilibus stipendiis x ^{cem} choristarum	33 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Et in consimilibus stipendiis Johannis Pathers Archididas-	
culi scole gramaticalis ibidem ad 20 <i>l.</i> et Ricardi Alen	
hippodidasculi ad 10 <i>l.</i>	30 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Et in consimilibus stipendiis concessis xl ^{ta} pueris parvu-	
lis gramaticam discentibus infra supradictam cathedra-	
lem ecclesiam enutritis et sustentatis racione erudiendi	
eos infra predictam gramaticam scolam, scilicet eorum	
cuilibet versus victum et vestitum suum 2 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per	
annum	106 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>

1546. Certificate under the Act for the dissolution of Chantries, 37 Henry VIII., c. 4, as to the chantry in St. Nicholas Church, the Chantry Priest in the Trinity Gild Chapel and the Trinity Gild itself.

[P.R.O., Chan. Cert. 25, No. 1.]

The citey of Worcettur.

The service of a preste within the parish church of
Saint Nicholas.

The foresaid service was founded partely by the bequestes of diverse persones and partely purchasede by diverse devote persons

of tholde deuociōns for and towards the sustentacion of one preste not onely to saye masse within the said churchē but alsoe to helpe the parsonē and curate there in tymes of nede, because the parishe dothe abounde of houselynge people aboute the number of 500, and the said preste is removable at the will of the paroch. Yerely valew *6l. 2s. 6d.*

Rents resolute payed to diverse persons by yere *2s. 9d.* for diverse obites and almes yerely distributed *3s. 6d.*

Clere yerely revenewe *116s. 3d.* wiche byn employed and expended to the mayntenance of a preste ther to helpe the parson and curate accordyng to the fyrste ordinance therof.

The service foresaid is appoynted by the first ordynance to helpe the parsonē and curate of the parishe churchē of Saynte Nicolas.

There were no other landes ne proffytes belongyng to the said service syns 4 Feb., 27 Henry VIII.

The Chauntre within the chappelle of tholye Trynitie in the parisshe of Saynt Nicolas within the saied cite of Worcettur.

The said Chauntrey was founded by Richarde Norton and others by virtue of the kyngs lycence dated the xvij of Februarye anno xlv Regis Edwardi tercii to fynde a preste to synge masse perpetuallie for the soules of the said Richarde and all crystyns as by the same lycence shewed before the Commissioners maye appere and is soe used hetherto by the Reporte.

Yerely valew of the Revenuez accordyng to the Boke of Firste Fruyts and Tenthes *11l. 3s. 7d.*

The yerely valewe accordyng to this presente surveye *10l. 2s.*

The annuell deduccions and Resolucions goyng owte of euery of them particulerly.

Rents resolutis payed to the Bisshopp of Worcester *2s.*, to the parson of Saynt Nicholas by yere *6s. 8d.*

The clere yerely Reuenuez and proffitts of euery of them and in what sorte they ben expended.

9l. 13s. 4d. wich bin employed to the sustentacion of Richard Stone, chappleyne ther, accordyng to the Foundacion.

The said Chauntrye is no parisshe churchē of ytselē but is

within the parisshe of Saynte Nicolas and is distaunt from the said church ccc foote and is a great helpe to the parisshe.

There are no other landes belongenge to the seyed Chauntrey synce the 4 Februarie anno 27 Henry VIII. other then are before mencioned excepte 40s. by yere for a certeyn oblacion to the Image of the Trynitie nowe leyd downe and extinguishe.

The Guilde or fraternitie of the Holly Trinitie within the parishe of Saint Nicolas there.

The said Guyld or brotherhed was stablissed and conffirmed by Kinge Henry the fourth to the laude of God and honor of the Holly Trinitie in the church or chappell of the Trinitie ther by his letters patent gevinge auctoritie by the same to make and stablishe a certeyn perpetuall chauntrye of iij chappleyns or prestes to synge masse perpetuallie for the said Kynge and all crysten soules as by the copie of the said letters patents shewed to the said Commissioners may appere. Yerely valew 13*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Rents resolute payed to diverse persones by yere 20*s.* 2*d.*
iij obites there celebrate by yere 4*s.* 8*d.* 24*s.* 10*d.*

Clere yerely revenewe 12*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* wiche byn employed to the fyndynge of one preste called William Halverton fer to saye masse for the founder and all cristen soules; whereas by the foundation they ought to maynteyne iij prestes.

The said guild is no parishe church of ytselffe but lyeth wythyn the parishe of Saynte Nicholas within the said cite.

There were no other landes or profits since 4 Feb., 27 H. VIII.

1546—8. Payments by City in respect of purchase of Trinity Hall.

[Earliest extant City account book, beginning 31 Henry VIII., 1539.]

1546. Expenses of the gild chaplain for a commission at London for the Trinity 11*s.* 1547. Paid Thomas Perton for riding to the Lord Protector for the City's mastership, 4*l.*

37-38 Henry VIII., 1545-6.

Et solutis Ricardo Helbarow pro expensis suis et pro uno

[sic] commissione pro Trinitate apud Loundon . 11*s.*

38 Henry VIII.—1 Edward VI., 1546-7.

Solutis Thome Perton pro equitacione Domino Protectori
pro le mistre dicte ciuitatis et aliis negociis 4*l*.

1—2 Edward VI., 1547-8.

Item paid William Adice for writing of certen writings
about the Trinite 3*s. od.*

1548, Sat. before 13 Jan. The City Council send to buy the Bridge House, otherwise Trinity Hall, from the Crown.

[City Muniments. Chamber Order Book, 1540—1601, f. 32^b.]

Ciuitas Wigornie.

Communicacio ibidem tenta die Sabbati proximo ante festum Sancti Hillarii anno secundo Edwardi sexti.

Att which day it was agreed that Mr. Thomas Wright, lowe alderman, shall goo to Lunden this terme for the mater consernyng the bryggehowse alias Trynyte hall, and to have for every day 2*s.*

1548. Certificate under the Act for the dissolution of Colleges and Chantries, 1 Edward VI., c. 14, as to the Trinity Gild and School.

[P.R.O., Chanc. Cert., 60, 61. Printed in *English Schools at the Reformation*, by A. F. Leach. Constable and Co., 1896, p. 267.]

The Countie of Worcettour.

The Certifycatte of the Suruey of alle the late collagys, chauntries, free chappelles, fraternities, brotherdes, and Guyldes, with the valewe of all the landes and tenementes belongyng to the same; and also of alle the landes gyven for the fynding of any stipendary priste, or for the mayntenaunce of any obyttes, lyghtes and lampes, now in the kinges Maiesties handes by the late acte of parliament; with the names of the townes and parishes, Maisters, gouernours, Incumbentes and such other persons whose luynges the kynges Maiestie is entutled unto by the said late acte bering date the 14th daye of february anno regni nuper Regis

henrici octavi 37^o; with the yerely deduccouns gyven out of any the premisses for the mayntennce of any scole or Relyf of the pore within the said shere; by vertue of the kynges highnes Comysson, beryng date the 14th daye of february, in the seconde yere of the reigne of our moste dreade soueraigne lorde Edwarde VI., by the grace of God of Englande, France, and Irelande kyng, defendor of the fayth, and in earthe of the churche of Englande and Irelande supreme hedd, to Sir John Pakynton, knyght, Sir Robert Acton, knyght, John Skewdamour, Esquyer, William Sheldon, Esquyer, George Willoughby, William Grene, Willyam Crouche, and John Bowrne, directed.

The Citie of Worcettor.

5. The Paryshe of Seynt Nicholas, within the Citie of worcettor, wherin be of houselyng people the number of six hunderth.

The Guylde or fraternytie of the Trynytie in the paryshe of saynt Nicholas aforesaid.

John Olyuer, bachelor of arte, Incumbent there, of the age of thyrty yeres, well learnyd, and of honeste conuersacion.

The yerely valewe of all the landes and tenementes belongyng to the said guylde as apperythe by the particuler of the same, 13*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; wherof

In repryses yerely owt of the same, 26*s.* 6*d.* And so remains clere, 12*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

Plate, 18 ounces. Goodes, presid at 11*l.*

Prechers, None. A Scoole, as in the Memorandum vnder wrytten apperyth.

To the poore owt of the clere yerely valewe, 107*s.* 4*d.*

Memorandum: hit was presented by John Callowe, Maister of the said Guylde; Thomas wylde, and Richarde Deducote, baylyfes of the said Citie; Robert yowll, aldermann, of the same Citie; Thomas Parton, Citizen; Thomas Johnson and Richard hasyllocke, Stewardes or wardens of the said Guylde, that there hath byn tyme owt of mynde a Free scole kept within the said Citie in a grete hall belongyng to the said Guylde called the Trynitie hall, the scole master wherof for the tyme beyng hath hade yerely for his stypend ten poundes, wherof was paid owt of the reueneus of the said landes by the Master and stewardes

of the said Guylde for the tyme beyng, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, And the resydewe of the said stypend was collected and gathered of the deuocion and benyuolence of the brothers and systers of the said Guylde ; And, further, hit was presentid that by the space of foure or fyve yeres or more last past or there aboutes the walls of the said Citie, and one great stone brydge with ten Arches within the same Citie, called Syuerne brigge, and the said tenementes, howsis, and cotages belongyng to the said Guylde, were ruynous and in greate decaye, By reason wherof they lefte the keypyng of the said Scolemaster by the said space of foure or fyve yeres or more, and Employed and bestowed the said money that dyd vse to fynde the saide Scolemaster, to the necessary reparacions of the said walles, brigges, howses, tenementes and cotages, and the same beyng repayred, they, before the Feaste of seynt michaell the archaungell last past, prouyded and haue founde an honest lernyd scolemaster within the said hall in lyke maner as they before tyme dyd ; that is to say, one John Olyuer, bachelor of Arte, who hathe there at this present time aboute the number off a hundred Scolers.

[*Ibid.*, Cert. 61. Printed in Leach's *English Schools at the Reformation*, p. 273.]

The County of Worcester.

A breif declaracoun of alle and singler the late Colledges, chaunteries, free chappelles, fraternities, brotherhoodes and Guyldes, with other lyke promocouns within the said countie, gyven to the kynges Maiestie by Acte of parleament lately in that behalf prouided ; with the namys of the Incumbentes, Maisters, Gouvernors, and other mynysters with there yerely stypendes or wagys, the Tenth deducted : with alle Scoolemasters, Prechers, and bedmen, havyng any yerely relyef out of the premisses as hereafter doth ensue.

The Cytie of Worcester.

Parishe of Saynt Nicholas.

6. The Guyld of the holy Trynyte, within the said paryshe and Cytie.

Memorandum : there is a house called the Trynitie Hall, with certen landes and tenementes belongyng to the said Guylde to the clere yerely value of 13*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, whych hath byn

always employed, as hit was presented before the Kynges Maiestyes Commyssioners there, to the mayntennaunce of one scolemaster ther to teche Freely Gramer, *6l. 13s. 4d.*; And to diuers pore people Inhabyting in 24 Cotages or Almshouses adioynng to the Trynite Hall there, *107s. 4d.* As aforesaid. And so remayneth of the said some but *37s. 2d.*, which some the presenters did afferme to be not sufficient for the yerely repayr-nyng of the said Hall, cotages and Almshouses.

Memorandum : that John Olyver, Clerke, is now scolemaster there, and hath yerely tenn merkes for his wagis.

Continuatur quousque the pore ; For the Scole may cease, for ther is one other in the towne of the Kinges fundacion ; and this is no Schole of any purpos, as it is credibly said.

1548, 20 July. Warrant of Commissioners under Chantries Act for continuance of Schools and poor for Worcester Trinity Gild School and poor, and four other schools in Worcestershire.

[P.R.O. School Continuance Warrant, No. 11. Printed in A. F. Leach's *English Schools at the Reformation*, by A. F. Leach, p. 279.]

Wee, Sir Walter Myldemay, Knight, and Robert Keylwey, Esquyer, Commyssioners, appoynted by the Kinges maiesties Commyssion, vnder the greate seale of England, bearyng date the 20th day of June last past, touchyng order to be taken for the mayntennaunce and continuaunce of Scoles and preachers, and of preestes and curates of necessitie for seruyng of cures and mynistracion of sacramentes, and for money and other thinges to be contynewed and paide to the poore, and for diuerse other thinges appoynted to be done and executed by vertue of the same Commyssion To the Audytour and Receyvour of the Revenues of the court of the augmentacions and Revenues of the Kynges maiesties crowne in the Countie of Worcester, and to either of them, greatyng.

Forasmoch as it appereth by the certificate of the particuler surveiour of landes of the saide Courte in the saide Countie, that a Scole and dyuerse poore people inhabytinge in xxiiij Cotages or Almshouses in Worcettour haue been yerely kepte and susteynid

with the revenues of the Gylde of the Holy Trynyte within the parishe of saynt Nicholas in the Citie of Worcettour.

And that a grammer Schole hath been contynuallye kepte in Kyngesnorton in the said countie, whiche Schole is very mete and necessarie to be contynewed.

And that a grammer Schole hathe been contynuallie kepte in Bromsgrove (etc.), whiche (etc.).

And that a grammer Schole hathe been contynuallie kepte in Rocke (etc.), and that the Scholemaster there hathe had (etc.) 114*s.*, whiche (etc.).

And also that a grammer Schole hathe been contynuallie kepte in Evesham (etc.) And that the Scholemaster there hathe had (etc.) 10*l.*, whiche (etc.).

Wee therefore the saide Commyssioners by vertue and auctoritie of the saide commyssion have assigned and appoynted that the saide schole in the parishe of Saynte Nicholas in Worcettour aforesaide shall continue, and that the Scholemaster there shall haue and enjoye the Rome of scolemaster there, and shall haue yerelye for his wages 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

And that the said pore people inhabiting in the said xxiiij cotages or almehouses shall contynew in the same howses, and shall haue yerely distributed among them 5*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

And that the said Schole in Kyngesnorton aforesaide shall contynue, and that Henry Saunders, Scholemaster there, shall haue (etc.) 10*l.*

And that John Porte, Vssher of the Schole in Kinges Norton (etc.), shall haue (etc.) 100*s.*

And that the saide Schole in Bromsgrove shall contynue, and that William Jones, Scholemaster there, shall haue (etc.) 7*l.*

And that the saide Schole in Rocke shall contynue, and that John Ree, Scholemaster there, shall haue (etc.) 114*s.*

And that the saide Schole in Evesham shall contynue, and that John Robyns shall haue (etc.) 10*l.*

And we, the saide Commyssioners in the Kynges maiesties behalf, by vertue of the saide Commyssion, do requyre you, the saide Receyvour, that of suche the Kynges money and Revenues as from tyme to tyme shall be and remayne in your handes, you do content and pay yerelie, from Easter last forthwarde, the

saide seuerall sommes of money and wages before mencioned to the persones before rehersed, and to suche other persone and persones as shall haue and enjoye the saide Romes and places of the same persones, to be paide wekelie, or quarterlie, or otherwise, as necessitie shall requyre, vnto suche tyme as further or other order shall be taken for the same.

And this warraunte shall be to you, the saide Receyvour and Audytour, sufficient discharge for the payment and allowaunce of the same accordynglie.

Yeuen the 20th day of July, in the seconde yere of the reigne of our soueraigne lorde Edwarde the sixt, by the grace of God Kinge of Englande, Fraunce and Irelande, defendour of the faithe, and of the Churche of Englande, and also of Irelande, in earth the supream Heade.

Wa: Mildmay

Robt. Keylwey.

Examinatur per R. Duke.

1548-9. Account of Receiver General of Worcestershire shewing payment to City bailiffs for 24 poor of Trinity Gild and pension to Schoolmaster.

[P.R.O., Ministers' Accounts, 2-3 Edward VI., No. 115.]

Computus Willelmi Sheldon, armigeri.

Salaria siue stipendia vicariorum curatorum et ludimagistrorum cum eleemosinis Domini Regis in comitatu Wigornie per ordinacionem Walteri Myldmay, militis, et Roberti Kelway, armigeri, soluta.

m. 64. Et in denariis solutis Balliuis ciuitatis Wigornie ad usum xxiiij pauperum inhabitancium in xxiiij cotagiis pertinentibus guilde sanctæ Trinitatis ibidem ad 107s. 4d. per annum, sic eisdem extra possessiones eiusdem nuper guilde durante beneplacito Domini Regis concessis videlicet, in allocacione huiusmodi hoc anno ut in precedente 107s. 4d.

Penciones.

Et in pencione . . . Johannis Oliver, clerici, nuper incumbentis guilde Sancte Trinitatis in parochia Sancti Nicholai in ciuitate Wigornie 6l. os. od.

Et [etc., as above] Ricardi Stone, clerici, nuper cantariste
 Sancte Trinitatis in ciuitate Wignornie. 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

[The same payment in the same words appears in the Receiver
 General's account for 4-5 Edward VI., No. 87, 1550-1.]

1550. City Payments in respect of purchase of the
 Trinity Hall and continuance of the old Grammar
 School.

4-5 Edward VI., 1550-1.

Item payed to William Adyes for the drawinge and
 ingrossinge the dede of purchase of the Trynyty hall 3*s.* 4*d.*

Item payed for the Scolemaister's fee this year 40*s.*

Item to hym more by award made by Mr. Robynson,
 Mr. Dodynge and Mr. Yowle 12*s.*

5-6 E. VI., 1551-2.

Item payed to the Scolemaister 13*s.* 4*d.*

1552, 23 Dec. The City Council appoint a Committee
 to answer the Schoolmaster with full powers to treat
 with him.

[City Mun., Chamber Order Book, 45 b.]

At a chamber of communycacion holden in the Councell
 Chamber the xxiiij^{te} day of December in the yere of Edward the
 Sixt by the grace of God [etc.] the sixt before Robert Youle and
 William Evolt, Bayley.

Scolemaster.

Hit lykewise agrede by thassent and concent of the sayde
 cocell that Mr. Baylies, Mr. Aldermen, Mr. Chamberlens, with
 others that hath borne offices within the seyde Citie with them to
 be associate, as they thyncke necessary at all times hereafter, as
 auctorrysed by the seyde Cocell, that they by assent schall macke
 a derecte aunswer unto the Scolemaster which was hereof [word
 illegible] to all his requests leafull and what the persons aboue
 nomynatede and appoyntede doo therin in recevyng hym
 ageyne, ratefyng his lyvyng here ageyne or otherwise, as

they thyncke best, we do ratefye and affirme the same to be all our deds, etc.

1552, 14 June. A chorister of the Royal Chapel appointed a scholar of the Cathedral Grammar School.

[Acts of Privy Council, 1552-4, N. S., iv., 1892, p. 78.]

At Greenwich 14 June, 1552. A lettre to the Deane and Chapter of Westminster to place Roger Coffen, late one of the childerne of the Chappell in the rome of one of the Kinges Majesties schollers in the grammer schole there, to be trayned up in lerning, being removed from the chappell for that his brest is chaungyd.

A lyke letter to the Dean and Chapter of Cauntorbery for the placing within the Grammer Schole there, William Basden, late one of the chappell.

A lyke letter to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester for Richard Powell to be placed in the Grammer Schole there, being removed from the chappell as the other above named.

1554. Epitaph on John Pether, first headmaster of the Cathedral Grammar School and fifth Dean, d. 5 April, 1571.

[*A Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*, by William Thomas, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, 1737, p. 69. It purports to be taken from MS. Abington. But a very corrupt version is given in *A Survey of Worcestershire*, by Thomas Habington, c. 1636, ed. John Amphlett, Worc. Hist. Soc., 1895, p. 450.]

John was a burning and a shining light.

Sacred to John Peder of cherished memory, most learned theologian, most brave confessor, most faithfull pastor, 5th dean of this church, and the first to preach the orthodox faith after the restoration of religion by Queen Elizabeth.

By exile I avoided the flames in Mary's time, but experienced exile harder than death. But I returned in company with returning Christ under the auspices of Eliza, rejoicing in the glad tidings of my glad country.

I was the voice of the crier, nor was my labour vain for him who reaps what was sown by my mouth.

The clergy fed with the revenues of this monastery know what I was as its steward. I do not hunt for fame, but I wish for my successors that they may be pastors of body and soul alike.

Arthur Lake, 10th dean,* placed this monument for his praise and remembrance.

In the Southe Ile and Crosse compassinge about the Quayre . . . By the way of the South crosse Ile . . . on the east wall and fyrst place is an inscription in jet over Deane Pedor in thease lynes.

Johannes fuit Lucerna ardens et lucens.

C. M. V.

Johanni Pedoro theologo doctissimo, Confessori fortissimo,

Pastori fidelissimo

decano huius ecclesiæ quinto

Primo vero Orthodoxæ fidei præconi post
Instauratam a Regina Elizabetha Religionem
Sacrum.

Exul vitæ Mariano tempore flammas

expertus flammis durius exilium.

Sed reduci Christo redii comes, auspice Eliza,

nunc lætæ patriæ lætus euangelio.

Clamantisque fui uox, nec labor irritus isti

qui metit ore meo quod fuit ante satum.

Annonaque sua Clerus qui pascitur huius

Cœnobii agnoscit qui fuerim œconomus.

Non uenor famam sed succedentibus opto

pastores ut sint corporis atque animæ

Arthurus Lake decanus ordine decimus hoc epicedium.

L. M. Q. P.

In the *History and Antiquities of Worcester*, by Valentine Green, 1796, ii., App. vii., No. VIII., p. xxxi., it is stated that the tablet on the E. wall of the Dean's chapel "was taken down to

* 1608—1616, when he became bishop of Bath and Wells.

make room for the monument of Mrs. Francis Moystone," or as it is said, vol. i., p. 158, Francisca the wife of Mr. Richard Moystyne. She died A.D. 1678.

1547—1553. King's Scholars in the reign of Edward VI.

Date.	Boy.	In place of.	Nominator.
1 Ed. VI.			
17 Feb.	Roger Massye	Thomas Kyrton	Dean
9 Apr.	Richard Adams	John Crabb	Browne
7 May	Thomas Bratt	Harry Geffereyes	Neckham
10 July	John Hibbyns	Harry Hibbyns	"
14 July	Christopher Pagett	Richard Bell	"
1 Oct.	James Bussell, chorister	John Bolyngham	"
4 Nov.	Richard Alen	Christopher Symcocks	Dean
	" George Badger	Thomas Badger	"
	" Roger Skydmor	John Blunt	"
5 Nov.	Mighell Coles	Edmund Cole	"
16 Nov.	John Adams	Harrie Welles	"
9 Jan.	Thomas Tupper	John Higgyns	"
	" William Fisher	Edmund Synes	"
	" Justynyan Elston	Francis Blunt	"
	" Thomas Savage	John Pigen	"
	" William Parsons	Thomas Joliff	"
	" William Dilcock	Thomas Tolson	"
	" Roger Bucke	Richard Bucke	"
19 Jan.	William Parker	vacat	"
2 Ed. VI.			
26 Mar.	Justynyan Elston	Thomas Saxston	"
24 June	Richard White	Richard Foster	"
12 Aug.	John Kerle	John Foster	"
28 Sept.	Charles Hopton	Richard	"
19 Oct.	John Augell	Nicholas Gorge	"
10 Jan.	John More	Richard Synes	"
1 Oct.	Henry Bussell	Richard Marrett	"
4 Ed. VI.			
24 Mar.	John Adams	Richard Adams	"

Date.	Boy.	In place of.	Nominator.
24 Mar.	John Lynsey	Roger Skydmore	Dean
28 Sept.	John Furnar	Henry Dobyson	„
„	George Newport	Roger Bucke	„
„	Humfrey Watford	Justinian Elston.	„
„	Robert Cleyfild	Thomas Dockyng	„
25 Dec.	John Lygon	William Hebbe	„
„	Francis Jenkes	James Bussell	„
„	William Walker	Humfrey Frost	„
„	Thomas Hygges	William Parsons	„
„	Gyles Badger	George Badger	„
„	William Alen	John Pether	„
„	John Broughton	Thomas Tupper	„
„	Thomas Barloo	Anthony Wood	„
„	Humfrey Muckelow	John Hastynges	„
5 Ed. VI.			
24 Mar.	John Welles	Roger Massy	„
„	Arthur Savage	John Kerle	„
1 Oct.	Harrie Alyngton	Hugh Alyngton	„
8 „	Henrie Harford	William Skydmor	„
29 Sept.	Richard Parker	William Parker	„
„	Edward Bratt	Thomas Bratt	„
„	Thomas Bromehall	John Blisse	„
„	Henry Dilcock	Christopher Pagett	„
24 Dec.	John Newport	George Newport	„
„	William Coles	Mighell Coles.	„
„	Geoffrey Lylly	William Dilcock	„
24 Jan.	Thomas Fydo	John Furnar	„

1557, 25 Nov. Election of Scholars.

[Chapter Act Book. D. 364]

Item, at this Chapter there was an eleccion or choyse of the xlith scolers, that is to saye, Mr. Deane to chose tenne and euery prebendarie ther accordyng to there senioritie and longiste abydyng in the said Cathedrall Church.

1557—1558. Treasurer's account shows [blank] Bradshaw as Headmaster and leaves a blank for the Usher.

[Compotus Ricardi Hall, Thesaurarii. 4-5 Philip and Mary—5-6 Philip and Mary.]

Et in consimili stipendio [blank in MS.] Bradshaw Archidascali Schole gramatice ibidem ad 20*l.* per ann. Et [blank in MS.] hipodidascalo euisdem schole gramatice ad 10*l.* p. ann. 30*l.*

1551—8. City Accounts. Payments for School and Almshouses of Trinity.

5-6 Edward VI., 1551-2.

Officium Magistri Portal.

Item allowed to Xfer bratt for certen busynes att London concernynge the late scole maister. 21*s.* 8*d.*

6 Edward VI.—1 Mary, 1552-3.

Payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* for repair of the Poors houses or Trinity Almshouses.

In solutis super reparacione domorum pauperum le Trynytie Almshouses 13*s.* 4*d.*

1-2 Philip and Mary, 1553-4.

Bridgemaster.

Robert Youle doth yelde accompte of 9*l.* 10*s.* whiche was allowed by the Lord Treasurer of Englande for the reparacions of sayde xxiiij Almshouses then beinge very ruynos and in decaye which is truely bestowed.

5 and 6 Philip and Mary—1 Eliz., 1558.

Item to the Scolemaster for his wages 6*l.*

Allowances.

And they do require to be allowed for money laid out when the quenes maiestie was proclaymed quene of thys realme and for the suetes concernynge the confirmacion of the Charter, the scolehouse and other things, and for

dyverse banquets and presents . . . and for reparacions
done upone the scolehouse and other of the city lands
. . . as by their boke of partyculers duely examined doth
appeare summa 130*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

1 and 2 Elizabeth, 1558-9.

Receipts of money.

Paid to the scolemaster for forfeitures 3*s.* 4*d.*

Rents paid out.

Item To my lady Pakyngton for the scole house 16*s.*

Item to John tomes for the scole house 10*s.*

Fees and rewards.

Item to the scolemasters for their wages 9*l.* 0*s.*

2-3 Elizabeth, 1559-60.

Rentes paid oute.

Item to John tomes for the rente of the scole house 10*s.*

Item to my Ladye Pakyngton for a cheffe rent 8*s.*

Note that the new corporacion of the scole house shall paie the
said 10*s.* from hensforth.

Md., that there comethe towards the said cyete . . . and of
Mr. Deighton 3*l.* paid back for the scolemaster's wages for the
one half yere.

1560, 21 Oct. Appointment of Usher of the Free
School by the City.

[Worcester City Mun., Chamber Order Book, p. 52 b.]

Civitas Wigornie.

At chambre and common councell of the sayd citie holden in
the councell chambre the xxjth daye of Octobre In the seconde
yere of the raigne of our soueraigne Ladye Elizabeth [etc.].

. . . An Usher of the Fre scole to be apoynted.

Item, it is agreed that Mr. Bayliffes, Aldermen, and theyr
bretherne shall appoynt such an ussher of the free scole as to
them shall seme good.

1558—60. Suit in the Court of Requests. Bailiffs, &c., of Worcester *v.* John Olyver, Schoolmaster of the Trinities School.

[P.R.O., Proceedings of Court of Requests. Elizabeth, Bdle. 106, No. 13.]

To the Quenes most excellent maiestie.

In most humble wise shewithe unto your excellent maiestie your daylie suppliants and subiects the Bayliffs, Aldermen, Chamberleyns and Cominaltie of your highnes Towne of Worceter: That whereas one yerelye rent or pencion of 10*l.* was paied tyme out of mynde out of certen landes and tenements within your said cittie called the Trynytie landes unto a scholemaster for the erudycion and teachinge of children within the same cytie whiche said landes and tenementes being Guyld landes were given unto your late dere brother kinge Edward the Sixte late kinge of England his heires and successors by the estatute made in the first yere of his reigne for the suppressyon of chauntreys colledges and siche like, after whiche one Robert Robotham obteyned the said landes and tenements to him and his heires by bargeyne and sale for divers sommes of monye by him unto the use of the said late kinge payed, from the said late King Edward the Sixte by his lettres patents. In consideracion wherof at the suggestion and greate sute of your said subiects and of the said Robotham unto the said late kinge one annuytie or yerelie pencion of 6*l.* was assured by the said late kinges lettres patents unto one John Olyver scolemaster ther, duringe his lief, which said lettres patents though that the said suppliants and the said Robotham procured yet they were not prevye to the pennyng of the same lettres patents but the same was don by the said John Olyver and his frendes. In which said lettres patentes craftelie thentents and consideracions of the grauntinge of the same was lefte out; which consideracions was that he shold remayne and be scolemaster ther duringe his said lief; the same Oliver havinge the resydew of his allowans for his said lyvinge of your said subiects, that is to say, 40*s.* yerelie and the dwellinge in one house, and your said suppliants to discharge him of all maner of rents, subydies, taxes, fyftenes and suche other like charges.

After which, within 2 yeres after the said graunte made as above-said of the said yerelye pencion or annuytie of 6*l.*, in the first yere of the reigne of your late sister quene Marye the said Olyver, percevinge that the said consideracion entent and condicion was omitted in his lettres patents aforesaid, of his craftye and covetous mynde did departe from your said highnes Towne, leavinge them destituted of a scholemaster to instructe there said children; and ever syns and yet doth perceyve and take the said annuytie and yerelye pencion to his own use without fyndyng any scolemaster to teach your said subiects children, or tendringe and allowinge the same 6*l.* unto your said subiects that they therewith might provide one Scolemaster to serve them in maner and forme as the same John did serve them, contrarye to all right equitye and good consciens, by reason wherof your said pooer subiects children are untaught to the greate hinderans of your said subiects.

In consideracion wherof maye yt please your excellente maiestie, the premisses considered, to graunt unto your said subiects your highnes most gracious wryte of prevye seale to be directed unto the said John Oliver, him commandinge uppon a certeyn payne at a certen tyme personally to appeare before your honorable Counsell in your highnes Court of the Whyte Hall at Westminster, ther to answer unto the premisses, and to abyde syche further order and direction as shalbe thought mete consonant to equitye and goode consciens, and your said subiects shall daylie praye for the preservacyon of your highnes in your royall estate longe to endure.

LOVELACE.

The answer of John Olyver to the bill of complaint of the Baylyffs, Aldermen, Chamberleyns and Commynaltie of the Town of Worcetur.

The said defendant saythe that the said Bill of Complaynt against hym in this honorable Courte exhybited is for the mooste parte therof untrue, uncerteyne and insufficient in the lawe to be answered unto and the matters therin conteyned devysed and imagined onlye of malyce and evill will to put this defendaunt to uniust costes, trouble and vexacion and for none other intent or

purpose. The advauntage of the insufficiency therof at all tymes hereafter to this defendaunt saved, he for answer to the seide surmysed Bill of Complaynt and declaracion of the truth upon the feyned contents and untrue suggestions thereof saiethe : That true it is that 10*l.* yerelye was paid oute of the landes and tenements specified in the bill of complaynt to a scolemaister for the erudycion of children within the seid cytie and that this defendant longe tyme before that estatute made specified in the said bill beinge scolemaister of the said Towne of Worceter, receyved yerelye 10*l.* to hym paied oute of the seyd landes untill the tyme of the makinge of the seid estatute. After the makinge wherof the reall possession of all suche landes mencyned in the seyd bill was in the seid late King Edward the Sixte, named also in the said bill. By meanes wherof this defendante could be payed no more suche stipend as before was to him payed and so was enforced to give over the kepinge of the schole, and so beinge destytute of a lyvinge came to London and made labor and suyte as well by hymself as by dyvers his frendes to the said late King for thobteyninge of some lyvinge at the seid laste king's handes.

At whoose suyte and labor the said late King Edward VI. by his gracyous lettres patentes under his greate seale and of the late Courte of Augmentacions and revenues of his crowne bearinge date the 1st daye of September in the second yere of his reigne of his speciall grace, knowledge and mere motyon and by the advyse of his dere uncle and cancellor Edward late Duke of Somerset then governor and protector of his person and realmes, dominions and subiectes, and of other his Cancellors did give and graunt to this defendant one annuitye or yerelye pencion of 6*l.* of lawfull money of England to have enioye and yerelie to receyve the same to the said defendant fromme the feaste of Easter then last past for the tearme of his lyffe to be paied by the hands of his Receyver of the revenues of the late Courte of Augmentacions and revenues of his Crowne in the countye of Worceter for the tyme beinge of the revenues aforesaid happeninge to remayne in his handes from tyme to tyme at the feastes of Saint Michell tharchangel and Easter by even porcyons, withe a provisoe therein conteyned that if the defendant were promoted by the sayd late kinge to

enye annuitye or promocyon of the yerelye value of the said annuitye as above, That then the seid graunt and the letters patents should be voyd and of none effecte as by the same letters patents readye to be shewed more playnlie it doth and maye appeare.

After which said yerelie pencion of 6*l.* so by this defendant in forme aforesaid had and obteyned the said complaynants havinge knowledge of thobteyninge therof and beinge then destytute of a scolemaister for the erudition of the youthe within their seid Towne made labor and suyte to the said defendant to become agayne scolemaister and to teache the children within the seid Towne and then faithfullie declared and promised to the seid defendant to give him 4 markes [2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*] for that yere over and besydes his pentyn, and if he wold be so contented and beare with them the first yere theie wold after make it as good as it was before or better, and that the defendant should have of them his house and be discharged of all rents, subsydies, taxes, fyftenes and suche other charges in suche manner and sorte as the seid defendant had and enjoyed the scolemaistershippe of the seid Towne of Worceter before the makinge of the said estatute. Unto whose faithfull promises and faire wordes this defendant gevinge credite after the said graunt as is aforesaid made, repayred to Worceter aforesaid and there kepte the scole by the space of 2 yeres and had and enjoyed the said 4 markes and all other thinges accordinge to the promise of the said Complainants the said first yere. And afterwardes the seid Complainants the last of the seid 2 yeres specified in the said Bill of Complaynt not myndinge anie longer to accomplyshe and fulfill their faithful promise to the seid defendant would not the same second yere give and allowe to the seid defendant but only 10*s.* over and above his said pentyon, nor would any longer discharge the said defendant of all rents, subsydies, taxes, fyftenes and other suche lyke charges, but enforced and constrayned the said defendant to pay and beare the same himself so that by meanes therof his yerelye stipend and wages amounted lytle above 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which would scarce pay and discharge his borde. Whereupon the said defendant not onlye himselfe before the whole chamber of the seid Towne of Worceter gathered together in the Common Hall or

meatinge place, but also afterwards by wrytinge and worde of mouthe sent to them by 2 honest men of the said Towne, declared to them and gave them warnynge that onlesse theye would performe such promises as they had made to the seid defendant he would not anie longer remayne with them, whiche the said Complaynants then refused, and thereupon the seid defendant gentellye and honestlye takinge his leave of certeyne of his frendes departed and went thence, as lawfull was for him to do.

And after, these councellors upon untrue suggestyons made to the right worshipfull Sir Richard Sackvile, knight, then chancellor of the said Court of Augmentacion, that the pentyon was graunted to the defendant to the entent to kepe the scole and that the defendant refused to do it, the said Sir Richard Sackvile sent his lettres to the Receyver of the said shire commanding him not to paye the defendant his pencion tyll further order were taken therin. Whereupon, after longe suyte made by the defendant to the said Chauncellor and upon showinge forthe of the lettres patents, the said Mr. Chancellor consideringe the poore estate of this defendant directed his letters to the complaynants wyllinge them to give the defendant 5*l.* yerelie for his stipend and a dwellinge house, over and above the said 6*l.*, to thentent the said defendant might then remaine as scolemaister. Which they dyd not onlie refuse to accomplishe but also layd this defendant in prison there bycause he wold not serve them at their pleasure. And after that the reverend father in God Richarde, now bishoppe of Worceter, made request to them that theie shold give the defendant yerelie 40*s.* and his borde and a house to dwell in to the intent to be scolemaster in the said scole there. Whiche theie alsoe refused to do. Whereupon this defendant havinge no other thing to lyve upon but onlie the said pention of 6*l.* refused to serve there.

Without that that the said yerelie annuities or pention of 6*l.* was graunted to this defendant during his lief in consideracyon that the defendant should remayne and be scolemaster there duringe his lief, or that in the said lettres patents thentents and consideracions of the graunting of the same was craftelie left out, or that the same lettres patentees were made and graunted

for anye suche causes and consideracions as in the said untrue bill is alleged, so that the said defendant for anye suche [MS. damaged] craftye or covetous mynd did depart from the said Towne leavinge them destitute of a scolemaster or that this defendant doth yerelye perceyve the said pention of 6*l.* otherwise then lawfullie of right or that this defendant or con is bounde to finde a scolemaster to teache the said complainant's children or to render to them the pention of 6*l.* that they might provyde a scolemaster right equitye or consyence said defendant as untrulye in the said Bill of complaynt is alledged. And without that that the said Bill of complaynt [MS. illegible] all which matters [MS. torn].

The Replicacion of the Baylyffs, Aldermen, Chamberlains, and Comynalte of the cytie of Worceter unto the answere of John Olyver, defendant.

The said Complainants maynetayne their said bill of Complaynte and everye Article, branche and clause therin conteyned to be true and saye in all and everye thinge as they in their said Bill of complaynt have alleged, witheout that the said defendant long tyme before the said estatute made for the dissolucion of chauntries named in the said Bill of Complaynt and answere beinge Scholemaster of the sayed cytie of Worceter receyvid yerlie the said 10*l.* to hym payed out of the said landes and tenementes.

For the said Complainants do saye that true yt is that the same 10*l.* yerlye hath ben payed out of the said Lands and Tenements unto the Scolemaister of the said Cytie, for he the said defendant was scolemaster there not half a yere before the makinge of the sayed estatute, and so never receyvid any part of the said 10*l.*, and without that the seid defendant was enforced to gyve over the kepinge of the said scole for lacke of the said stipend, for that the said defendant had his competent lyvinge and stipend of the said complainants, untill that the seid 6*l.* by yere was procured for the said defendant to thentent mencioned in the said bill. And it apperithe by the said answere that the said defendant could not be so destytuted of his lyvinge

for that the said annuitye was graunted unto him the 1st day of September, in the second yere of the said King Edward the Sixt, from Easter then last precedent the date therof. And without that the saide King Edward the Sixt dyd at the sute of the said defendant and his frynds grant unto hym the said annuitye of 6*l.* other then at the sute of the said complainants and the said Robotham, by the defendant's owne shewing in his said answeere, there was not any cause, matter or consideracion why that the said late king shuld or dyd gyve unto the said defendant the said 6*l.* frelye, otherwise then for the mayntenaunce of the seid scole. And without that the seid complainants made any sute after the seid 6*l.* yerlye so procured unto the said defendant to become agein scolemaster in Worceter aforesaid and to teach the children in the said cytie. For the said complainants do saye that the said defendant consyderinge his owne duetye dyd teache the said scole by the space of 2 yeres after the said 6*l.* yerlye procured, untill that he was provoked with covetousnes to have more lyvinge in an other place, and so by that occasion onlye departed from the said complainants.

And without that the said complainants dyd evir promysse to gyve unto the said defendants the some of 4 markes of lawfull money of England for any yere over and above his said pencion of 6*l.* or otherwise promysed unto hym any lyvinge or stipend for the same teachinge of children then in the said bill is trulye alleged and mencyoned. And without that the said defendant had the said 4 markes of the seid complainants or otherwise in the said bill of compleint is mencyoned. And without that the said complainants duringe the tyme that the seid defendant wold serve them as Scholemaster there as is aforesaid refused to discharge the said defendant of all rents, subsydies, taxes, fyftenes and other sicke lyke charges or constrayned the said defendant to beare and paye the same hym self. And without that the stipend of the said defendant while he served the said complainants as Scholemaister at Worceter aforesaid at any tymes amounted lyttle above 20 nobles. And without that the said complainants had any sicke warninge that the said defendant wold depart in such wyse as is untrulye

alleged in the said answeres. And without that the said defend-
ant dyd come gentlye or honestlye takinge any leve and in suche
kind of honest maner departed and came thence or that lawfull it
was for hym so to do and also to receyve the said 6*l.* yerlye.
And without that the said Sir Richard Sakevile dyd wryt unto the
said complaynants in suche maner and forme as yn the said bill
is alleged. And without that the seid complainants dyd lay the
said defendant in prison, and without that the said nowe bishoppe
of Worceter made any suche requests unto the said complaynants.
And without that any other things or matters alleged in the said
answer here by this replicacion not sufficientlye confessyd and
avyoyded or els traversed or denyed materiall to be replied unto is
true. All which matters the said complainants are redye to
averre as this honorable Court shall award. And praye as in
their said bill they have prayed.

3 June 1559. Commission to take evidence of witnesses.

Trustie and welbeloved we grete you well. And sende unto
youe hereinlosed certaine articles interrogatories to be ad-
ministered to the witnesses on the behalfe of the Bailiffs, Aldermen
and Chamberlaines of our cite of Worcester, complainants against
John Oliver, defendant; whereupon we, trustinge in your
approved wisdomes, name all suche witnesses and proves as by
the said complainants shalbe nominated unto youe, ye then do
duely and substancially examine them upon the contents of the
said Articles by their othes in due forme of Lawe Sworne. Ende-
voring yourselves by all meanes possible to searche and trie oute
the veritie of the premisses by your saide examinacions. And
thereupon duely to certifie us and our Counsell by your writinge
under your seales in our Court of Requests at Westminster in the
morrow after the feast of all Sowles next cominge of the veritie
of the premisses, like as youe shall finde by your said examinacions.
To thentent we by thadvise of our said Counsaill may further do
therein as the case rightfully shall requier. Geven at our palace
of Westm. this 3rd day of June in the first year of our reign.

Interrogatories to be mynistered unto the deponents on the behalf of the Baylyffs, Aldermen, Chamberlayns and Comynaltie of the Citie of Worcetur, Complaynants against John Olyver, defendant.

1. Imprimis, how long this deponent hath knowen a Scholemaster teachinge children in the Commen Scole at Worceter aforesaid and whether that tyme out of mynde of mans remembrance the sume of 10*l.* was yerlye payed unto the said scholemaster owt of the lands in Worceter aforesaid callyd the Trynitie Lands before the same lands came unto the possession of King Edward the Sixt, or no.

2. Item, how long before the said lands came unto the said late king's possessyon in the first yere of his reign that the said defendant was scholemaster of the said schole in the said citie and whether that he evyer receyvyd any parte of the said 10*l.* stipend owt of the said lands for the shortnes of the tyme that he was in the said office before the said lands came to the possessyon of the said kynge.

3. Item, by whose sute the said yerelye summe of 6*l.* was obteyned unto the said defendant and for what consyderacion the same was so gyven by the lettres patents of the said late king unto the said defendant during his liff.

4. Item, whether that the said defendant did gyve over the said office of scholemastershippe when that the said Trynitie Lands were seisyd into the said late king's possession untill that he had an assurans of the said 6*l.* yerlye by the said lettres patents, or els whether that he styll from his first cominge to the said office duryng that tyme contynued scholemaster there.

5. Item, whether that the said defendant dyd voluntarylye contynewe the kepinge of the said schole after the said annuitye of 6*l.* so procured as is aforesaid by the space of 2 yeres with intreatye by hym unto the said complaynants to have his wages amended; or els whether his remayninge there and wages gyven by the said complaynants were at the great sute and persuasyon of the said complaynants unto the said defendant there to contynewe in that offyce.

6. Item, what fee or other profytt the said complaynants dyd agree to gyve and allowe unto the seid defendant over and above the said 6*l.* yerlye, and whether that they styll during the tyme that the seid defendant dyd or wold remayne scholemaster there accomplysse their said agreements; or els dyd evyr abridge or denye to accomplyshe the same.

7. Item, in what manner the said defendant dyd depart from his said offyce and from the said complaynants and upon what warninge, and what moved hym so to depart and howe he lefte the sayd schole provyded of a scholemaster, and howe long syns yt is that he so departed.

The depositions of certayne wytnesses browghte forthe on the bihalffe of the ballyffs, Aldermen, Chamberlaines and comonaltie of the cittie of Worcester, taken at the saide citie bie Richard Sheldon and Conan Richardson 20 Octobre 1 Elizabeth.

Robert Yowle, of the citie of Worcetur, clotheare, of the age of three score and two yeres or therabowts, sworn and examined uppon his othe, deposeth and saythe :

To the first Interrogatorie that he remembreth that by the space of thes 30 yeares paste and more he hath knowed a scolemaster teachinge a comen scole in Worcettur. And that the same scolemaster had yerely payd him for his stipende 10*l.* out of the lands in Worcettur called the Trynitye Lands befor the same lands came into the possession of the late King Edward the Sixth and that the same lands were geven to the findinge of a scolemaster there. And further saith that aboute fyftie yers paste at this deponent's cominge to the said cytie he remembreth that ther was a free scole kept in the same place and hearde that the same scolemaster had 10*l.* by yere for his stipend.

2. To the second Interrogatorie this deponent saith that the said defendant was scolemaster of the said comen scole by the space of half a yer or therabout before the said lands came to the possession of the said late King Edward. And that he received for his stipend after the rate of 10*l.* by yere for the tymes while he contynued ther.

3. To the third Interrogatorie this deponent saith that this deponent and one Thomas Wilde now deceased, then being cytyzens of the parlyament for the sayed cytie and beinge in London, at the speciall suit of the said defendant promissinge them and takinge them by their hands uppon his promise that yf they would be so good masters unto him to be sutors for him to obtayne somme peece of lyvinge for him to the some of 5*l.* or 6*l.* by yere at the king's hands, he wolde serve them in the said office of scolemastershippe duringe his lyffe. Whearuppon this deponent and the said Thomas Wilde were sutors and made requeste to one Sir Walter Myldmay and others for the obtayninge of 6*l.* by yere. And uppon theyr request the said 6*l.* by yere was graunted to the said defendant under the kinges letters pattents to the intent aforesayde.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorie this deponent saith that the said defendant did geve over the saide office of scolemastershippe immediatlye after the sayde lands came to the king's hands untill the assuraunce of the said 6*l.* by yer was made unto him by the king's letters patents. And so did not contynue styll ther from his firste cominge thither.

5. To the fyfthe Interogatyrie this deponent saith that the sayde defendant dyd voluntarylie contynue scolemaster ther duringe 2 yeres after he had assuarance of the said 6*l.* by makinge intreatie to the complainants to have his stipend or wages amended. And that the defendant did not remayne ther at the suyte and persuasion of the sayde complainants.

6. To the sixte Interogatorie this deponent saith that he this deponent made suyte to the complaynants and counsell of the sayde citie on the behallf of the defendant, in consyderacion that he thoughte that the said stipend of 6*l.* was to lyttell to ffynde him and to thentent he shulde the better endeuer hymselff in his said office, That the said councell wolde amend his wagies. Wheruppon the said Councell did geve to this defendant in augmentation of his lyvinge 40*s.* by yere, his lodinge [*sic*] rent free and also dischargd him of his subsidie goinge out of his pencion. And further saith that the said complanaunts still duringe the tyme that he did and wolde remayne scolemaster ther

did accomplyshe theyr said agreamente and did neuer abrige or denye to accomplyshe the same.

7. To the seventh Interrogatorie he saithe that the said defendant did departe from the saide complainants without any warninge geven unto him, and for what cause or what moved him therto this deponent knoweth not, and lefte the scole unprovdyed of a scolemaster and departed from thence in the fifth yere of King Edward the Sixt, as this deponent remembreth.

John Rolland of the citie of Worcetur, of the age of 52 yeres or therabouts, sworn and examened, uppon his othe deposeth and saith that he hath knowen a scolemaster teachinge a commen scole in Worcetur by the space of 36 yeres or ther abouts and that 10*l.* stipend was paied to the scolemaster duringe the saide 36 yeres out of the lands of the Trynitie and hathe heard that the same 10*l.* hathe bin paied tyme out of mynde.

2. To the second Interrogatorie this deponent saith that the said defendant was scolemaster of the saide comen scole by the space of on halffe yere or therabout before the saide lands came to the possession of the said late Kinge Edward and that he received for his stipend after the rate of 10*l.* by yere for the tyme whiles he contynued ther.

3. To the third Interrogatorie he saithe that bie the suyte of the said Robert Yowle and Thomas Wilde, then beinge at Londen, the said defendant obteyned the said pencion of 6*l.* to thentent that the said defendant shulde kepe the office of scolemastershippe in the said citie. And when the said Robart Yowle and Thomas Wylde came home they declared theyr doyngs therin to be thus to this deponent and others beinge in the Councell chamber of the said citie.

4. To the fourth Interrogatorie this deponent saithe that the saide defendant did geve over the saide office of scolemastershippe immediatelie after the saide lande came to the king's hands untill the assuraunce of the saide 6*l.* by yere was made unto hym by the king's letters patente, and so did not contynue still ther from his firste cominge thither.

5. To the fifth Interrogatorie this deponent saithe that the

sayde defendand did voluntarilie contynue scolemaster ther duringe two yeres after he had assuraunce of the saide 6*l.* by makinge intreatie to the complaunants to have his stipend or wages amended and that the defendand dyd not remayne ther at the suyte and perswasion of the saide complaunants.

6. To the sixth Interrogatorie this deponent saith that one Robert Yowle of the saide citie made suyte to the complaunants and councell of the saide citie on the behallfe of the defendand in consideration that he thought that the saide stipend of 6*l.* was to lytyll to fynd him and to thentent he shuld the better endever hymselfe in his saide office, that the said councell wold amend his wagies. Wheruppon the saide councell did give to this defendand in augmentation of his lvinge 40*s.* by yere, his lodginge rent free, and also dyschardge hyme of his subsydie goinge out of his pension. And further sayeth that the saide complaunants styll, duringe the tyme that he dyd and wold remayne scolemaster ther, dyd accomplysh theyr said agreamente and dyd never abridge or denye to accomplysh the same.

7. To the seventh Interrogatorie he saieth that the saide defendand dyd departe from the said complaunants without any warninge geven unto hym, and for what cause or what moved hym therto this deponent knoweth not, and lefte the scole unprovided of a scolemaster and departed from thence in the 5th yere of Kinge Edward the Sixte, as this deponent remembreth.

Richard Wheller of the citie of Worcettur, clotheare, aged 52 yeres or ther abouts, saith that he hath knowen a scolemaster teachinge a comen scole in Worcestur by the space of 32 yeres or ther abouts [etc., as above].

George Webbe of the said citie of Worcetetur, of the age of 48 or ther abouts, sworn [etc., as before], saith that he hath knowen a scolemaster . . . for 35 yeres [etc., as above].

2. To the second Interrogatorie he saith that the said defendand was scolemaster ther before the lands came to the king's possessions, butt how longe or what was his wages he remembreth not.

[To the rest of the Interrogatories he said the same as the previous witnesses.]

Robert Ledington of the said citie, clotheare, aged 86 yeres or therabouts, saith that he hath knowen a scolemaster . . . for space of 50 yeres and above [etc., as the previous witnesses].

Richard Dedyote of the citie of Worcettur, clotheare, aged 52 yeres or therabouts, sworn [etc.], saith he hath knowen a scolemaster . . . for this 44 yeres [etc., as the previous witnesses].

To the fourth Interrogatorie he saith that he doth not well remember any thing thereon.

To the sixth Interrogatorie he saith that he knoweth nothing.

William Gybbes of the citie of Worcettur, aged 40 yeres or therabouts, saith that he hath heard saie that ther hath bin a scole kept in Worcettur tyme out of mynde and that the scolemaster ther hath had 10*l.* by yere out of the said Trynitie lands.

[To the second to sixth Interrogatories same as the previous witnesses.]

To the seventh Interrogatorie he saith that he this deponent beinge chamberlayn of the said citie in the yere when the said defendand departed, dyd paie to the said defendand 10*s.*, parcell of the saide 40*s.*, beinge his augmentacion over and above 6*l.* for his laste quarter, and so the defendand departed without geveunge hymme or the citie any warninge and so left the scole unprovyded of a scolemaster.

1559. Royal Injunctions for Worcester Cathedral and Grammar School, especially that the Common Table should be provided.

[MSS. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, vol. cxx., p. 479. Printed in Visitation Articles and Injunctions of the Period of Reformation, vol. iii., p. 44, ed. by W. H. Frere, D.D. Alcuin Club Collection, XVI.]

Injunctions given by Richard Davids, professor of divinity, Thomas Yonge and Rouland Meyrigg, professors of the laws, and Richard Pates, professor of the common laws of this Realm, visitors for the most excellent Princess Elizabeth by the grace of

God Queen of England . . . to the Dean and Chapter and all other ministers in the cathedral church of Christ and our Lady in Worcester to be observed of every of them in their offices and degrees as far as to them shall appertain, for the advancement of God's honour, increase of virtue and for a good order to be had among them, upon pain of excommunication, sequestration of fruits and deprivation or such other coercion and punishment as to the Ordinary for the time being shall be thought convenient.

1. Forasmuch as we understand by the perusing of the most honourable and godly ordinances and statutes of the said cathedral church appointed and made for the same by that mighty and high prince of most famous memory, our late sovereign lord, King Henry the Eighth, founder of the said church, that his gracious meaning was and is for the greater glorifying of God and for divers and sundry great considerations that as well all the peticanons and other ministers temporal as the schoolmasters of grammar and music and all other inferior ministers of that church and all the children there learning grammar or music should eat together in one common hall and at common tables there, as soon as by any good means it might be conveniently brought to pass, the greatest hindrance and let whereof hitherto hath been and is, as we perceive, the lack of convenient and competent provision of corn, whereof there is sufficient quantity for that purpose reserved upon leases and grants made of the possessions of the said cathedral church and shall come shortly into your possession, if you do not, contrary to the duties and office of good men, grant and demise the same away by new leases and grants hereafter to be made: We, therefore, the Queen's Majesty's said visitors, do enjoin and charge you, the said dean and chapter and every of you and your successors, deans and canons, there, that you ne any of you demise or grant nor consent to be demised nor granted under your chapter or common seal nor otherwise any part or parcel of the corn or grain reserved upon any lease demise and grant heretofore made of any part or parcel of the possessions belonging or appertaining to the said cathedral church to any persons whatever, but that the same be reserved in your own hands in common out of lease for the better

maintenance of hospitality there and for the accomplishment of that before mentioned godly intent and gracious meaning of your said most noble founder.

3. Et ne auctoritas statutorum auctoritate invictissimi principis pie memorie Henrici Octavi editorum in questionem veniat, nos Ricardus Dauvyds sacrae theologiae professor Thomas Yonge et Rolandus Meyrigg Legum professores et Ricardus Pate iuris consultus illustrissimae in Christo principis et dominae nostrae dominae Elizabethae dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae reginae fidei defensoris etc. Commissarii generales ad visitationem suam regiam per diocesim Wigorn. exercendam pro robore et valore eorundem pronunciamus et decrevimus, eademque statuta ab omnibus et singulis istius cathedralis ecclesiae ministris inviolabiliter observari sub poenis in eisdem contentis, permittentes tamen decano et cuivis alio canonico privilegia commoditates et emolumenta quaecunque sufficienti auctoritate regia illis aut eorum cuilibet prius concessa.

1561, 23 Feb. Refoundation of Worcester Grammar School as the Free School of the City of Worcester, by Charter of Queen Elizabeth.

[P.R.O., Pat. 3 Eliz., pt. iii, m. 7. English translation from Six Masters' Minute Book, in possession of the Governors of the Royal Grammar School.]

The Quene, to whome, etcetera, Gretinge. Knowe you that we of our especiall grace, certen knowledge, and meare motion at the humble requeste and petition of our welbeloued Baylyffes, aldermen, chamberlains, cyttizens, and all other inhabytantes and resyauntes of our cyttie of Worceter, and of many other of our subiectes within our countie of Worceter for a scoole for **a. b. c.** and gramer For the instruction and education of children in good lerninge and manors to be erected, stablished, and contynewed in the saide cyttie **And also** for the good contynewance of dyuerse poore inhabytantes and resy-dentes, in dyuerse houses or cotages of almose in the saide cyttie

of Worceter, for euer, and contynnewally to enduere, that is to saie, in **xxiiij houses**, as in tyme owte of mynde they haue been inhabytante and resydent **We therefore**, consyderinge and alloweinge the peticion and requeste of the bayllyffes, aldermen, chamberlains, cyttizens, and all other inhabytantes and resydentis in the saide cyttie, do **graunte, wyll, ordeyne** and constitute for us, our heyres, and successors that from henceforthe for euer it be and shalbe one scoole for **a. b. c.** and

The creation of the Schole.

gramer of the teachinge, erudition, and instruction of children, to teache and instructe them to rede and otherwise in good lernynge and manors to be taughte and brougte uppe, as of olde tyme hit hathe bene vsed in the same cyttie, **Whiche** shalbe called and named the Free scoole of the cyttie of Worceter For education, erudicion, and instruction of children, **and that** the aforesaide **xxiiij** cotages or almose houses, **comonly** called the almose houses for the relief, helpe,

The graunte of the Almshouses for 48 poore people.

and sustentacion of xlviiij poore persons in the cyttie aforesaide, be converted and remayne so for euer **Also** that the same scoole shall contynewe withe one scoole maister and vscher **We** to the vttermoste **do erecte, create, make, ordeyne, constitute, and fownde by these presentes; and also that our entente aforesaid** maye take and haue the more better effecte, and that the landes, tenementes, rentes, reuenewes, and other necessaries, to the sustentacion and suportinge or maynteyninge of the scoole aforesaide and cotages or almose houses beforesaide, to be graunted, assigned, and appointed maye more better be gouerned for the continewaunce of the same scoole, and for reparacions of the cotages or almose houses aforesaide, from tyme to tyme to be donne and kepte **We will, graunte, ordeyne, and constitute** for us, our heires, and oure successors that **vj, v, or iiij**

The Corporacion.

of the discretiste **cittizens** of the cyttie of **Worceter** aforesaide nowe and for the tyme beinge and from henceforthe be and shalbe one bodye corporate and polyticke in dede, name, and facte, by the name of gouernors and supervisors of the free scoole and almose houses of the saide cyttie of **Worceter, and them** to be one bodye corporate and

polyticke really **and** in all thinges fully **We make, ordeine, and create** by these presentes **and** that by that name they may haue perpetuall succession, and that they, by the name of gouernors, suparvisors, and oversears of the free scoole and almose houses of the cyttie of **Worceter be and shalbe** parsons able and of capacitie in the lawe **to haue, requyre, receyue,** and posses landes, tenementes, parsonages, rectories,

Capacitie to receave and geue landes.

possessions, and hereditamentes to them and their successors in fee and parpetuytie, and also that they maye, by the same name, **geue, graunte,**

lett, and assigne landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, **and** they, by the same name of gouernors and suparvisors of the free

Able to pleade and be ympleaded.

scoole and almose houses of the cyttie of **Worceter** shalbe able and maye pleade and be impleaded, defende and be defendid, answer and be answered in

any maner, courtes, and places, **and** before what so euer iudge, iustice, or any other parsons, in all and singuler actions, sewtes,

The Incorporacion by the name of Gouernors and Supervisors and Ouerseers of the Free Scoole and Almose Howses of the Cittie of Worcester.

quarels, causes, matters reall, parsonall, or myxte, and what so euer demaundes, what so euer kinde, nature, condytion, or maner in the same maner and forme as other our liege people beinge parsons able and apte in the lawe be able **or canne impleade or be impleaded, answer or be**

answered, defende or be defended, **and** that they maye haue a **comon** seale to serue for their causes and

busynes what so euer they haue to do or goe aboute, **and** that it maie be lawfull and shalbe lawfull to them and their successors to breake that seale, chaunge and new make at their pleasure. **And further** for us, our heires, and successors **we haue** assigned, named, constituted, and made by these

The names of the first Gouernors.

presentesoure welbeloued subiectes **Robert Youle, John Rowlande alias Steyner,**

Cristofor Dighton, Willyam Gybbs, Thomas Walsgroue, and Willyam Langley, cyttiezens of the Cyttie of **Worceter,** to be and to be made the firste rewlars, gouernors, and supervisors of the free scoole and almose houses of the cyttie of **Worceter,** and that the saide six parsons and the greater nombre of

the same vj parsons and their successors maye haue and holde to them and their successors the saide scoole, landes, and tenementes to the vse and intente aboue specified. And that they

6, 5, or 4 may do any Act. **vj, v, or fower** governors and supervisors from tyme to tyme maie make and ordeyne and establishe for the good and holsome regimete and gouernaunce of the saide scoole, cotages, or almose houses, ordynances and statutes in wrytinge, conserninge and touchinge the ordinance, governance, and dyrection of the scoole maister, vsher, and scoolers of the saide scoole, **and** poore people in the houses aforesaide, for the tyme beinge (and the salarie and stypende of the scoole maister **and** vsher), and that they haue full powre and auctorytie the same scoole and houses of almose aforesaide, **and** the ordynance, gouernemente, preservation, and dysspoticyon of the rentes, possessions, reuenewes, and goodes to the sustentacyon of the saide scoole and houses of almose aforesaide appoynted and geuen, to appointe and geue touchinge and conserninge so often as to them shalbe thought mete and conveyente, soe farforthe as those ordynances, provysions, and statutes be not in anythinge repugnante or contrarie vnto the lawes or statutes of this our realme of Englande, **the whiche statutes and ordynaunces so to be made We will and graunte, and by these presentes comaunde to be kepte** inviolate, from tyme to tyme for euer, **and furthermore** of oure more aboundante grace, certen knowledge, and mere motion haue gyuen and graunted and by these presentes for us, oure heyres, and successors **do geue** and graunte to the saide rewlars, governors, and supervisors, and their successors, and to the more parte of them full poore, lycence and auctoritie to name, assigne, and appointe **a scoole maister** and vsher of the scoole aforesaide as often as the saide scoole shalbe voyde of the saide scoolemaister or vsher, **And also** to name, assigne, and appointe any one or more of the poore men to any one house or cotages, houses aforesaide, so often as any one or more of the xxiiij almose houses of the inhabitantes and of the poore people be voyde, **And**

The vj persons to make ordinances.

The vj persons to name the Schole-master.

The same vj persons to name and apoynt the poor to their habitacions.

further we wyll, graunte, and ordeine for vs, oure heires, and successors by these presentes that howe often and

The more parte of the vj persons lyving to electe one other for hym decessed.

when so euer hit shall happen any one or more of the aforesaide parsons, rewlers for the tyme beinge, to departe oute of this presente lyfe, **that then** within **six** wekes next followinge after the disseace of suche parson, one or other mo mete parsons, of the nombre of those **xxiiij** chiefe cittizens of the cyttie of Worceter, comonly called the heade counsaile of the citty for the tyme beinge, by those saide **fyve** parsons or by the more parte of those parsons then lyvinge, maie and shall chose and name, **and so** from tyme to tyme when chause shall happen. **And knowe you** further that **we**, in consideracion that the saide governors and supervisors of the free scoole aforesaide and their successors maie the better beare and supporte the charges and burdens in the saide scoole, almose houses, scoolemaister, and vsher, and poore from tyme to tyme **of our** especiall grace **and of our** certen **knoweledge** and meare motion, **haue graunted** and haue geuen lycence **and by** these presentes for us, oure heires,

A licence to purchase landes of a value.

and successors, as mucche as in us ys, **we graunte and** especiall lycence free and lawfull poore and auctoritie we geue unto the saide governors and supervisors and their successors to haue, **receaue, and purchase to them and their successors for euer,** as well of us, our heyres, and successors as of any other our subiectes, or of any other parson or parsons what soeuer, **manners,** messwages, landes, tenementes, rectories, tenthes, tythes, rentes, reuersions, services, or other possessions, reuenues, or hereditamentes what soeuer, whiche be not holden of us, our heires, or successors in chefe by knight service, nor whiche be not holden of us nor of any other parson or parsons by knyghtes servyce unto the sustentacion, supportacion, and mayntenaunce of the scoole and almose houses aforesayde, and scoolemaister and vsher aforesaide, and of the poore people, as well within the saide almose houses and in the cyttie aforesaide remayninge and beinge, **as also** of other poore and nedye people comynge vnto the saide citty, so that the saide manors,

messwages, landes, tenementes and other the premysses do not excede the yerely valewe of **thre score poundes**, the statute of not puttynge landes and tenementes to morte mayne, or any other statute, acte, ordynauce, provision or restraunte thereof to the contrarie before this tyme had, made, set forthe, ordeyned, or provyded, or any other thinge, cause, or matter what soeuer in anywise not with standinge. **And further** we will, and by these presentes we graunte, that all the paymentes, rentes, renews, and profectes of all the forsaide manners, landes, tenementes, rectories, tenthes, tythes, possessions, and hereditamentes hereafter to be gyuen, assigned, and appoynted to and for the sustentacion, supportacyon, and mayntenaunce of the saide scoole and houses of almose aforesaide, from tyme to tyme and in tyme to come shall be convertid vnto the sustentacion of the scoolemaister and vsber of the scoole aforesaide, and of the poore, and of other poore nedye parsons beinge in the same cyttie and other comynge to the same cyttie, **and not** otherwise, nor to any other vse or intende. **Provyded alwaies** that yt it be fownde hereafter by dew forme and order of lawe that the saide landes, tenementes, rentes, and other hereditamentes before expressed and specyfyed, or any of the renews or profectes thereof **be put, converted, vsed, and disposed to any other vse** and intende then in the saide letters patentes be specyfyed and declared, that then this our presente graunte shalbe of no force and strengthe in the lawe. We will also and by these presentes we do graunte vnto the aforesayde governors and supervisors that they haue and shall haue these oure letters patentes vnder our greate seale of Englande, made in dew ordre and sealed, withowte any fyne or fee, greate or smalle, to us in our hamper or ells where vnto our vse therfore by any maner meanes to be paid or donne; and expresse mention be made, &c., in witnes whereof &c.

xxiiij february anno
tertio Elizabeth. Witness &c.

Regina omnibus ad quos, etc. Sciatis quod nos de gracia

nostra speciali de certa sciencia et mero motu nostris ad humilem petitionem et rogatum dilectorum nobis ballivorum, Aldermanorum, Camerariorum civium et omnium aliorum inhabitantium et residencium civitatis nostre Wigornie, ac quam plurimorum subditorum nostrorum in comitatu nostro Wigornie pro schola alphabeticali et gramaticali pro instruccione et educacione puerorum in bonis litteris et moribus erigenda stabilienda et continuanda in eadem civitate, necon pro bona continuacione diuersorum pauperum inhabitantium et residencium in diuersis domibus siue cotagiis elemosinarum in dicta ciuitate Wigornie imperpetuum et perpetuo futuris temporibus duraturis, videlicet, in viginti et quatuor domibus sicut de tempore cuius contrarii memoria hominum non existit fuerunt ibidem inhabitantes et residentes Nos igitur peticioni et rogatui dictorum balliuorum Aldermannorum [etc.] in dicta civitate concedimus, volumus ordinamus et constituimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quod de cetero imperpetuum sit et erit una schola alphabeticalis et gramaticalis erudicionis et instruccionis puerorum ad erudiendum instruendum legendum et aliter in bonis litteris et moribus docendum et educandum sicut ab antiquo vsitatum fuit in eadem civitate, que vocabitur et nuncupatur Libera Schola civitatis Wigornie, pro educacione, erudicione et instruccione puerorum Ac quod predicta 24 cotagia siue domus elemosinarum vulgariter nuncupata le Almehouses pro relevio auxilio et sustentacione quadraginta octo pauperum in civitate predicta convertantur et remaneant imperpetuum, Necnon Scholam illam de uno magistro siue pedagogo et subpedagogo continuaturam ad plenum erigimus creamus, facimus, ordinamus, constituimus et fundamus per presentes. Aceciam ut intencio nostra predicta meliorem capiat et habeat effectum, et ut terre, tenementa, redditus, revenciones et alia necessaria ad sustentacionem et supportacionem schole predictae et cotagiorum siue domorum elemosinarum predictorum concedenda, assignanda et appunctuanda melius gubernentur pro continuacione eiusdem Schole et reparacionibus cotagiorum predictorum de tempore in tempus fiendis et custodiendis volumus, concedimus, ordinamus et constituimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quod sex quinque vel quatuor de discreci-

ibus ciuibus ciuitatis predicte nunc et pro tempore existentibus de cetero imperpetuum sint et erint unum corpus incorporatum et politiquum in re, nomine et facto per nomen gubernatorum et supervisorum libere schole et domorum elemosinarum dicte civitatis Wigornie. Ac illos unum corpus incorporatum et politiquum realiter et ad plenum erigimus, facimus et ordinamus et creamus per presentes. Et quod per idem nomen habeant successionem perpetuam et quod ipsi per nomen gubernatorum et supervisorum libere schole et domorum elemosinarum ciuitatis Wigorn. sint et erunt persone habiles et in lege capaces ad habendum, perquirendum recipiendum et possidendum terras, tenementa, rectorias possessiones et hereditamenta sibi et successoribus suis in feodo et perpetuitate, Necnon ad dandum et concedendum, dimittendum et assignandum terras, tenementa et hereditamenta per idem nomen et per nomen gubernatorum et supervisorum libere Schole et domorum elemosinarum civitatis Wigornie placitare et implacitari, defendere et defendi, respondere et respondi valeant et possint in quibuscunque curiis placeis et locis coram quibuscunque iudicibus et iusticiis ac aliis personis in omnibus et singulis actionibus sectis querelis causis materiis realibus personalibus et mixtis et demandis quibuscunque cuiuscunque sint generis nature condicionis siue species eisdem modo et forma prout alii ligei nostri persone habiles et in lege capaces placitare et implacitari respondere et respondi, defendere et defendi valeant et possint. Et quod habeant comune sigillum pro causis et negociis suis quibuscunque faciendis et agendis servitutum ac quod bene liceat et licebit eis et successoribus suis sigillum illud ad libitum suum frangere imitare et de nouo facere. Et ulterius pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris assignamus, nominamus, constituimus et facimus per presentes dilectos subditos nostros Robertum Youle, Johannem Rowland, alias Stayner, Cristoferum Dyghton, Willelmum Gybbes, Thomam Wallegrove et Willelmum Langley ciues ciuitatis Wigornie esse et fore primos et modernos gubernatores et supervisores libere Schole et domorum elemosinarum civitatis Wigornie, Et quod idem sex persone et maior numerus earundem sex personarum et successores sui habeant et teneant sibi et successoribus suis eadem terras et tenementa ad usus et intenciones

superius specificatos et quod sex quinque vel quatuor gubernatores et supervisores de tempore in tempus facere possint ac ordinare et stabilire pro bono et sano regimine et gubernacione dicte Schole ac domorum sive cotagiorum elemosinarum predictorum ordinationes et statuta in scriptis concernencia et tangencia ordinationem gubernacionem et direccionem pedagogi subpedagogi et scholarium predicte Schole ac pauperum in domibus predictis pro tempore existentium et salariorum eorundem pedagogi et subpedagogi ac quod plenam habeant potestatem et auctoritatem eandem scholam et domos elemosinarum predictorum ac ordinationem gubernacionem preseruacionem et depositionem reddituum possessionum revencionum et bonorum ad sustentacionem eiusdem schole et domorum elemosinarum predictorum appunctuatorum et datorum appunctuandorum et dandorum tangencium et concernencium tociens quociens eis videbitur opportunum et idoneum dummodo ordinationes provisiones et statuta illa non sint in aliquo repugnancia seu contraria legibus et statutis huius regni nostri Anglie, que quidem statuta et ordinationes sic fienda volumus et concedimus et per presentes precipimus inviolabiliter observari de tempore in tempus imperpetuum. Et preterea de uberioribus gracia nostra ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus prefatis modernis gubernatoribus et supervisoribus et successoribus suis et maiori parti eorundem plenam potestatem facultatem et auctoritatem nominandi assignandi et appunctuandi magistrum pedagogum et subpedagogum schole predicte tociens quociens eadem schola de predicto magistro pedagogo sive subpedagogo vacua fuerit aceciam nominandi assignandi et appunctuandi aliquem sive aliquos pauperum ad aliquod vel aliqua cottagium sive cotagia predicta tociens quociens aliquod viginti quatuor cotagiorum sive domorum elemosinarum de inhabitantibus et pauperibus vacuum fuerit. Et ulterius volumus concedimus et ordinamus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes quod quocienscumque et quandoque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos predictarum sex personarum modernarum pro tempore existentium ab hac vita migrare, quod tunc infra sex septimanas proximas tunc sequentes post decessum

huiusmodi persone alius vel alii idonee persone de numero illorum viginti quatuor capitalium ciuium ciuitatis Wigornie vulgariter nuncupatorum the Head Counsaile of the Citie pro tempore existencium per dictas quinque personas vel per maiorem partem eorundem ad tunc vivencium eligantur et nominantur et sic de tempore in tempus cum casus acciderit. Et ulterius sciatis quod nos in consideracione quod dicti gubernatores et supervisores libere schole predictae et successores sui onera in dicta schola domibus elemosinarum pedagogi et subpedagogi et pauperibus de tempore in tempus melius sustinere et supportare possint et valeant de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concessimus et licenciam dedimus ac per presentes heredibus et successoribus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et licenciam specialem liberamque et licitam facultatem potestatem et auctoritatem damus prefatis gubernatoribus et supervisoribus et successoribus suis habendi recipiendi et perquirendi eis et eorum successoribus imperpetuum tam de nobis heredibus et successoribus quam de quibuscumque subditis nostris aut de aliis personis quibuscumque sive de alia persona quacumque maneria, mesuagia, terras, tenementa, rectorias, decimas, redditus, reversiones seruicia seu alia possessiones reuenciones vel hereditamenta quecumque que de nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris non tenentur in capite per seruicium militare nec de nobis seu de aliquo alio sive aliquibus aliis per seruicium militare ad sustentacionem, supportacionem et manutencionem schole et domorum elemosinarum predictorum et pedagogi et subpedagogi predicti et pauperum tam infra domos elemosinarum et ciuitatem predictam existencium quam aliorum pauperum indigencium ad dictam ciuitatem confluencium. Dummodo predicta maneria, mesuagia, terras, tenementa et cetera premissa non excedant annum valorem sexaginta librarum Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis aut aliquo alio statuto actu, ordinacione, prouisione siue restriccionem inde in contrarium antehac habito facto edito ordinato seu proviso aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante. Et ulterius volumus et per presentes concedimus quod omnia exitus redditus, reuenciones et proficua omnium predictorum maneriorum terrarum, tenementorum, rectoriarum,

decimarum possessionum et hereditamentorum imposterum dandorum, assignandorum, et appunctuandorum ad sustentacionem, supportacionem et manutencionem dicte schole et domorum elemosinarum predictarum de tempore in tempus et futuris temporibus conuertantur ad sustentacionem pedagogi et subpedagogi schole predictae et pauperum et aliorum pauperum indigencium in dicta ciuitate existentium et ad dictam civitatem confluencium et non aliter nec ad aliquos alios usus seu intenciones Proviso semper quod si imposterum inueniatur per debitam legis formam predicta terras, tenementa, redditus et cetera hereditamenta superius expressa et specificata vel revenciones et proficua eorundem ad aliquos alios usus et intenciones quam in dictis litteris patentibus specificatos et declaratos committantur, utantur et disponantur, quod tunc hec presens concessio nostra vacua sit et nullius vigoris necque efficax in lege. Volumus eciam ac per presentes concedimus prefatis gubernatoribus et superuisoribus quod habeant et habebunt has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad usum nostrum proinde quoquomodo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo, eo quod expressa mencio, etc.

In cuius rei, etc. Teste ipsa apud Westmonasterium vicesimo tercio die Februarii per breve de privato sigillo, etc.

1561. Statutes for Free School.

[Six Masters' Minute Book, D. f. 7.]

Rules and ordinances to be made for the free schole by the rulers, gouernors, and Supervisors thereof.

In that Schole shalbe firste an highe maister; this highe maister in doctrine, lernynge, and teachinge shall derecte all the schole; this manne shalbe chosenne by the rulers and gouernors of the free schole, a manne hole in bodye, honeste, and vertuous, and lerned in good and cleyne latyne leterature, a wedid man, a single man, or a preist that haithe no benefice withe cure nor sarvice that maie let his dew busynes in the schole.

The Rulers shall assemble to gether in the Schole house withe suche advice and counsaill of wele leterate and lerned

menne as they canne gette, they shall chose this maister and geve vnto hym his charge, sayinge vnto hym on this wise :

Syr, we haue chosen you to be maister and teacher of this schole, to teache the children of the same, not allonly good leterature but also good manners, sertefyng you that this is no rome of contynewaunce and perpetuitye but vppon youre dutye in the Schole, and everie yere at crystenmas vppon Saint Stephen's daie, when we be assembled in the Schole house, ye shall submitte you to youre examynacyon, and fownde doinge youre dutie accordinge, ye shall contynew, otherwise reasonablye warned ye shall contente you to departe, and you of youre partie not warned of vs but of youre owne mynde in any season willinge to departe ye shall geve vs warnynge twelve monthes before, withoute we canne be shortlier well provided of another.

Also beinge maister ye shall not absent you but vppon lycence of vs the saide Rulers and governors.

Also if any contravercie and striffe shalbe betwixe you and the vsher of the scole, ye shall stande at the deration of vs the saide Rulers and governors.

Also if the chosen maister will promysse this, then admytte him and name hym to it, and stalle hym in his seate in the scole, and shew hym his house and his lodginge appointed for hym, and to haue the ymplementes by an inventorye if there be any, and so to delyuer them at his departinge.

Also his lodginge he shall haue free without any paymente, and in his lodginge he shalle dwelle and kepe housholde to his poore [*i.e.* power].

Hys wagis to be lymited by the Rulers before mencioned.

His absence shalbe but ones in the yere and not aboute xxx^{ti} daies, whiche he shall take coniunction [*sic*, for conjunctim] or diuisim.

If the maister be sicke of sicknes curable, yett neverthesse he shalle haue his wagis, and in suche sicknes if he maye not teache let hym rewarde the undermaister for his more labor somewhat accordinge.

If the maister be sicke of sicknes incurable, or falle into

suche age that he maye not convenientlye teache, and that bene a manne that longe and lawdablye haithe taughte in the scole, then let another be chosen, and by the discrete charitie of the Rulers let there be assigned to the olde maister a reasonable lyvinge as shalle seme to them good, or otherwise as it shalle seme convenient, so that the olde maister after hys longe labor in noe wise be lafte destitute.

If the vndermaister be in literature and in honeste lyfe accordinge, then the highe maisters rome vacante, let hym be chosen before another.

The vs her.

There shalbe also an vs her, some manne vertuous in levinge and welle letered, that shalle teache vnder the maister as the highe maister shalle appointe hym, some single manne or wedid.

This vs her shalbe chosen by the Rulers, governors, and supervisors before mencioned, with the advice of the highe maister, as often as the rome shalbe voide, a manne hole in body and of lernynge fytt for that rome, whiche shalle before the saide Rulers and Scolemaister be appointed what he shalle do in his office, the Scolemaister sayinge vnto hym on this wise :

Syr, before these my maisters here, the rulers of this scole, I shew vnto you that they have chosen you to be vndermaister of this scole, and to teache alwey fro tyme to tyme as I shall appointe you, and supplye my rome in my absence when it be graunted me by my maisters the Rulers, governors, and supervisors, and for suche more labor in my absence I shall somewhat se to you as my maisters here shall thincke beste.

Then the Rulers shall exorte that vs her diligentlie to do his dutie, and shall sey vnto hym on this wise :

Youre rome is no perpetuitie, but accordinge to youre labor and diligence ye shall contynew, otherwise fownde not accordinge and reasonablye warned of vs, ye shall deperte ; if it be so that at any tyme ye will deperte of youre owne mynde, ye shall geve vs an half yere warnynge.

If any contravercie be betwixte you and the highe maister ye shall stande at our derection in anythinge.

If he will promisse this, thenne let the Rulers appointe the vscher and assigne hym his lodginge, if any be, and to haue suche wagis as shalbe appointed hym by the saide Rulers, governors, and supervisors.

A booke of regester to be kepte for the income of all the Scollers.

Also that euerie scoller at his income shall paye fower pence towards the reparacions of the scole and other defence of the same, as shall seme good by the governors thereof, for the avoydinge the danger of fyre.*

Ordres to be kepte in the scole.

The scollers shall come to the scole at vj of the clocke, and shall go to dynner at a xj, and come againe at xij of the clocke, and so contynew to fyve.

Also the Scolemaister shall euerie wensdaie and frydaie at ix of the clocke go to their parishe churche with his scollers before hym in ordre, and if there be no sarvice at that tyme then he to rede a chapter, and at the departinge oute of the churche to singe a psalme with all the children and scollers, suche one as shall seme to hym beste for that tyme, prayinge for the Quenes maiestie and all other fownders that gevith either monye or landes to the maintenaunce thereof.

For the poore people.

Also there shalbe amongeste the poore people a bidle chosen, the whiche bidle shall se good ordres and rules amongst the others, that there be no fightinge, scoldinge, nor swearinge, nor no other evell rule kepte amongst them, and if any of them do mysse behaue them selves in these ordres that then the bidle shall geve monission to the rulers and governors that they maye punishe them accordinge as they shall se good, and also the said bidle shall euerye wensdaie and frydaie cause all the poore people to come to their parishe churche in like ordre before rehearsed

* This paragraph has been scratched out.

[and that everye poore man or woman beinge admytted into any house shall pay for his or hir income 4*d.*, to be bestowed as is afore mencioned]*, and that non shalbe admytted in but suche as shalbe olde and impotent persons, accordinge to the ordres meante therein.

1561. Endowment of the Free School.

[Six Masters' Minute Book D, flyleaf.]

The graunte of the Quenes Maiestye at the humble sute of Wyllyam Langley of Worceter and surveyor of hyr Graces mynte in tower of London in the tyme of service there, alteringe the base moneys into fyne sylver, whiche God longe to contynew. Hir maiestie hathe erected and fownded the free scoole of Worceter to contynew for euer, and the almose houses in the trynitie to contynew for euer as dothe appere by hyr letters patentes under the greate seale.

The Quenes maiestie, at the humble sute of Wyllyam Langley aboue mencioned, dyd geue unto the free scoole

<p>6<i>l.</i> 13<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i> 5<i>l.</i> 7<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i> Queen Eliz. gave £6 13<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i> and £5 7<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i> and 40 trees out of Wire forrest.</p>	<p>6<i>l.</i> 13<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i>; more to the poore people, 5<i>l.</i> 7<i>s.</i> 4<i>d.</i>; more fortye trees oute of the foreste of Wyer, as doithe appere by hir graces byll assigned at the humble sute of the for- saide William Langley, to be vsed to the build- inge and comforde of the poore, and no otherwise to be vsed by the gouernors and supervisors as by hyr graces letters patentes dothe appere to the godlye meanyng of thereof.</p>
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mo geuen by the subiectes.

<p>Mr. Thos. Wylde gave to the free school a piece of ground called Little Pitchcroft, and 4 acres in Great Pitchcroft. Notwithstanding, the 6 masters were obliged to purchase the same of J^r Callowhill.</p>	<p>Maister Thomas Wylde hathe geuen to the free scoole for euer apece of grounde called lyttle prytche crofte and iiij acres and a half in great prytche crofte in valew by yere</p>	<p>} 5<i>l.</i></p>
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Note that the vj mastres were forced to purches othre lands of John Callowhill, notwithstandinge Mr. Wilde's gyft.

* The sentence in brackets has been scratched out.

Mr. Yowle gave lands of the value of £13 6s. 8d. to the free school.	Mayster Robert Youle hathe geuen in landes to the free scoole for euer as dothe appere to the valew	} 13 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Katherin Heywood gave 100 marks [words undecipherable].	Katryn heywodde, wydowe, hathe gyuen to the vse of the poore one	} c markes
Mary Browne gave [illegible].	Margret browne, wydowe, hathe geuen to the vse of the poore for euer in landes by yere in valew .	} 33 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Geuen by syr John baker, lorde keeper of the great seale, to the maintenance of the free Scole .		} 5 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
More purchased by the gouernors and supervisors withe the saide money of Kateryn heywood, of Thomas Prestewood, and others, once the lady Pakington's one howse and garden in the fore- yate streete		13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
One howse and garden in the tenure of Susan Bullyngeham		16 <i>s.</i>
One howse and garden in the tenure of Edward Crosby		8 <i>s.</i>
One acre of land in horse lane		4 <i>s.</i>
One tenement and garden in the trynnty		6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
One howse, stable, and garden in the tenure of Edward Crosby		20 <i>s.</i>
One garden in the tenure of hyckmans		5 <i>s.</i>
One garden in the tenure of heynes		2 <i>s.</i>
One garden in the tenure of fletcher		2 <i>s.</i>
One tenement in Mele Cheping		17 <i>s.</i>

more foloweth.

Chief rentes.

Out of the howse ones Ments and now in the tenure of . . . Cree		3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Of the howse in the tenure of Ric. Hunt		3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Of the cite for a tenement ones Specheleys		6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Of the howse ones Aynesworthe		12 <i>d.</i>

To my lovinge Frende Mr. Conan Richardson, Bayliffe and

Receiver of the Revenue of the late dissolved monastery of Pershore.

After hartie commendacions Where there ys graunted by the Quenes maiesties a stipend for the grammer Schole within the cittie of Worceter by yere 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, And also to the poore people ther by yere 107*s.* 4*d.*, which said seuerall sommes are payable euery halffe yere. These shalbe therfore to require yow to make payment therof euery halffe yere from tyme to tyme as the same shalbe due to the handes of the Masters and Gouvernors of the same Schole, And vpon syght of this my lettre with thacquittance of the Gouvernors or Masters ye shall have your allowance of the same vpon the determinacion of the accompt. So fare ye well, from Worceter the fyrst of Nouembre 1565.

These paymentes to begyn at our Ladye daye next cominge.

Your lovinge frend,

JOHN SWYFTE.

I pray yow also pay them v marks for reparacions don vpon the scole and almose.

JOHN SWYFTE.

The Fee of the common seale belonginge to this corporacion is 6*s.* 8*d.*, viz., to every Mr 12*d.*, and 8*d.* to the officer belonging to them, 6*s.* 8*d.*

1558—1645. List of Masters and Ushers and Choristers' Masters of the Cathedral Grammar School.

[From Treasurers' Accounts.]

Mich.	Master.	Usher.	Master of Choristers.
1558.	Thomas Bradshaw.	John Coxe.	Richard Fisher.
1561.	„	Humfry Horward or Harward.	„
1568.	„	„	John Colden.
1576.	„	— Maye.	
1580.	„	Laurence Allcoke.	Nathaniel Gyles.
1582.	„	Hugh Butcher.	„
1584.	— Maye.	Thomas Ingmathropp.	„

Mich.	Master.	Usher.	Master of Choristers.
1589.	Henry Bright.	Henry Mowle or Mould.	Robert Coterell.
1590.	„	„	Nathaniel Patricke.
1594.	„	„	John Fido.
1597.	„	„	Thomas Tomkins.
1627.	Henry Mowle.	Thomas Taylor.	„
1643.	Thomas Taylor.	—	„
1645.	John Toye [?].	—	„

1562—1627. Accounts of Governors of the Free School and Trinity Almshouse.

[Six Masters' Order Book D., p. 26 seq.]

1562. Ciuitas Wigorn.

Att the meetynge in the yeld hall there of, John Rollande alias Steyner, Christofer Dighton, William Gybbes, Thomas Willesgroue, William Langeley and Robert Ledington, gouernors and supervisors of the frescole and almes howses, the Tuisdaye in the weke before Whytsontyde, viz., xij^o die Maii anno domini m^occccclxij^o et anno quarto Elizabeth regine etc., hit was agreed that the said John Rollande shall this Daye make his accompt for him and Mr. Yowle deceased for the yere precedent which foloweth. Apon which accompt fynysshed then they to electe too other masters or receavors for the yere to come. And that yerely in the saide weke the masters or receavors newly elected shall make theyr lyke accompt for the yere now to come.

The accompt of John Rollande alias Steyner, master and receavor of the revenewe of the freescole and poore people, the xijth daye of Maye anno quarto Elizabeth regine etc., for iij whole yeres and one quarter begone at the Nativitie of our Lorde god m^occccclvij and ended at Thanunciacion of our Ladye m^occccclxij as followeth :

In charge for iij yeres ended at Christmas last.

	£	s.	d.
Received of Thomas Wylde, deceased, remayninge			
in stocke		2	0 0

	£	s.	d.
Of the same Thomas lyckewise	0	1	4
Of the tenemente beinge an olde rent	0	8	0
Of Thomas Tolly for iij yeres rent ended at Christmas last	2	10	0
Of the Quenes receavors towards the reparinge of almes howses	2	0	0
Of Robert Yowle to paye the scholemaster	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
Summa	14	0	4
			[sic]

In allowaunces.

For ij boltes of yron with a hoocke and hinge for the grette gate into the Trynytie	0	3	4
For the makinge of a dore with hynge and other necessaryes	0	3	4
For the scoole masters wagyes for iij quarters wagies	9	6	8
	<hr/>		
Summa	9	6	8
Et sic debet inde £3 13s. 8d. [sic]			

Received in charge for one whole yere ended at Thanunciacion
of our Ladye, Anno 1562.

	£	s.	d.
Received at the handes of the gouerners	8	0	0
Of the generall receavors for one whole yere	5	7	4
Of the generall receavors for one hole yere	6	13	4
Of Hughe Dyckyns and John Mouslowe of the whole yeres rent of medow grounde in Prychcroft	2	0	0
Of Rycharde Yoxall for one yeres rent	12	0	0
Of Thomas Wynsor for one yeres rent	1	0	0
Of Harry Grene for one yeres rent	0	13	4
Of Susans Bollyngham for one yeres rent	0	16	0
Of Oliuer Tompson for Crosbye for one yeres rent	0	8	0
Of Julyan Brett, wedow, for one yeres rent	0	4	0
Of William Powell for one yeres rent	0	6	8
Of the sayed Oliuer Tompson for Crosbye for one yeres rent	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Of Katheryn Hyckemans for one yeres rent	0	5	0
Of Anthony Heynes for one yeres rent	0	2	0
Of Olyver Fletcher for one yeres rent	0	2	0
Of Thomas Grene for half yeres rent ended at mychaellmas last.	0	1	8
Of Rychard Hunt for the lycke	0	1	8
Of the Chamberlens	0	6	8
Of Mr. Stret for half yeres rent ended at Thanuncia- cion of our lady last	0	10	0
Of William Coffyn for iij quarters rent ended at the same feast	1	0	0
Of Thomas Tolly for one quarter rent	0	4	3
Of William Coffyn foresayed for the whole yeres rent of his howse	1	6	8
Of the generall receavors of half yeres rent ended at Thanunciacion of our Ladye last past	2	13	8
Summa	45	2	3

Alowaunces demanded.

	£	s.	d.
Inprimis distributed emongest the poore people	5	7	4
Item payed to William Langeley and Edward Darnell to performe the booke with my ladye Packyngton	8	0	0
Item geven in rewarde to my lady Packyngton's man	0	6	8
Item payed to John Callowhill	15	0	0
Item payed to Harry Sturley for the seale of office	1	5	10
Item payed to the Auditors	3	0	0
Item payed to the vssher for his half yeres wages	3	0	0
Item payed vnto the hyghscolemaster for one hole yere ended at the Anunciacion of our Ladye last past	12	0	0
Item deliuered to John Cotterell to geve to the poore at Christmas as apperethe by your warrant	2	10	8

	£	s.	d.
Item payed to William Langeley for a greate booke for ther enteringe in all accomptes	0	7	0
Item payed to Hughe Smyth for worke as apperethe by a bill of his hande	0	16	5½

Reparacions.

Item payed to Typton for v dayes worke at 10d. a daye	0	4	2
Item payed to Roger Busshell and his man for v dayes worke and a half	0	2	0
Item payed to Yoxall for iiij ^{er} lodes of grauell	0	2	0
Item payed to Rychard Hatherton for a lode of grauell and a lode of runnell	0	0	10
Item payed for nayles	0	0	6
Item payed for half a thousand of Bricke	0	5	0
Item payed to Brotherton for the cariage of hit	0	0	6
Item payed to Roger Busshell and his man for one dayes worke	0	1	4
Item payed to Mr. Goldstons man for a lode of grauell	0	0	6
Item payed to a poore woman for caryenge the grauell in	0	0	2
Item payed to John Cotterell for his whole yeres Fee at mychaelmas	0	6	8
Item for the dett of Mr. Yowle as apperethe by a byll of Mr. Darnells hande	3	7	0

Summa . 41 16 3½

And so oweth in the whole apou both thes accomptes	6	15	10
Which is payed to the sayed Gouverners and super- visors who electe and chose Christopher Dighton and William Langeley, masters and receavors for the yere to come, In which summa is loste in spanyshe money	0	2	8
And so resteth	6	13	2

	£	s.	d.
Wherof is payed to Edward Darnell, gent., for making certen bookes	0	6	8
Item payed to William Langeley for ij tables, parchment and writinge in the same tables	0	6	10
Item payed to the same William for a booke	0	0	6
And so remayneth in stocke and delivered to the sayed new masters and receavors	5	13	2

Remaynes.

Remayinge vnpayed apou the heed of William Hope for one yeres rent ended at mychaelmas last past	1	0	0
Item for a whole yeres rent for a tenement ones Dynesworthes ended at the Annunciation of our lady last past	0	1	0
Item of Thomas Grene for the half yeres rent of his tenement at Thanunciacion of our lady last past	0	1	8
Of Rychard Hunt lyckewyse	0	1	8

Memorandum that the sayed £2 10s. 8d. was bestowed amongst the poore people of every parishe as followeth at Chrismas anno regni domine Regine nostre quarto.

	s.	d.
In Saynt Ellyns parishe	5	0
In Saynt martens parishe	6	8
In Saynt Nicholas parishe	6	8
In Saynt clementes and Albons parishes	4	0
In Saynt Andrewes parishe	6	8
In all Sayntes parishe	5	0
In Saynt Peters parishe	6	8
In Saynt Swythens parishe	5	0
In Saynt Johnes in Bedwarden	5	0

per me Edwarde Darnell.

1563. Mr. Christofer Dighton and William Langley.

p. 27 b. The Accompte of Master Christofer Dighton and William Langley, Receavors of the revenew of the Free scole and

poore people the tuysday in the weeke before Whitsontyde beyng the xxvth day of Maii A^o domini 1563 and anno regni domine Elizabeth Dei gracia etc. quinto for one whole yere precedent and ended at the Anunciacion of our Lady last past as foloweth.

Thomas Dowdyng elected gouernor.

Att which day the Gouernors, viz., John Rolland, Christofer Dyghton, William Gibbes, Thomas Wallesgrave and William Langley hath elected and chosen Thomas Dowdyng the sixte gouernor in the place of Mr. Robert Ledington, decessed.

Receptes.

	£	s.	d.
Of thandes of Mr. Steyner, late receavor, remayn- inge vpon his accompte in Stocke	5	19	2
Of Mr. Wallesgroue in Lone	3	0	0
Of Mr. Gybbes in Lone	2	0	0
Of Mr. Ledington in Lone.	3	0	0
Of Mr. Styner in Lone	3	0	0
Of Mr. Langeley in Lone	3	0	0
Of the Quenes receavors for one whole yeres pencion for the frescole ended at Novembre anno 1562	6	13	4
Of the same receavors for half yeres pencion ended at the sayed Novembre for the poore people in the trynyty	2	13	8
Of the sayed receavors for one half yeres pencion for the frescole ended at the Annunciacion of our Ladye 1563	3	6	8
Of John Edwardes for the fyne of a stable and other his backeside to hym graunted	6	13	4
Of John Archord for the fyne of howse to him graunted	2	13	4
Of Harry Merson for the fyne of the Harpe, and other thinges thereaboutes to him graunted	0	6	8
Of the sayed Harry Merson and others for olde tymbre solde from the whiteladyes	1	7	11
Of rentes received for one hole yere past	22	15	8
	<hr/>		
Summa totalis recepte	66	9	9

Allowances demaunded.

	£	s.	d.
[for building at the Trinity and Whiteladies. Each of two masons and his man, and each of two carpenters and his man were paid 19s. a week]	25	8	2

Expences in fees.

p. 28 b. Item payed to the scholemasters and vsshers for their wagies for j yere and quarter	22	10	0
Item payed to John the tyler for takinge downe the topp of the chymney at the white hart	0	1	4
Item payed by John Cotterell to Mr. Coxe, the Quenes bayliff	0	15	0
Item payed to John Tomes for the rent of the schole howse (sithence purchased of him)	0	10	0
Item payed to the poore people of the Trynitie beinge now but xxij th at 4s. 8d. the pece	5	2	8
Item payed more by him for ij debenturs for the money that was received of the Quenes Auditors	0	4	0
Item payed by him for portage of the same money	0	3	4
Item payed for ij acquitances for the same money	0	0	8
Item geven to the porter that kept the dore at the Audite	0	0	4
Item payed to John Cotterell for his half yeres fee due at mychaelmas 1562.	0	3	4
Item payed for the portage of the money that was received of the Quenes receavors, and for an acquittance	0	1	4
Summa	29l.	15s.	4d. [sic]
Summa totalis allocacionum	55l.	3s.	4d. [sic]
Et sic computans debet	11	6	8
Whereof ys paied for Mr. Wallesgroues money which was lent	3	0	0
Item to Mr. Gybbes	2	0	0
Item to Mr. Steyner	3	0	0
Item to Mr. Langeley	3	0	0
Item to John Tomes, half yeres rent at the Anunciacion of our Ladye last	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Item for paper	0	0	1
Item paide to Mr. Langeley for charges layed out	0	1	2
And so remayneth nothinge to William Gybbes and Thomas Wallesgrove newe masters and receavors. } nothinge.			

1564. Mr. William Gibbes, Mr. Thomas Wallesgrave.

p. 29 b. The accompt of Mr. William Gibbes and Mr. Thomas Wallesgrave, Masters and Receyvors of the revenewe of the Freescole and Almes howses and poore people the tuysday in the weeke before whitsontyde, beyng the xvjth day of Maii Anno Domini 1564 et anno regni Domine Elizabeth Dei gracia, etc. Sexto for one whole yere precedent, and ended at the Anunciacion of our ladye laste paste as folowethe.

Oneraciones. Supra.

The Remanet at the last accompt.

Of William Hope for one whole yeres rent for the Harpe, and the rest ended at mychelmas 1561 and anno iij ^o Elizabeth	£	s.	d.
	1	0	0
Of [blank] for a chief rent goyng out of Aynesworthes howse for one yere ended at the Anunciacion of our lady 1562	0	1	0
Of Thomas Grene for the half yeres chief rent going out of his howse due at the same feaste	0	1	8
Of Richard Hunt for the half yeres chief rent going out of the howse in the Brode streete due at the same feaste	0	1	8
Of the Quenes receavors for the half yeres pencion due to the poore people at the Anunciacion of our ladye 1563	2	13	8
Summa	3	18	0
The rents received by the rent roll for the hole yere last past	23	5	0
The whole yeres pencion geven by the quenes maiestie for the poore people	5	7	4

	£	s.	d.
The whole yeres pencion geven by the quenes maiestie for the Freeschole	6	13	4
Summa	35	5	8
Summa oneracionum, £39 3s. 8d.			

Alovaunces demaunded.

Paied to Parker's wief for the one half of the dext in the nether side of the scole	0	1	0
To a strainger teachyng children in the sikenes of the vssher	0	5	0
To the vssher for mychelmas quarter laste	1	10	0
[Items for building omitted.]			
To the poore people of the Trynytie the iij ^{de} of November	4	17	2
To John Tomes for his hole yeres rent (sithenes pur- chased)	0	10	0
[Items for getting payment of the Queen's "pension."]			
To the Townclerk for his fee	0	5	0
To the highe scoole master for his whole yeres wagis to be ended at Mydsomer next	12	0	0
.			
For the half yeres pencion for the poore people due at the Anunciacion last	2	13	8
For the half yeres pencion for the schole howse due at the same day	3	6	8

Summa allocacionum, £32 2s. 2d.

Et sic computantes debent £7 1s. 6d. To William Langley and Mr. Thomas Dodyng, Masters and receavors for the yere to come.

Hit is agreed that the Masters and receavors shall on fryday next distrybute amongst the poore within the citie the sum of three poundes.

Harry Marson haue undertaken to delyuer to the Masters and receavors 13s. 4d. or so moche tiele as amounteth to the same sum in recompence of the said William Hope's rent

behynde, viz., the one half before Mychelmas next and the other half abowte this tyme twelve monethes.

This is Hary Marson.

Scriptum per me Edwarde Darnell.

1566. Christofer Dighton, William Gibbes.

p. 31. The Accompte of Christofer Dighton and William Gibbes, Masters and receavors of the Revenewe of the freeschole and Almes howses taken before the residue of the Masters, Gouvernors and supervisors on the tuysday before Whitson soneday beyng the firste day of June anno viij^o Elizabeth regine for one whole yere ended at the Anunciacion of our lady laste paste.

Oneraciones.

	£	s.	d.
Remanet at the last Accompte	n th		
The hole yeres rent of the landys	23	5	0
The whole yeres pencion by the Quene to the poore.	5	7	4
The pencion geven by the Quene to the freeschole . .	6	13	4
Towards the reparacion of the Scholehowse by Mr. Awditors	3	6	8
	<hr/>		
Summa of their charge	38	12	4

Allowances.

The Accomptaunts do pray Allowaunce for money geven to the poore people, to the Scholemaster, vssher and for other charges as appereth particu- lerly by their booke	31	4	4
Item for reparacion of the schole and other howses and for other charges as particularly appereth the same booke	1	9	1
	<hr/>		
Summa	32	13	5
They pray Allowaunce of £2 6s. 0d. paied to the scholemaster in parte of payment of his quarter's wages to be due at Mydsomer next	2	6	0
Also of 13s. 4d. paied to the vssher, likewise to be due	0	13	4

	£	s.	d.
Also for the Arreragies for his quarter's rent due at our lady day last	3	0	0

Summa totalis Allocacionum	38	12	9
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Quibus allocatis debetur computantibus	0	0	5
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Newlye elected Masters and receavors for this yere to come,
Mr. John Cowcher, high baylyff, and Mr. Thomas Fleete.

Scriptum per me Edwarde Darnell.

1582.

Civitas Wigorn.

p. 37 b. The Accompt of Thomas Wallesgrave and John Cowcher, receavors and tresurers of the revenew of the landes and tenementes of the corporacion of the Freeschoole and Almes howses within the Cittie of Worcetter, made and taken apon tuesday next before Whitsonday, viz., the xxixth of Maii in the xxiiijth yere of the raigne of our Soueraigne ladie Elizabeth by the grace of god of England, Fraunce and Ireland Queene, Defendor of the fayth, for one whole yere ended at the feaste of thanunciacion of our ladie laste paste, before Mr. Christofer Dighton, Mr. William Gibbes and Mr. Frauncys Streete, gouvernors and supervisors of the said Freeschole and Almes howses.

	£	s.	d.
The charge.			
Inprimis delyuered to them in stocke	14	2	0
Item of Edmond Hall, gent., apon his bille	2	0	0
Item for the Annuytie or pencion geven by the queens maiestie towards the mayntenaunce of the Freeschoole	6	13	4
Item for the licke Annuytie or pencion geven towards the relief of the poore in the Trynitie	5	7	4
Item the revenew of the landes and tenementes belongynge to the Corporacion	30	5	8

Summa of their charge	58	8	4
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Their Allowances.

Inprimis the Accomptaunts doe pray allowance for money geven to the poore of the Cittie at Christe- mas laste	10	15	0
---	----	----	---

	£	s.	d.
Item to the poore in the Trynitie	5	2	4
Item for the High Schoolemaster	12	0	0
Item to the Vssher	6	13	4
Item for reparacions and other charges bestowed and dystributed by them as doe particulerlie appere in papers of their particulers remaynyng in the cheste	40	14	6½
Summa of their allowances	40	14	6½
So remanent in stocke	17	13	9½

The which £17 13s. 9½d. deliuered to the said Mr. Wallesgrawe and Mr. Cowcher, receavors and Tresurers for theyere to come.

Item of John Cottell for the arrerages of an olde accmpte	1	16	9
Item of the same for the like	1	6	8
Item of Roger Coffyn for money receaved and nott serued for it	1	14	9
Item of the same for portage and tees	0	3	4

Memorandum on the xvjth day of December 1582 and anno regine domine Elizabeth xxv^{to} Mr. William James was elected and chosen by the said gouernors and supervisors, viz., Mr. Dighton, Mr. Gybbes, Mr. Wallesgrawe and Mr. Streete to be one of the vj gouernors and supervisors in the place of Mr. John Cowcher, decessed.

1591.

p. 42. The Accompte of Mr. Frauncys Streete and Mr. Robert Steyner, receavors and Tresurers for the yere past ended at the feaste of the Anunciacion of our lady last paste and taken on the tuysday before Whitsonday, viz., the xvijth of May in the xxxijrd yere of the raigne of our soueraigne Lady Quene Elizabeth before Mr. Thomas Wallesgrave, Mr. William James and Mr. Richard Naishe, thre of the gouernors and supervisors of the freeschole and almes howses of the cite of Worcetter.

There charge.

	£	s.	d.
Inprimis delyuered to the Accomptaunts in stocke remaynyng in the foote of the last accmpt	7	7	10

	£	s.	d.
Item for one bill of William Cokes which remayned upon his hedd at the same accompt	1	0	0
Item for money delyuered to the poore in the Trynytie by Mr. James	2	0	0
Item for the reueneu and rentes of the landes belongyng to the Corporacion	30	12	0
Item for the Anuytie and pencion geuen by the queenes maiestie towards the freschole	6	13	4
And for the like Anuytie or pencion geuen by her maiestie towards the poore in the Trynytie	5	7	4
	<hr/>		
Summa totalis of the receptes	53	0	6

There allowances.

Inprimis paied to Mr. Darnell for his fee 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , and for drynkyng at there entrie 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , in the whole	0	6	10
Item to Mr. Spakeman, scholemaster, for his wages 12 <i>l.</i> , and to Mr. Newdick, vssher, 6 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	18	13	4
Item paied at the Quenes maiesties auditt for a debentur 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , to the porter 4 <i>d.</i> , for the acquit- taunce 3 <i>d.</i> , for portage 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , for a gallon of wine and j ^{li} of sugar to the auditors and receavors 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	0	14	6
Item for setting up the pentus in the Trynytie, for carpynters 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , for tiles 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , for barrells of lyme 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , for grett stones and tymber 1 <i>s.</i> , lathes 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> , lathe nayles 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , and for tylying 3 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> as particulerly in the papers apperyth	1	11	4
Item paied to Button the Baylyff of the hundred for the arreragies of yssues for not paieng for respecte of hommage for iij yeris, viz., Mr. Reade's tyme, Mr. Savage and Mr. Winter beyng shreeves	2	0	0
Item to the poore of the Trynytie beyng 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a peece	5	12	0
Item geuen to the poore of the cittie att the buryall of the Lord Busshopp	2	13	4

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item lent to the poore in the Trynytie for the yere to come as apereth by a note	1	18	8
Item geven to the use of dyuers poore people by the apoyntement of the Masters and gouernors as folowyth : To William Stile <i>1l.</i> , To John Rowell <i>4d.</i> wickly for 17 wieks <i>15s. 8d.</i> , To Bakers wief for keypyng a poore child <i>25s.</i> , For apparelyng of Mickleton <i>20s. 6d.</i> , To Kempe for servyng Alexanders roome the last yere <i>3s. 4d.</i> , To John Cotterell <i>2s.</i> , Towardes the keepyng of Poolers children <i>2s.</i> , For a shrowde for Kate Brian <i>1s. 6d.</i> , Paid to Roger Sherman for Richard the Sawyer <i>6s. 4d.</i> , To an other poore bodye <i>4d.</i> , To old Swan <i>2s.</i> In the whole	4	18	8
Item aske allowaunce for the said bill of William Cockes not received	1	0	0
Summa of the allowances	47	4s.	8d. [<i>sic</i>]
And so remaynyth stock	5	15	10
Delyuered to Mr. Thomas Wallesgrave and Mr. Richard Naishe, receavors and Thresuerers for the yere to come.			

p. 42 b. 1592. Usher, Mr. Ambrose.

p. 46. 1597. The Accompte of Mr. Frauncis Streete and Mr. Robert Steyner, Receavors and Thresurers of the Revenewes of the Lands and Tenementes of the Freescoole and Almes houses within the Cittie of Worcester, made on Thursdaie beinge the ixth daie of June 1597 Anno regni Regine Elizabeth xxxix in the presence of Thomas Walgrove alias Fleete, William James, Richard Naysh and Richard Hall, fower of the gouernors and supervisors of the said Freescoole and Almes howses.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inprimis Receaved for one yeres Rente for the Lands and Tenementes belonginge to the Freescoole and poore people for this yere ended the 25 th daie of Marche last	32	2	0

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item received of the Queenes Maiesties gyfte towards the Freescoole	6	13	4
Item received of her Maiestie towards the Relief of the poore people in the Trynitie	5	7	4
	<hr/>		
Summa	44	2	8
Whereof they pray Allowaunces as followeth :			
Inprimis paid to Mr. Hues highe Scoolemaster of the Freescoole for Mydsomer	3	0	0
Item paid to Mr. Ambrose vsher of the same scoole for the same quarter	1	13	4
Item paid to Richard Bydle for entringe of the last yeres accompte	0	3	4
Item paid more to Mr. Hues for his wage due att Michaellmas	3	0	0
Item paid more to Mr. Ambrose vsher of the same scoole for the same quarter	1	13	4
Item paid for a pottell of sacke and a pottell of Clarett wyne and a pounce of sugar geven to Mr. Audytor and to Mr. Receavor of her Maiesties Rentes	0	4	4
Item geven to their Clarkes at the same time for their fees	0	2	8
Item paid for the Tenthes of the White Ladies and for an Acquytance	0	10	4
Item paid to the poore of the Trinitie beside that which Mr. Hall paide	4	2	0
Item paid more to Mr. Hues highe Scoolemaster of the Freescoole for Christmas quarter	3	0	0
Item paid more to Mr. Ambrose vsher of the same scoole for the same quarter	1	13	4
Item paid more to Mr. Hues for our Ladie daie quarter	3	0	0
Item paid more to Mr. Ambrose for the same quarter	1	13	4
	<hr/>		
Summa	23	16	0

Paid money to certeine poore people weekelie as followeth :

	£	s.	d.
Viz., paid to Thomas Amyas 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 53 weekes	0	17	8
Paid to oulde Wade 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 46 weekes	0	15	4
Paid to Corke 2 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 53 weekes	0	8	10
Paid to wydowe Lappington 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 28 weekes	0	9	4
Paid to wydowe Parks 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 26 weekes	0	8	8
Paid to wydowe Hooper 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 53 weekes	0	17	8
Paid to William Jackson 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 53 weekes	0	17	8
Paid to wydowe Fawcett 6 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 31 weekes	0	15	6
Paid more to her 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 22 weekes	0	7	4
Paid to Hughe Vyner 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke from the 4 th of December to the 22 th of February	0	4	0
Paid to wydowe Evett for the keepinge of a boye from the 5 th of June to the 18 th of December 6 <i>d.</i> the weeke beinge 29 weekes	0	14	6
Paid her 3 <i>d.</i> a weeke for 23 weekes	0	5	9
Paid to John Shawe 4 <i>d.</i> a weeke from the 24 th of December to the 5 th of June beinge 24 weekes	0	8	0
Paid to wydowe Warrett from the 16 th of January vntill the 12 th of February 12 <i>d.</i> a weeke beinge 5 weekes	0	5	0
Paid to her more 6 <i>d.</i> a weeke from the 12 th of February vntill the 5 th of June beinge 17 weekes	0	8	6
Paid to Roger Madley from the 26 th of February to the 19 th of March 6 <i>d.</i> a weeke	0	2	0
Paid to John Hibbins from the 26 th of March to the 9 th of June 8 <i>d.</i> a weeke beinge 11 weekes	0	7	4
Item paid to the poore of the Trynitie which is lent to them before hande, whose names are sett downe in wrytinge to be deliuered	2	6	6
Item paid to Richard Cowlinge for his fee	0	3	4
Paid to Mr. highe Baylie for the money borrowed out of Mr. Fleetes money at Christmas	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Paid for half a bushel of Beanes for 23 weekes .	3	9	0
Paid to certaine poore people as appeareth by a note, 4 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>			_____
Summa .	17	11	11
<i>Payd.</i> So remayneth due to me 1 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>			
Summa totalis .	45	14	7

[The names of schoolmaster and usher are not given again till 1600, when Richard Bedell is paid as usher. In 1602 occur the items, "Lent to Raphell Baston the ussher beforehande in parte of payment of midsomer quarter next 20*s.* Item paid for mendinge the glasse windowes in the scoole howse 12*d.* Item paid to John Ingham for mending the scoole 5*s.*"]

p. 51 b. 1603. The accompte of Frauncis Streete and Robertt Rowland alias Skyner, threasureres of the Revenewes of the landes and tenementes of the Free scoole and Almes howses within the Cyttey of Worcester, made vpon Tueseday next before Whytsonday beinge the vijth day of May anno 1603 and in the first yere of our soveraigne Lord Kinge James his Raigne, etc. In the presence of Mr. Thomas Walegrove, etc.

	£	s.	d.
Inprimis received in money at the last accompte as apperith in the foote of the same accompte .	9	15	6
Received for one yeres Rent ended at St. Mary day last past due to the Corporacion	36	16	4
Received of the Kinges Auditors one yeres annuitie given by the Kinge vnto the poore in the Trynity	5	7	4
Received of the Kinges Auditors one yeres Rent due to vs her and ended at Michaelmas last	6	13	4
Received at the last accompte a note in writinge of money paid beforehande to the poore in the Trynity	2	1	8
Received one thowsand of tyle	0	13	4
Summa .	61	7	6

Whereof they pray allowaunces as followeth—

Inprimis paid to the hie scolemaster one yeres wages ended at St. Mary day last past	13	6	8
---	----	---	---

	£	s.	d.
Item paid to the vsher one yeres wages ended at St. Mary day	6	13	4
Item paid to the poore in the Trynity	5	12	0
Item lent to Richard Bedell, the walker [<i>i.e.</i> fuller]	0	10	0
Item lent to Thomas Sandford	1	0	0
Item paid the glasier for taking downe and settinge vp the glasse in the scoole	0	1	1
Item paid to John Wigfall for Fees and other chardges due to the Auditors at the receipt of money at Bridgenorth	1	8	0
Item paid to Mr. Fleete money borowed of him at Christmas	2	0	0
.
Item paid to Edward Anthonies for Irenworck to the stockes	0	1	4
Item paid for tymber and makinge the stockes	0	3	4
Item paid to Laborer for one daies worck	0	0	6
Item paid for a Lock and key to the stockes	0	1	0
.
Item paid to Maseley and his man for three daies worck and tymber to amend the scoolehowse	0	5	0
.
Given to Robertt Homes to bringe him to Bathe	0	6	8
.
Given to Mason's wiefe to goe to Bathe	0	10	0
.
Item paid to Richard Bedell towards his wages in the scoole	0	13	4
Item given more to Robertt Homes	0	10	0
.
Item given to the prisoners.	0	2	0
Item paid weekley to the poore	17	0	0
Item paid Mr. Hall, beinge overcounted at his accompte	2	0	0
Item paid Edward Cottrell his fee	0	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Item paid Richard Bedell his fee	0	3	4
Summa	63	5	3

p. 67. 1617. The accompt of John Cowcher and Thomas Moore, gentlemen, Treasurers of all the revenews, landes and tenementes belonginge to the Freschoole and Almeshouses within the Citty of Worcester the first day of May anno Domini 1617. In the presence of Robert Stainer, John Bachler, George Stinton, and Edward More, gentlemen, Masters of the Corporacion of the Six Masters within the said Citty.

	£	s.	d.
Inprimis for one whole yeares rent due to the said Corporacion at St. Mary day last past	57	10	8
Item received of Thomas Fleete, gent., deceased, to be geven to the poore of iiij almes houses in Frogg lane	1	6	8
Item of Mr. Thomas Fleete due att St. Mary day was twelve moneth for iiij acres in Prich Croft	1	6	8
Item received of Mr. Stinton for a Fine of the said iiij acres in Prich croft after Mr. Thomas Fleete's lease shalbe ended	8	10	0
Item received of Brodhurst and Nicolls more then the rent sett downe in the rent Rowle to Mr. Stinton	0	15	4
Item received a chief rent due out of Gawther his house in the brode streete where he dwelled, due att Michallmas 1615	0	3	4
Some	69	12	8

Whereof they pray allowance as followeth—

Inprimis paid Mr. Stinton due to him the last yeare	8	3	8
Item paid to the twoe Schole masters Mr. Dolphin and Mr. Huck for this yeares wages ending att St. Mary day last past	20	0	0
Item paid to the poore people in the trinitie for their pencions ended att Christmas, being 24 houses	5	12	0

£ s. d.

Item paid to diverse poore people for their weekly pencions, viz., Barber, 25s. ; John Davis, 14s. ; Maudoe Peter Crue and Raph Woodwarde, 2l. 10s. ; Bailies, 22s. 10d. ; Widdow Mason, Hugh Davis and William Arden, 37s. 6d. Soe all is	7	9	1	[sic]
Item paid at the Kinges Audite att Bewdley for the white ladies and litle Prichcroft		0	14	6
Item for horse hire, quyttance and other charges there		0	3	2
Item paid Mr. Brogden for portage of 12l. os. 8d.		0	12	0
Item paid Mr. Blizard for seisure of Callowhills land		1	6	8
Item paid Mr. Frogmer for fees about the pardon		0	8	4
Item paid Mr. Langford for the copy of ij writtes		0	1	0
Item paid Mr. Simondes for followinge the suit in the wardes		0	7	8
Item paid for clothing Jacob Yoxall, blind Jones and blind Mat woman, Barber's boy, widdow Bucknell, Sowthes wief, Ales James, old Richardes and wayman's child		2	2	11
Item paid towards the relief of poore and sick persons and for srouds to bury the deade		2	7	6
Item paid for bordes, timber, tyles, brick, lime, sand, clay, nayles, rods and workmanshipp as may appere in the trinitie and elsewhere		5	17	7
Item Henry Marson oweth m(ille) of tile due last yeare		0	15	0
Item paid to the Almes people dwellinge in Frog lane almes houses		1	6	8
Item paid Edward Cottrell his fee		0	6	8
Item Priuen, Rabon, Chater, Dudleston and bund		0	9	0
Item the chief rent out of Gather's house is yet vnpaid		0	3	4
		<hr/>		
Some		58	7	1

	£	s.	d.
So there remaineth vpon this accompt due to the			
Masters of the Corporacion the some of . . .	11	5	7

Viz., 10*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* delyverd to Mr. Steyner and Mr. Bachler, and 6*s.* 8*d.* dew by Mr. Stinton, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for Robert Master's fee, which three somes being 11*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* Mr. Bachler by his accomppte doth charge him selfe with as by his accompte appereth.

p. 85. 1626. Charges in Reparacions.

	£	s.	d.
Item payd to John Price the mason, and to his man for on dayes worke in the Scoll and in the Trinnity	0	1	8
.			
Item payd for the mendinge of the glas windoes in the free Scolle	0	5	0
.			
Item payd for an Iron Latch and Cach, two stapulls for the Schole house Dore, and for a whock for the store howse dore. all	0	0	9
.			

Money given to the poore

In their extremity of Sicknes as apereth Some is . . .	2	8	11
Rentes unpayd and Respited	11	2	8
The some of all the allowances is	65	7	8

p. 88 b. 1627.

Some totall Received is	66	15	9
Item payd to Mr. Jonnes, Scole maister, and Mr. Hooch, vsher of the free Scolle, 15 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> , more to them for an Incease of their vsuall wages for the last yeares, 1626, 3 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , soe the totall some to them payd for that yere is	18	17	4

Item, the rest of their wages was payd to them by the Chamberlines out of the rent of Littell prichcroft for too yeres profitt since Mr. Coucher delivered it vp to the Citty.

1569. Inquiries as to Cathedral School at Bishop Sandy's Visitation.

[Transe. Lausd. MSS., xi., f. 204. Printed in Alcuin Club, xvi., pp. 223-229.]

Articles to be inquired of by the Reverend Father in God, Edwin, Bishop of Worcester, throughout his diocese in his visitation begun the 27th of June, 1569.

20. Item, whether you have any schoolmaster in your parish ; and if you have, what is his name, how long hath he been with you and who gave him licence to teach, what is his stipend, and whether he teach in private house or publicly.

21. Item, whether he teacheth the children admitted to his charge diligently and according to the order taken in the Queen's Majesty's Injunctions, whether he be a favourer of true religion and whether he lead an honest life or no.

Articles to be ministered to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Worcester and other ministers of the same in the visitation of Edwin, Bishop of Worcester, begun the sixth day of July 1569 in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, etc.

16. Item, whether you have such number of choristers as be appointed by the statutes, and whether their master be apt and willing to bring them up and instruct them in singing and playing on the organs according to the statutes.

17. Item, whether the number of the children of the grammar school appointed by the statutes be chosen and maintained according to the tenor thereof.

18. Item, whether the children appointed be apt to learn, poor and destitute of friends able to find them otherwise, and have their grammar rules before they be admitted.

19. Item, whether any of the said children do continue in the said stipend of the statutes over and above the years limited by the statutes.

20. Item, whether your Schoolmaster and ushers be learned in the Latin and Greek tongue and of good religion, name, and fame according to your statutes.

1610-1. University Exhibitions for King's Scholars.

[Liber Thesaurarii, vol. i., A. xxvj.]

Liber Johannis Archbold Thesaurarii Ecclesiae Cathedralis
Wigorniensis anno Domini 1611.

Eleemosynæ distributiæ.

Given to [blank in MS.] Oliue, a poore Scholler who
went fro this Schoole to Bayleoll Colledg at the
motion of Mr. Bright 23 Feb. 5s.

To Rowland Dolphyn of Edmund Hall in Oxford for an
Exhibition graunted unto him for 3 yeeres.

j^a solutio in festo Annuntiationis manibus propriis Maii x^o
1611 5s.

To William Dugard for an Exhibition in like manner
graunted to him. j^a solutio in festo Anuntiationis 1610 5s.

Emtio librorum.

For a Great Bible of the new Translation in twoo volumes
To Mr. Broughton 58s.

Solutiones extraordinariæ.

To one Thomas Owen, one of the Schollers, for his
paynes in writing a Catalogue of the Bookes and going
to Warrendon with Mr. Mowle 2s.

To a woman for sweeping the Schoole all the last yeere,
for which the Schollers being but few could not give
her sufficient satisfaction, 1^o Decembris 4s.

To John Tomkyns, a chorister of the King's Chappell,
for singing in the Quayre at divers times 5s.

To 4 men to lade and unlade a cart and to bring in the
Bookes 1s. 3d.

To the carter for his paynes that brought the bookes from
Warrendon 2s.

To Richard Staple, Beedle of the Beggars 4s.

1616, 25 Nov. Dean Arthur Lake reverses chapter grant of Usher's house to some one else.

[Chapter Act Book, 1605, etc., f. 56 b.]

Capitulum Generale, 25 Nov. 1616.

At which Chapter the said Mr. Deane [Arthur Lake] and prebendaryes did decree that, where a coppie of the house wherein Mr. Mowle now dwelleth, in open court was latelie graunted for lief or lives for that they did, as nowe they doe, purpose the same shall continewe to a peti-cannon or one of the scholemasters perpetuallie and therefore they doe decree the said late last grant to be reversed & to be of noe force or effect—"but that the same shall contynewe as aforesaid to one of ye schoolemrs. or one of the peti canons paying ye old rent for ye same and the rather that the graunters of the coppie did passe the said coppie upon condition" that if Mr. Deane at his next comming, viz., this chapter, shall be pleased to continewe the same house to the use aforesaid, then the said coppie should be reversed.

1618-9. Chapter Payments for King's School and Scholars.

[Liber Thesaurarii, A. xxvj.]

Eleemosynæ pauperibus.

Given to a poore scholer a Traueller by Mr. Sub-deane	6d.
Given to a poore scholer which came out of Ireland, by the appointment of Mr. Archbold	12d.
Given to a poore scholer by the appointment of Mr. Bright	12d.
Johanni Charletti, Ballivo forinseco.	
Payd to the goodman Munne his wages due at Christmas for keepinge the king's scholler's seat	12d.
Payd to Mr. Powell an allowance given by Mr. Deane and chapter of 40s. the yeare for foure yeares toward the maintenance of his sonne in Oxford, whereof this is the third payment	40s.
Payd to goodman Stanton the musition for playenge on the cornetts in the Quayre	20s.

1627, 4 March. Epitaph on Henry Bright, Headmaster, 1588 to 1626.

[Formerly in the nave of the Cathedral on a pillar, now on the wall of the north aisle, east of the north door.]

Stop, stranger, and read. The famous schoolmaster, Mr. Henry Bright, who presided over the Royal school here founded for full 40 years; than whom no one was more industrious, learned or skilful in successfully teaching Latin, Greek and Hebrew, as witness both Universities which he sufficiently supplied with numerous learned youths; also for the same number of years & more a doctor of divinity and for 7 years a greater canon of this church, he often here and elsewhere played the part of the holy herald of God with great zeal and effect; pious, learned, upright, frugal, deserving well alike of state and church, worn out at last by his strenuous labours by day and night from the year 1562 to 1626, on the 4th of March sweetly rested in the Lord.

Mane Hospes et lege.

Magister Henricus Bright

Celeberrimus Gymnasiarcha

Qui Scholæ Regiæ istic fundatæ per totos 40 annos

Summa cum laude præfuit

Quo non alter magis sedulus fuit, scitusve ac dexter

in Latinis, Græcis, Hebraicis Literis

feliciter edocendis

Teste utraque academia quam instruxit affatim

Numerosa pube Literaria.

Sed et totidem annis eisque amplius Theologiam professus

Et hujus Ecclesiæ per septennium Canonicus major,

Sæpissime hic et alibi Sacrum Dei præconem,

Magno cum zelo ac fructu egit.

Sic pius, doctus, integer, frugi, de Republica

deque Ecclesia optime meritus,

A laboribus perdiu, pernoctuque ab anno 1562

ad 1626 strenue usque exantlatus

4^o Martii suaviter requievit

in Domino.

[ARMS.—*Azure, a fess erminois, in chief three crescents.*]

1627, 8 June. New Usher.

[Chapter Act Book.]

Item a graunt of the usshership to Mr. Taylor and allsoe a patent of the same.

1627, 27 April. Grant of Exhibition of £2 a year for 3 years to a King's Scholar.

[Worc. Cath. Mun., A. xxi., last page.]

Memorandum that at the request of Mr. Hoare, Mr. Deane hath graunted unto John Toy, one of the Gramer schollers of this schole, Forty shillings a yeare for three yeares to commence at Xmas next, which 40s. was graunted to one Humfry Williams, whoe hath had yt about foure yeares, or after his decease. This was noted by me at the request and relacion of Mr. Hoare and not otherwise.

1634, 27 Nov. Augmentation of pay of Schoolmasters of Cathedral Grammar School.

[Chapter Act Book, f. 117.]

Roger Maynwarding, Dean.

It is agreed by the consent of the Dean and Chapter that 2 porcions of corne (viz.) one porcion out of Brodwas nowe in the possession of Mrs. Thornhill, and the other porcion out of the parish of Overbury now in the possession of Mr. Archbold, when they happen to be voide, shalbe for euer distributed to the Quire and Scholemasters, and alsoe that the said Quire and Scholemasters shall have the xth parte of all the fines that are raised out of the cobbyholds that are ad voluntatem Domini Prouided always that neither the Dean and Chapter nor the Quire shall euer haue power to lease the said porcions of Corne, but that the same be for euer paid in fine unto the said Quire.

Reserving to us and our successors the distribucion of the said corne and fines to the Dean and Chapter and their successors for euer.

[This act was repealed except as to the choir and as to fines

on copyholds, though increase to choir (not to schoolmasters) was continued.]

And further provided that this act shall not abridge them of any other addition, especially of that of the improvement of coppie hold rents in kind.

1635, 25 Nov. King's Scholars to go to Cathedral two and two.

[Chapter Act Book under date.]

Item, it is decreed that the Scholmasters shall diligently observe that the King's schollers doe decently come in to the Church by two and two dooing their Reverence towards the Easte, and that when that prayers is donne that likewise they passe out by Twoe and 2 (*sic*) doing the like reverence towards the East.

1635-6. The Cathedral Grammar School moved into the Charnel House, through Archbishop Laud's visitation. Injunctions after Visitation 20 Feb. 1635-6.

[Lambeth MS. 943, f. 439.]

Orders enjoyned by the Most Reverend Father in God William Lord Archbishopp of Canterbury his Grace, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, to be observed by the Deane and Chapter of Worcester made upon their joynt and severall answeres unto the Articles of Inquiry given them in charge in his Graces Metropolitanall Visitation depending in the diocese of Worcester A.D. 1635.

5. Item that your choristers be duly and diligently catechised, which hath been formerly too much neglected.

6. Item that your churchyard be decently and without prophanation kept and that you take care that the bones of the dead may not lye scattered up and downe, but that they be gathered together and buried. And that the Chappell called Capella carnarie scituate in the entry of your Cathedrall, now prophaned and made a Hay Barne, be restored and employed to the wonted use

In witness hereof We Have hereunto put our Archiepiscopall Seale Yeven att our Mannor of Lambeth the Twentieth day of February In the Yeare of our Lord Jesus according to ye computation of the Church of England one thousand six hundred thirty and five and of our translation the third.

The Charnel House converted into School and the School House
(? the Refectory) into a Library.

[Chapter Act Book under date 9 Oct. 1636.]

Item, it is decreed that the Chappell called Capella Carnaria shalbe settled for the Schole house and that the Schole house that now is shalbe converted into a Librarie, and a dore made there-into out of the Cloysters and that as soone as conveniently may be parte of the house which is nowe Dr. Stewards shalbe provided for the Scholemaster.

All books and records to be put in the Tower.

1637, 13 Jan. and 26 Jan. Disputes between Bishop of Worcester and Dean and Chapter in letters to Archbishop Laud as to the Charnel House being used for the school.

[State Papers Domestic, Charles I., vol. 343, No. 77; vol. 344, No. 107.]

Endorsed : From the Bishop of Worcester concerning the differences between himselfe and the Dean and Chapter.

For my lord his grace of Canterbury.

My gracious good lord

I let your Grace understand, that the decaied Chappell standing over the charnell house, not within, but without the Church, was used by the Bishops for a house to put hay in ever since the dissolucion, they having none other. Nevertheless in obedience to your Grace's order, I delivered the same to Mr. Tomkins the Prebendary, who promised that the same should be converted to a pious use, viz., for prayers at six in the morning. But now he removeth, and breaketh downe all things of the old spacious

Schoole into this litle Chappell, ioyning on the Church of the Bishops Pallace, who wilbe much disquieted, and disturbed with the noyse of the Boyes, who are in number neere 200, the place being litle more then halfe as big as the former Schoole : in this Chappell there is an ancient Monument of some greate personage, and I am perswaded there wilbe more prophanation of the place by swearing, and lying amongst Boyes, then when hay was laid in it.

Your Graces humble

servant and Beadesman,

Worcester xiiith January 1636.

Jo. Wigorn.

The high-church Dean attacks Bishop, and a high-church Canon boxes a scholar's ears in Cathedral.

Endorsed : From Dr. Potter, Dean of Worcestre.

Complaints concerninge the carridge of the Bishop against the Dean and Chapter.

To the most reverend and right honorable the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace his most honoured lord at Lambeth.

My most honared Lord,

The Bishop's anger we have deserved by 2 things. 1. By rescuing a charnell house from his prophanation who passionately desired to keepe it still for his hay house (keeping his owne Chappells not so cleanly as now we keepe that).

Now I humbly beseech your Grace to heare our grievances. His Lordship 1, denies us our land belonging cleerely to our charnell house and necessarie to us for our Schoole, and saies we shall have it when we have sued for it in law, but not before. . . .

. . . . 6. He hates and speaks most unworthily of Mr. Tomkins our Prebend, who is as worthy, honest and trueharted a churchman as any is of his qualitie in England. And the Bishop's hatred hath so inflamed the Cittizens, that this good and worthy man is made amongst them their matter of sport and contempt, all the iniuries and affronts possible putt upon him by their very boies, nay by our owne Schoole boies, to whom we give

Exhibition. Very lately, coming out from quire service as he was doing his adoration to God, purposely to hinder him in that action, the boyes came thrusting and thronging upon him (who was then senior at home and had my Authoritie) in such an insolent fashion that he was forced to hit one a box on the eare. The towne triumphs at this, and the boyes father meanes to sue him for striking in the Church. If our Bishop have the hearing of the business it wilbe a heinous matter. But I know your grace will relieve him, if there be need. In the meane while, I will do iustice upon that saucie lad, and turne him out of his exhibition.

Chr. Potter.

Jan. 25, 1636.

1639—1642. Payments by Treasurer for School.

[Liber Thesaurarii A. xxvj.]

Reparationes Ecclesie.

	£	s.	d.
March 23. Paid to Tho. Usher for building a Buttresse in the Cloyster garden	4	10	0
July 27. Paid the carpenters for worke done in reparation of the roofe of the Grammar Schoole	1	18	1
Paid for one Fother and 42 pounds of Leade for the covering of the Grammar Schole	11	13	4
And for the carriage of the Lead from Bewdly	0	2	2
[Other items]	3	18	6
Oct. 17. Paid for one Fother and 203 pounds of Lead for the covering of the Grammar Schole and Dormitory	0	12	4

1639. Reparationes Domorum.

Dec. 22. Paid for a necessary repaire of a part of Mr. Moule's house over Dr. Laurence his wood house doore ut patet per billam	0	4	3
	K	K	

Expensæ Extraordinariæ.

	£	s.	d.
Nov. 24 th . Paid then also for wainscot and raile sett up in the Grammar Schoole by the appointment of Dr. Charlett ut patet per billam	0	10	0
June 8. Paid for reparations of Mr. Subdean's stable, which was in part laid open to make way to an house of office for the Grammar Schollars ut patet per billam	0	3	0
Oct. 25. Paid for the plate for the high altar	43	0	0
1642. Elemosynæ distributæ.			
To Henry Weaver towards his maintenance in the Universitie for this year	4	0	0
June 25. For removing the old organ from ye west end of the church into our Lady Chappell	0	15	9
Reparaciones Ecclesiæ.			
July 15. To A. Drew for mending ye pavement of ye Schole	0	3	0
Reparaciones Domorum.			
Apr. 23. For reparacion of the high Schole M ^{rs} house	0	9	10
Soluciones Extraordinariæ.			
Hy. Smyth for keeping the Schollers seat	0	11	0

1641, 23 June. It is ordered and decreed that the Increments or additional rents of corne heretofore raised upon any coppihold estate shalbe wholly taken off and none raised or reserued thereon hereafter for the use of the chire or otherwise, And that all coppieholders on whose coppies such increase of rent corne is reserved upon surrender of their coppies (and compounding with the Steward for holdinge of courts theretofore) shall have new coppies made unto them without fine, and yet in all such coppies which cannot or shall not be surrendered, the said increase of rent corne shall and may be released or otherwise taken off by the steward.

[A note, probably post-Restoration, says, "An act done in fear without ye fear of God."]

1643. Last Payments to Cathedral Grammar School before the sequestration of the Chapter estates.

[Worc. Cath. Mun., A. xxviii.]

Liber Thesaurarii.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Mowle, Dec. 28, Mch. 27, July 29, Sept. 29 .	5	0	0
Mr. Tayler, Feb. 22, Mch. 27, July 31, Sept. 29 .	2	10	0

1644, 23 Sept. The Grammar Schoolmaster presented to a living held by the late master.

[Worc. Cath. Mun., A. lxxv., f. 159.]

The Dean and Chapter nominated Thomas Tayler, M.A., to the rectory and parish church of Knightwick and Doddenham, now vacant by the natural death of Henry Randolph alias Mowle, last incumbent there, and belonging of full right to the presentation of the same Dean and Chapter; and decreed that a presentation should be made under their common seal to the Ordinary of the place of the person of the said Thomas Tayler for his admission and institution in the same rectory and parish church with all and singular its rights, members and appurtenances.

Decanus et capitulum nominarunt Thomam Tayler, clericum, Artium Magistrum ad rectoriam et ecclesiam parochialem de Knightwicke et Doddenham per mortem naturalem Henrici Randolph, alias Moule, clerici, ultimi Incumbentis ibidem iam vacantem et ad presentacionem eorundem Decani et Capituli pleno iure spectantem et decreuerunt presentacionem fieri Ordinario loci sub sigillo eorum communi de persona dicti Magistri Tayler pro eius admissione et institutione ad et in eandem Rectoriam et ecclesiam parochialem de Knightwick et Doddenham cum suis juribus membris et pertinenciis uniuersis et singulis.

[The last entry in this Chapter Act Book is 25 Nov. 1645. The next book begins in 1660.]

c. 1625. King's Scholars from 1590. Drawn up c. 1625, and continued to 1645.

[Worc. Cath. Mun., A. xxj.]

Master Deanes Schollers.

William Webbe was admitted in the place of Frauncis Collambyne the xxvijth daye of July 1590.

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Thomas Beverley	Edward Frogmer	29 Jan. 1591
John Elly	Thomas Beverley	13 Jan. 1592
Anthony Attwood	Arthure Thruxston, for Edmund Power	31 July 1592
Thomas Awbery	Robert Davys	30 Sept. 1592
Honnyes Pounsett	John Bedell	28 March 1593
David Bennet	John Baker	1 Oct. 1593
Robert Wyeman	Edward Wyeman his brother	17 Feb. 1593
John Morgan	William Chapman	1 July 1594
John Brooke	Edward Lyes	5 July 1594
William Bartley	William Webbe	26 March 1595
Jedion Hore	Thomas Beverley	19 Dec. 1595

To begine his said Schollershipp the xxvjth daye of Marche next 1596, for that Mr. Hore dothe paye unto the father of the said Beverley the quarter's wagis due at our ladie daye 1596.

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Phillipp Rose	Thomas Awbery	16 May 1596
William Addis	Honnyes Pounsett	25 June 1596

John Davys	—	Anthonye Attwood	—	24 Dec. 1596
Symon Bache	—	John Elly	—	21 Dec. 1597
John Hollwaye	—	David Bennett	—	1 March 1597
William Chapman	—	Phillipp Rose	—	2 March 1597
Frauncis Jefferyes	—	William Bartlett	—	26 March 1598
William Dyston	—	Robert Wyeman	—	7 Oct. 1598
Henry Rogers	—	William Chapman	—	30 Sept. 1598
Robert Harper	—	John Morgan	—	"
Richard Badlande	—	John Brooke	—	28 April 1599
Herbert Eedes	—	John Hollwaye	—	26 April 1600
Richard Chaundler	—	John Davyes	—	8 July 1600
Elly Turnar	—	William Addys	—	3 Feb. 1600
Humfrey Leeth	—	Jedion Hore	—	27 March 1601
Edward Pitt	—	Henry Rogers	—	26 March 1602
Edward Yeardley	—	Frauncis Geffereyes	—	"
John Marchiall	—	Symon Bache	—	"
Tymothie Wharton	—	William Dyston	—	7 July 1602
Edmond Spackman	—	Richard Badland	—	31 March 1603
William Wilson	—	Robert Harper	—	26 Dec. 1602
Richard Nicholas	—	Richard Chaundler	—	30 Sept. 1602
Tobie Eedes	—	Herbert Eedes	—	4 Jan. 1604
John Welles	—	Humfrey Leeth	—	3 May 1605

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
John Younger	Ellie Turner	4 Jan. 1605
John Besbitch	John Marchiall	"
Edward Winstowe	John Welles	2 April 1606
Thomas Abbotts	Edward Pitt	"
Peter Romney	Edward Yardley	8 Aug. 1606
Frauncis Street	Richard Nicholas	4 March 1606
Edward Porter	William Wilson	"
Humfrey Hore	Tymothy Wharton	22 June 1607
John Bayly	Peter Romney	31 Aug. 1607
Brian Orton	John Younger	2 Oct. 1607
Lewes Anvill	Edmund Spackman	January 1607
Franciscus Strete	—	16 April 1610
Robert Ledington	Fraunces Streete	10 Nov. 1611
John Dymocke	Edward Wynstowe	20 April 1611
Nathaniell Bates	Humfrey Hore	June 1611
Symon Benford	Brian Orton	20 Aug. 1611
— Fidoe sonne of John Fidoe, cleark	—	"

Thomas Ellyes was admitted as he saith aboute xij monethes past, and entered the xxth Aug. 1611.

Edward Cowper was admitted about April 1610, and entered in August 1611.

John Wheelar admitted about xij monethes past and entered in August 1611.

W^m Woodhowse admitted in April 1610, and entered in Nov. 1611.

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Nicholas Phelps	— Fidoe	8 May 1613
Thomas Tomkins	John Wheeler	Aug. 1613
Thomas Reading	Wm. Woodhowse	"
Thomas Streete	—	Aug. 1612
John Brome	John Dymocke	entred Nov. 1613
Thomas Wynne	Thomas Ellyes	2 Nov. 1614
Phillip King	Edward Cowper	17 April 1615
George Durant	Robert Leddington	"
Richard Brooke	—	about Easter 1613
Richard Cowper	—	Nov. 1615
John Langston	Nath. Bates	3 Sept. 1615
John Watts	Phillip King	5 Sept. 1614
Thomas Nubbes	Thomas Streete	—
John Aylmore	Thomas Reading	20 April 1616
Edward Bushell	Simon Benford	27 April 1616
Fraunces Young	John Langston	5 Nov. 1616
Fraunces Corfield	Thomas Tomkins	1616
Thomas Gilbert	Richard Brooke	9 Sept. 1618
Richard Sowthall	John Watts	30 Sept. 1618
Stephen Phillips	Edward Bushell	"
	John Aylmore	28 Jan. 1618
	Edward Bushell	"
	Mr. Phillips	255
	Phelpe	
	Mr. Bright et dicti Tomkins	
	Mr. Bright et dicti Reading	
	dicti Streete	
	Edwarde Cowper	
	Mr. Bright	
	"	
	—	
	—	
	Mr. Bright	
	—	
	Mr. Bright	
	—	
	ipsius Nubbes	
	ipsius Johannis	
	ipsius Edw.	
	ex approbacione Mr. Bright	
	ex relatione sua	
	"	
	"	
	Mr. Phillips	

Thomas Hall	Allen Fryes	ex relazione ipsius	22 Sept. 1625
James Resington	—	—	—
John Costerdine	—	ex relazione Mr. Butcher	28 March 1626
George Hull	James Resington	—	2 Sept. 1626
Robert Elly	William Rawelins	per Mr. Bright, patris	5 Oct. 1626
Richard Pennell	Edmond Hackett	per Mr. Bright ex relazione sua	”
Rowland Bevan	Thomas Hall	per Mr. Potter	2 March 1626
Richard Dancy	Joseph Phillipps	per Mr. Moule	23 June 1627
Thomas Fleete	Richard Pennell	”	20 Dec. 1627
Robert Abrall	William Allen	—	24 Dec. 1627
Rowland Heath	Thomas Hancox	—	”
Henry Mascall	William Wynne	—	1 Oct. 1628
Edward Maylard	John Costerdine	per Mr. Moule	23 June 1629
John Thornebury	George Hall	”	20 July 1629
Robert Hill	Rowland Bevans	”	20 July 1629
Anthony Staple	Thomas Fleete	”	”
John Tuslian	Rowland Heath	”	25 Nov. 1629
Richard Bayly	Robert Elly	”	6 Oct. 1631
John Ballard	Richard Dancy	”	”
Robert Slade	John Watton	ex relazione sua	14 April 1630
Hugh Oswald	John Thornbrough	per Mr. Moule	25 June 1632
Robert Durant	John Tuslian	”	20 April 1632

		WORCESTER.		259
John Mascall	Robert Mascall	"	"	
Thomas Heminge	Edward Young	—	1 Oct. 1639	
William Cother Parker	Thomas Ince	per Dom. Decanum	26 March 1640	
William Walker (<i>sic</i>)	George Oswald	—	19 Jan. 1640	
John Smyth	John Pallmer	per Mr. Tomkins Subdecanum	22 Mar. 1640	
Richard Davies (admitted into the quire)	Henry Weaver	"	26 Mar. 1641	
Leyster Harvie	—	"	"	
John Bridges	William Price	—	1 Oct. 1641	
Peter Trowell	Thomas Watton	ex directione Mr. Tomkins Thesaurarii	26 March 1642	
John Chetle	Thomas Giles	ex directione Dom. Decani	31 Dec. 1642	
Giles Field	Thomas Heminge	"	"	
John Tinker	John Mascall	per Mr. Tomkins	29 Sept. 1643	
Alexander Spicer	—	"	25 June 1644	
Francis Maylard	Cother	"	26 March 1645	
John Morehall	—	—	—	
Scholar.	Master Tovy.			
	Place of.		Date.	
Thomas Boulton	Thomas Walsingham	—	15 May 1591	
Walter Cowearne	George Walle	—	8 July 1591	

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
William Dedicott	Thomas Nicholas	30 Sept. 1594
Richard Meadhopp	Thomas Boulton	1 Oct. 1595
William Bidell	Walter Cowearne	26 June 1596
William Haselocke	Richard Meadehopp	2 Feb. 1596
Humfry Richardes	William Dedicott	23 June 1599
Richard Brooke	William Haselocke	26 March 1600
Hannyball Potter	William Bidell	26 March 1602
Thomas Nicholas	Humfry Richardes	30 Sept. 1602
Robert Potter	Humfry Richardes and Thomas Nicholas (<i>sic</i>)	27 Nov. 1603
Frauncis Potter	Richard Brooke	26 June 1604
Nathaniell Bromhall	Haniball Potter	24 June 1607
Thomas Awbrey	Robert Potter	Jan. 1607
William Harries	Frauncis Potter	"
William Gun	Nathaniell Bromhall	26 June 1612
John Potter	—	Nov. 1612
Arthure Potter	—	2 Nov. 1612
John Thornehill	John Potter	Nov. 1614
Georg Symonds	Arthure Potter	Nov. 1616
Thomas Spilsburie	William Gun	31 March 1617
	ex relatione Mr. Potter and Mr. Bright	
	ex relatione ipsius Johannis	
	ex relatione ipsius Georgii per Mr. Potter	

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Sam Kinge	Nicholas Kinge	23 June 1642
William Ball	Carey Spicer	23 Dec. 1643
	by Mr. Dr. Smith	
	by Mr. Dr. Smyth and approba- tion of the Scholemaster	
	Mr. Doctor Langworthe, Mr. Hanmer, Mr. Thornebrough.	
	Place of.	Date.
Urbane Best	John Archepoll	1 July 1592
James Cowley	George Greenestreet	30 Sept. 1592
William Cooke	Henry Hibbins	28 June 1593
William Pooler	James Cowley	24 Dec. 1595
Hughe Pryce	Urbane Best	24 June 1597
William Bettes	William Cooke	12 Aug. 1598
Richarde Dowffyne	William Pooler	13 April 1600
Roger Unwyne	William Bettes	24 June 1601
Richard Coffyn	Hughe Pryce	10 March 1601
William Bagnall	Richard Dowffyne	21 Dec. 1604
William Coxe	Richard Coffine	3 Oct. 1605
William Drinkwater	William Bagnell	January 1607
Henrie Dochin	Nevill Unwyn that was never entred	”
Walter Levington	William Cox	3 April 1610
	by Mr. Dr. Langworth ex rela- cione Mr. Bright Ludimagistri	

William Fizer <i>alias</i> Vizor	Henry Dochin	22 Aug. 1610
Charles Barton	Thomas Barton whose was never entred	Feb. 1612
Edmund Barewell	William Vizer	27 March 1614
John Streete	—	4 March 1614
John Watts	Thomas Streete	16 March 1615
Anthonie Sadler	Charles Barton	Dec. 1615
Edward Streete	John Streete	1 July 1617
George Streete	Edmund Barewell	26 Feb. 1617
John Norton	Anthony Sadler	6 Aug. 1618
Simon Jackman	George Streete	3 May 1619
Roger Jones	John Norton	30 June 1619
Owen Lloyd	Edward Streete	10 Jan. 1619
John Owen	Simon Jackman	26 June 1621
Gervase Moule	Owen Lloyd	3 Aug. 1621
Thomas Good	Roger Jones	30 March 1622
Richard Williams	Gervase Moule	12 April 1624
Andrew Owen	John Owen	17 Sept. 1625
Froxmore Cockett	Thomas Good	25 March 1626
Samuell Greene	Andrew Owen	23 March 1626
Joseph Slade	Froxmore Cockett	29 Jan. 1627
	ex relatione dicti Barton	
	ex relatione ipsius Edmund by Mr. Subdeane with Mr. Bright's consent	
	ex relatione ipsius Johannis	
	ex relatione dicti Antho.	
	ex relatione ipsius Edw. ex relatione sua	
	”	
	”	
	”	
	”	
	per approbacionem Mr. Bright ex relatione sua	
	ex relatione Mr. Penell	
	ex relatione ipsius	
	”	
	”	
	per Mr. Moule	
	per Mr. Potter	

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Thomas Symons	Richard Williams	2 July 1629
John Clymer	Joseph Slade	1 Oct. 1631
William Wall <i>alias</i> Buller	Thomas Symons	20 April 1632
Richard Martingdale	John Climer	19 Jan. 1635
Thomas Rea	William Slaney	1 Oct. 1636
John Davies	William Buller <i>alias</i> Wall	23 June 1637
William Seagar	John Davies	2 Nov. 1638
Thomas Cooke	Richard Martingdale	24 Dec. 1640
Thomas Wylde	Thomas Rea	25 June 1641
John Woodward	William Seagar	29 Sept. 1643
Nicholas Hackett	Thomas Cooke	26 March 1644
	Mr. Doctor Goldisbrough, Mr. Boughton.	
	Place of.	Date.
Thomas Goldisbrough	Alexander Style	—
Fraunces Wilson	John Jonson	—
John Davingeporte	Henry Jones	9 Oct. 1594
Thomas Woodley	Thomas Goldisbrough	28 Jan. 1595
John Goldisbrough	Fraunces Wilson	23 July 1598

Thomas Feryman	John Davingeporte	—	23 July 1598
Lytleton Brase	John Goldisbrough	—	7 May 1599
John Lettsume	Thomas Woodley	—	26 March 1600
William Allen	Lytleton Brase	—	24 Feb. 1601
William Ballard	John Lettsume	—	28 March 1604
William Barckesdale	Thomas Feryman	—	1 Oct. 1604
Rowland Heywood	William Ballard	—	13 June 1606
Nathaniell Barckesdale	William Allen	—	4 March 1606
Samuel Barckesdale	John Barckesdale	—	17 May 1609
William Leddington	Rowland Heywood	ex relatione Mr. Bright	9 Jan. 1610
John Tompkins	Nathaniell Barckesdale	per Mr. Barckesdale	20 April 1611
Thomas Tailor	Samuel Barckesdale	ex relatione dicti Tailor	July 1611
Henry Mytton	William Leddington	by Mr. Barckesdale	9 Jan. 1615
Thomas Smith	John Tompkins	ex relatione ipsius Johannis	3 May 1616
Edward Stallard	Thomas Tailor	ex relatione patris ipsius Edw.	June 1616
Roland Frogmer	Thomas Smith	ex relatione ipsius Rowlande	7 Dec. 1616
Nathaniell Tandie	Henrie Mitton	ex relatione Mr. Tandie patris sui	2 July 1617
Phillip Acton	Edward Stallard	ex relatione Mr. Bright	23 June 1621
Robert Stynton	Nath. Tandye	”	25 June 1621
John Cowper	Rowland Frogmer	ex relatione patris	2 Feb. 1621
William Williams	Robert Stinton	ex approbatione Mr. Bright	4 Jan. 1625
Thomas Whitefote	Phillipp Acton	ex relatione sua	25 June 1625

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
William Birch	John Cowper	6 Oct. 1625
William Tillam	William Williams	1 Oct. 1627
Edward Skinner	Thomas Whitefote	3 April 1628
Richard Prichett	William Tillam	26 March 1630
Edward Baker	William Birch	12 Jan. 1630
William Seaborne	Richard Prichett	20 Dec. 1633
William Greene	Edward Skinner	3 April 1633
Henry Kinge	William Seaborne	6 May 1635
John Buller	Edward Baker	28 Dec. 1635
Phillipps Allen	William Greene	23 June 1637
John Wildie	John Buller	30 Sept. 1639
Thomas Philpott	John Browne	26 March 1641
Thomas Wildie	John Wyldie	24 June 1641
Peter Draper	—	1 June 1642
William Scott	Thomas Philpott	2 Jan. 1642
John Seaborne	Peter Draper	29 Sept. 1643

ex relatione et approbatione
Mr. Moule

cum consensu Mr. Potter et
approbatione Mr. Moule
per Mr. Moule

”

”

”

ex relatione sua

ex approbatione Mr. Moule

ex relatione W^m Wall, patris
dicti Johannis

ex directione Mr. Boughton

by Mr. Boughton ex relatione
Mr. Tomkins, Organist

by Mr. Tomkins, Subdean

by Mr. Boughton ex relatione
Mr. Thomas Tomkins, Organist

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—

ex relatione Mr. Tayler

Silvanus Tomkins	H. Draper	per Mr. Tomkins, Thes.	26 March 1644
	Mr. Wyndebanke, Mr. Archbold, Mr. Charlett.		
	Place of.		Date.
William Humfreyes	Nicholas his brother	—	18 Aug. 1591
Hugh Giles	Thomas Cecyll	—	8 Jan. 1593
Edward Archebold	Richard Kinge	—	8 Oct. 1592
Lawnesett Tovy	Edward Archebold	—	27 March 1595
Christopher Dighton	William Humfreyes	—	26 June 1596
Walter Mowmford	Hugh Gyles	—	22 Dec. 1596
Bartlemewe Bright	Lawnesett Tovy	—	28 Dec. 1597
Richard Mowmford	Walter Mowmford	—	28 Jan. 1599
William Palmer	Bartlemewe Bright	—	22 Dec. 1600
Josephe Archepoll	Richard Mowmford	—	28 June 1600
Fraunces Archepoll	Christopher Dighton	—	20 Jan. 1600
Christopher Archepoll	William Palmer	—	25 June 1604
Robert Bell	Joseph Archpoll	—	15 Oct. 1605
John Rea	Frauncis Archpoll	—	7 May 1607
George Bell	Robert Bell	—	25 March 1607
Thomas Powell	John Rea	—	29 March 1612
	Mr. Dr. Thornton, senior pre- bendarie ex relatione Mr. Powell, patris dicti Thomæ		

Scholar	Place of.	ex relatione dicti Thomæ	Date.
Thomas Merrey	Georg Bell	—	Jan. 1912
Richard Archboll	—	—	—
Henry Huncke	—	Mr. Dr. Archbold, Subdeane	June 1616
Samuel Pilkington	—	—	—
John Rackester	Thomas Powell	ex relatione ipsius Johanni	23 March 1616
Edward Moore	John Rackester	ex relatione ipsius Edwardi	9 July 1617
Thomas Cowleye	Hen. Huncke	ut ipse asserverit	5 June 1618
Raph Thorneburie	Edward Moore	ex relatione sua	30 June 1620
Henry Archbold	Samuel Pilkington	by Mr. Subdeane Archbold and Mr. Bright	14 March 1620
Thomas Horward	—	ex approbacione Mr. Bright	9 May 1623
Thomas Archbold	Henry Archbold	ex approbacione Mr. Bright	2 Nov. 1623
William Cane	Ralph Thornebure	ex relatione ipsius	2 July 1625
William Horner	William Cane	per Mr. Moule	24 Dec. 1627
Richard Baker	Thomas Archbold	ex relatione ipsius	1 Jan. 1628
Richard Vernon	William Horner	per Mr. Moule	26 March 1629
John Thornebrugh	Thomas Horward	”	2 Aug. 1628
Edward Sims	John Thornebrough	”	28 March 1632
Thomas Bache	Richard Baker	by Mr. Thornbrough Subdeane ex relatione et approbacione Mr. Moule	7 Aug. 1632

William Houlder	Richard Vernon	ex relatione sua	30 Sept. 1634
John Fowler	Edward Sims	per Mr. Moule	26 March 1637
Richard Cowles	Thomas Bache	per Mr. Moule and Mr. Taylors	8 June 1638
		approbacion	
John Davies	William Holder	ex relatione Mr. Tinker pre-	26 Sept. 1639
		centoris chori	
Richard Tayler	John Fowler	ex directione Domini Thesaurarii	7 March 1641
George Cowles	Richard Cowles	ex relatione Mr. Tayler	23 June 1642
Robert Bearecroft	John Davies	per Mr. Tayler	26 March 1643
		[No heading.]	
	Place of.	Date.	
John Poyner	Thomas Wyld	ex approbacione Mr. Bright	30 June 1623
William Williams	Jasper Brittan	”	4 July 1623
Robert Badlam	George Ballard	”	1 Sept. 1624
Robert Stinton	—	”	25 June 1621
Frauncis Goodard	Robert Stinton	ex relatione sua	25 June 1626
Robert Cowper	Robert Badlam	per Mr. Moule ex relatione clerici	23 June 1629
		capitularis	
William Tomson	Frauncis Goodard	per Decanum et capitulum in	25 Nov. 1629
		domo capituli	
Richard Lee	Libeus Leynes	ex relatione Mr. Nat. Marston	25 Nov. 1630
Thomas Giles	Richard Lee	—	26 March 1634

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Samuell Gwyn	Robert Cowper	31 Aug. 1634
Thomas Browne	William Tomson	"
Thomas Cowles	Thomas Giles	26 March 1639
Richard Franke	Thomas Browne	24 June 1639
	by warrant from Mr. Dr. Giles	
	giuen by Mr. Barkeley et ex	
	approbacione Mr. Moule	
James Smith	Samuell Gwyn	28 Sept. 1639
John Armes	James	7 Jan. 1643
Nathanael Browne	Cowles	29 Sept. 1644
Henrie Jackson	Franke	26 March 1645
	Mr. Harris, Mr. Doctor Lawrance.	
Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Samuell Hacshawe	Tymothie Leeche	19 March 1590
William Rudge	Richard Eckines	3 Oct. 1592
Thomas Hatton	James Stephens	26 June 1594
Robert Rose	Samuell Hacshawe	14 May 1595
Thomas Carvadyne	Thomas Hatton	22 Sept. 1595
Thomas Flexney	Robert Rose	1 Oct. 1597
Bartlemewe Pryse	William Rudge	26 March 1598
Robert Floyd	Thomas Carvadyne	26 March 1600

Thomas Harrys	Thomas Flexney	—	25 Nov. 1600
Edward Pitt	Bartlemewe Pryse	—	24 June 1601
Robert Foxe	Bartlemewe Pryse [<i>sic</i>]	—	”
David Jones	Thomas Harris	—	17 Nov. 1602
Thomas Dochen	Robert Floyd	—	26 June 1604
John Waishe	David Jones	—	”
Thomas Parkeston	Thomas Goslinge	—	3 Oct. 1605
Owen Price	John Wash	—	Nov. 1607
Robert Penrice	Thomas Dochen	—	”
Robert Huchenson	Thomas Parkeston	—	7 July 1610
George Tomson	Robert Penrice	by Mr. Deane by the relation of	
Samuell Corbyn	Robert Penrice [<i>sic</i>]	the said Robert and Mr. Bryght	
Eliott Fareley	George Tomson	by Mr. Deane	30 Nov. 1612
Thomas Pilkington	Robert Huchenson	”	Nov. 1612
Richard Lewis	Samuell Corbin	by Mr. Archbold	9 June 1613
Lewis Hughes	Richard Lewis	by Mr. Dr. Thorneton	17 Aug. 1614
Robert Allen	Eliot Farly	ex relatione Mr. Pilkington patris	
Brian Gunter	Lewes Hughes	ex relatione Mr. Bright	1 Oct. 1617
Thomas Gilbert	Robert Allen	ex relatione sua	5 Jan. 1617
John Smith	Thomas Gilbert	”	5 Oct. 1617
		—	4 June 1618
		ex relatione Mr. Bright	”
		ex relatione sua	25 July 1618

Scholar.	Place of.		Date.
Ferryman Twittie	Thomas Pilkington	ex relatione patris sui	1 Oct. 1619
William Hayward	Fermiam Twittye	by Mr. Bryght	1 Feb. 1621
John Bissell	Brian Gunter	cum consensu Decani et appro- batione Mr. Bright ex relatione Mr. Dr. Charlett	24 June 1622
Edward Flitt	John Smith	ex approbatione Mr. Bright	29 Sept. 1623
John Hunt	William Hayward	per Mr. Moule	23 June 1627
Andrewe Baker	John Bissell	per Mr. Moore Subdean ex approbatione Mr. Moule	27 June 1627
John Fleete	Edward Fleete	ex relatione ipsius	5 July 1628
Richard Hayward	John Fleete	per Mr. Moule	1 Oct. 1630
Henry Taylor	John Hunt	by Mr. Tomkins and with the approbation of Mr. Moule	30 June 1632
Henry Slade	Andrewe Baker	ex relatione sua	Dec. 1632
Jerom Fryer	—	et tempore Mr. Maylard et ipse asseruit sed quere a Mr. Moule	1 Oct. 1635
John Spittle	Jerom Freer	ex directione Dom. Dr. Fell	28 March 1637
John Moore	John Spittle	”	23 Nov. 1637
Stephen Bearecroft	Henry Slade	per warrant Dr. Fell	24 Dec. 1637
Thomas Savage	George Yardley	per Mr. Tomkins et approbatione Mr. Moule	26 March 1639

George Jukes	John Moore	by Mr. Tomkins by warrant from Dr. Lawrence ut dicitur	25 March 1643
Edward Bourne	Bearecroft	ex approbacione Mr. Taylor	25 March 1644
John Tyes	Savage	per Dom. Dr. Lawrence	23 June 1645

Mr. Doctor Lewis, Mr. Charlett, Dr. Croft.

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Godfrey Lewis	Mathewe Apprice	28 Sept. 1590
John Meredith	—	22 June 1592
John Walle	Evan Lewis	2 July 1594
Alderford Russell	Godfrey Lewis	4 Oct. 1595
Thomas Sanford	John Meredith	23 Dec. 1597
Josua Aysgill	Alderford Russell	7 March 1598
Richard Williams	John Walle	1 Sept. 1598
Thomas Bromley	Richard Williams	26 Dec. 1601
Edward Mitton	Thomas Sanford	26 March 1602
Richard Wilkes	Josua Aysgill	26 March 1603
z John Glover <i>alias</i> Penrice	Edward Mitton	16 April 1606
z Nicholas Phellipps	Thomas Bromley	1 April 1607
Guthlake Folliot	John Kyffyn	27 May 1609
William Chorlet	Nicholas Phellipps	6 April 1610

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Edward Wilcox	John Glover <i>alias</i> Penrice	22 April 1611
Robert Allen	William Chorlet	29 Sept. 1612
Roberte Chorlet	Edward Wilcox	18 Dec. 1612
Richard Morehall	Guthlake Foliot	26 March 1614
William Durham	Robert Allen	1 Oct. 1617
John Phillips	Robert Charlet	21 Dec. 1617
Thomas Streete	Richard Morehall	30 March 1619
Thomas Moore	William Durham	26 June 1621
Georg Crowe	John Phillips	29 Sept. 1622
John Hewes	Thomas Strete	25 March 1624
Henry Hackett	Thomas Moore	26 Nov. 1625
John Turner	John Crowe	29 Aug. 1626
Thomas Trovall	John Hewes	25 June 1628
Lewes Walton	Henry Hackett	26 March 1629
Lancelott Cave	John Turner	1 Oct. 1631
Raph Poole	Thomas Trovell	6 Oct. 1632
William Daveis	Lewis Walton	26 March 1634

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—
ex relatione Mr. Bright
ex relatione patris Ricardi
per Dr. Charlet
ex relatione sua
ex relatione Mr. Strete et cum
approbatione Mr. Bright et
cum consensu Dom. Dr.
Charlet Subdecani
per Decanum et Capitulum
cum approbatione Mr. Bright
ex relatione ipsius
”
per Mr. Bright
per Mr. Moule
ex approbatione Mr. Moule
ex approbatione Mr. Moule
per Mr. Dr. Charlett ex appro.
Mr. Moule
by Mr. Dr. Charlett

John Thornbrough	Raph Poole	2 Jan. 1634
William Unnett	Lancelott Cave	15 Nov. 1635
John Harris	William Unott	26 March 1638
Richard Barksdale	John Thornburgh	1 April 1638
William Bookey	William Davies	26 March 1639
William Uninoll	John Harris	25 June 1643
George Hake	—	26 Dec. 1643

ex appro. Mr. Moule

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Mr. Thornehill, Mr. Dr. Whyte.

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
William Ambrose	Thomas Flytt	1 July 1594
John Thornehill	Edward Watkynes	11 Nov. 1594
John Warmestrey	Richard Harryes	28 Dec. 1594
Richard Harnydge	John Thornehill	28 April 1598
William Underhill	Richard Harnydge	28 Jan. 1599
Thomas Traughton	William Ambrose	25 June 1599
Thomas Harrysson	John Warmestrey	24 Dec. 1599
Thomas Backhouse	Thomas Harrysson	14 July 1602
John Yardlye	Thomas Traughton	14 June 1603
Georg Shewsmyth	William Underhill	28 Nov. 1604
John Hancoxe	Thomas Backhouse	30 May 1606

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
Miphibuzeth Robyns	John Yardley	26 July 1608
Thomas Cotton	John Hancox	30 March 1609
Henry Hill	Thomas Cotton	28 March 1610
John Lowe	—Woode	16 March 1610
Daniell Sheldon	—	20 May 1611
John Alfore	—	Aug. 1611
Thomas Hancox	Daniell Sheldon	Nov. 1611
John Meeke	—	Oct. 1613
William Banner	John Alford	25 March 1614
William Thornehill	Thomas Hancox	July 1614
Ezekias Tandye	William Thornehill	May 1617
John Bray	William Banner	25 Oct. 1617
Richard Meeke	John Meeke	29 Oct. 1617

—
with consent of Mr. Thornhill
by Mr. Deane
ex relatione Mr. Bright et ipsius
Henrici
Mr. Carrington, Subdeane, with
Mr. Thornhill's consent, ex
relatione Mr. Bright, but after-
ward Mr. Thornhill did dis-
allowe the said admission.
ex relatione Mr. Bright et ipsius
Daniell
ex relatione Mr. Bright
ex relatione patris dicti Thome
ex relatione Mr. Bright
ex relatione dicti Willelmi
ex relatione Mr. Thornhill preb.
patris dicti Willelmi
ex relatione ipsius Ezek.
ex relatione sua
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Edmund Cooke	Richard Meeke	ex appro. Mr. Bright	25 June 1618
Lewis Hughes	John Bray	ex relatione sua	26 May 1619
Launcelot Romny	Lewis Hughes	"	20 Jan. 1619
John Price	Ezekias Tandy	by Mr. Bryght	6 Oct. 1621
John Tillam	Launcett Romny	cum consensu Mr. Bright	2 Nov. 1622
Walter Jones	Edmund Cooke	ex approbatione Mr. Bright	26 March 1623
James Tillam	John Tillam	by Mr. Bright	29 Sept. 1625
John Archbould	John Price	ex relatione Mr. Bright	8 Oct. 1623
Richard Figes	John Archbold	per Mr. Bright	2 Oct. 1626
Thomas Palmer	Walter Jones	per Mr. Moule	3 April 1628
Hugh Owen	James Tillam	per Mr. Moule ex relatione Mr. Langford	23 Aug. 1628
John Robbinson	Richard Figes	per Mr. Moule	1 Jan. 1628
John Wyan <i>alias</i> Walker	Hugh Owen	ex relatione Mr. Langford	26 March 1629
George Jewe	Thomas Palmer	per Mr. Moule	1 July 1631
Thomas Bodlidy	John Wyan, <i>alias</i> Walker	per Mr. Dr. Whyte ex appro. Mr. Moule	12 Nov. 1633
John Dutton	John Robbinson	ex relatione sua	14 Nov. 1634
Hugh Norris	George Jewe	by direction from Dr. Whyte in a lettre to Mr. Wm. Warmestrey	23 Feb. 1635
John Morgan	Thomas Bodlidy	ex appro. Mr. Moule by Mr. Francis Charlett	21 Jan. 1638

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
John Vaston	Hugh Norris	23 June 1638
	by Mr. Dr. White approbante Mr. Moule	
John Higgins	John Dutton	26 March 1639
Henry Yarnold	John Morgan	3 Oct. 1641
	by vertue of a note from Dr. White, approbante Mr. Moule	
James Yate	John Higgins	14 June 1643
George Norton	John Vaston	25 June 1643
Primus Jackson	Yarnold	14 Jan. 1644
	per Mr. Thornburgh Subdecanum	

Mr. Carington, Doctor Thornton.

Scholar.	Place of.	Date.
John Staresmore	Roger Shreve	1 July 1591
Clement Honnyett	Hughe Ellys	17 April 1592
Richard Clarke	Thomas Aldington	29 June 1594
Richard Latham	John Staresmore	4 Oct. 1596
Edward Vernon	Clement Honnyett	25 June 1597
Godfrey Crewe	Richard Clark	20 Jan. 1597
Edward Walker	Richard Latham	23 Feb. 1599
Thomas Attwood	Godfrey Crewe	16 June 1600
Frauncis Hill	Edward Walker	25 May 1602
John Smyth	Edward Vernon	26 Dec. 1602

John Drinkwater	Thomas Attwood	—	15 Oct. 1605
Thomas Mowle	Frauncis Hill	—	8 Aug. 1606
William Staunton	John Smith	—	24 Dec. 1607
John Bird	Thomas Moule	ex relatione Mr. Bright	11 July 1611
Rowland Crosbye	John Drinkwater	by Mr. Deane ex relatione Mr. Bright	20 Oct. 1611
Henrie Hill	William Staunton	ex relatione ejus patris	23 March 1611
Edward Bird	John Bird, his brother	as he saith	24 June 1614
John Rowland	Edward Bird	by Mr. Subdeane	3 July 1616
Peter Lloyd	Rowland Crosbye	by Mr. Prichard	16 Nov. 1618
Humfrey Williams	H. Williams	by Mr. Bright and Mr. Prichard	26 Dec. 1620
George Fox	John Rowland	ex relatione Mr. Langford	July 1621
Henrie Curson	Peter Lloyd	ex relatione sua	29 Dec. 1621
Thomas Wynne	Henry Curson	”	23 Nov. 1622
Humfry Lloyd	Thomas Wynne	”	17 Feb. 1622
John Wynne	Humfry Williams	ex approbatione Mr. Bright	20 Nov. 1624
John Yonger	Humfrey Lloyd	by Mr. Prichard	18 June 1626
Richard Hill	George Fox	ex relatione Mr. Langford	26 Nov. 1626
Richard Smith	John Wynne	per Mr. Moule	23 June 1627
Henry Turbervill	John Yonger	”	1 July 1631
Richard Hopkins	Henry Turbervill	ex appro. et relatione Mr. Moule	6 May 1635
John Seavern	William Symonds	ex appro. Mr. Moule	9 July 1636

Scholar.	Place of.	ex appro. Mr. Moule per Dr. Smyth, Subdecanum, approbante Mr. Moule per Mr. Tyringham ex relatione Mr. Tayler per Mr. Thornburgh, Subd. per Mr. Thornburgh et ex approbacione Mr. Tayler, Ludimagistri per Mr. Thornburgh per Mr. Thornburgh	Date.
Samuel Turberville	William Hitchcok		10 July 1636
John Mascall	—		26 March 1639
Robert Yardley	John Seavern		30 Sept. 1639
William Wyan	Sam. Turberville		24 Dec. 1640
Hughe Phillipps	John Mascall		28 Nov. 1643
Robert Allen	Robert Yardley		22 Dec. 1643
Samuel Makernes	William Wyan		14 Jan. 1644
Thomas Fownes	—		29 Sept. 1644
John Coxo	Sam. Makernes		27 Sept. 1645
	Mr. Doctor Thorneton, Mr. Tomkins.		
Scholar.	Place of.	— — — — — —	Date.
Humfrey Berrington	Norris Spackeman		7 Oct. 1594
William Penson	Edward Broughton		1 July 1594
William James	John Trawghton		7 Oct. 1594
Thomas Archepoll	William Penson		29 Sept. 1595
John Thorneton	Humfery Berrington		4 Oct. 1596
Lawnesett Tovyve	William James		1 Oct. 1598

Thomas Wilkinson	John Thorneton	—	30 Sept. 1599
Thomas Lylley	Thomas Archepoll	—	26 March 1601
Aaron Wilson	Lawnesett Tovy	—	26 March 1603
Thomas Holding	Thomas Wilkinson	—	”
Nicholas Dotchyn	Thomas Lylley	—	26 June 1604
Thomas Smyth	Aaron Wilson	—	28 June 1607
John English	Nicholas Dotchin	—	31 Aug. 1607
Gervase Daunce	Thomas Holding	—	”
Nichollas Bradley	Gervase Dauncie	—	Jan. 1607
Thomas Cooke	Nicholas Bradeley	—	15 March 1609
Rowland Heyward	Thomas Smith	—	9 Jan. 1610
William Ramsell	John Englysh	ex relatione Mr. Bright	entred Nov. 1613
Stephen Thorneton	William Ramsell	about 4 or 5 years past	9 Dec. 1613
Raphael Heywood	Rowland Heywood	ex relatione ipsius Stephen	15 Jan. 1613
Thomas Maylard	Thomas Cooke	ex relatione dicti Raph.	Whitsuntide 1614
John Phillipps	Stephen Thorneton	per Mr. Dr. Thorneton	May 1616
John Smith	Raphael Heywood	ex relatione patris dicti Smith	26 March 1618
Charles Godwin	Thomas Maylard	ex relatione sua	1 May 1619
o Richard Powell	John Phillipps	by Mr. Dr. Thorneton	15 July 1620
o Henrie Hunt	John Smith	per Mr. Bryght	28 March 1622
Henry Hoocke	Charles Godwyn	ex relatione sua	31 Oct. 1622
Walter Holland	Richard Powell	”	1 April 1625

Scholar.	Place of.		Date.
Thomas Willson	Walter Holland	ex relatione sua	30 March 1626
Richard Soyes	Henry Hoocke	"	23 March 1626
John Batchler	Henry Hunt	"	"
James Symonds	Thomas Willson	"	17 April 1627
John Hoskins	Richard Soyes	per Mr. Tomkins ex appro. Mr. Moule	23 June 1629
Thomas Wean	James Symonds	per Mr. Moule	1 July 1631
Robert Hunt	John Batchlor	"	27 March 1632
John James	Thomas Weaver	—	—
Thomas Harward	John Hoskins	—	—
William Willson	Thomas Harward	and served about twoe yeares	—
William Trovell	William Willson	per Mr. Tomkins	21 Feb. 1636
John Greenwood	Robert Hunt	"	1 July 1637
William Barksdale	—	"	1638
Richard Davies	—	"	—
Henry Weaver	Richard Davies	"	26 March 1641
John Harris	Wm. Barksdale	—	"
Gyles Symonds	Henry Weaver	—	1 Oct. 1641
George Streete	Harris	—	14 March 1642
John Tomkins	Harris (<i>sic</i>)	—	26 March 1643
William Fownes	Symondes	per Mr. Tomkins	25 June 1644

1647—1660. The Free School during the Civil War and the Commonwealth.

1647, 8 Dec. Amendment of Free School Statutes.

[Six Masters' Order Book, D., f. 8 b.]

Forasmuch as the Orders of the Free Schoole and the twenty foure Almshouses in the Trinity are at present quite out of all good order whereby we are like to lose the guift for not being employed according to the Booke of Orders by reason of the distracted time that hath beene of late, wee thought it fitt to reduce it into its former right course as it should be as nere as wee can. Therefore

It is ordered by Mr. Robert Stirrup now Maior and wee that are the Gouverners appoynted, according to our grant and trust in vs reposed, viz^t, Mr. Edw. Elvines Aldⁿ, John Cowcher Aldⁿ, Roger Gough Aldⁿ, Rich. Heming Alderⁿ, Hen. Foord Alderman, That if the parents of such Children as do come to the Free-schoole will not admonish their Children to subscribe to the Orders and Ordering of themselues, that they keepe their Children away and not suffer them to haue their owne wille to the great disturbance of the Schoole and Neighbourhood. And whereas in some Schooles they haue beene vsed at Feastifull times viz^t, Christide, Easter and Whitsuntide, to leaue of for some few dayes before any such times, Wee the Gouvernors do Order that there shalbe giuen no such liberty of breaking up Schoole till five dayes before Christide and a few dayes after as shall be thought meete, and no play dayes but on Thursdayes after two of the clocke, and on no other day without the leave of one or more of the Gouvernors, for wee finde it doth a great deale of hurt to the Schollers, they lose more in a playing weeke then they gett at Schoole in a month, &c.

And we do further order that the Poore in the Trinity shall put away all Children, and no young people shall dwell there, but shall avoyd and gett them other places, and there shalbe hereafter but two in one house, an olde man and a woman or two olde men or two olde widdowes, and that hereafter none shall come in by any favour or affection, or leaue of any of vs aboue named after

the Feast of St. Michael next ensueing the date hereof, vpon payne of forfeiting fortie shillings apeece to the Freeschoole and poore in the Trinity. And wee do likewise order that those inhabiting neere the Trinity that make vse of the Pump shalbe contributors to the repaire of it, so often as it shall want repaire. And for the poore, if any shalbe so willfull as not to put away their Children, Cozens or friends (as they terme them) they shalbe put forth themselues, and haue no Habitation there. Dated this 8th of December 1647.

Accounts, 1650.

f. 117 b. The Accompt of Mr. Roger Gowgh, Treasurer, Taken by Mr. John Cowcher, Mr. Edward Eluines, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Robart Starop, of all the Rentes belongng to the Free Schooll almes howses in the trinity the 17th day of June for the yeare of our Lord God 1650.

Rentes Received.

	£	s.	d.
Receved of Richard Blurton for his yeres Rent .	14	0	0
Receved of John Grenebanck for his yeres Rent .	6	10	0
Receved of William Hues for his yeres rent .	1	16	8
Receved of Richard Scharmon for his yeres Rent .	4	0	0
Receved of Mr. Alderman Elvens for his yeres Rent	0	16	0
Receved of goodman Rough for his yeares Rent .	0	10	0
Receved of goodman Holle for his yeres Rent .	0	10	0
Receved of Mr. Blackwell, the Recever for the scholl and poore	12	0	8
Receved in stock last yeare	6	12	8
Receved in Tyle and brick	0	4	2
	<hr/>		
The totall some of Rentes Received .	47	0	0

Disbursementes.

	£	s.	d.
Payd for mending of the plump trinity	0	4	0
Payd for mending a walle with brick in the scholle .	0	16	8
Payd for mending the glase windos in the scholle .	0	12	8
Payd for repaying 5 howses in the trinity	4	18	4

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Mr. blackwell the resever his fee	1	15	6
Paid to John Toy his fee	0	10	0
Paid to the poore peopull in the 24 Almes howses by 4s. 8d. a pece	5	12	0
Given to the poore in the trinity not in paye	0	7	1
Paid to the poore peopull the first of every month	12	18	0
Paid to ould men and widdowes to all partes	2	4	9
Paid to the scholle maisters theire yeares wages	16	19	0
Paid to the boyes at the breaking vp of the scholle declaiming	0	3	6
Paid for a shroud for wanleyes wife	0	3	6
Given to a poore blind man at the hawll	0	0	6
	<hr/>		
The totall some of disbursmentes	47	5	10
And there remaineth to bee receved of the goodwife Grogory at harvest next	0	16	0
And there remaineth to Mr. Alderman Gough, desesed, to be payd	0	5	10

Appointments of High Masters and Ushers, 1650—1660.

f. 118. Memorandum that Mr. Thomas Broune was placed in the free schoole of St. Swithines the 25th day of September 1650 high maister by the worshipfull the six maisters Mr. John Cowcher, Mr. John Naish, Mr. Edward Eluines, Mr. Henrey Foord, Mr. Robert Sturope, Mr. Thomas Hacket the day and yeare above written.

Also it is further agreed by them that the Schoolemaisters shall hav the full some of Eaightene poundes per annum to bee payd quarterly, allso the scoolemaisters are to have the rentes of both prich Croftes and they are to reseve the rentes of the Chamberlines yerely : to which agreement wee have putt to our handes.

John Cowcher.	Robert Sterrop.
John Nashe.	Edw. Elvines.

Memorandum that Mr. Robert Marston was Elected and Chosen High Schoolmaster in the Free schoole of St. Swithins the

24th daye of Aprill 1654 in the Roome Mr. Thomas Browne, deceased, by the Consent of Mr. John Nashe, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Edward Ellvins, Mr. Robert Sterrop, Mr. Thomas Hackett and Mr. James Taylor.

And it is further agreed by them that Schoolmasters shall haue the full some of Eighteen pounds per annum to bee payd quarterlie allsoe the Schoolmasters are to haue the Rentes of both Pitch croftes and they are to receiue of the Chamberlanes.

John Nashe.	Edw. Elvines.
Henry Foord.	Robert Sterrop.
Thomas Hackett.	James Taylor.

f. 14 b. Memorandum that the 24th daie of November 1657 Roger Arne was elected to bee vs her in the free schoole of the Cittie of Worcester in the Roome of Nicolas Cottron, deceased, and was setled in his place in the said Schoole by Mr. John Nash, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Edward Ellvins, Mr. Francis Franck and Mr. James Taylor, being fieve of the governors and supervisors of the Schoole.

Alsoe the same daie Mr. Marston, being high master of the said Schoole, having beene for his neglect of the Schoole admonished by the said Governors and Supervisors that hee must leaue the Schoole at our Ladie daye next, And the sayd Supervisors and Governors did then nominate and elect Nicholas Ballard to succed the said Mr. Marston and to bee setled in his place at our ladie daie next for the said Schoole.

Alsoe the said day Mr. Theophilus Alye was elected and chosen to bee one of the sayd supervisors and gouernors of the sayd Free Schoole and Almehouses by Mr. John Nashe, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Edward Elvins, Mr. Francis Franck, and Mr. James Taylor in the place of Mr. Thomas Hackett, deceased.

Jo. Nashe.	Henry Foord.
Edw. Elvines.	James Taylor.
Fra. Frank.	

f. 118. Memorandum that vpon the twentye nynthe daie of October 1658 was Elected and Chosen Highe Schoolmaster of St. Swithins Schoole in Worcester in the Roome and place of Mr. Nicolas Ballerd, Mr. John Nethwey by the consent of Mr. John

Nashe, Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Edward Ellvins, Mr. James Taylor and Mr. Frauncis Franck, Mr. Theophilus Alye.

J. Nashe.	James Taylor.
Edw. Elvines.	Theoph. Alye.
Fra. Franck.	

f. 14 b. Memorandum that vpon the 14th daie of December 1659 Mr. Thomas Whitefoot was elected high Schoolmaster in the Roome of Mr. Nethwey by Mr. Franck, Mr. Nash, Mr. Ellvines and Mr. Theophilus Alye.

Fra. Frank.	Jo. Nashe.
Edw. Elvines.	Theo. Alye.

f. 125 b. Memorandum at the second daie of Januarii 1660 was Chosen and Elected for vnder schoolmaster in the Roome of Roger Turner, Handburye Harrice.

Jo. Nashe.	Fra. Frank.
Henry Foord.	James Taylor.

1649—1660. The Cathedral Grammar School during the Civil War and the Commonwealth.

Saving of all payments for Schools, Scholars and other Charities charged on Deans and Chapters when abolished by Act of Parliament, April 1649.

[Henry Scobell Acts and Ordinances, ii., 16.]

An Act for the abolition of Deans and Chapters passed 30 April 1649, cap. 24.

Provided always that all and singular the revenues, rents, issues, fees, profits, sums of money, and allowances whatsoever, which before the first day of December 1641, have been and then ought to be paid, disposed and allowed unto and for the maintenance of any Grammar School or scholars, or for or towards the reparation of any high-way, caus-way, bridges, school-house, Alms-house, or for any other charitable use, payable out of any the premises, or which are chargeable or ought to issue out of, or to be paid for or in respect of the premises or any of them shall be, and continue to be paid and allowed as they were before the said first day of

December 1641, anything in this present Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, that this Act, nor anything therein contained, shall extend to any Colledge, Church, Corporation, Foundation or House of Learning in either of the Universities within this Commonwealth, nor to the Corporation of Christ Church in Oxford, of Henry VIII.'s foundation, nor to any manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging; Nor to the Revenues of any publique Professor or Reader in either of the Universities; Nor to the Foundation of any of the Schools of Westminster, Winchester or Eaton.

Parliamentary provision for Schools, etc., out of Tithes belonging to civil and ecclesiastical bodies, 1649.

[Henry Scobell Acts and Ordinances, i., 40.]

1649, Cap. 31.

An Act for providing Maintenance for Preaching Ministers and other Pious Uses. Passed 8 June 1649.

Whereas it hath been found by long experience, that the Government of the Church of England by Archbishops, Bishops, their Chancellors and Commissaries, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, and other their Officers depending on that Hierarchy, hath been a great impediment to the perfect Reformation and growth of Religion, and very prejudicial to the Civil State and Government of the Commonwealth, and therefore hath been by authority of Parliament abolished and taken away, and all their Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments appointed to be sold for the payment of the just debts of the Commonwealth, and other necessary charges occasioned by the late civil war, promoted mainly by and in favor of the said Hierarchy; saving and excepting all Tythes appropriate, Oblations, Obventions, Portions of Tythes appropriate, of or belonging to the said Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters, and others of the said Hierarchy, and to all and every of them; all which, together with twenty thousand pounds yearly Rent belonging to the late King and Crown of England, hereafter mentioned, The

Commons assembled in Parliament have thought fit to be reserved and setled for a competent maintenance of Preaching Ministers in such Cities, Towns and Places where it is wanting throughout England and Wales: Be it therefore enacted, and it is enacted and ordained by this present Parliament, and by the authority thereof, That all Tythes appropriate . . . which they, or any of them had, held, and enjoyed . . . shall from and after the first day of January, which shall be in the year 1649, be vested and setled, adjudged and deemed to be, and are hereby in the real and actual possession and seisin of Sir Henry Holcroft, Knight, Sir John Thorowgood of Kensington, Knight; William Shw Steel, John Coke, esquires; Francis West, Esq., Lieutenant of the Tower, Henry Danvers, John Brown, George Cooper, Esquires; Mr. Richard Read, Mr. Richard Yong, William Skinner, Nicholas Marten, Esquires, and Mr. John Pocke, their heirs and assignes.

Nevertheless, in trust and confidence, and to the intent and purpose that they the said Sir Henry Holcroft [etc.] or any five or more of them . . . shall in the first place satisfie, or pay yearly all such Salaries, Stipends, Allowances and provisions as have been limited or appointed for preaching the Gospel, Preaching Ministers, or Schoolmasters or others in England or Wales, setled or confirmed by ordinance or order of Parliament, and afterwards such provisions, Setlements, yearly allowances and augmentations as have been made or confirmed by authority derived from this Parliament for Preaching Ministers or Schoolmasters, for so long time and in such maner as in and by the authority of Parliament is limited, ordered and appointed; or until the Parliament shall otherwise order, direct and appoint the same, any Act or Acts, or Ordinance of Parliament to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: For which purposes the sum of 18,000*l.* per annum, of the said 20,000*l.*, shall be disposed of and employed in lieu of such Augmentation or Maintenance as hath been by authority of Parliament setled or given to, or for the Maintenance of them out of the Lands of the Deans and Chapters, until the sum of 18,000*l.* per annum be raised out of the Improvements of the Tythes and Impropriations belonging

to the said Deans and Chapters, and also that 2,000*l.* per annum of the said 20,000*l.*, shall be disposed, employed and paid for increase of the maintenance of the Masterships of Colledges in both Universities of this nation, where maintenance is not sufficient.

1649, June. Parliamentary Survey of the Colledge and Manor of Guesten Hall.

[Original survey in possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, kept in the Edgar Tower, Worcester.]

f. 11. Doctor John Hardinge, Schoolemaster of the free Schoole there, by vertue of his place of Schoolemaster as formerly all scoolemasters there have had, holdeth one mansion howse scituaat within the precincts of the said Colledge.

The scyte whereof containing in breadth 63 foote and in length 66 foote, having Humfry Wythies howse on the east, the said malting howse on the west, the colledge greene on the north and Mr. Chiles his Brewehouse on the south.

And the same consisteth of a little Haule, a kitchin, a parlour, a Buttery or Colehowse, a washhowse, a little wood yard, another little narrow yard on the west side the said haule, with a studdy extending to the said Brewehouse Doore there.

Six chambers above with a Closett, or garden containing in breadth 36 foote and in length 36 foote and parte of an old buylding containing about 2 bayes on the west end of the said garden, for wood, coale or hay.

And the same is worth per annum to be sett 4*l.*

f. 13. Rowland Crosby, preacher of gods word, holdeth at will as yet one mansion Howse in such sort as he did when he was one of the Petty Cannons having the late Dean's Stables on the East, Humfry Wythie's howse on the West, his owne garden on the South and the said Colledge Greene on the North. And the same consisteth of a haule, a parlour wainscote, a kitchin and two little Butteries, 4 chambers over them with a studdy.

A little stable above scytuaat betwene Mr. Wythies and Doctor Harding's, wherein is roome for 2 horses. A garden

containing in breadth 36 foote and in length 45 foote, all which premises are worth per annum 3*l*.

It is much desired by the Committee here and many other well affected people of the Citty and Country, that this last mencioned howse may remaine for the usher of the Free Schoole.

f. 17. An old howse called the Singing Schoole, late Thomas Tomkins, Organist, in the possession of Widow Hill, scytuat and being within the precincts of the Colledge adioyning to the garden, late Nathaniel Tomkins and now Dame Dobbys, in the East, and the Colledge Greene in the West, consisting of a haule, a parlour, a celler, a chambre belowe and 2 chambres over, with a little Buttery, worth per annum to be lett 30*s*.

Woluerly. Reprizes.

Whereas by the ffoundacion of the Cathedrall church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary of Worcester there is a Free-schoole in which there are 40 Grammar Schollers destitute of friends to be mainteyned out of the Revenues of the Church. In lieue whereof, since their Commons were taken away, There hath bine usually paid unto them (time out of mind) 53*s*. 4*d*. a peece per annum. We doe therefore reprize out of the said Manor of Wooluerly the some of 20*l*. per annum to be paid to the said Grammer Scollers belonging to the said Free schoole of the said Cathedrall Church.

Inquisition and Decree of Commission of Charitable Uses for payments to the Scholars and Schoolmasters of the Free Grammar School, charged on the revenues of the abolished Dean and Chapter of Worcester and the High Schoolmaster's house on the College Green 5 March 1652, 12 January 1653, and 2 Feb. 1653.

[P.R.O., Petty Bag Inq., 1653, Bdle. 22, No. 10.]

The keepers of the libertie of England by the authority of Parliament to John Wylde, Chief Baron of the Publique Exchequer, Sir Thomas Rows, baronet, John Corbett [and others] greeting. Knowe ye, etc. [Order for Inquisition].

Witnes ourselves at Westminster, 5 March 1652.

An Inquisition taken att the Talbott in Sidbury in the

county of Worcester on 12 January 1653 before John Wylde [etc.], by the oathes of Walter Thomas, gent., John Radford, Richard Bourne [and others] lawful men of the county of Worcester, who say that whereas the mannors, lands and tenements of the late Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary of Worcester were out of the whole revenues thereof charged with the mayntenaunce of a free schoole, schollers and two schoolemasters in manner followinge, viz., with the yearely payment of 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* unto 40 poore schollers of one free grammer schoole in the City of Worcester, unto every of them 4 markes a piece yearely towards their severall mayntenaunces at 4 times in the yeare, that is to say, 13*s.* 4*d.* every quarter, and with the yearely rent or some of 30*l.* for the high schoolemaster and of 14*l.* yearely for the usher or under schoolemaster of the said schoole; and whereas also the trustees for sale of the said Deanes and Chapters lands together with the committee of Parliament for the removinge of obstruccions in the sale of Deane and Chapters lands, for the preservacion and continuance of the said charitable use, accordinge unto a provisoe in the Acte of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, for the abolishinge of deanes, deanes and chapters, etc., made and enacted, have by way of reprizes and allowances made to the severall purchasers thereof charged the severall manors hereafter mencioned with the severall yearely sommes herein expressed towards the rayseinge of the said yearely somme of 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the charitable use aforesaid, that is to say, out of manor of Woluerley yearely somme of 20*l.* [etc.], etc., the said severall sommes out of the said severall mannors to be for ever hereafter chargeable and to be charged upon the said severall manors to the charitable use aforesaid as by diverse certificates, orders and surveys, and alsoe by the present payment of the said severall sommes of money by the severall purchasers of the said mannors and other evidence it hath amply and fully bine made to appeare unto the said Jury. And that alsoe it playnely appeareth unto them that there is reprized out of the manor of Cropthorne in the county of Worcester the somme of 10*l.* yearely, and out of the farme of Cropthorne the somme of 4*l.* yearely to be paid for

ever towards the high schoolemaster and usher of the Grammer Schoole at the colledge of Worcester aforesaid by the purchasers of the said mannor and farme, beinge parcell of the landes of the said late deane and chapter of Worcester, and sould by the said trustees for the sale thereof as aforesaid. And therefore the said Jury further present that the said somme of 14*l.* ought to be for ever hereafter chargeable and charged upon the said mannor and farme of Cropthorne to and for the charitable use of the mayntenance of the said high Schoolemaster and Usher of the Schoole aforesaid. And yet the Jury doe finde and present that the said severall sommes of money charged upon the said severall mannors cannot for the future be imployed unto the said charitable uses for want of certeyne and sufficient persons that should have bine appointed and authorized to demand and receive the said sommes of money, and to elect and nominate the severall poore Schollers and schoolemasters that are to have and receive the said severall allowances, and therefore (to supply that defect) the said Jury doe desier that the said Commissioners will sett downe further orders, judgments and decrees as the said severall sommes maye be duly and faithfully imployed to and for such of the charitable uses and intents before expressed respectively, for which they have bine limited and appointed as aforesaid, and for that there is not any provision or allowance yet made or provided for the said high schoolmaster and usher, the jury doe humbly conceive and thinke itt reasonable (for that the schollers cannot be taught without these schoolemasters) that untill further provision and mayntenance shalbe had and made for them, that the number of the said schollers may be reduced unto 30, or that the allowance of the 4 markes a pece for the whole number of 40 schollers may be reduced to 40*s.* a peece, and the high schoolemaster to have the said 40 markes, which shalbe either of those wayes deducted (as unto the Commissioners shall seeme most meete and convenient) which alsoe the said Jury doe humbly pray that it may be by them ordered and decreed accordingly. And the said Jury doe further present that the surveyors of the sale of the lands of the deane and chapter of Worcester have by way of reprize appointed and limited the fee farme rent of the mannor of

Netherton in the county of Worcester, beinge 20*l.* by the yeare, togeather with 48 busshells of wheat and 48 bushells of barley to be for ever for and towards the mayntenance of the schoolemasters of the Free Grammer Schoole in the colledge of Worcester, and that the same beinge unsould at the time of passinge the acte intituled an Acte for the sale of Mannors of Rectories and Gleebe lands late belonging unto Archbisshopps, etc., is by the said acte transferred upon the rents, issues and profitts of Appropriacions of the appropriate donatives, porcions of tythes and other particulars by an Acte intituled An Acte for providinge mayntenance for preaching ministers and other pious uses, or by an other Acte intituled An additionall Acte for providinge mayntenance for ministers and other pious uses, or either of them, setled and vested in the trustees therein named, and they doe present as they humbly conceave that the said fee farm rent and corne reprized ought to be paid unto and for the mayntenance of the schoolemasters aforesaid by the said trustees in the said last Acte mentioned according to the direction of the Acte first mentioned.

And the said Jury doe further present that the house neere unto the colledge Greene, nowe in the ocupacion of John Wall, clerke, for all the time whereof the memory of man is not unto the contrary, as it hath bine made to appeare unto the said Jury by the survey and particular, whereby Colonell John Barker did purchase the same, and alsoe by their evidences nowe produced unto us, hath bine appointed and setled for an habitacion for the high Schoolemaster of the Grammer Schoole in the Colledge greene neere the city of Worcester. And that the High schoolemasters of the said schoole for the time beinge have for all the time aforesaid successively enjoyed the same as belonginge unto the said high schoolemaster until Colonell Barker hath obteyned the same from the said Schoolemasters, and that the said Mr. Wall, nowe tenant unto the said Colonell Barker, hath payed 1½ years' rent, beinge 6*l.* unto the said Colonell Barker.

Orders and Decrees made at the Talbott in Sidbury in the county of Worcester 2 Feb. 1653. By John Wylde, etc.

Forasmuch as it playnely appeareth that there is reprized out

of the mannor of Cropthorne in co. Worcester the somme of 10*l.* yearly to bee paid for and towards the high schoolemaster and usher of the Grammer Schoole at the Colledge of Worcester, and said by the purchasers of the said mannor being parte of the lands of the late deane and chapter of Worcester, and sould by the said trustees for sale thereof as aforesaid. And therefore the said Jurie further present that the said summe of 10*l.* ought to bee for ever hereafter chargeable and to bee charged upon the said mannor of Cropthorne to and for the charitable use of the mayntenance of the said high Schoolemaster and usher of the schoole aforesaid And yet the Jurie doe finde that the severall summes of money charged upon the severall mannors cannot for the future bee employed unto the said charitable uses for want of certeyne and sufficient persons that should [MS. illegible] appointed and authorized to demand and receive the said summes of money, and to elect and nominate the severall poore schollers and schoolemasters that are to have and receive the said severall allowances. And therefore to supply that defect the said Jurie doe desire that the Commissioner will sett downe such orders, iudgements and decrees as the said several sommes may bee duly and faithfully employed to and for such of the charitable uses and intents before expressed respectively for which they have bine lymitted and appointed as aforesaid. And for that there is not only [MS. illegible] or allowance yet made or provided for the said high schoolemaster and usher, the said Jurie doe humbly conceave and thinke it reasonable (for that the schollers cannot be taught without those schoolemasters) That untill further provision and maintenance shall bee had and made for them, That the number of the said schollers may bee reduced unto 30 [etc., as in the Inquisition mentioned].

We [etc.] the Commissioners do Order and Decree (concerning the payment of the 40 poore Schollers and Schoolmasters of Worcester) that the severall mannors, lands and tenements, soe found by the Inquisition to be charged with the severall sums of money for the use of the 40 poore schollers shall soe continewe charged and chargeable from henceforth for ever with the yearly payment of the said severall sums respectively charged and

chargeable upon the said severall manors, etc., towards the maintenance of the said Schoolemaster, vsher and 40 poore Schollers and be paid half yearly. [No Scholler to be appointed until 9 years of age.] And concerning the Schoolmaster and Usher it is ordered and decreed that Thomas Barfoote, Master of Arts, shall bee and soe is declared to bee the high Schoolemaster soe long as he shall well behave and demeane himself, and it is ordered that Richard Hoare shall be and soe is the Usher or Undermaster soe long as he shall well behave and demean himself and that the house near the Colledge Green shall be for the use of the High Schoolmaster.

Orders of the Trustees (created 22 Feb. 1649-50) for the maintenance of Ministers for Masters and Scholars of Worcester School, 1654—7.

[Lambeth MS. 969, p. 219.]

21 July 1654. Worcester Schoole, 1654.

Whereas the yearely stipend of 15*l.* was heretofore payable by the Deane and Chapter of Worcester to the head Schoolemaster of the Free Schoole of Worcester togeather with a diet allowance in the Colledge of Worcester in lieu whereof he hath received 5*l.* a yeare And whereas there hath bin a further yearely allowance due unto the said Schoolemaster from the said Deane and Chapter in wheate and barley amounting to 10*l.* a yeare which said severall summes in all doe amount unto 30*l.* a yeare It is therefore ordered that the yearely summe of 30*l.* be from henceforth paid unto Mr. Thomas Barefoote, present Schoolemaster of the said Schoole, and his successors, to be accounted from the 25 day of March last.

John Thoroughgood [etc.].

1654, July 21. In pursuance of an order of the said Trustees of the 21 instant It is ordered that the yearely pencion of 30*l.* a yeare setled upon Mr. Thomas Barefoote, present Schoolemaster of the Freeschoole of Worcester, and his successors, be fixed upon the appropriate Tithes of Cleeve Prior, in the

County of Worcester; and that Captaine John Silverwood, Receiver, doe from time to time pay the said 30*l.* a yeare unto the said Mr. Barefoote, together with all arreares of the said stipend of 30*l.* a yeare by the said order graunted and incurred since the 25th day of March last, which said arreares the said Captaine Silverwood is to pay out of the arreares of rent due to the said Trustees out of the Rectory of Cleeve Prior or any other the Revenue within the said County.

J. T. [etc.].

[Lambeth MS. 967, p. 13.]

22 Nov. 1655. Worcester Schoole.

Whereas the yearely stipend of fifteene poundes was heretofore payable by the Deane and Chapter of Worcester to the head Schoolemaster of the Free Schoole of Worcester together with a diett allowance in the Colledg of Worcester, in lieu whereof he hath received five pounde a yeare And whereas there hath bin a further yearely allowance due unto the said Schoolem^r from the said Deane and Chapter in wheate and barley amounting to tenne poundes a yeare, which said severall summes in all doe amount unto thirty poundes a year It is therefore ordered that the said yearely summe of thirty poundes be from time to time paid unto Mr. Tho. Barefoote, present Schoolem^r of the said schoole, out of the rents and profits of the tithe corne of Cleve Pryor in the County of Worcester to be reckoned from the 25th of March last and to be from time to time continued and paid unto the said Mr. Barefoote for such time as he shall discharge the duty of Schoolem^r there or untill further order of the said Trustees. And Cap^t Tho. Sherwood is to pay the same accordingly.

Jo. Thorowgood, Edw. Cressett, Jo. Pocock,
R. Sydenham, Jo. Humfrey.

[*Ibid.* 993, p. 297.]

24 July 1657. Worcester Schollers.

Whereas the yearely summe of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is yet wanting for the making good of 4 markes a peace to 40 poore Schollers in the free Schoole at Worcester under the maintenance and provision of the late Deane and Chapter of Worcester, the summe of

6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* charged by the Surveyor for sale of Deane and Chapter lands upon the Mannor of Humbleton and 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon the Mannor of Blackwell in the County of Worcester, being noe way secured upon the sale of the said Mannor, which charge is therefore devolved upon these Trustees It is therefore ordered that the said yearly summe of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* be paid for and towards the maintenance of the said poore schollers unto Mr. Francis Walker, Treasurer appointed of the Revenue of the said Schoole by the Governors thereof, they giving security to answeere the same to the use aforesaid and that Cap^t John Silverwood, Receiver, doe pay the same accordingly out of the rents and profitts hereafter mencioned, viz^t the yearly summe of 12*l.* out of the tithes of Hollow and the further yearly summe of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the tithes of Grimley, both in the County of Worcester, to be accompted from the 24th day of June last past. And Cap^t John Silverwood is hereby appointed and authorized to pay the same accordingly.

J. T. [etc.].

16 Oct. 1657.

Worcester Schollers.

[Lambeth MS. 980, p. 33.]

Ordered that Francis Walker bee admitted Attorney in behalf of the poore Schollers of Worcester Schoole for the receipt of the yerely summe of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ordered the 24th July 1657 to bee paid unto them.

John Thorowgood [etc.].

1661. The Treasurer pays the Schoolmaster and Usher of Cathedral Grammar School at the old rate.

[Treasurer's Book A., xxix., f. c.]

Liber Thesaurarii.

John Toy, Schoolmaster. Stephen Richardson, Usher.

The Schoolmaster's House, 1661.

[Cath. Mun. A., lxxvi.]

Acta Capituli 1661, 26 Oct.

That Mr. Treasurer shall pay M^r Toy 35*s.* towarde the repaires of his house.

1662, 23 June. An Usher appointed.

[Worc. Cath. Mun. A., lxxvii.]

16. A Patent of Under Scholemaster's place to John Wright, Master of Arts.

1663. Epitaph in the Cathedral on John Toy, Master of the Free School and Cathedral Grammar School.

Mr. John Toy, M.A., for 20 years famous Master first of the Free School of this city, in which he was born, and afterwards of the King's School. Possessed of every virtue he increased the choir of heaven too soon on 28 Dec. 1663, aged 54.

On another [gravestone] close to the West Wall [of the South Transept]. Thomas' *Survey*, p. 85.

Mr. Johannes Toius

In artibus Magister, et
Scholae primum Liberae, in
hac Civitate (ubi et natus
erat) deinde etiam Regiae, per
viginti annos Moderator
celebris.

Vir ingenii perpolitum, industriae
indefessae, eruditionis singularis,
eximiae morum suavitatis, vitae
integer, pubis instituendae scient-
issimus, Pietate, Fide, Modestia,
gravitate, nullaque non virtute
spectabilis, caelestium praemat-
ure nimis auxit Chorum, 28^o
Decembris, anno Domini 1663.

Ætatis suae 54.

1664, 11 May. Application for Headmastership.

[Cath. Mun. B., 86.]

Reverend Sir,

Upon late information that the Collegiat Schoole of Worcester is voyd of a Mr, It was my desire to undertake that

charge, and to that end I have spoken to Mr. Deane Warmstie, and some of the brethren in London. It is a province which I was formerly versed in, being commended by St. John's College in Oxon to Archbisshop Laud, who settled me at Reading, but was forced away by the incivility of that towne, with whose faction I could not comply. Neither would I resume it afterwards knowing how much leaven of malice was in that people. My present request to you is that you would be pleased to give me your concurrent vote, which you may remit by proxy to Dr. Crowther or Dr. Reynolds. And I shall rest, besides my affection to serve the church,

Your obliged friend to love and serve you,

W. Page.

London, May 11, 1664.

Sir, I pray direct your answer to Dr. Page, Dr. of Physick, to be left at Mr. Goads Schoole, Mr. of Marchantaylors Schoole in Suffolk lane.

Addressed to The Reverend Dr.

Barnabas Oley,

Rector of Grunsden.

1666. Provisions affecting the School in the Statutes of Worcester Cathedral corrected, explained and confirmed by Charles II.

Chapter 26, of the Choristers and their Master or the Organist, repeats chapter 25 of the Statutes of Henry VIII. except that it gives him the title of Organist and provides that if any of the Minor Canons or lay-clerks, would be a better teacher of the choristers than the Organist, he may be appointed.

Chapter 27, of the grammar boys and their Teachers, is generally in the same terms as the corresponding chapter 26 of the Statutes of Henry VIII., but with the following differences, which are said to be according to the present practice of the Church.

1. The "poor boys" are not required also to be "destitute of the help of friends."
2. The admission of the Scholars instead of being by the

judgment of Dean and Headmaster is to be by the judgment of Dean and Canons after consulting the Headmaster.

3. Expulsion is to be by Dean and Canons instead of Dean alone.

4. To the Headmaster's qualifications is added that of being M.A. or LL.B. Instead of being required to teach freely (*gratis*) the scholars and all coming to the school, he is to teach the scholars and choristers *gratis*, receiving for others as he may arrange with their friends.

5. To the Second Master's qualifications is added that of being at least B.A.

6. At the end of the clause as to the removal of the Masters for idleness or inefficiency is added a clause as to teaching the Scholars the Church Catechism and the responses in the Liturgy by heart, and taking them to church on Sundays and appointing prefects of chapel and school to look after them.

In chapter 30, of Liveries ; the minor canons, clerks and other ministers and Grammar boys are omitted from the Statute as to provision of liveries, which are to be for 2 Vergers, 2 Sextons, 2 Doorkeepers, 10 Choristers and 10 Poor only.

In chapter 31, of the stipends of the ministers, an entirely different scale of payments to that in the corresponding statute of Henry VIII. is laid down. While the Master, Usher and Grammar Boys are to be paid at the rate actually paid from the first Treasurer's account downwards, the Choristers' Master and the Choristers are increased from 10*l.* to 20*l.* and from 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 4*l.* each respectively.

Chapter 32, of the celebration of Divine Service, is wholly different from the corresponding chapter of Henry VIII.'s Statutes. The chief changes are the addition of the day of the martyrdom (*martyrii*) of Charles I. and the Birthday and Restoration of Charles II. to Principal Feasts, and the omission of the Mass and the Obit for Henry VIII.

Cap. 26.

De Choristis et eorum Magistro seu Organista.

... Et hic vocabitur Organista. Quia tamen quandoque evenire

potest ut e minoribus Canonicis, vel Clericis, aliquis magis idoneus sit et peritior ad instituendos Choristas, quam Organista, aliquando Organista, quam minores Canonici aut Clerici, volumus ut Decanus et Capitulum, aut Eo absente Vice-Decanus et Capitulum, potestatem habeant, vel unum e minoribus Canonicis, vel etiam unum e Clericis pro merito suo et ut magis idoneus erit, ad hoc munus eligendi.

Cap. 27.

De pueris Grammaticis et eorum Informatoribus.

Ut pietas et bonae literae perpetuo in Ecclesia nostra sup-pullulescant, crescant, floreat et suo tempore in gloriam Dei et Regni nostri commodum et ornamentum fructificent, statuimus et ordinamus, ut ad Electionem Decani et Canonicorum, secundum praesentem Ecclesiae praxin, sint perpetuo in Ecclesia nostra Wigorniensi, quadraginta pueri pauperes in Ecclesia eadem, quo modo infra dicitur, sustentandi, ingeniis (quoad fieri potest) ad discendum natis et aptis. Quos tamen admitti nolumus in pauperes pueros Ecclesiae nostrae, antequam noverint legere, scribere et mediocriter calluerint prima Grammaticae rudimenta, idque Judicio Decani et Canonicorum, consulto Archididascalo. Atque hos pueros volumus in Ecclesia nostra manere, donec mediocrem Latinae linguae notitiam adepti fuerint, et Latine loqui et scribere didicerint; cui rei dabitur quatuor annorum spatium, aut si ita Decano et Canonicis cum Archididascalo visum fuerit, ad summum quinque et non amplius. Volumus praeterea, ut nullus, nisi Ecclesiae Wigorniensis Chorista fuerit, in pauperem discipulum Ecclesiae nostrae eligatur, qui nonum aetatis suae annum non compleverit, vel qui quintum decimum aetatis suae annum excesserit. Quod si quis puer insigni tarditate vel hebetudine notabilis sit, aut natura a literis abhorrenti, hunc post sufficientem probationem volumus per Decanum et Canonicos amoveri, ne veluti fucus apium mella devoret. Atque hic conscientiam Informatorum oneramus, ut quantam maximam potuerint operam et diligentiam adhibeant, quo pueri omnes in literis progrediantur, et proficiant et ne quem puerum tarditatis vitio insigniter notatum, inter caeteros diutius inutiliter haerere sinant, quin illius nomen

statim Decano et Canonicis deferant, ut eo amoto ad illius locum aptior per Decanum et Canonicos eligatur.

Statuimus etiam ut per Decanum et Capitulum, aut eo absente Vice-Decanum et Capitulum, unus eligatur, latine et Graece bene doctus, bonae famae et piae vitae docendi facultate imbutus, et Artium Magister vel Legum Baccalaureus ; qui Quadraginta illos Ecclesiae nostrae pueros cum Choristis gratis, alios autem ad Scholam nostram confluentes, prout cum amicis convenerit, recipiendo, pietate excolat et bonis literis exornet. Hic in Schola nostra primas obtineat et Archididascalus, seu praecipuus Informator esto. Rursum per Decanum et Capitulum, volumus alterum eligi bonae famae et piae vitae, Latine satis doctum et docendi facultate imbutum, qui sub Archididascalo pueros docebit, prima scilicet Grammaticae rudimenta ; et proinde Hypodidascalus, sive Secundarius Informator appellabitur, et ad minimum Artium Bacchalaureus esto. Hi vero Informatores in docendis literis regulas et ordinem quem Decanus et Capitulum, aut eo absente Vice-Decanus et Capitulum, praescribendum duxerint, diligenter et fideliter observent. Quod si desidiosi aut negligentes, aut minus ad docendum apti inveniantur, post trinam admonitionem a Decano et Capitulo amoveantur. Informatores curent ad excolendam pietatem, pueros Catechismum Ecclesiae Anglicanae una cum responsis Liturgiae accurate discere, et memoriter reddere, et intelligere pro captu suo, vitae eorum ordinandi gratia et ut sic informati ducantur ad episcopum ut confirmentur. Praeterea omnes discipulos suos, quibusvis diebus Dominicis et festis tam ad vespertinas preces quam ad matutinas, profestis vero ad matutinas, hora sexta in aestate, et hora septima in hyeme dicendas, ad Ecclesiam secum ducant Informatores, curentque ut ibi reverenter se gerant. Hoc ut melius praestetur, monitores varios e gravi- oribus discipulis constituent Informatores, qui reliquorum puerorum mores ubique inspiciant, ac notent tam in Templo et in Schola, quam alibi, ne quid uspiam indecori aut sordidi perpetretur. Si quis monitorum deliquerit, aut in officio negligenter se gesserit, asperius in aliorum exemplum castigetur. Omnia autem ad Officium suum spectantia Informatores se fideliter praestituros juramento promittent.

Cap. 31.

De Stipendiis Ministrorum in Ecclesia nostra.

Statuimus et volumus ut ex bonis communibus Ecclesiae nostrae (praeter commoda per granum, Cap. 16, et vestes liberatas inferioribus ministris superius assignatas) solventur stipendia omnibus ministris Ecclesiae nostrae per manus Thesaurarii singulis anni terminis per aequales portiones ad hunc qui sequitur modum.

	Per Annum.
	£ s. d.
Singulis minoribus Canonicis pro portione sua	. 16 00 00
Superiori Informatori in Grammatica	. . 20 00 00
Inferiori Informatori in Grammatica	. . 10 00 00
Organistae seu Magistro Choristarum	. . 20 00 00
Singulis Clericis Laicis	. . 16 00 00
Cuilibet Choristae	. . 04 00 00
Cuilibet puero Grammatico	. . 02 13 04
Cuilibet decem pauperum	. . 05 00 00
Cuilibet Virgiferorum	. . 04 00 00
Cuilibet Subsacristarum	. . 06 00 00
Janitori sub turri Regia	. . 05 00 00
Janitori ad Sabrinam fluvium	. . 05 00 00
Clerico Capituli	. . 04 00 00
Seneschallo, seu Clerico terrarum	. . 02 13 04
Vice Decano	. . 10 00 00
Receptori	. . 05 00 00
Thesaurario	. . 10 00 00
Praecentori	. . 02 00 00
Sacristae	. . 02 00 00

Volumus autem Pincernarum, Obsonatoris et Coquorum nomina et munera penitus extinguere. Permittimus tantum iis, quibus jam illa munera et stipendia decernuntur, et sigillo hujus Ecclesiae publico confirmantur, iisdem durante vita sua naturali fruendi facultatem; et cum aliquod horum munerum, scilicet Pincernarum, Obsonatoris vel Coquorum, extinguere contigerit, volumus Virgiferorum stipendia augeri, et singulis Virgiferis summam duarum librarum praeter praedicta stipendia solvi quovis anno.

Cap. 32.

De Celebratione Divinorum.

Ut in Ecclesia nostra (quod ante omnia volumus) pie, decenter et ex ordine preces et orationes fiant, singulisque diebus Laus Dei cantu, Organis et jubilatione celebretur, statuimus et ordinamus ut minores Canonici et Clerici una cum magistro Choristarum et Choristis, divina officia in Choro templi nostri quotidie mane et vesperi peragant, juxta receptum morem et ritum istius et aliarum Ecclesiarum Cathedralium: nec quisquam interim discurrendo, confabulando, vel alio quovismodo irreverenter se gerere praesumat. Ad officia autem noctu decantanda eos obligari nolumus. Porro volumus ut omnibus festis principalibus quotannis, videlicet diebus Natalis Domini, Paschae et Pentecostes, et etiam die Martyrii patris nostri beatae memoriae Caroli Regis ejus nominis primi, die Natalis, et reditus nostri, die Inaugurationis Successorum nostrorum et quinto Novembris, Decanus, si domi sit, aut eo absente Vice-Decanus, vel utrisque absentibus senior Canonicus praesens, festis vero Circumcisionis, Epiphaniae et Ascensionis Domini, item Purificationis et Annunciationis Beatae Virginis, ut et Omnium Sanctorum, Canonici praesentes suo ordine preces Divinas quae ad Sacram Mensam dicendae sunt, et Sacram Synaxim, si quae fuerit illis diebus habenda, in Ecclesia nostra publice celebrent, sub poena quadraginta solidorum, toties quoties non impediti recusaverint. Volumus praeterea, imo in Domino praecipimus, ut per Decanum et Capitulum talis ratio ineatur, ut quam saepissime tam Decanus et Canonici quam omnes alii hujus Ecclesiae Ministri Officiarii et Stipendarii cujuscunque nominis, Mensae Dominicae in Ecclesia nostra Cathedrali fiant participes. Statuimus etiam ut nullus Canonicorum, aut aliorum in Choro ministrantium, Divinorum Officiorum tempore, absque insignibus Choro et gradui convenientibus, Chorum ingrediatur. Qui autem Chorum ingreditur, non sic indutus, pro absente reputetur. Volumus praeterea ut uterque Informator grammaticae diebus festis et eorundem Vigiliis Choro intersit, insignibus gradui et Choro convenientibus indutus, quorum alter supra minores Canonicos in dextra parte Chori, et alter supra minores Canonicos in sinistra parte Chori,

proximum in Choro locum obtineat. Ad haec pueros Grammaticos Ecclesiae nostrae festis diebus eorumque vigiliis, volumus in habitu competente Choro interesse, et officium sibi mandatum a Praecentore sedulo facere (nisi alias per Archididasalum amendantur), pueri vero absentes et irreverenter se gerentes per Informatores castigentur; singulis praeterea diebus profestis in aestate hora sexta, et in hyeme hora septima, preces matutinae in aliquo Ecclesiae Sacello, vel alio loco ejusdem per Decanum assignato, ab uno minorum Canonicorum suo ordine sine cantu juxta morem Ecclesiae Anglicanae summarie et cum unica tantum lectione, eaque Evangelica, recitentur.

1663—8. Appointments and payments for the Cathedral Grammar School.

1664, 22 Nov.

Quibus die et locis dicti Decanus et Capitulum nominaverunt et elegerunt Thomam Stephens Artium Magistrum in Archididasalum liberae scholae grammaticalis in hac ecclesia fundata et Thomam Greaves, clericum, in hypodidasalum eiusdem scholae et decreverunt litteras patentes exinde eis respective sigillari.

[Treasurer's Book A., xxiv.]

	£	s.	d.
1663, Feb. 7. For glazing the Schoole windowes .	11	18	6
24. For pointing the „ „ .	0	7	0
1665. Mr. Stevens. Informatores gramaticae .	20	0	0
Mr. Greaves. „ „ .	10	0	0
Jan. 11. Paid for a key for the Schoole doore .	0	0	6
Dec. 4. Paid to Mr. Stephens for repairs .	5	0	0
1666, March 2. Paid for work done in the School .	0	13	4
1667, Jan. 15. For glazing the schoole .	1	6	0

1666, 7 Oct. It is further ordered that the Office or Place of keeping the Library shall cease, and that noe salary, stipend or pencion be henceforth allowed for same.

1667, 25 Nov. 24. That the Renunciation of Mr. Thomas Stephens, the High Schoolmaster of the Grammar Schoole, be recorded in the Lieger Booke.

32. That a patent for the Chiefe Schoolemaster's Place be made and granted to Mr. John Wright, Clarke and Master of Arts, upon the Resignation of Mr. Thomas Stephens the late master there.

33. And that a Patent for the Under Schoolmaster's Place be made and granted to Mr. John Buller, Bachelor of Arts, Upon the death of Mr. Tho. Greaves, the late Usher there.

1669, 23 June. 6. That a presentacion of Mr. John Wright, Clarke and Master of Arts, to the Rectory of Bredicott, now void by the death of Mr. Richard Smith, clarke, be made and sealed for the sayd Mr. Wright.

1670, 23 June. 1. A Presentation of Mr. John Baker, Clerke and Master of Arts, to the Vicarage of Quynnton.

4. That Mr. John Watson, M^r of Arts, have a Patent for the Under Schoolmaster's Place.

25 Nov. That 50s. be given by the Dean and Chapter to John Hopkins, a Servitor in All Soules Colledge in Oxford.

Treasurer's Account, 1668.

[A., xxiv.]

Archididascalo.	Mr. Wright	.	.	.	.	20l.
Hypodidascalo.	Mr. Baker	.	.	.	.	10l.

1668. Inquisition of Charitable Uses to establish the Meeke Exhibitions from the Free, or Cathedral, Grammar School to Magdalen Hall, now Hertford College, Oxford.

[Public Record Office. Petty Bag, Inquisitions of Charitable Uses, 20 Charles II., Bdle. 30, No. 17.]

Inquisition indented taken at the Court house of the parish of St. Clements' Danes without Temple Barre in co. Middlesex on Saturday the 9th day of January in the 20th year of the reign of King Charles the Second and the year of our Lord 1668 before John Walker, John Broughton [and others], Commissioners, upon the oathes of William Brimfield, William Folly [and others], good and lawful men of the said county Whoe being duly returned and sworne doe present and finde That John Meeke, clerke, late of

Poplar in the parish of Stepney in the said countie of Middlesex, deceased, being in his life tyme seized in his demesne as of fee of and in severall messuages, lands and tenements scittuate lying and being in East Smythfeild and St. Katherines, both in the parish of Algate in the said county, now or late in the severall tenures or occupacions of Richard Sturges and John Curtis, their tenants or undertenants, and being soe of the said messuages, lands and other the premises aforesaid seized, did in the moneth of November 1665 make his last will and testament in writting written with his owne hand, conteyneing 2 sheets of paper, which he published and declared to be his last will in the presence of diverse credible witnesses. By which said will he did give and devise 100*l.* per annum for ever to 10 poore schollars to be chosen out of the free grammar schoole of Worcester, and to be placed and educated in Magdalene Hall in the University of Oxon whereof he had been a member, to each of them 10*l.* per annum, the same to be enjoyed of them for the space of 7 yeares after such their coming to the said Hall And that after such tyme of 7 yeares then other schollars to make upp the said number of 10 to be chosen in their places from the said free schoole, soe that the said number should bee continued and observed for ever, and that what his said lands and tenements, of which he should dye seized should fall short of the said somme of 100*l.* per annum the same should be supplied and made good out of his personall estate that should come to the hands of his executors. And that iff at any time here after the said messuages [etc.] should increase and be of a greater yearely value then they were at the tyme of the makeing of the said will that then soe many more schollars should be elected out of the said schoole into the said Hall haveing the same proporcion and allowance of 10*l.* per annum a peece as the profitts of the said premisses would amount to, soe that the whole profitts of the said lands and other the premisses might be ymployed and bestowed to the benefitt and advantage of such poore schollars according to the true intent and meaning of his said will. He desired a brasse plate to be made with Resurgam on it and sent to Magdalene Hall to be set up in memory of him as a Benefactor.

And the Jurors say that the said John Meeke departed this life 14 Feb. 1665 seized of the said messuages [etc.] soe given as aforesaid, being of the yearly value of 84*l.*, that is to say the messuages and lands in the occupacion of Richard Sturges are of the yearly value of 46*l.*, and the other messuages in the possession of the said John Curtis are of the yearly value of £38. And that he the said J. Meeke att the tyme of his death was likewise possessed of a very considerable personall estate being farre more then his debts, legacies and funerall expences did amount unto. And that shortly after his the said testator's death letters of administracion of the goods and chattells of the said John Meeke were, by the Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, pendente lite, graunted to James Hyde, doctor of phisicke, Principall of Magdalen Hall aforesaid and Syndicke for the said University of Oxon, there haveing beene severall differences and disputes betweene the said Dr. Hyde on behalf of the said university and Hall and one Jonathan Magwicke concerning a nuncupative will pretended to be made by the said John Meeke after the making of the said written will. By which said nuncupative will he the said John Meeke was alledged to have given all his estates both reall and personall to the said Jonathan Magwicke. Which said nuncupative will by the confession of the said Jonathan Magwicke at the tyme of the takeing of this Inquisition was sett aside and dampned both in the said prerogative Court of Canterbury and alsoe in the Court of Delegates.

And the Jurors doe further find That Christopher Meeke of Woolhope in the county of Hereford, gent., is heire att lawe to the said J. Meeke, butt never intermeddled with the rents, yssues and profitts of the premisses soe given as aforesaid, but doeth neglect or refuse to convey and settle the afore mencioned premisses according to the said written Will of the said Testator to the greate preiudice of the said charitable guift and performance of the said Will.

And the Jurors doe further present and finde that ever since the death of the said testator, being 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yeares att Michaelmas now last past there hath not beene any rent paid by the said tenants of the said premisses but remained still in their hands, that

is to say in the hands of the said Richard Sturges, the somme of 126*l.* 10*s.*, and in the hands of the said John Curtis the somme of 104*l.* 10*s.*, which said severall sommes ought to be paid by them the said tenants for and towards the said charitable use as by the said will is directed, and that the said Dr. James Hyde by vertue of the said Letters of Administracion soe as aforesaid graunted, hath received and possessed himselfe of the personall estate of the said Testator to the value of 1,100*l.*, which the said Dr. Hyde confesseth to be resting in his hands att the tyme of the takeing of this Inquisition which ought likewise to be disposed of, or soe much of it as shall and will purchase the somme of 16*l.* per annum for to supply and make good the said somme of 100*l.* per annum for ever, that soe the said written will of the said testator may be in every respect performed. And lastly the Jurors doe further present and finde that the said messuages, etc., in question ought to be settled and confirmed on the Chauncellor, masters, and schollars of the said university of Oxford for and on the behalfe of the said Magdalene Hall according to the tenor and true intent of the said written will, the rents, yssues and profitts whereof to continue and be to the only use and behoofe of the said poore schollars and Hall for ever.

In witnes whereof . . . date and year above written.

Att the Court house of the parish of St. Clement Danes in c. Middlesex, 27 Jan., 20 Chas. II.

Whereas by an Inquisition taken at the aforesaid Court house (Inquisition recited as above). . .

And the said John Walker [etc.], Commissioners and persons nominated and authorized in and by the said Commission, haveing called the said Christopher Meeke, Jonathan Magwicke, Dr. James Hyde, Richard Sturges and John Curtis before them and they all (except the said Christopher Meeke) who (as appeared unto them upon oathe) was duly summoned, appearing at the time of the takeing of the said Inquisition, and they the said Commissioners haveing heard the said J. Magwicke, Dr. J. Hyde Richd. Sturges and J. Curtis, and they having made their defence thereon, Now know yee that we Sir Reginald Foster, bart. [and

others], being all Commissioners and persons nominated, authorized and appointed in and by the said Commission for the due execution thereof having perused the said Inquisition and examined and considered of the matters therein for and considered upon other matters to us appearing. Wee the said Commissioners upon the whole matters aforesaid are of opinion that the said present will of the said John Meeke was not by an act of his at any time before his death revoked or made null or voyd, and that the messuages, etc., in the said Inquisition found were devised, lymitted, assigned and appointed by the said John Meeke for the maintenance of ten poore schollars to be brought from Worcester Schoole to be chosen and presented by the schoolemaster of the said schoole and to be approved of by the principall of Magdalen Hall in the said University of Oxford for the time being and there kept according to the will of the said John Meeke, doe order, adiudge and decree that the Chauncellor, Masters and Schollars of the said University of Oxford and their successors shall for ever hereafter stand and be seized of all and singuler the premisses late of the said John Meeke in the said Inquisition specified and shall take and receive the rents, yssues and profits thereof and shall pay over the same to the principall of Magdalen Hall aforesaid for the tyme being to and for the charitable and pious uses in the said Inquisition expressed and that the said Christopher Meeke his heires and assignes shall be and are hereby excluded and for ever debarred of and from the same messuages and premisses and every part thereof, and of and from all claime and demaund to the same, and that the said Dr. James Hyde shall out of the personall estate of the said John Meeke which came to his hands as aforesaid, disburse and lay out the summe of 320*l.* in the buying of soe much land in fee simple as shall together with the rents of the said messuages and premisses (whereof the said John Meeke dyed seized as aforesaid) make up and yeild the summe of 100*l.* per ann. for ever. And that the said Dr. J. Hyde shall also out of the said personall estate disburse and dispose of the summe of 48*l.* for making up of the arreares of the said 100*l.* per ann. for 3 yeares ending at the feast of the Birth of our Lord God last past in such manner as is

herein after mencioned, directed and appoynted, and that the said Dr. James Hyde his executors and administrators for soe doeing are and shalbe hereby freed, acquitted and discharged of and from the said summe of 320*l.* and the said summe of 48*l.* against all and every persons and person clayming or to clayme the personall estate of the said J. Meeke or any part therof.

And we the said Commissioners doe further adiudge and decree that the said messuages as shalbe soe purchased as is aforesaid shall be conveyed to the Chancellor, Master and Schollars of the aforesaid university of Oxon and their successors. And that they shall alsoe stand and be seized of such necessary lands as shall be soe hereafter purchased for trust and for the benefitt of the poore schollars aforesaid, and that the rents, yssues and profitts thereof shall be applyed to and for the maintenance of poore schollars to be chosen out of Worcester Schoole and placed in Magdalen Hall as aforesaid in such manner as is aforesaid for their maintenance in Magdalen Hall according to and in persuance of the Will of the said John Meeke and of this decree, and that the rents and profitts of the messuages late of the said John Meeke and also of such other lands as shall be purchased by the said Dr. J. Hyde as is aforesaid or as is hereafter directed shall be for ever hereafter received by the Chancellor, Masters and schollars of the university aforesaid and their successors and shall be by them paid over unto the Principall of Magdalen Hall aforesaid for the tyme and from tyme to tyme being to be by him and them imployed and applied in and for the maintenance of 10 poore schollars to bee chosen, presented and approved of out of the free grammar Schoole of Worcester as aforesaid and to be educated in the said Magdalen Hall, to witt to each of the said poore schollars 10*l.* per annum the same to be enioyed by them for the space of 7 years next after their coming into the said Hall and that after the space of 7 years to be computed from the tyme of each schollars placing in the said Hall such and soe many other schollars respectively shall be chosen, presented and approved of in such manner as aforesaid from the free grammar schoole of Worcester and shall be putt and placed in the said Hall in the places and steads of the said schollars who shall have

been there 7 yeares as aforesaid and shall make up the number of 10 schollars with 10*l.* per annum apeece, and that the same allowance shall be taken and used in all such augmentacions and that the same methods in all the eleccions to the said 10 schollars places and all such other places as shall [MS. very badly rubbed] and provision of the aforesaid charitable guift of the said John Meeke and of this decree shall be forever observed, and that if at any tyme hereafter the said messuages in said Inquisition mentioned and all such lands as are hereby intended to be and shall be purchased by the said Dr. J. Hyde as is aforesaid shall encrease and be of the yearely value of 110*l.* per annum above all chardges and reprizes, That then one more poore schollar shall be chosen out of the said free grammar schoole of Worcester, and being soe chosen, presented, and approved of as aforesaid, shall be placed in the said Hall and shall have 10*l.* per annum for his maintenance there for 7 yeares; and as the said lands doe encrease in value, soe many more poore schollars shall be elected out of the said schoole and placed in the said Hall over and above the 10 schollars aforementioned as the rents of the said premisses will beare and satisfie 10*l.* a peece to eache of the said schollars, and as the profitts of the said lands shall encrease a greater number of poore schollars shall be presented and placed in the said Hall according to the true intent and meaneinge of the said John Meeke. And wee the said Commissioners doe further order, adiudge and decree that the said Rich^d Sturges [the tenants to pay their arrears of rent 126*l.* 10*s.* and 114*l.* respectively and rents in the future] unto the Chancellor, Masters and schollars of the said university of Oxon for the tyme being to be by them paid over to the Principall of Magdalen Hall aforesaid for the tyme and from tyme to tyme being, and that the new Principall and his successors Principalls of the said Hall shall pay and distribute and deliver the same to the said poore schollars soe to be chosen, presented and approved of as aforesaid out of the said schoole and placed in the said Hall as before is directed, and that the same order shall be observed in all succeeding nominacions, eleccions of all schollars for ever.

In witnes, etc., day and year above written.

1669—1686. Chapter Acts and Payments for Cathedral Grammar School.

[Treasurer's Book, Vol. 2, A., xxvii.]

				£	s.	d.
1669.	M. Wright.	Ter ^o 1 ^o	. . .	5	0	0
		2 ^o	. . .	5	0	0
		3 ^o	. . .	5	0	0
		4 ^o	. . .	5	0	0
	M. Baker.	Ter ^o 1 ^o	. . .	2	10	0
		2 ^o	. . .	2	10	0
		3 ^o	. . .	2	10	0
	M. Walker	4 ^o	. . .	2	10	0
				Tot. . . 30 0 0		

Pecuniae erogatae in Expensis Extraordinariis.

	Allowed young Hopkins* at All Souls Colledge .	2	10	0
1671.	Mr. John Wright	20	0	0
	Mr. Josephus Walker	10	0	0

Reparaciones Ecclesiae.

Expensae Extraordinariae.

1672, Dec. 22.	To Jo. Tom for 12 paire of Gloves for the Boyes declaiming in the schoole .	0	18	0
Aug. 26.	To 2 men that holpe to quench the Fire at the Colledge	0	4	6
1674.	Mr. Walker 1 st and 2 nd terms. Mr. Sam. Davis 3 rd and 4 th terms. To Mr. Wright, Schoolmaster, for the schollers for their acting a Play at Christmas, by Mr. Dean and the Chapter's Order	2	0	0
	To John Tombes for Gloves for the Boys that declaimed	0	16	6

Reparaciones domorum.

1676.	For Mr. Wright the Schoolmrs. house. Phil Goring the Mason, 18 dayes	1	7	0
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* This name appears among the choristers this year. He presumably went up as a Bible-Clerk there.

	£	s.	d.
His man 18 dayes	0	18	0
His boy 3 dayes	0	0	9
Haire 2 strikes	0	0	8
Harry Richards the Carpenter and 2 men, 10 dayes	2	1	8
For 2 skrews used	0	2	0
Tyles and Bricke	0	12	6
Jacob Heape the Smith his bill for nails and Iron- worke	0	11	6
29 <i>l.</i> on Cloister windows 1676-7.			
1677. Hypodidascali Dec. 25, 1676. Paid Mr.			
Davis	2	10	0
Mar. 25, 1677. Pd. Mr. Roberts	2	10	0
June 24 „ „	2	10	0
Sept. 29 „ „	2	10	0

Reparaciones Ecclesiae.

About the Schoole.

To H. Richard, Carpenter	1	1	0
„ „	0	9	0
To Wm. Hemming for 1200 of Bricks	1	0	0
[And 7 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> for carpenters and masons.]			
A ton of alabaster	0	15	6
2 Casements in Library	0	1	0
To Jo. Toms for gloves for the Boyes declaiming.	0	18	0
To the Funerall of Mr. Sam. Davys, Schoolm ^r .			
Shroud	0	5	6
Coffin	0	12	0
Wine and Sugar	1	4	0
Diet-Cake	0	9	0
Ringing and Registring at St. Michaels	0	2	6
Ringing and the Grave in the Cathedrall	0	4	0
Covering the Grave, etc.	0	1	0
	2	18	0

	£	s.	d.
1678. About the Cloyster Windowes	22	12	4
1679. About Mr. Wright's house the school- master	3	0	0
Mending the steps at the Schoole and some worke in the church	1	7	6
About the cloyster windows	4	10	0
To Mr. Longmore for keeping Mr. Davis' Childre	6	0	0
1681. To Mr. Toms for Gloves to the Boyes declaiming	0	15	0
1682. " " " " "	0	15	0
1685. " " " " "	0	15	0

[Lib. Thesaur. A., xxx.]

1686. Archididascalus, Mr. Wright	20	0	0
Hypodidascalus, Mr. Roberts	10	0	0
Dec. 17. Mr. Tombes for gloves for the schoole boyes	0	1	6
Sep. 24. Mr. Chettle for copiing the school orders and other things	0	5	0
1687. 1 st term—Mr. Thomas Roberts other terms— Mr. Cox.			
May 2. A Terrestriall Globe for the School	1	0	0
„ 6. Books for the School, bought by Mr. Deanes Order, viz., Hornij Geographia, 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Ferrarij Lex. Geo., 8 <i>s.</i> ; Holiokes Dictionary, 1 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	2	18	0
May 3. Paid a bill for Repaires of the Schoolmrs. house, dated Dec. 24, '85	0	14	0
Nov. 18. To Nixon his bill for mending the Schoolmaster's house	0	19	11
To Richard Jackson his bill for two tables, etc., in the Schoole	3	1	0
For a lock to the School door	0	3	0
Joh. Jackson for work in the Schoole	0	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Jan. 22. William Cole's Bill for work done in the School, etc., at Eymore by himself and his men till Jan. 22	2	0	0
Jan. 29. W. Cole's bill for the second week of work in the School	1	8	0
Feb. 12. Given the workmen to drink in the School	0	1	0
Feb. 19. To Wm. Cole for work done in the Schoole to this day	0	19	0
To Richard Clifford for work done at the School	5	11	8
1687. To Hugh Buxton for work done in the school and church	2	6	2
To Joseph Bradley his bill for the school	2	5	8
To Joseph Brettell, Glasier, his bill for the school windowes	2	17	0
To Joseph Bretell his bill for pulling down and mending the school windows	1	4	6
For pointing the windowes	0	1	0
Dec. 17. Given the boies who declaimed for gloves.	0	5	0
1690. Work done at Mr. Wright's house	8	15	4
1691, Dec. 15. To the Boyes that declaimed	0	15	0
1692, Dec. 14. Pd. by order of Mr. Dean to 14 boys that declaimed	2	9	6
1704. Mr. Fellowes, under Scholemr., 1 qr.	2	10	0
1705, June 26 Mr. Fellowes, 1 qr.	2	10	0
Mr. Madens, 1 qr., per Mr. Fellowes	5	0	0
Oct 25. Mr. Medens £5 0 0			
Deduct Corn rent	0	9	11
	—	—	—
		4	10 1
Mr. Fellowes	2	10	0
Ded. Corn rent	0	9	11
	—	—	—
		2	0 1
Dec. 14. The boys at school	0	15	0

1673—1688. Chapter Orders as to Church-going and King's Scholars.

[Chapter Act Book, A. lxxvi.]

1673, 25 Nov. That after the Christmas Holydayes now approaching the Dean and Prebendaries present shall visit the Schoole and see the execution of the Statutes and Orders which relate thereunto, both as to the duties of the Master and Usher, as also to Books and Exercises, and in speciall as to the Libri chartacei required by the Statutes for the preserving of the Exercises, that the Dean or in his absence the sub-dean, or in their absence the senior Prebendary with such other Prebendaries who shall be resident shall constantly neere the end of every month visit the Schoole to examine the regularity of the sayd Schoole and the proficiency of the scholars in Literature, and their constancy att Prayers and Catechisme.

1676, 23 Jan. That no King's Schollar for the future be elected either by the Deane or any of the Prebendaries except such child elected or nominated be of the College Schoole.

1677, 25 Nov. Whereas the worship of God at the 6 o'clock morning prayers is the lesse solemn, and the Devotion of the people often disturbed by the late cominge and noise of boyes towards the end of the service It is decreed that all the schollars of the College Schoole shall be ready every morning in the said schoole before the great Bell for the said Prayers hath done tolling, and thence proceed orderly to the Church to the beginning of the said Prayers, and after prayer ended returne quietly and regularly to the said Schoole.

And that this may the more effectually be done the Master and Usher, except in case of sickness or infirmity, are hereby enjoyned to be dayly present themselves att the said Six o'clock Prayers to observe the manners of the Schollars and to awe them into Reverend and decent gestures agreeable to the Place and presence they are in, and shall also order Rolls to be kept and the absence of the Schollars noted, and the offenders duely called to account and punished according to their demerits every Monday

morning as hath bin heretofore accustomed, and that this Chapter Act be added to the Orders of the Schoole.

The said Dean and Chapter have also agreed to keep strictly to the Statutes of the said Church concerning the King's schollars, and for the future not to permitt any boy to continue in the College Schoole under that character or receive the benefit of that place for longer then foure yeares from the time of admission, except, in case of speciall merit, the said Dean and Chapter shall judge it meet to continue any Schollar for one yeare more.

1678, 23 June. To prevent the scandalous neglect of the members of the Quire in not coming to morning praiers on Sundaies and Holy daies It is enacted that every Petit Canon and Lay Clerk of this Church and the Master and Usher of the Schoole shall from henceforth every Sunday and Holy day throughout the yeare be ready in the Quire to begin the 6 a clock morning service, and shall there remaine during the said service upon forfeiture of 8*d.* for every default to be deducted by the Treasurer out of their respective pay.

1680, 24 Nov. That noe Kinge's Schollar be admitted hereafter unlesse he have bin at least one yeare of the Schoole befor his admission.

1685, 23 June. That the Chapter Clerke draw up a List of the King's Schollars every Quarter, which the Schoolemaster and Usher are to subscribe and deliver the same to the Treasurer to prevent mistakes in their Pay.

That no King's Scholar shall depute any other to serve in his roome. But when in case of Sickness or otherwise there is just occasion of absence from Church and Schoole longer than a Fortnight, the Scholar shall obtain leave of the Dean, Sub-Dean or Senior Prebendary, and whosoe shall be absent above a Fortnight without such leave shall loose his place, which shall from thenceforth be void.

1686, 25 Nov. Elegerunt Gulielmum Cox Artium Baccalaureum in officium Hypodidascali Scholæ liberæ hujus Ecclesiæ vacantis per permocionem predicti magistri Roberts [elected a Minor Canon] Præterea Dominus Decanus arguit Magistrum Johannam Wright Scholæ predictæ Archidascalum tum

negligentiæ notoriæ in officii sui executione tum inobedientiæ manifestæ mandatis, licitur et capitulariter injunctis, quæ vera quodammodo confessus capitulariter secundum statuta hujus Ecclesiæ commonitus fuit.

1688, 23 June. That the ground or Room at the South end of the Graynary be from henceforth annexed to the house belonging to the office of Master of the School for the time being, and in which now Mr. John Wright, the present school-master, doth inhabit.

That for the future the Schoolmaster shall not grant any whole day for play.

2. That he shall never grant any time for play upon a Friday.

3. That he shall never grant any day for play in any weeke wherein there shall be a Holy-day.

And that these be added to the late Orders given for the better regulation of the School.

1686. Proposals for Examination for Scholarships at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

["The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester." Thomas Abingdon. London, 1717. P. xxx.]

During Dr. Hickes's Administration in the Deanery of this Church, many Things were transacted for its Benefit, and more designed, which I shall rather choose to give you in that Dean's own words, who attributes much of the Merit of those Actions to his Friend, Dr. Hopkins, in Page 8 and 9 of his Preface to his Sermons, viz. : "It was by his (viz. Doctor Hopkins's) Assistance, that I made Orders for the better Regulations of the King's School, and got them passed into a Chapter Act, and with the Act registred in the Chapter-Book We had other Designs in Agitation, for the Good of the Church, which, had not the Troubles of that Reign prevented, I doubt not but we should have brought to effect. We had represented to Dr. Levett, Principal of St. Mary Magdalen Hall in Oxford, how much it would be for the Honour of the King's School in Worcester, the

Encouragement of the Youth bred there, and the Advantage of his House, if the Exhibitioners, sent from the School to the Hall, were solemnly elected at a publick Examination : And to that End, I made a Proposal to the Doctor, that if, at any appointed Time of Election, he would please either to come himself, or send two of his Masters, to examine the Boys, and choose the most deserving, the Church should bear their Charges forwards and backwards, and entertain them all the time they were there. . . . We also intended to lay before his Majesty the great Number, and very small Allowance, of the King's Scholars ; and to petition him to reduce them to a less Number, for their better Maintenance. . . .”

1672—1711. The Free School.

[Royal Grammar School Muniments. Six Masters' Account Book, 1683—1864.]

	£	s.	d.
1672, 9 June.			
Paid Mr. Thomas Whitfoote, the 5th of June for St. Mary Day, his quarter's pay as Schoole- master	03	05	00
Mr. Hanbury Harris then, as Usher, his quarter's pay	01	02	06
Paid Mr. Whitefoot for Midsomer quarter	03	05	00
Paid Mr. Harris then, as Usher, for Midsomer quarter	01	02	00
Paid to the poore people in the Trenity 13 months' pay att 8s. each moneth	05	04	00
Robert Hughes, his wife, he being pressed for a soldier	00	06	00
1672-3.			
Mr. Evans, 21 Oct., for a dixsonary for the free schoole	01	00	00
For making a deske in the Schoole	00	02	06
1675-6.			
Total receipts	52	00	00
29 Nov. 1675, at Mr. Holleys, when wee elected the High Schoolemaster, Mr. George Willson	00	06	02

T T

	£	s.	d.
14 Jan. 1675, Mr. Hanbury Harris, his half yeare's pay	03	05	00
Given Mr. Willson, the High Schoolemaster, by order of the Six Masters, for supplying Mr. Whitefoot's place in his sickness	00	10	00
1676-7.			
14 Dec., att the free schoole, to 6 boyes that declaymed att the breaking up, by order of the Aldermen	00	06	00
Spent there at Mr. Holleys upon the gentlemen and Schoolemaster	00	05	00
Given the schoole boyes when they declaimed	00	05	00
Spent at Mr. Holley's the same time	00	06	00
5 dozen of quaries for the free schoole windowes	00	03	09
1677-8.			
Given to 9 scollers who declaymed at X ^{mas} and spent	00	16	00
1678-9.			
Given to the scholers which declaymed at Xmas	00	08	00
1682.			
Given to 5 boys that declaimed	00	05	00
1683.			
Paid Mr. Wilson, the High Schoolemaster, for a year and quarter due at Midsomer	16	05	00
Paid Mr. Hanbury Harris, Usher [ditto]	08	02	06
14 Dec. Spent on ye Schoolemaster at Mr. Holeys at breaking-up	00	05	00
Gave the boys that declaym'd at breaking-up	00	07	00
Old Kate for one moneth's pay	00	08	00
1686.			
To Mr. George Lea, Receiver, for a gratuity 20s. and 8s. 4d. for exchanging ye Schoolemaster's name	01	08	04

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1688.			
Given to ye 6 boys y ^t declaimed at Xmas . . . . .	. . . . .	00	06 00
Paid ye Sweeper of ye Scoole . . . . .	. . . . .	00	01 00
Spent uppon ye Master at ye Tauerne . . . . .	. . . . .	00	05 00
1690.			
8 Aug. Paid ye 6 Poor boyes to buy bookes for 2 yeares . . . . .	. . . . .	04	00 00
8 Aug. For declaiming, and sweeping the Scoole . . . . .	. . . . .	00	07 00
Nov. Spent on the Scoolemasters when the boyes broke-up . . . . .	. . . . .	00	05 00
1692.			
Paid the 6 boyes to buy bookes . . . . .	. . . . .	02	00 00

1640 c.	John Toye, M.A. Pembroke Coll., Oxford.			
1645	Thomas Browne, B.A. Exeter Coll., Oxford.	.....	.....	Nicholas Cottrell.
1650 25 Sept.	Robert Marston.	.....	
1654 24 April	Nicholas Ballard, Balliol Coll., Oxford.	.....	.....
1657 24 Nov.	John Nethway (Nethney), matriculated Wadham, B.A. Balliol Coll., Oxford.	1657	24 Nov.	Roger Turner.
1658 9 Oct.	Thomas Whitefoot, Wadham Coll., Oxford.	1660	2 Jan.	Handburye Harrice (or Harris).
1659 14 Dec.	George Wilson, St. Mary Hall, Oxford.	1711	9 Oct.	John Nicholls, Wadham Coll., Oxford.
1675 29 Nov.	Thomas Southall, M.A. Merton Coll., Oxford.	1723	30 Oct.	Christopher Chance.
1729 11 Jan.	Thomas Gem.	1727	17 Oct.	William Powell, B.A. Christ Church; M.A. Jesus Coll., Oxford.
1737 23 Mar.	James Linton, B.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.	1735	27 Mar.	Joseph Jones.
.....	Thomas Broadhurst, B.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.	.....	.....	..... Austen.
1744 20 April		.....	.....	Joseph Bray.
		1741	27 Nov.	Charles Weale.

Ushers.

		Masters.		
1745	20 Aug.	Richard Wright, Wadham Coll., Oxford.		
1753	13 Nov.	Edmund Taylor.		
1774	22 Aug.	William Hancock Roberts, M.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.	1783	Richard Mence.
1788	9 Jan.	William Faulkner, B.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford. (Also Usher from 1800.)	1796	23 Sept. William Butler.
1825	30 Dec.	William Hill, Head-Master and Usher.		
1851	21 Feb.	William Leighton Newham, M.A., Fellow, St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	1851	20 Mar. Richard Woods.
1852	28 July	Henry Temple, M.A. Brasenose Coll., Oxford. (Afterwards Head-Master of Coventry Grammar School.)	....	Richard Kirby Torre.
1857	10 Aug.	William Henry Prideaux, M.A. Lincoln Coll., Oxford. (Afterwards Head-Master of Codrington Coll., Barbados.)	1857	29 Aug. James Bigwood.

1860	29 Sept.	Francis John Eld, M.A. St. John's Coll., Oxford.	1859	23 June	T. S. Cayzer.
1893		Walter Churchill Perry, M.A. Exeter Coll., Oxford.	1865	29 Sept.	John M. Bissell.
1899	Jan.	Frederick Arthur Hillard, M.A. Merton Coll., Oxford.	1867	22 Dec.	Joseph Fenby.
			1868		John Grover.
					R. J. Coling.
					John Potts.

The Cathedral Grammar School, otherwise called the College School, and since 1800 the King's School.

		Masters.			Ushers.
1541	7 Dec.	John Pether, M.A., Fellow, Exeter Coll., Oxford.	1544		Walter Graver, B.A. Cambridge.
1555		Roger Golborne [?].	1548		Richard Alen.
1557		Thomas Bradshaw, M.A. Oxford.	1558		John Coxe, B.A. Brasenose Coll., Oxford.
			1561		Humphrey Horward.
			1576		. . . . . Maye.
			1580		Lawrence Alcock.
1584		. . . . . Maye.	1582		Hugh Butcher.
1589		Henry Bright, matriculated Brasenose Coll., B.A. and M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxford.	1584		Thomas Ingmathorpe.
			1589		Henry Randolph <i>alias</i> Mowle, M.A. Oxford.
1627		Henry Mowle, M.A. Oxford.	1627	8 June	Thomas Taylor, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford.

Ushers.

1643	Masters. Thomas Taylor, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford.		
1645 [?]	John Toye, M.A. Pembroke Coll., Oxford.		
1649	John Hardinge, D.D. Cambridge.		
1653 2 Feb.	Thomas Barefoote, M.A. Pembroke Coll., Oxford.	1653 2 Feb.	Richard Hoare.
1661	John Toye, M.A. Pembroke Coll., Oxford.	1661	Stephen Richardson, M.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
1664 22 Nov.	Thomas Stephens, M.A.	1662 23 June	John Wright, Merton Coll., Oxford.
1667 25 Nov.	John Wright, M.A. Merton Coll., Oxford.	1667	Thomas Greaves.
		1667 25 Nov.	John Baker, M.A. Oriol Coll., Oxford.
		1670 23 June	Joseph Walker, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford.
		1674	Samuel Davies, M.A. Oriol Coll. and Hart Hall, Oxford.
		1677	Thomas Roberts, M.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
		1686 25 Nov.	William Cox, B.A.

1696	Benjamin Slater.	1696	Robert Jones, M.A. Oriel Coll., Oxford.
1700	John Meddens, M.A. Wadham ; Fellow, Exeter Coll., Oxford.	1704	. . . . Fellows.
1707	William Betterly, B.A.	1707	Thomas Smith.
1733	Thomas Miles.	1720	Thomas Miles.
1768	Thomas Gooding, B.A. Trinity Coll., Oxford.	1730	John Hughes.
1776	John Bennett, B.A. Oriel Coll., Oxford.	1731	Samuel Pritchett, M.A. Lincoln Coll., Oxford.
1777	John Griffin, M.A., Fellow, Wor- cester Coll., Oxford.	1738	Thomas Whitefoot, B.A. Mag- dalen Hall, Oxford.
c		1745	Thomas Pixall, B.A. Merton Coll., Oxford ; M.A. Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
c		1771	William Wormington, B.A. Brase- nose Coll., Oxford.
		1784	John Harward, M.A. Worcester Coll., Oxford.
		1796	Thomas Harward Shirley, B.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
		1803	William Stafford, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford.

Masters.		Ushers.	
1813	23 Nov.	1809	24 Nov.
1820			
1838	29 Mar.	1813	5 April
1852		1821	
1858		1838	29 Mar.
1859		1872	
1879		1874	
1896	Sept.	1876	

William James Porter.	Richard George, LL.B. Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
Allen Wheeler, M.A., B.D. Wadham Coll., Oxford.	Cornelius Copner [? B.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford].
Octavius Fox, M.A. Lincoln Coll., Oxford.	Robert Sanders, M.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
Stephen Poyntz Denning, M.A. Durham.	Thomas Baxter.
William Helm.	Alfred Beaven, M.A. Pembroke Coll., Oxford.
Maurice Day, matriculated Exeter; B.A. University Coll., Oxford.	Harman Chaloner Ogle, M.A. Magdalen Coll., Oxford.
William Ernest Bolland, M.A. Merton Coll., Oxford.	Desmond Henry Wynne Sampson, M.A. Magdalen Coll., Oxford.
William Haighton Chappel, M.A. Worcester Coll., Oxford.	

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Power, William
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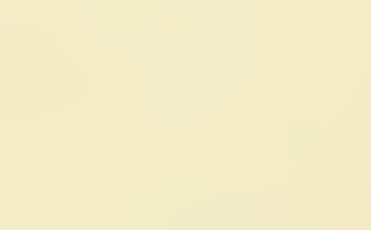
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