A HISTORY OF

LEYLAND FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

1524-1874

by RAYMOND N. CASH

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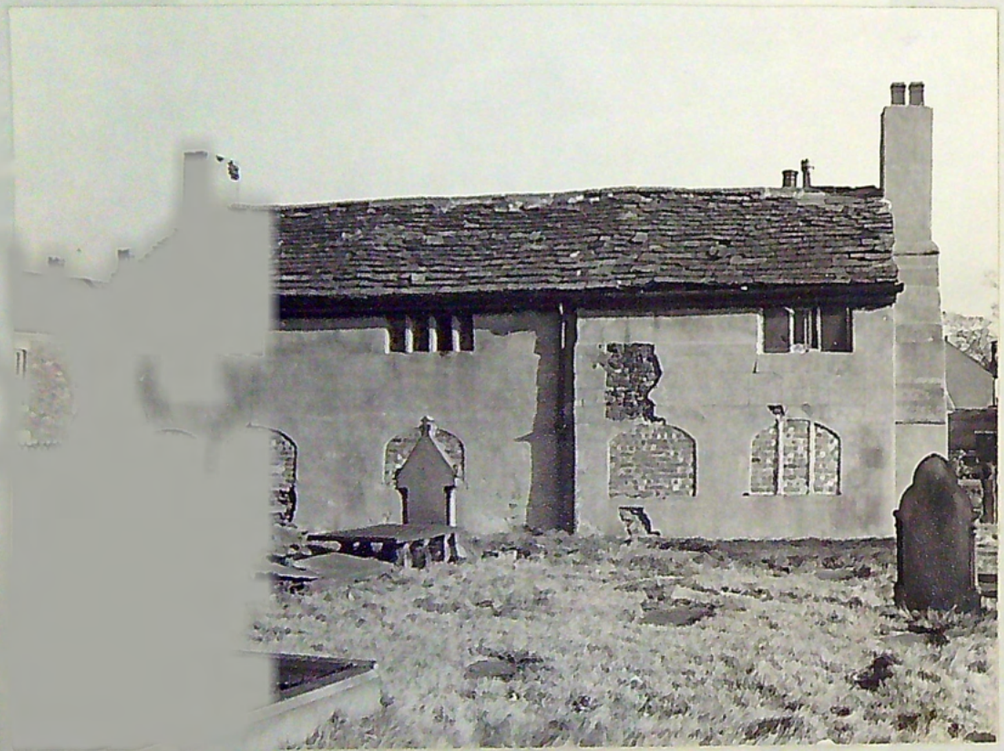
The School and Schoolhouse

LEYLAND (from the south-west)



The bricked-up West side of the school.

The broken horizontal gravestone is that of Thomas Moon, master from 1716-1776.

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page No.
	Preface	iii
	Acknowledgements	vi
	Illustrations	vii
	Introduction - Free Grammar Schools and a brief history of Leyland, its industry and education	1
I	The Beginnings	14
II	The Priests and Schoolmasters	25
III	The Curriculum	47
IV	The Scholars	56
V	The Wase Letter and the Benefactors	64
VI	The Closing Years	74
VII	The School Building	87
	Conclusion	93
Appendix		
A	Transcript of Henry Farington's Foundation Document 9th April 1524	96
B	List of Benefactors and Amounts	103
C	List of Repairs and Renovations to School in the Leyland Register	104
D	Biographical Notes on Other Scholars	105
E	Biographical Notes on Connected Persons	106
F	Transcript of Hugh Bonkin's Letter to Christopher Wase 1673	107
G	Transcripts of the Wills of William Walker (Parish Clerk 1563-1588), Hugh Bonkin, Richard Wade, Farrand Hodgson, Edward Marsden (Masters) together with the Inventories of Walker, Bonkin and Wade.	110
H	Transcript of Sacrament Certificate taken by Hugh Bonkin in 1673.	126

CONTENTS(continued)

Appendix		Page No.
J	Translation of Valor Ecclesiasticus 1535 for Leyland	128
K	Transcript of Inquisition of moneys "Given Toward Leyland Schoole" taken 18th September 1628.	129
L	Richard Kuerden's letter to Randle Holme concerning his History of Lancashire	130
M	Transcript of will of Edward Sherdley scholar,born 1665,died 1693	133
	List of sources and bibliography	136

PREFACE

It was from the Charity Commissioners' 1826 and 1899 Reports on Leyland charities that I discovered the existence there until 1874 of an ancient free grammar school.

When I found that the original foundation,though not specifically as a school, had been in 1524, I was immediately intrigued; the very fact that it had existed for 350 years justified some investigation into its history. It was dead now. Had it ever flourished? Had it ever fulfilled its purpose of providing an education of university entrance standard? Had anybody of note ever attended the school? Why had it closed? What schoolmasters had taught there?

There were, I found, no extant school records; very few, I suspect, were kept. At any rate, John Eccles, one of the trustees in 1862 stated on a form of enquiry for the Commissioners that "There have never been any accounts kept or made out."

Nevertheless, it has been possible to glean some of its history from various sources, and visits to the Public Record Office and the British Museum,among other places,[1] were of some value.

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1. See Acknowledgements.

Most of these sources were suggested to me by the book 'Sources for the history of Grammar Schools' by W.E. TATE,[2] which is an invaluable starting point for a school history.

The most fruitful areas of research proved to be the beginnings, the priests and schoolmasters, the benefactors and the closing years of the school, so I have divided the main chapters accordingly; this seemed to be more appropriate than an integrated chronological history, owing to the absence of actual school records.

The general information on the grammar school curriculum in Chapter III is taken from "English Grammar Schools to 1660" by Dr. Foster Watson and "History of Education in Great Britain" by S.J. Curtis except where otherwise stated.

The material for Chapter VI is from the Schools Enquiry Commission Report of 1868, the Charity Commissioners' Reports of 1826 and 1899 and the Leyland Free Grammar School file in the Public Record Office, London. which contains the letters referred to in both Chapters VI and VII.

I have included an extensive appendix, which contains, amongst other information, full transcripts of all the available wills and inventories of those masters who made

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1. Copy in L.R.O. Preston.

the former and of whose goods the latter were taken after their death.

Finally may I say that it has been a pleasure discovering the information for and writing this story and I hope that any who read it will find it of some interest.

RAYMOND N. CASH.

CHORLEY 1967.

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I wish to thank the staffs of the following for their help towards finding the material for this history:-

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Chorley Borough Library

Lancashire County Library, Preston

Bodleian Library, Oxford

Harris Library, Preston

I wish also to thank the following people for their suggestions and help.

Mr. Norman Greenwood, Headmaster, Leyland Methodist School.

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Mrs. C. Boys.

Cotman & Sons, Solicitors, Preston.

ILLUSTRATIONS

	Opposite Page No.
A photograph of the school when the house was occupied A recent photograph of the school	1
Yates' Map of Leyland Hundred	4
The Chantry Certificate issued by the Commissioners of Edward VI	21
The Certificate of Continuance issued by the Commissioners	22
The Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 transcribed in 1834 (Translation Appendix J)	25
Leyland Clergy in 1548 Leyland Clergy in 1554	28
Sacrament Certificate taken by Hugh Bonkin in 1673	35
Will of Richard Wade B.A. Master 1681-1705	36
Articles of Enquiry preparatory to visitation 1778 Articles of Enquiry preparatory to visitation 1804	41
Inquisition of moneys "Given toward Leyland Schoole" taken at Wigan 18th September 1628.	66
Letter from John Eccles to the Charity Commissioners November 4th 1863	75
The two advertisements to sell the school building 1897	91
The Charity Commissioners' authority to sell the building for £135	92
Extract from British Museum catalogue of books	106

INTRODUCTION

The rather dilapidated building standing in the corner of St. Andrew's Churchyard in Leyland hardly invites the description "Grammar School"; apart from its condition, it seems far too small ever to have been graced by the name.

It is surprising therefore to realize that this was for over 300 years the major educational establishment in the town, the ancient Free Grammar School, and according to A.F. Leach, one of probably about 300 which existed in England at the time of the Reformation.[1]

The term "Grammar School" in English appears to have been first used by John of Trevisa in 1387 A.D., who, translating from the Latin of Ralph Higden's 'Polychronicon', mentions a 'gramer scole' held at Alexandria.[2]

To comprehend Christian teaching, it was necessary to understand Latin and therefore Latin grammar. It is thus probable that the first grammar school was founded at Canterbury soon after the establishment of the Church in England in 598 A.D. by Augustine.

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1. English Schools at the Reformation p. 99. by A.F. Leach.
2. The Old Grammar Schools, p. 2., by Dr. Foster Watson.

Many schools were founded as Free Grammar Schools in Tudor times and the meaning of 'Free' has been the subject of some controversy.

The headmaster of Shrewsbury School in 1862, Dr. Kennedy, suggested in a submission to the Public Schools Commission of that year that it implied freedom from external control, i.e., ecclesiastical control of any kind.[1]

This was not so, however, of the Leyland School, over which the Bishop of Chester exercised control for most of its existence, i.e., from 1541, when the diocese was formed with Leyland as a part, until 1847, when it was included in the newly-formed Manchester diocese.

"Free" has also been interpreted as meaning "public", i.e. not restricting admission in any way. Certain schools such as monastery or cathedral schools and those of townships and parishes often limited admission in various ways, the latter, for example, to the inhabitants of the district.[2]

While, however, Leyland school may have been free in this way in principle, in practice, because it was not a boarding school, entry was restricted to children of the parish.

Again, unlike some monastery and catherdral schools, it would seem entry has never been limited to any particular

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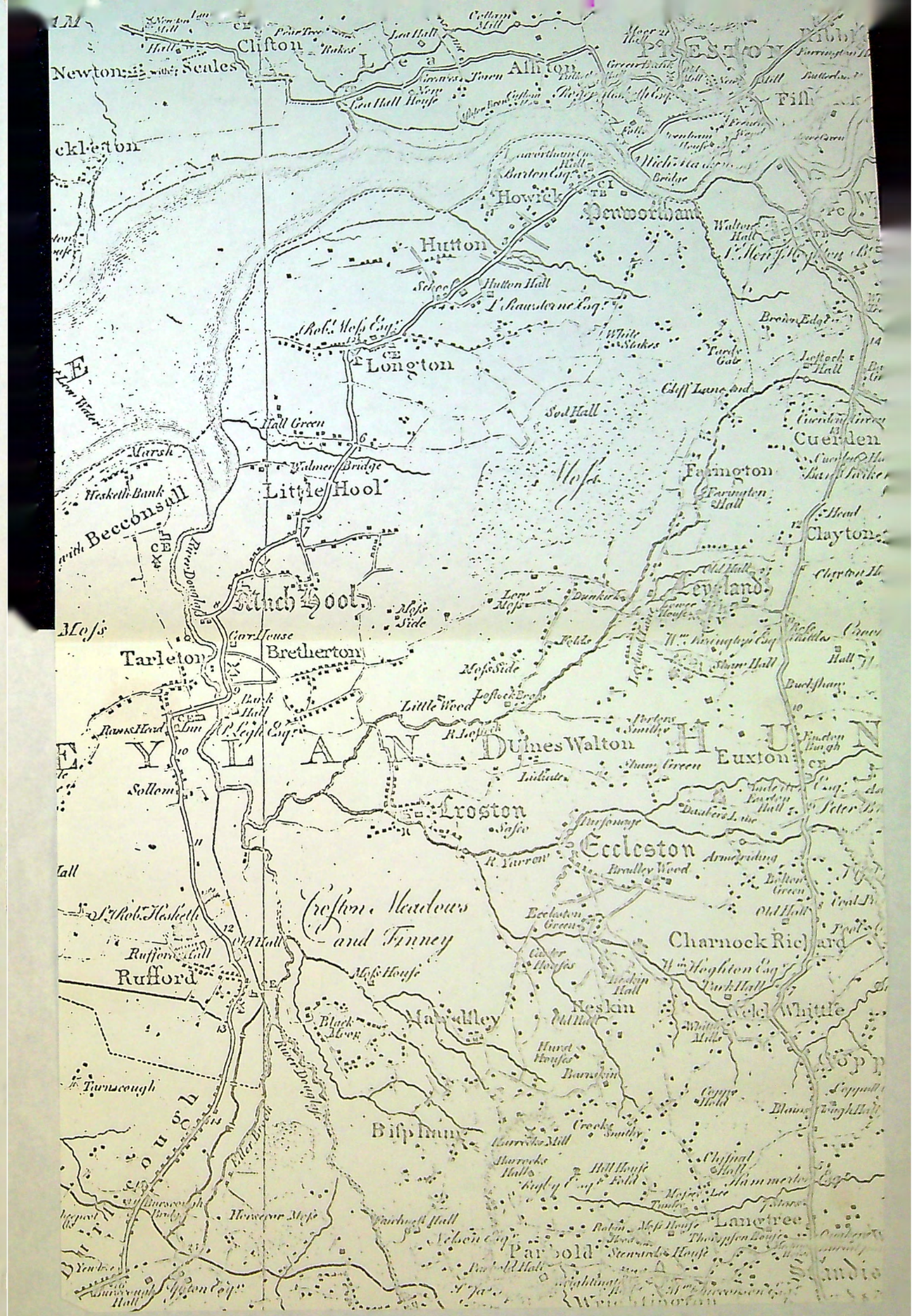
1. History of Education in Great Britain. by S.J. Curtis. p.44.
2. ibid. p.44.

class, but it is probable that the pupils had always been fee-paying if only because the rather small endowment by itself would have been insufficient to keep the school going; hence a restriction was automatically created, confining entrance to boys whose parents were able to afford the fees.

It is possible that originally, 'free' did mean no fee-paying, but for the teaching of reading only, this being the first and major subject on any school curriculum. For the teaching of additional subjects, a master would demand fees according to the number required; thus such schools could be considered as free-grammar schools, anything more being regarded as outside the range of the concept of 'free'.

A.F. Leach in his book "English Schools at the Reformation", has shown that 'free' cannot mean free from everyone but the Crown, because the statutes had to be approved by the Bishop, and masters were appointed by the Governors or others, not the Crown.

He also discounts the interpretation of 'free' as being free from the Statute of Mortmain, a measure enacted by Edward I which prohibited the grant of land to the Church under pain of forfeiting it to the Crown. He points out that "when a license in mortmain was embodied in the Letters Patent or Charters, it was a licence to a limited amount only, and the School was not freed from the statute



generally".

It seems possible that 'free' was interpreted differently by different founders, because it is certain that the last two theories did not apply to the Free Grammar School at Leyland, the master of which was granted in the Chantry Certificate of 1548, a fixed salary from the income of Crown lands, but administration was subsequently in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities.

* * *

The manor of Lailand (as spelled in the Domesday Book) gave its name to the area called the Hundred of Leyland + long before the virtual creation of the county of Lancaster in 1267, when Edmund, the younger son of Henry III, had the whole honour, with the county and castle, conferred on him.[1]

The name is taken by one authority[2] to have the meaning of the Middle English 'leyland', that is, fallow land. It has been spelled in many different ways through the centuries, some of which have been ascribed to certain dates. It seems probable, however, that the vagaries of English spelling before standardisation allowed it to be spelled in different ways at the same time.

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1. V.C.H. Vol. 2. p. 195. + SEE FACING PAGE.
2. E. Ekwall. Lancashire Place Names. pp. 126 & 133)

The origin of the term 'hundred' for a unit of territory has never been definitely established, despite many theories.[1]

The Domesday Survey states that in 1066 "King Edward held Lailand". By this is meant the manor and the hundred. It goes on to give the extent of the territory and states that "The whole manor of Lailand with the hundred used to pay in form to the King 19 pounds 18 shillings and 2 pence".

Next is detailed the state and ownership of the manor lands at the time of the Survey 20 years later in 1086. The value had declined to 50s, although the barony of Penwortham had increased in value from 10d in 1066 to £3 in 1086. It is likely that the building of a castle at a strategic spot and the added prosperity it brought were responsible for the increase. This castle is thought to have been that of Roger the Poitevin,[2] built so that it commanded both the river Ribble and a road from the north which forded it here.

The barony of Penwortham, although part is included in Leyland Hundred, was surveyed for both 1066 and 1086 as a separate fee.

Leyland town became part of the barony soon after the Conquest and seems to have been assessed anciently as three ploughlands or carucates.[3]

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1. The Hundred of Leyland by T.C. Porteous Chet. Misc.Vol.V.p.3.
2. ibid. p.11.
3. V.C.H. Vol. 6. p.10.

Most of this land - 2 carucates and 2 oxgangs or bovates - was included in the gift of land made by Roger de Lacy to Robert Bussel about 1206 and that part situated in Leyland afterwards formed the manor of Leyland.

After 1242 the estate was divided among his co-heirs. One moiety of the manor descended through a daughter to the Farington family. The other moiety was acquired, possibly by purchase from another co-heir, by the Waltons of Ulnes Walton. It was, like their other manors, purchased by Henry Earl of Lancaster in 1347 and descended with the duchy until 1551, when it was sold to Anthony Browne, whose wife Joan, as heir of Sir Henry Farington, held the other moiety. The whole, by gift and by inheritance, descended to Dame Browne's heirs the Huddlestons and was in 1617 sold by them to William Farington, then the principal representative of his family.[1]

Since then, the manor has remained in the possession of the Farington family.

In 1548, the Chantry Certificate of Edward VI's Commissioners stated that "the houseling people" numbered 800, by which was meant the communicants, The communicants, i.e., those over 14 would, it is estimated, number about two thirds of the population so there would be over 1000 inhabitants. Leyland can therefore be considered a fair

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1. ibid. p. 11.

sized town of the period, because it has been estimated that the population of England at that time was probably about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions.[1]

In 1666, 218 hearths were taxed of which 23 belonged to the family of William Farington and 9 to that of Roger Charnock. Roger Crook, Thomas Eaves, Paul Morae, William Sumner of Lostock and the wife of Edward Whaley each had sixhearths taxed.[2]

By 1801 the population had risen to 2,088 and it continued to increase steadily throughout the 19th century until in 1901 it had reached a total of 6,865.

Today (1966) there are over 20,000 people living in Leyland and this number is expected to be doubled within the next 10 years in view of the ready access to the town by both road and railway, for it is on the main London to Glasgow rail route and has a link road to the M. 6 motorway. No other town in Lancashire has its industrial centre so close to the M.6 - less than a quarter of a mile.[3]

It is anticipated that Leyland will develop in a westerly direction, the M.6 being considered a boundary, but that the expansion of Chorley and Eccleston on a planned basis will eventually result in a new town comprising the

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1, Eng. Schools at the Reformation by A.F. LEACH. p.98.
2. V.C.H. Vol. VI., p. 10.
3. Leyland Official Guide. p.13.

three townships which will increase the total population of approximately 100,000 to 250,000 in the next 20 years.+

Leyland has a variety of industries, the major firm being Leyland Motors Limited, which is the largest exporter of commercial vehicles in the world. It was in 1885 that the blacksmith in the small town of Leyland started his experiments in steam power for the propulsion of road vehicles. In 1896 he was joined by Henry Spurrier, the father of the late Sir Henry Spurrier, who in that year drove out the first steam wagon which had been built in the new works.

Leyland Motors' speciality has been the quantity production of commercial diesel engines, in which field it was a pioneer, producing its first in 1933. One plant alone has a production capacity of 1000 engines of up to 15·2 litres per week.

This firm was responsible, shortly after the First World War, for the establishment of a day continuation school for the training of engineering apprentices, one of two in the whole country.

The second largest industry is the making of rubber products and plant and there are also firms which manufacture cotton, paints, vehicle springs, boilers, sheet steel

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+ Chorley Guardian. November 18th 1966.

components, wood frames and central-heating equipment. Bleaching, dyeing and finishing various types of fabrics made from both man-made and natural fibres are also undertaken by one long-established firm.

The oldest of these firms was established in 1850, three others were started in the later 19th century and the rest have developed during the present century.

The Free Grammar School was the first educational establishment. Founded as a chantry in 1524, it had a definite existence as a school from 1548 onwards, when Edward VI's Chantry Commissioners recommended that it should be continued.[1]

It was 222 years before the next school was built. Samuel Crooke, who founded a number of charities, contributed the money to build a school at Moss Side in 1770. He also provided an annuity of £5 in trust for the salary of the schoolmaster. These were provisions of a will made in that year. In a later will, made shortly before his death in 1776 a further annuity of £20 was bequeathed to be shared equally by the organist at Leyland Parish Church and the Moss Side Schoolmaster. These sums were secured by mortgage on the tolls of the Preston and Wigan turnpike roads north of the River Yarrow.

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1. Schools continuance Warrant D.L.41/21/1, P.R.O. London.

Moss Side school was rebuilt in 1856 by the Misses Farington with a proviso that it should forever be used as a Sunday School connected with St. James' Church. This was agreed to by the Charity Commissioners and the school was re-opened as a Day and Sunday School in 1857. It continues as such today.[1]

In 1782, Richard Balshaw conveyed upon trust, lands and the buildings thereon situated in Leyland and the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in Middlesex and the moiety of a pew in Leyland Parish Church, to a body of local gentlemen: John Park, Joseph Prior Clayton, Robert Lang, the Rev. Thomas Baldwin, jun., Hugh Dawson, Henry Critchley, John Dickson, Robert Welch and the Rev. James Armetriding.

They were "to receive the rents of the said premises and apply the same towards building or finishing the school and schoolhouse intended to be erected by the said Richard Balshaw on some part of the said premises in Leyland."

When the buildings were finished the rents were to be used to support the master and maintain the buildings.

The purpose of the foundation was to instruct "the youth of Leyland parish in reading, writing and arithmetic and in the English language."

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1. Parish and Church of St. James. 1855-1955 pp. 63. 65. 67.

The school and schoolhouse were built on Golden Hill. Richard Balshaw stipulated that it should forever be called the Charity School of Leyland.

The school remained elementary until 1898, when it was re-constituted to give secondary education by an order approved by Her Majesty in Council.

Since then it has moved to new premises in Church Road (1931) and is now called Balshaw's Grammar School.[1]

The next school to be built was the Infants' School in Fox Lane, erected in 1837 at a cost of £300.[2] It is still used for this purpose today, although it is intended that a new school to take its place will be built as soon as possible.

Three more schools were established in the early 1870's after the passing of the Elementary Education Act of that year. The Wesleyan School at Turpin Green, St. Mary's Roman Catholic School and Earnshaw St. John's Church of England School.

The Wesleyan School continues in the same building under the present headmaster Mr. N. Greenwood.

St. Mary's School has moved from its original building

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1. Char. Comm. Reports 1826, 1899. Present Head is Mr. F.E. Bleasdale, M.A.
2. The Story of Leyland. N.R. Rogers. p. 21.

off Towngate to the old Balshaw School at Golden Hill where the premises have been extended. The present headmaster is Mr. G.L. Dunne.

A new school, the County Infants', Earnshaw Drive has now replaced Earnshaw St. John's.

Seven additional schools have been erected during the present century of which three provide a secondary education. These three are: The Wellfield Secondary School, Yewlands Drive; The Worden Secondary School, Westfield Drive; and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Secondary School, Royal Avenue.

The four others are: Woodlea County Junior School, Fox Lane; Broadfield County Junior School, Haig Avenue; St. Mary's Roman Catholic Infants' School, Haig Avenue and the County Infants' and Junior School, Seven Stars.

Two further primary schools have recently opened for infants and will as soon as possible also accommodate juniors; the Methodist School in Canberra Road and the St. Anne's Roman Catholic School at Peacock Hall.[1]

From this it can be seen that the education of Leyland children, both at elementary and secondary level, is now amply provided for; a far cry from the 222 years when only one school supplied the educational needs of the town and only a select few received any kind of education.

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1. Leyland Official Guide. p. 17.

Today all Lancashire schools, except the County Boroughs', are separated into numbered divisions, those of Leyland forming part of Division 10. This is controlled by an Education Executive which is responsible to the Lancashire County Council Education Committee.

The likelihood that Leyland's system of education in the future will be of a comprehensive nature is indicated by a recent resolution of the Executive, which recommended "That the Lancashire Education Committee be advised that their suggestion that the Long Term Development Plan for the Leyland secondary schools be revised to allow for three comprehensive schools (11-18) is acceptable and that the development plan size of the three schools be recommended as eight-form entry comprehensive (11-18)."[1]

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1. Chorley Guardian. November 18th, 1966.

CHAPTER ONE

THE BEGINNINGS.

It was on the 9th day of April 1524 that Henry Farington finished writing the document which was to give rise to the establishment of the Leyland Free Grammar School. There is no mention of a school in its injunctions. His sole intention, apparently, was to found a Chantry at the Altar of St. Nicholas within the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Leyland.

The endowment of a Chantry was a favourite device, from the 11th to the early part of the 16th century, for the wealthy to ensure, as they thought, the salvation of their souls.

Henry Farington's foundation stated that he had granted and confirmed (by deed dated 12th March 1524) "all and singler those messuages, lands and tenements, modowes, wods, pastures, rents, reversions and services with the appurtenances in Ulnes Walton, Leyland, Coppull, and Worthyngton, Keuerden, Sailsbury, Laliston, Farington and Hoghwyk" to sixteen trustees which included his two sons Thomas and Robert, "to levy, take and receyve without interruption and the same to dispose and giff yerely forever at 2 terms of the year by evyn portions without any minysshing or advauntage takyng

thereof to oure owne use to an hable and well-disposed priest daile to say and do masses at the auter in St. Nicholas Chappell within Leyland Church and other dyvyne service daile to say and do within the said church forever."

He enjoined the priest "to pray specially for the sowles of Sir Peres Wodecok, Sir William Faryngton[1] knight, Robert Spiser, James Anderton, Margaret Molyneux, Sir Robert Sumner, preist, Johnet Roscyndale and for the prosperity and welfare of Dame Alice my moder and of me the saide Henry Faryngton and my saide heires during all oure lyves and all other benefactors and maynetoiners of the saide service and chauntre hereafter and after oure decesses for oure soules and all crystyn soules with the psalme of De profundis to be said at every masse tyme before the lavatory."[2] Such was the essence of the foundation. He goes on to detail the method of appointing the priest, arrangements for celebrating an Anniversary Day "between the feasts of Estor and Pentecost"[3] and instructions for the 'enfeoffment' of new trustees on the death of any of those mentioned.

This was the second Chantry endowed by a member of the Farington family at the altar of St. Nicholas. The first

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1. His Father.
2. DDF 1883 Foundation Document. L.R.O. Preston. See transcript Appendix A. p 96
3. ibid.

one was probably in existence earlier than the reign of Edward III(1327-1377).[1]

Henry was born in 1471 and had been appointed Chief Steward of the royal manors of Leyland and Penwortham by Henry VII.

He was created a Knight of the Sword at the coronation of Anne Boleyn on 1st June 1533, when she was crowned at Westminster Abbey.[2]

Sir Henry was made one of the Crown Commissioners for the suppression of the Monasteries by Henry VIII and managed to increase his personal fortune out of the spoils thereof.

On the 21st May 1528, the King at his manor of Richmond had confirmed the appointment of Henry, (as he then was) whom he designated "Squier of our bodye", as Steward of the manors of Penwortham, Leyland, Croston, Osewalton, Eccleston etc., and had commanded him to enjoin all the King's tenents within the said manors to wear no badge, livery or cognizance, but only the badge of the RED ROSE, and to go forth to the wars with no leader but such as the Steward should enjoin. He had been authorised to levy soldiers for the war, to collect the royal rents and reliefs, to punish trespassers, to levy distresses, to indict

1. History of Lancs. Chantries by F.R. Raines. Chet. Soc. Vol. LX. p. 182.
2. Metcalfe's Book of Knights 1426-1660.

misdemeanants, to preserve the game, to exact services of the tenants, to maintain the ancient customs, and to defend the respective rights of the lord and his tenants.

With such large powers, it is not surprising that he became involved in over 20 law-suits, most of them in the Chancery Court of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Apart from the disputes arising out of his office he became embroiled in quarrels with his neighbours and also with members of his own family.[1] With such worldly troubles, his Chantry foundation probably meant a good deal to him, but being a loyal servant of the King, he could not do other than bow to his wishes, when the King expressed his intentions concerning the Chantries.

Henry VIII appointed his Commission of Inquiry into the Chantries and other ecclesiastical foundations under the Chantries Act of 37 Henry VIII early in that year (1546).

Their report on Leyland stated:- "The Chauntrie within the paroch church of Leylande. Thurstane Taylor preiste, incumbent ther, of the foundacion of Henry Farington, Knight, to celebrate ther for the sowles of hym and hys antecessors, by which foundacion the Incumbents herof are bounde to kepe one fre Gramar Skoyle in the church beforsayde, as by the said foundacion it may appere.

1. Biog. Notes on Henry Farington from the Derby Household Books. Intro. by F.R. Raines. Chet. Soc. Vol. XXXI.

The same ys at the alter of saynt Nycholas within the paroch church biforsayde, and the sayd Incumbent this day doth celebrate ther and kepe A Fre Skoyle accordinglye. Plate etc. None.
Sum totall of the rentall £4 6s 1d. whereof payde to Sir Henry Farington knight, for cheif rente goinge forth of the same landes by yere 4d.

And so remanyth £4 5s 9d."[1]

Thus, despite the lack of mention of a school in the Foundation document, the Commissioners reported that the Incumbents "are bounde to kepe one fre Gramer Skoyle in the church biforsayde, as by the said foundacion it may appere."

Did Henry Farington have a school in mind when he wrote his document? The Charity Commissioners' report of 1899 seems to assume that the document included the establishment of a school,[2] which was not the case.

A.F. Leach contends that "we may feel pretty sure that wherever a Chantry priest is reported as keeping a Grammar School according to the foundation" or "from time immemorial", the Chantry was really founded for that purpose and not merely applied to it in later times." His reason for this assumption is that it was to a town's interest "that a

1. Commissioners' Report quoted in Eng. Sch. at the Reformation p. 117.
2. Char. Com. Rep. p.26.

Chantry should not be held to have been founded for a Grammar School, and the returns were very carefully scrutinised by the Crown officials."[1]

The wording of the foundation would not seem to indicate that Sir Henry had any thought of the town of Leyland in mind; his sole concern seems to have been the salvation of his soul and those of his relatives and friends.

It appears possible that Sir Henry when he learnt through his connection with the King of Henry VIII's intention to dissolve the Chantries, thought that if he set up a school he would create a better chance of some continuancefor his Chantry. The King had shown a favourable attitude towards education; he had, for example, exonerated the Universities and the Colleges of Eton and Winchester, although they were included in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, from payment of first fruits and tenths.[2]

On the other hand, if Sir Henry originally intended to found a school for Leyland's benefit, knowing the official attitude, he may have deliberately omitted mention of it, which is A.F. Leach's contention.

Although Henry VIII's Commissioners reported on Leyland Chantry in 1546, it was not until Edward VI came to the throne that it was finally dissolved, because Henry died in

1. Eng. Sch. at the Ref. p. 54. PART I.
2. ibid. p. 59. The Valor Ecclesiasticus was an assessment in 1535 of the value of all Ecclesiastical foundations in England so that 1/10 could be calculated(the annual payment demanded).

January 1547 and the power to issue a commission to enter a Chantry was limited to his life time and required a warranty under his hand.[1]

Edward VI was only ten on his succession and died when he was sixteen, so that any actions attributed to him were really those of the Protector Somerset and after he was sent to the tower in January 1550, those of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

One of the initial Acts of the Protector Somerset's first Parliament was a new Chantries Act, which purported to dissolve the Chantries because it condemned the objects of them, whereas the purpose of Henry's Act was the provision of money for "the great and inestimable charges which your Majesty hath had and sustained and daily doth sustain....."[2]

Unlike Henry's Act, that of Edward VI provided for the continuance of schools where, in the case of Chantries, "a priest or Incumbent, by the foundation ordinance, or the first institution thereof, should or ought to have kept a Grammar School."[3]

That the Commissioners of Edward VI did not go by the letter of this instruction is evidenced in the case of Leyland School; they granted it a certificate of continuance although there is no mention of it in the foundation document.

1. Chantries Act Henry VIII, Quoted in Eng. Schools at Ref.p.62.
2. ibid.
3. Chantries Act Edward VI. Quoted in Eng. Schools at Ref. p.67.

Perhaps Sir Henry Farington's influence or possibly acquaintance with the officials could account for this. It may be that the officials felt that it satisfied the clause "or the first institution thereof," which could perhaps be equated with the phrase quoted by Leach "from time immemorial".

Their report was similar to that of Henry VIII's officials, adding that "Thurstane Taylor, Incumbent, of the age of 52 yeres, hath the clere yerely revenue of the same for his salarie £4 5s 9d." (see opposite page)

The certificate of continuance (see opposite page 22) stated that "a gramer scole hath been heretofore continually kept in the p(ar)ish of Leylaunde in the said Countie with the revenue of the Chauntry founded in the Church there and that the scolemaster there had for his wages yearly £3 17s 10d which scole is very meete and necessary to continue". They therefore signified their approval to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster "that the said Grammar Scole in Leyland aforesaid shall continue and that Tristram [1]Taylor, Scolemaster there, shall bee and remayne still in the same roome and shall have for his wages yerely £3 17s 10d."

To guarantee payment of this and other schoolmasters' wages, they required that the Chancellor should "make out

1. This should be Thurstane.

The Names off the Collegis Chauntries &c.

The ffoundacions Usages &c.

The Chauntrie within the pisch church of Leylonde

Off the ffoundacion of Henrye Farryngton knighte to celebrate there for the soulle of hym and his ancestors And also to kepe one fre grammer Schole in the said Churche wch is observed accordinglye

The Names off the Incumbents &c.

The yerelye value of all the landes tenents &c.

Thurstane Tayls Incumbent of thage of lij yeres hath the chere yerely reve nue of the same for his Salarie — iiij li v s ix d

And his Syvynge besides is

The landes and tenents belongynge to the same be of the yerely value of — iiij li vj s j d

In Repriss — iiij d

And so remayneth clere by yere — iiij li v s ix d

severall warrants accordingly, for the payment of the said severall wages....." from the revenues of the Duchy.[1]

The reduction in salary to £3 17s 10d is considered by one authority[2] to be owing to the possibility that part of the Chantry property was copyhold. Copyholds did not pass to the Crown but reverted to the Lord of the Manor, the Crown only paying the net income of what it received.

This is credible of course, but what is noticeable about the amount awarded to the Leyland master is that the reduction is exactly equal to the tenth calculated by the officials of Henry VIII at the 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus[†] i.e. 7s 11d. (see opposite page 25). This could be coincidence of course but an examination of the reduced amounts awarded to the incumbents of two other Lancashire chantry schools, Liverpool and Middleton would seem to indicate that it is not.

At Liverpool, in the parish of Walton, "Humfrey Crosse, Scolemaster there", was guaranteed "for his stipend and wages yerely £5 13s 3d." This is 9s 7d less than the value of the chantry as calculated by the same commissioners (Edward VI).[3] The tenth in 1535 was 9s 6d.[4]

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1. Schools Continuance Warrant, P.R.O. London, DL41/21/1.
2. V.C.H. Vol. II, p. 600.
3. Eng. Sch. at Ref. p. 125.
4. History of Lancs. Chantries. p. 85.

† Translation Appendix J p128.

PUBLIC DUCHY OF LANCASTER RECORD OFFICE

Similarly at Middleton, Thomas Mawdesley the master should "have for his yearly wages £5 10s 8d." The commissioners had arrived at a value of £6 for the chantry,[1] i.e., 9s 4d more. The 1535 tenth was 9s 3d.[2]

The penny difference in each case could reasonably be "the nearest penny" which a division by ten might require.

Thus it might be inferred that the officials of Edward VI presumably instructed by the Protector Somerset, reduced each original chantry value by the tenth calculated in 1535.

It would mean that while the Protector was prepared to ensure the continuance of the schools he thought that the Crown was entitled to part of the revenue from the chantry lands and that the 1535 tenth represented a fair and easy method of assessment; it would certainly obviate a good deal of calculation, the Valor Ecclesiasticus probably being readily available.

Of course, although a considerable loss at the time, the almost ten per cent reduction at Leyland was not a major factor in the eventual decline of the school. It was the progressive reduction in purchasing power of the £3 17s 10d which prevented its growth.

Such were the somewhat indefinite origins of Leyland

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1. Eng. Sch. at Ref. p. 124.
2. Hist. of Lancs. Chantries. p. 124.

School; if Sir Henry Farington did engineer it into existence, he did not appear to take any further interest in it, because no statutes seem to have been laid down to regulate the government of the school. Of course, such a lack could also be a blessing, because statutes tend to be dogmatic, especially those of that time, thus inhibiting innovation.[1] The detail and extent of them came to be considered as evidence of a school's standing, but their inflexibility respecting curriculum was largely the cause of the general decline in the grammar schools during the 18th century.

The fact that it was a day school in the country with therefore a fairly constant number of pupils also probably served to prevent Leyland being unduly affected by this, if at all. There is, however, no extant evidence to indicate the school's fortunes during this period.

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1. See Chapter III, pages 54 & 55

Reference:— PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
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E 344/22
fo. 68 d.

CANTARIA AP^d CROFTON PREDICT'.

Ex fundacõne Georgij Beconsha.

IN MAN' ROB'TI SMYTH CAP^ci.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in redd' divers' terr' et tenementoꝝ ibm per annum	—	lxj	viij
Inde x^s	—	vj	ij

CANTARIA INFRA PARROCHIAM PREDICT'.

Ex fundacõne Georgij Dandy capellani et Ricĩ Banaster.

IN MANIBJ HENRICI FARYNGTŌ CAPELLANI.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in redditibus et divers' terr' et tenemẽtoꝝ ibidem per annum lxxvj^s Inde in redd' resolutis ux' Hugonis Banaster iiij^s et uxori Thurstani Banaster per annum v^s et in elimosina annuatim distribut' in die	—	lx	iiij
Inde x^s	—	vj	ob

BRYNHYLL R'C'ORIA.

IN MANIBUS THOME BUCKELEY CAPELLANI.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in redditibus terr' et tenementorum ibidem per annum xiij^s iiij^d gran' fen' agn' vitulis lana et lino per estimacõem x^li xvj^s viij^d oblacõnibus cum rotulo pasche per estimacõem liij^s iiij^d Sum̃a valoris xiiij^li iij^s iiij^d Inde in feod' Johannis Croke ballivi ibm per annum xx^s et in denarijs sol' archĩno Cestrie pro sinodal' et procuracõnibus per annum v^s Et reman' clare	xij	xviij	iiij
Inde x^s	—	xxv	x

STANDISSHE R'C'ORIA.

IN MANIBUS HENRICI STANDISSHE EP'I ASSAPHEN'.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in redditibus terrarum vocat' Glebelondes per annum vj^li vj^s viij^d in granis decimalibus cum feno per estimacõem xxxiiij^li xiij^s iiij^d agnis lana vitulis lino cum porcellis et aucis per estimacõem lxvij^s oblacõnibus decimis secretis cum alijs parvis decimis et rotul' pasche vij^li vj^s viij^d Sm̃a^s valoris lj^li xiij^s viij^d Inde in feod' Alexandri Standisshe ballivi ibidem per annum c^s Et in denarijs annuatim solutis archĩno Cestrie pro sinodalibus et procuracõnibus xvij^s Et reman' clare	xlv	xvj	viij
Inde x^s	iiij	xj	viij

CANTARIA APUD STANDISSHE PREDICT'.

Ex fundacõne Alexandri Farleghe.

IN MANIBUS JACOBI NEVER CAPELLANI.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in redditibus et firmis terr' et ten' infra pochiã p̃d' per annum	iiij	xvj	x
X^s inde	—	ix	viij q'

CANTARIA APUD STANDISSHE PREDICT'.

Ex fundacõne Alexandri Wallys.

IN MANIBUS ROGERI LYNEY CAPELLANI.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in redditibus terrarum et tenementorum ibidem per annũ cvj^s viij^d Inde in redd' resolut' gardianis ecclie ibidem per annum viij^s iiij^d Et in reddit' resolut' Thome Wrythington per annũ iij^s iiij^d Et rem'	iiij	xv	—
Inde x^s	—	ix	vj

CANTARIA APUD STANDISSHE PREDICT'.

Ex fundacõne Jacobi Standisshe de Erley.

IN MANIBUS PETRI BOWER CAPELLANI.

	£	s.	d.
Inde x^s	—	vj	ix

RECTORIA DE LEYLOND.

Non re' hic quia impropriat' priorat' de Penwo^th^m infra, decanatum de Leylond ut postea pat3.

LEYLOND VICARIA.

IN MANIBUS EDWARDI MOLENEUX CAP^ni.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in reddit' domus mansor' per annum vj^s viij^d in decimis feni lane agnorum vitulorum porcell' aucar' lini cum rotulo pasche ac oblacõnibj xiij^li vj^s viij^d Sum̃a valoris xiij^li xiij^s iiij^d Inde in pensione annuatim sol' priori de Penwo^th^m xl^s Et in denarijs ant^li sol' archĩno Cestr' pro sinodal' et procur' xiij^s iiij^d Et rem' clare	xj	—	—
Inde x^s	—	xxij	—

CANTARIA APUD LEYLONDE PREDICT'.

Ex fundacõne Henrici Faryngton militis.

IN MANIBUS THURSTANI TAYLOUR CAP^ni.

	£	s.	d.
Valet in redditibus et firmis divers' terrar' et tenementorum jacen' infra parrochiam de Leylonde predict' per annum iiij^li iij^s vj^d ob' Inde in redditibus resolutis priori Sancti Johannis Jer̃m ix^d in redd' resolut' Henrico Faryngton militi per annum iiij^d in elimosina distribut' in die obitus fundator' ij^s iiij^d Et reman' clare	—	lxxix	j ob'
Inde x^s	—	vij	xj

CHAPTER TWO

THE PRIESTS AND SCHOOLMASTERS

Sir Henry Farington appointed two priests, Sir Thurstan Helde and Sir William Walton, under the original foundation. Sir Henry stated in an undated deed that he had, by a former deed dated 7th August 1529, "frely with myne owne hands delyv'd to Sir Thurstan Helde and Sir William Walton, Clerks, dyvers p'cells of my gods, plate and implements of household" for the purposes of the Chantry.

In the undated deed, he "for dyvers reasonable considerations and specyally for that I have paid large somes of money for the marriage of Jane Bothe now wydoe daghter of Will'm Farington my oldest son," revokes his "former will, mynde and intent specyfyed" and causes the two priests who succeeded the two above-named viz. Sir Thurstan Taylor and Sir John Walton, to return to him "all the forsayd p'mysses". This they did and signed the deed.[1]

Sir Henry probably resumed this part of his endowment in anticipation of the likely dissolution of the Chantries.

Since the Valor Ecclesiasticus (see opposite page)

1. Hist. of Lancs. Chantries. p. 186.

of 1535 gives Thurstone Taylor as the chaplain and Sir Henry was a Commissioner for the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the date of the deed would seem to be sometime after 1539, when he would have some idea of the King's designs.

The report of the Chantry Commissioners that there was no 'plate' in the endowment would, of course, be accounted for by Sir Henry's resumption.

Sir William Walton, whose ancestor founded a Chantry in Croston Church (Christopher Walton; date unknown),[1] probably died in the early 1530's. His will is dated 7th January 1527 and in it he refers to a Chantry he has founded at Longton Chapel in Penwortham and provides for Sir John Walton, priest, to officiate there until a Robert Farington reaches canonical age, i.e., for six years.[2] Since he bequeathes the Chantry to the latter, it is fairly certain he died before he became aware of Henry VIII's Chantry designs, otherwise he would have altered his will.

The Sir John Walton named would seem to be the priest who succeeded him at Leyland. By 1542 he has apparently left and gone to Longton, because he does not occur among the list of Chantry priests at Leyland taken in that year[3] after

1. ibid. p. 169

2. Gastrell's Notitia Cestriensis. ed. by F.R. Raines.

3. Clergy List 1541-2. Published by Lancashire & Cheshire Rec. Soc. Vol. XXXIII. p. 17.

the forming of the Chester diocese in 1541.[1]

In 1548, Walton was 80 years old and, since he is not included among the Chantry pensioners after they were assigned by the crown, it is likely he died shortly after this.[2]

Three priests are mentioned in the 1542 Clergy List as having been presented by Henry Farington. They are Richard Banke, William Warden and John Chester, Charles Waynwright, the vicar and John Worden, the curate head the list.[3]

Thurstan Taylor, although there in 1535, is not included. He, presumably had left, but, by 1546, had returned, being reported as schoolmaster then and again in 1548. In the latter year there was a visitation by the first Bishop of Chester, John Bird[+] and he is recorded as one of the Leyland parish priests in the Bishop's Call Book. John Chester is listed, but is marked mortuus. Richard Banke and William Worden are still there and a Thomas Sheroke, who has become curate at Euxton, is included.[4] (see opposite page 28)

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1. The Hundred of Leyland Chet. Misc. Vol.V.pp 100 - 111 - 112. "The Leyland deanery, which consists of the six ancient parishes of Brindle, Leyland, Croston, Penwortham, Eccleston and Standish, had, until 1541, formed part of the Chester archdeaconry, which in turn formed part of the Mercian diocese of Lichfield. Leyland parish, until 1824, when Holy Trinity Church at Hoghton was built, apart from Leyland Church, embraced Euxton and Heapey chapels."
2. Hist. of Lancs. Chantries p. 169.
3. Clergy List 1541-2.
+ Bishop to 1554 (deprived)
4. Clergy List. Call Book Ches. Dioc. Reg. 1548.

In 1554, according to the visitation list, all except Thurstan Taylor, who is marked as having gone to Winwick, are still incumbents, There is no indication as to who has become schoolmaster.[1]

There are three new names in the 1563 visitation list, including the new vicar Thomas Bulkeley. The other two are Henry Clark and Edmund Haworth, the former having been appointed to the curacy of Heapey.

Richard Banke and William Worden have left, leaving only John Worden of the 1554 list.[2] (see opposite page)

Since, in 1565, only the vicar and the curate, i.e., Thomas Bulkeley and John Worden are mentioned,[3] it seems quite possible that at that time, if not since Taylor left sometime before 1554, Worden was undertaking the duties of schoolmaster.

From 1565 to 1671 there are no available records of Visitations at the Chester Diocesan Registry.

It is from a letter written by the master of the school in 1673, Hugh Bonkin, to Christopher Wase[4] of Oxford University that the masters since 1580 can be ascertained, though he does not specify when they arrived or when they left; neither does he give their first names.

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1. Clergy List 1554.
2. Clergy List 1563 (Chester Dioc. Reg.)
3. Clergy List 1565. There are 6 other names, not, apparently, clergy.
4. See Appendix E. for Biog. Note. p106.

In 1673 Wase sent round to schoolmasters, diocesan registrars and all who could help, his questionnaire as to all the known free schools in England. Leyland was one of the 704, out of an estimated 2,000, which responded to varying degrees.[1]

The name at the top of the list of masters is Mr. Hodson.[2] Presumably he arrived in 1580 and it is possible that his predecessor was John Worden, who may have served in the dual capacity of curate and schoolmaster until that time, i.e., for about 26 years.[3] However, as will be seen later, if this was so, he would be far from claiming the record for long service at the school.

Contemporary with both these men was William Walker, who was the parish clerk from 1563 to 1588, when he died on the 20th April. His tombstone records that he was a Bachelor of Musicke and it is probable that he was concerned with the musical instruction of the boys and may have assisted the master in other ways (see Chapter III page49).

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1. Sources of Grammar School History by W.E. Tate.
2. Letter from Hugh Bonkin to C. Wase of Oxford 1673. Bodleian Library (Transcript Appendix F) p.107.
3. This combination of duties was a common occurrence, as numerous instances in the Notitia Cestriensis by Bishop Gastrell (Bishop 1714-1725) show. For example at Finsthwait in the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, the entry concerning the school states that the Curate of the Chapel is obliged to teach Scholars at 12d per Quarter.
(p. 510)

His will, made four days before his death, shows that he was well acquainted with the schoolmaster and his brother and the scholars of the school.

In it, he bequeathes " to Edwarde Hodson Scole-Maister at Leyland and his brother William one booke to be delivered at the discretion of my Supervisor." He also lists among his debts a sum of £3 which he owes to the two brothers.

His whole estate, which, incidentally, is totalled incorrectly on the inventory of his goods - he is credited with 9s 8d more than the true figure - only amounts to £46 3s 2d and this is reduced to £27 11s 2d by debts, so most of his legacies are only token sums in pence for remembrance.

He wills "that everie one that is a Scoler at Leyland Scole at the tyme of my death shall have one halpenny in silver". He also gives "unto Master James of Clayton Esquier, two Scolers Books at the discretion of my Supervisor."

Another of his acknowledged debts is "to John Worden and Charles his brother £3 1s 8d and this almost certainly is the John Worden previously mentioned, who, presumably, is still the curate.

William Walker was in the employment of the Faringtons of Worden, probably in a musical capacity. He leaves a book each to the male members of the family and to his "good mistress Mrs. Anne Farington onely for remembrance sake 6d." He appoints "Thomas Farington, sonne and heire

of my Master, William Farington of Worden" (the son of Sir Henry) as his "Supervisor" (Executor).[1]

The second name on Hugh Bonkin's list is Mr. Rushton, but of him it is known only that he was the Schoolmaster "de Euxon" in 1622. He is named as such in the list of contributions by the clergy in Chester Diocese "towards the recovery of the Palatinate" in that year; he gave £1 and his successor at Leyland, Mr. Corbitt, 6s 8d (the same amount as the Master at Chorley School (Mr. Smith) which was founded in 1611).[2]

It is interesting to note that this seems to be the only extant evidence of the existence of a school at Euxton at that time. Gastrell does not mention it in his account of the Chapelry in the Notitia Cestriensis.

It was John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester from 1619 to 1652, who levied, at the request of the King, different forms of taxation on his clergy between 1620 and 1639 (inc.) They were for various specific Crown purposes, this one resulting from the wish of James I to raise money to finance a British contingent to assist his son-in-law Frederick (The 'Winter King') to recapture the Rhine Palatinate, which had been taken by Catholic forces. The attempt was a failure.

1. William Walker's Will 1588 and Inventory L.R.O. Preston. See Appendix G for Transcript. p.110.
2. Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Soc. Vol. XII. p. 67.

Each clergyman was levied at 3s 10d per pound "according to his value in the kings book", but schoolmasters' contributions were voluntary.[1]

Euxton school would seem to have been going very well for the master to be able to afford three times as much as the Leyland master.

Hugh Bonkin's letter and Bishop Bridgeman's list disagree over the master's name, the former calling him Corbie and the latter Corbitt. Since these appear to be the only extant records of his name, it is not possible to say which is right.

Mr. Wright succeeded Corbitt. According to the letter Wright was a 'Bachelor of Divinitie' of Cambridge, but he does not seem to be entered in the Alumni Cantabrigiensis (J & J.A. VENN).

The next three names, Bennett, Siddell and Banckes, have not occurred anywhere else. They appear to have been masters of the school for short periods during the first quarter of the 17th century.

Walker, who followed Banckes, was university trained, though Bonkin does not specify which one. According to an entry in the Alumni Cantabrigiensis, where he is mentioned

1. Rec. Soc. Vol. XII p. 59.

as the school master of a Richard Clayton and a William Clayton, he was apparently there until about 1632.

Mr. Sheerebourne, the next master, was a graduate of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, but it has not been possible to identify him by reference to the Alumni Oxoniensis (J.Foster), though he is found in the Alumni Cantabrigiensis as the school master of two students admitted to Christ's College, Cambridge, Thomas Walker and William Clayton (the latter had both Walker and Sheerebourne); Richard Clayton was also admitted to this college.+

The Mr. Wright, who took over after Sheerebourne left was also a 'Bachelor of Divinitie' of Cambridge, but cannot be identified in the Cambridge list of graduates.

Of the next three on the list, Knott, Shaw and Whitle, no knowledge whatever appears to be extant.

The next definite reference to a master (apart from the letter to Wase) occurs in the Bishop's Call Book of 1671, when ecclesiastical records resume.

In that year, Hugh Bonkin replaced John Broadhurst. The latter may have been the John Broadhurst admitted sizar aged 19 to St. John's College, Cambridge on June 7th 1660. He was from Rivington and received his education at the Grammar School there.[1]

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1. Alumni Cantab.
+ SEE APPENDIX D. p 105.

Hugh Bonkin is referred to incorrectly in the 1674 Visitation Call Book as 'Gail' i.e., William Bonkin. He remained until his death in April 1681.

At the Bishop's Visitations, schoolmasters had to produce their licence to teach which was granted to them by the chancellor of the diocese. In this way the church exercised a control over education which continued until 1869. However, the Third Lateran Council of 1179 had ruled that no charge was to be made for the issue of the licence.[1]

In July 1673, under the Test Act of that year, Hugh Bonkin was required to take the oath of supremacy (see opposite page 35) prescribed in 1559, that of allegiance and abjuration set forth in 1606, to make the declaration against Transubstantiation, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England and to deliver into court a certificate to this effect signed by the minister, churchwardens and two witnesses.[2]

This was demanded of all those who held civil or military office under the Crown and since Leyland school received revenue from the Duchy of Lancaster the master was considered to be a government officer. This statute was re-enacted several times from 1701 onwards, with various amendments concerning the oaths against transubstantiation, allegiance, abjuration and supremacy. It was repealed in 1828.[3]

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1. Hist. of Ed. (Curtis) p. 18.
2. Transcript Appendix H. p 126.
3. A New Dictionary of British History by S.H. Steinberg.

[illegible]

Seth Bushell [illegible] minister of ye parish [illegible] of preston aforesaid

Nicholas [illegible]

Henry [illegible] churchwardens of ye same parish [illegible]

William Boulton [illegible] of Robleton in ye County of Lancaster [illegible] doe severally make oath yt they doe know Hugh Boulton in ye abovewritten certificate named and who now present hath delivered ye same into this Court and doe further severally make oath yt they did see ye said Hugh Boulton [illegible] Receive ye Sacrament of ye Lords Supp in ye parish Church of preston in ye said certificate mentioned and upon ye day and at ye time in ye behalfe certified and expressed and yt they did see ye certificate above written subscribed by ye said Seth Bushell Nicholas [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] William Boulton [illegible] Sunter [illegible] upon their respective oaths yt all other matters or things in ye said certificate recited are true as they verily believe

Will Boulton

Chr: Sunter

Jus in Dni Sup examinatorum per Juriam 18 July 1673

Roger Kenyon Copor

In the Name of God Amen. I Richard Wade of Leyland and County of Lancaster Schoolmaster, being somewhat infirm & weak of body, but of good & perfect memory I bless God, do make constitute and appoint this my last Will & Testament in man and form following. First and principally I commend my soul into ye hands of Almighty God who gave it, assuredly trusting, through the merits & mediation of Jesus Christ my only Saviour & Redeemer to receive full & free pardon & remission of all my sins, and my body to ye grounds, to be buried in such decent and Christian manner as at ye discretion of my friends & Executrix hereafter named shall seem meet and convenient. And for yt portion of worldly goods, which God of his goodness hath been pleased to bestow upon me, I give & bequeath in manner & form following

Imprimis I give & bequeath unto my beloved wife Mary Wade all right tittle and Interest which I have by vertue of an assignment from Henery Wright & which I have assigned over to her by a new Assignment bearing date ye Second of May 1704, Item I give and bequeath unto my wife, Mary Wade, all ye profits, emolumens and advantages that may arise or accrew by vertue of an Assignment of some Cottages situate, lying & being in Bury from Alice Brook, bearing date, the fifth day of January 1698. Item I give and bequeath unto my brother Matthew my best hat, my Cane & whip; Item I give unt my brother William that Ten pounds of mine which he hath in his hands, only he paying the Interest to my wife Mary Wade yearly & every year if she at Michaelmass if she demand it, Item I give unto my Brother Robert all my wearing apparell, except what I have already given, and one Guinea to bear his charges backward and forward, Item the rest residue and reversion of all my goods quick and dead cattles & chattles I give unto my Wife Mary Wade frankly & freely for ever, And do make her sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, Inwitness whereof I hereunto put my hand seal the first day of June in the year of our Lord 1704

sealed signed and delivered
In the sight & presence of
William Dickson
Ran. Heiden
John: Sharples:

Richard Wade

As can be seen (see opposite page)+ by the certificate signed by the necessary officials and finally by the court officer Roger Kenyon, Bonkin satisfied and fulfilled the various conditions.

The fact that he was required to go to Preston parish church emphasises the importance attached to this essentially secular document.

Hugh Bonkin, from his will, seems to have been a loyal family man, with his wife Jane first in his affections, because she is the sole beneficiary until her death, in anticipation of which he divides his estate amongst his three children, Jonathan, Benjamin and Priscilla. There is no mention of the school; he does not even designate himself schoolmaster, as two of the later masters do in their wills, calling himself simply 'Gent.'[1]

Richard Wade, who succeeded Bonkin, was a graduate of Sidney College Cambridge, having been admitted sizar on May 12, 1670. He received his B.A. degree in 1674 and was ordained deacon at York in May 1676.[2]

He was granted his licence to teach at Leyland on the 6th June 1681, when he would be about 28 years old, assuming he entered college at 17, the usual age.[3]

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1. Hugh Bonkin's Will (Transcript Appendix G) p.115 L.R.O. Preston.
2. Alumni Cantab.
3. Dioc. Reg. Chester.

\+ Transcript Appendix H, p.126

After the Revolution of 1688, there was [illegible] pressure on clergy and schoolmasters to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. The Visitation of the Bishop in 1691 was therefore conducted with more than usual care and a number of clergy in the Chester diocese were deprived of their livings. No schoolmasters, however, suffered in this way. Richard Wade is recorded with the words "Ut in 1686" next to his name, referring to a confirmation of his licence in that year.[1]

Wade apparently did not have any children, his will making his wife the major beneficiary. His three brothers, Mathew, William and Robert are mentioned, the first receiving "my best hat, my cane and whip", the second "that ten pounds of mine which he hath in his hands, only be paying the interest yearly to my wife Mary Wade and every year at Michaelmass if she demands it." Robert receives his wearing apparell "and one guinea to bear his charges backward and forwards." This last would seem to refer to Robert's travelling expenses.[2] (see opposite page)

Wade probably died in May 1705 but was not apparently buried at Leyland there being no record of this in the Leyland Register.

Leyland School's next master was Farrand (or Ferrando)

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1. Chet. Misc. (N.S.) Vol. 73. p. 54.
2. Will of Richard Wade. L.R.O. Preston (Transcript Appendix G) p11

Hodgson, who was the son of Thomas, gentleman, of Craven, Yorkshire. He went to Threshfield School where the Headmaster was Mr. Motley, until he was admitted to St. John's College Cambridge as sizar on June 21st 1692, matriculating in the same year. His age was 17; three years later, in 1695, he was awarded his B.A. degree.[1] His career up to the time of his appointment as master does not seem to be recorded. According to the Leyland Parish register he was licensed as master on January 5th 1704, upon the nomination and appointment of the governors and feoffees, amongst whom was the vicar Thomas Armetriding.

The Diocesan Registry, however, record him as being licensed on 3rd July 1704.

Lacking any evidence of the cause of the discrepancy, one must imagine that it was the result of some administrative confusion; possibly the first date is that of application and the second when it was actually granted.

At any rate, he produced it to the Bishop on the 22nd September 1706,[2] having commenced school duties in 1705.

Wishing to be ordained, he obtained the curacy of Heapey in 1706, where he officiated once in three weeks, for which he appears to have earned £6 per year.[3]

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1. Alumni Cantab.
2. Call Book. Dioc. Reg. Chester.
3. V.C.H. Vol. 6. p. 8.

When he left the school in 1716 he became the curate of Eccleston Parish Church, where he remained until his death in November 1740.[1]

Farrand Hodgson married twice, his first wife Leonora dying in February 1705.[2]

On March 17th 1706 an entry in the Leyland register states that Farrand Hodgson and Elizabeth Atherton were "s^{d} to be married at Goosner";[3] 's^{d}' being the normal abbreviation for 'said'. It seems probable that there was a requirement for couples who lived in the parish but who were married away from it, to have the fact of their marriage entered in the register and this was the form of entry. There is, however, no mention of this marriage in the transcript of the Goosnargh register, so it remains a mystery as to where it took place.

Hodgson's second wife bore him two sons, Thomas (baptized March 3rd 1707) and John (baptized November 14th 1710). Only Thomas, however, appears in his will[+] of 5th November 1740. Three daughters were also born to him while he was at Leyland, Catherine, Dorothy and Ellen (baptized March 20th, 1709, February 16th 1713 and January 11th 1715 respectively).[4] Only Dorothy of those however, is featured in the will. Two others are mentioned, Jane and Oliva, the

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1. Eccleston Par. Reg.
2. Leyland Par. Reg.
3. Goosnargh, an ancient chapelry of Kirkham parish lying to the north-east of Preston.
+ See Appendix G for transcript. 4. Leyland Reg.

the latter probably by his first wife, born before he came to Leyland. His fifth daughter Jane was baptized at Eccleston on 10th July 1723.[1] The Eccleston Church Wardens' accounts record Dorothy as doing occasional repair work to the surplice and pulpit cushion until she was paid £1 5s for a new surplice in 1739. He left each of his three daughters, Dorothy, Oliva and Jane thirty pounds, his son Thomas twenty pounds and the rest of his estate to his wife.

Hodgson was the last graduate to be in charge of the school. His successor was Thomas Moon, who by reason of his epitaph (now nearly illegible) is the most well-known master. The boys seem to have been fortunate to have had such a man to teach them, because it runs as follows:-

> "In memory of Thomas Moon, a gentleman, who died January 4th 1776. A man of sound learning, wit and probity. An instructive companion and a sincere friend, to whom a good conscience was more dear than accumulated wealth. He was for 62 years an indefatigable schoolmaster, and was 60 years master of the Free Grammar School.
>
> "He seldom grieved at worldly loss,
> Gold he esteemed as gilded dross,
> No change of fortune did destroy
> His peace of mind and heartfelt joy."

No man could wish to be remembered better. His sixty years

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1. Eccleston Reg.

as master of one school is almost certainly a record, although the next master ran him pretty close.

Assuming at the minimum that he was 20 years old when he took over the school, Moon must have married quite late in life, because it was January 8th 1744 when Mrs. Elizabeth Jeppson of Walton-in-le-Dale became his wife, when he would have been forty-eight years old or more. His wife died in November 1765.[1]

In an age when literacy was uncommon those who could write were frequently in demand as witnesses for documents and Moon and the other masters probably rendered service many times in this way. Among these was the occasion when he appended his name to an inventory of goods, left by the Reverend Christopher Sudell for use in the vicarage, on 31st May 1744, when he also witnessed the receipt by the next vicar Edward Shakespear of the King's Broad seal and other parish papers Moon had no children and did not leave a will.[2]

The licence of Edward Marsden who followed Moon, was recorded in the Bishop's Episcopal Act Book on May 19th 1777. In 1778, in his 'Articles of enquiry preparatory to visitation' sent to the vicar of each parish, the Bishop included a questionnaire about schools, in which amongst other things he wanted to

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1. Leyland Par. Reg.
2. ibid.

10. Is there any Free School or Hospital or Almshouse in your Parish? and for how many? and for what sort of Persons? and who was the Founder? and who are the Governors? and what are the Revenues of it? and are they carefully preserved and employed as they ought? and are the Statutes and Ordinances made concerning it well observed?

There is a free School in the Township of Leyland Salary about 20 per Ann: and a House & there are Schools in each of the Townships of Lee Clayton & Whittle le Woods Salaries about 10 Per Ann and a House. An Almshouse for four Poor Persons with a small endowment of money & fire by the Farington Family and one for six poor Persons built by a Charity of one Osbaldeston Sbelie

They are all well taken care off and are situated in Leyland.

9. Is there any Free School or Charity School, endowed or otherwise maintained, in your Parish? If there is, when, and by whom, was the School founded? How is it now supported? Who is the Master or Mistress? What Number of Children, Boys or Girls, are taught in it; and in what Language? Are they cloathed, maintained, and lodged? What are they taught? Are they employed in Working, and afterwards put out to Husbandry, Trades, or Services? More particularly, is Care taken to instruct them in the Principles of the Christian Religion, and to bring them regularly to Church?

There is a Free School in the Township of Leyland, founded by Queen Eligh, otherwise but poorly endowed, — the Masters name Ed Marsden and is properly licensed. The Scholars are instructed in the principles of the Chan Religion and generally go to the Parish Church, or to their respective Chapels —

know if the children (boys OR girls) were "employed in Working and afterwards put out to Husbandry, Trades or Services?" The vicar, Thomas Baldwin M.A.,(the second of the seven members of the Baldwin family to occupy in succession the vicarage between 1748 and 1912) did not reply fully and stated incorrectly that Queen Elizabeth was the founder; he did not answer the question quoted above and others. (See opposite page) The Bishop made his visitation in that year and Marsden duly exhibited his licence.

In 1804 the Bishop made a similar enquiry (see opposite page) which again did not elicit very much information about the school; this was answered by the third Thomas Baldwin, who became vicar in 1802. There was a further general enquiry about schools in the parish in 1811 which was answered by Nicholas Rigbye Baldwin, who had become incumbent in 1809. He listed a total of 354 scholars taught at various schools in the parish, 24 of which were at the Grammar School. In 1826, the Charity Commissioners appointed by the Act of 1818 reported on the charities at Leyland. In this, Marsden is said to have instructed "in reading all the children of the parish whose parents choose to send them, being usually about 30 in number." He also taught writing and arithmetic. Reading was free, but he received fees from the parents of those children learning the other two subjects.

He was qualified to provide a classical education to any who required it and there had been some who had received the benefit of this. As in the case of writing and arithmetic, it is probable he charged additional fees for such instruction. Having a large class to deal with, he may have given private lessons to those children whose parents were willing to pay for them.

Edward Marsden married three times. His first wife was Alice Pearson, who was unable to write, having to make her 'mark' in the marriage register on the 24th July 1779. The appending of a mark instead of their signature was a common necessity up to the late 19th century of couples getting married at Leyland; almost every page of the marriage registers contains at least two 'marks' and usually more.

Alice Marsden died in November 1780 after having borne Edward a daughter Mary in May of the same year. His second wife was Ellen Gregson, whom he married on October 14th 1781. They had nearly eleven years together, in which time she bore him a daughter Jane. He was, however, afflicted by a double tragedy in 1792; Jane died in January and Ellen died at the end of February. He was not very long in finding another wife for himself, however, for he married Betty Jackson on 27th May of the same year and they spent the next 40 years together until he died on the 2nd October 1832

at the age of 76.[1] It could be said that he was a man who really enjoyed married life. His third wife seems to have borne him 5 children, because together with Mary they are all mentioned in his will.[2]

John James was the penultimate master of the school, remaining there from 1832 to 1861.[3] He did not marry and died intestate in the latter year at the age of 48, leaving £180.[4]

Two Masters, Moon and Marsden, with a total consecutive service of 115 years - this must surely constitute a record. Add to this the twenty nine years of James and the three span a period of 144 years.

John Westley who was born on the 6th November 1841,[5] completes the list of pedagogues of the school. He taught there for the final thirteen years of the school's existence i.e., until it was closed down in 1874.[6]

He had received some training at a Government College[7] but did not continue in teaching after the closure. He had been appointed agent in Leyland for the Royal Insurance Company in 1872 and in the same year became clerk to the Local Board and surveyor also in 1874. In 1895 he was made

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1. Leyland Par. Reg.
2. L.R.O. Preston. See Appendix G.) p124.)
3. Preston Directories L.R.O.
4. Schools Enq. Comm. Rep. 1865.
5. Gravestone inscription.
6. Char. Com. Rep.
7. School Enq. Com. Rep.

clerk to the Urban District Council formed after the passing of the Local Government Act of 1894.[1] On April 2nd 1866 he had been elected as Vestry Clerk of the Parish Church upon the resignation of the former clerk John Pilkington,[2] at a salary of £1 per year, a job he held until shortly before his death on 28th December 1898. In addition to these posts, he was secretary to Osbaldeston's Charity from 1885.[3]

During his period at the school, he was visited by Mr. James Bryce, an assistant commissioner of the Schools Inquiry Commission of 1865. Westley told him that he preferred a school under trustees to one under the immediate authority of one clergyman; he also thought the social rank of an endowed school was higher than Privy Council schools and the fact that there were fewer pupils appealed to him. Unlike Government schools, he had no pupil teachers to train, and this, together with the fact that there was no Sunday school added to his preference for the school. He thought, however, that regular Government inspection would be a good idea.[4]

John Westley married twice, his first wife being Anne Jackman. The wedding was on the last day of 1863 and they spent the next 20 years together until her death at the beginning of August 1883 at the age of 43. The following year on October 23rd Mary Ann Dawber became his second wife; she was 30 years

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1. Preston and District Directories.
2. Leyland Par. Reg.
3. Preston and District Directories.
4. Sch. Enq. Com. Rep. Ref. P 370.942 S.1. Vol. 17. 1869

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old and they had 14 years with each other before his death. She lived a further 14 years dying on 17th January 1913, aged 59.[1]

Leyland School thus had 22 known masters and possibly 23, if John Worden, who may have followed Taylor, filled the gap between Taylor and Hodson; if not there may have been more.

Perhaps the time a master spends at a school can be a measure of his integrity and particularly this could be so if the conditions were not good. They would not appear to have been good at any time at Leyland, although the building has of course seen better days. Loyalty and the ability to overcome difficulties may therefore be considered among the attributes of several of the masters.

For long service, of course, Thomas Moon takes the prize, with 60 years, which could be the longest time a master has spent at any school; it would be interesting to hear of any which exceed this. Edward Marsden followed him chronologically and in the number of years, 56 of which he remained at Leyland. John James came next with 29, taking over after Marsden's death. Earlier, in the late 17th and early part of the 18th century, Richard Wade spent the final 24 years of his life teaching the boys and even earlier, the first reported master, Thurstane

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1. Leyland Reg.

Taylor spent 19 years as the school's pedagogue.

Moon probably arrived when he was about 22, because, according to his epitaph, he had been a schoolmaster for two years before this; Marsden began when he was 20 and James at about the same age, as did John Westley, the last master. Two previous masters, Wade and Hodgson, were probably about 28 and 29 respectively when they came and all of them, except the latter, spent the rest of their lives at Leyland. They must certainly have had a great liking for the town, which means of course, for the people.

CHAPTER THREE

THE CURRICULUM

As stated in the preface there are no extant school records, as such, there existing only references to the school from other sources; thus, for the most part, its curriculum must be that of a typical school in its particular situation.

Since Henry Farington originally appointed 2 priests, if a school of any kind came into being from the beginning, i.e., from 1524, one of them may have taught grammar, and the other music together with the elementary subjects, a customary division of functions. A chantry priest should have a sound knowledge of "plain song and grammar". In fact, William Horman (Head of Eton from 1487 to 1494) in his 'Vulgaria' or materials for Latin composition, stated that "No one can be a grammarian without a knowledge of music". (1519) Quintilian was often quoted to support this opinion and the fact that Plato had prescribed music also gave it value as part of a school's curriculum. Added to this was the influence of Henry VIII, who was a musician, and that of the Renascence.

After the suppression of the chantries and thus many of the song schools, there was a temporary decline in music teaching, but this revived in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth who were also musicians, and enthusiasm for music reached a high level during the latter monarch's reign.

The most widely used textbook for elementary instruction in music was the Whole Book of Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins. This was first published in 1549 and contained a 'Short Introduction into the science of Musicke, made for such as are desirous to have the knowledge thereof for the singing of these Psalms.' There were 309 editions up to 1700 and by 1868 the number is said to have risen to 601.

It appears probable, therefore, that this was used at Leyland, where the teaching of music would have been in the church, owing to a lack of accommodation in the school itself, which, it seems likely has never been any bigger than it is now. There is only one schoolroom, measuring 40½ feet long by $14\frac{2}{3}$ feet wide by 8 feet high; the rest of the building as it is today constituted the master's house.

From 1563 to 1588, as stated previously (see page 29) William Walker was the parish clerk and this post was important in the Elizabethan parish. He was required to read the epistle and the psalms in the divine services, to make the responses to the suffrages, to keep the church and

its appointments clean "and also that he endeavor himself to teach the young children to read if he be able to do so."[1] Walker was able to do so, as a graduate and probably played a considerable part in the education of the boys. He would be an assistant and deputy of the master.

Gradually, in most grammar schools, the teaching of music gave way to Renascence classical studies and since, in the seventeenth century, Leyland school afforded an education of university entrance standard, it seems likely that it was among those which developed in this way.

Besides reading and music Walker would have taught writing although a sound knowledge of the two R's was required by most grammar schools before entry. A few of the schools had to modify their demands concerning these, however, but charged extra where they had to be taught.

Leyland may have, at some time, like many other country grammar schools, employed a travelling Penman or Scrivener who would commonly stay at a place a month or six weeks every year. Charles Hoole, a noted 17th century schoolmaster, in his "New Discovery of the Old Art of Teaching School" (1660) says "The best season for such a man's coming is about May-day, partly because the days are then pretty long, and partly because it will be requisite for such as are then getting

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1. Elizabeth I and the Religious Settlement of 1559 by Carl S. Meyer p. 106.

their Grammar rudiments to learn to write before coming to Translations". He then advises the scrivener "And that the stock which they then get may be better increased against the next year, the Penman should cause them to write a piece, a day or two before he leave them, as fair as they can, with the date above it, and their names subscribed underneath, which the school master may keep safely by him as a testimony of what they can perform and take care to see that their writing for the future be not much worse". He was not, it seems, optimistic enough to expect an improvement. In the 16th century there was a handicap to writing practice which rendered it something of a luxury - the fact that little paper was manufactured in England; the price for folio size (mostly foreign) in the later part of the century was about 4d a quire - a high price in those days. Pupils frequently had to supply their own writing materials.

The Reformation and the consequent use of English in place of Latin in religious literature and services heralded the beginning of the systematic teaching of English in the schools. The 1538 ABC book is the earliest extant English 'Reading' book'. Richard Mulcaster however in his 'Elementarie' (1582) was the first to consider methods of teaching and advocated giving English priority over Latin

"as most natural to our soul and proper to our faith". He details his recommended procedure for elementary instruction in English: "Wherefore to lay the first ground of learning which is to learn to read, in religion towards God, in religion itself to observe the law and ordinances of my country, I will after the ABC, set down the ordinary catechism set forth by my prince, and the state of my country with all such appendants for graces and other prayers, as shall seem most pertinent to the Elementarie training of a Christian child: Thereunto I will join some other pretty short treatise concerning the same religious argument. Then I will set down some other well picked discourse, which shall concern moral behavious, and right opinions that way. In all which I will have both a special and a continual regard to these four points in the child, his memory, his delight, his capacity and his forwarding."

Edmund Coote, Master of the Free School at Bury St. Edmunds first published 'The English Scholemaister' in 1596 and this seems to have been one of the most commonly adopted English text books in the 17th century (the 42nd edition was printed at Dublin in 1673) and would in all likelihood have been used at Leyland. This, it was said, taught " the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading and true Writing our English tongue that hath ever yet been known or published by any."

Despite the increased teaching of English, Latin remained the main subject of instruction and from 1540 the use of Lily's Grammar only, in schools was authorised by Royal Proclamation of Henry VIII. William Lily was appointed first High-master of St. Paul's School in 1512, when it was founded by Dean John Colet.

The authorship, however, cannot be wholly attributed to Lily, in spite of the name. It seems that Colet may have originated it, but one may presume that Lily's work in emending the treatise sent to him by Colet was so considerable that it was finally published under his name. Erasmus also contributed by making a requested emendation of the text, which was first published in 1515. A variety of grammars had been used previous to Henry's Proclamation, but Leyland having probably commenced as a school some time after 1540 would have used no other. From the first publication in 1515 to 1540, Lily's Grammar had undergone continuous development.

The Bible was not officially prescribed as a school subject until 1604 when Article 79 of the Canons Ecclesiastical of that year laid down the duties of schoolmasters concerning religious training in scripture. On days other than holy and festival days "such sentences of holy scripture as shall be most expedient to induce them (the boys) to all godliness" were to be taught.

Since William Tyndale had produced the first English translation of the New Testament in 1525 there had been numerous others, particularly during the reign of Edward VI(1547-1553), when as many as 35 different versions of the New Testament were published and 14 of the whole Bible. In 1538 Henry VIII in the first official document recognising the English Bible, the Injunctions of Thomas Cromwell, ordered that a copy of the Matthew's Bible (a translation combining parts of Tyndale and parts of Miles Coverdale's translation, revised by John Rogers) be placed in every church. Henceforth Biblical instruction played an increasing part in the curriculum of the schools. In the teaching of Scripture the statutes of Rivington Grammar School (1566) laid down that "If there be any number of scholars together in one house at board, everyone in course shall read often, when the household is most together, a chapter or some piece of the Scriptures, or other godly book, and the others shall diligently mark what is read and everyone afterward repeat some one sentence of that which they have heard read; and though there be but one scholar in a house, yet he shall on the holidays, and long winter-nights, and other idle times when most company is together, read somewhat of the Scriptures, or other godly book to the household where he is lodged. The master and the usher shall inquire diligently whether their scholars do

these things, and see them duly corrected which do not". This shows the recognition of the school as an instrument of propaganda in the switch from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism and this gradually increased, culminating in the Puritan revolution.

Classical and religious studies dominated the curriculum of most of the grammar schools until 1840, when the Grammar Schools Act of that year authorised the introduction of subjects other than those specified in the foundation statutes. It was to the limitations these imposed that the general decline of the schools in the 18th century was largely attributed.

In 1797 Leeds Grammar School was the subject of an enquiry in Chancery as to whether it would be "proper and for the benefit of the Charity to have any other Master or masters to teach writing, arithmetic and other languages besides the Greek and the Latin."

The report satisfied neither the masters, who favoured classical studies exclusively, nor the governing body, who wanted the new subjects, because it compromised, suggesting that masters be appointed to teach mathematics and modern languages, but that writing and arithmetic should continue to be taught in the places catering for them. The Lord Chancellor Lord Eldon gave a final judgement in July 1805 in favour of the observance of the original statutes.

Since there do not appear to have been any statutes limiting the curriculum at Leyland School, it would in theory have been free to introduce new studies at any time; however, it was a country grammar school and the surrounding district was virtually untouched by the industrial revolution. There would be, therefore, little or no demand for radical additions of this type to the syllabus.

Leeds on the other hand, was, at the end of the 18th century, part of a rapidly growing industrial area, where subjects relevant to the study of technical improvements would have been necessary.

In 1826 reading, writing and arithmetic were being taught at Leyland, but this is the first mention of the school curriculum, so it is not known when the last was started. History, geography, book-keeping and drawing were added in the course of the next 35 years, so it is evident that during this time there was a growing demand by the people of Leyland for a broader-based education for their children.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE SCHOLARS

Educationally, Leyland School was at its best in the earlier 17th century, like most other grammar schools. At that time ".....every boy, even in the remotest part of the county, could find a place of education in his neighbourhood competent at any rate to fit him to enter college".[1] How many Leyland sent to the Universities can only be guessed, but it has been possible to identify a few of them owing to the practice of some of the Cambridge colleges of entering the school and master thereof after the name of the student. It seems likely that most Leyland scholars were sent to Cambridge in common with a large number of northern schools, as a perusal of the Alumni Cantabrigiensis (J & J.A. Venn) indicates. It is perhaps surprising to realise that many of these schools, and others, which have become large institutions today "do not appear so far as University evidence affords a clue, to have differed materially, two or three centuries ago, from a number of their now extinct or insignificant rivals. A small fixed or dwindling endowment has probably been the cause of the decay of these latter".[2]

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1. Intro. to Alumni Cantab. (J. & J.A. Venn)
2. ibid.

Of course while Leyland was in the former category, it was in effect also in the latter, because its endowment was dwindling in purchasing power.

Mr. J. Venn also suggests that "It is not at all unlikely that the change of popular sentiment which now so generally insists that the sons of the well-to-do shall be educated apart from those of the poor, in some big boarding school in the country."[1] has contributed to the decline.

In 1865, at any rate, nine years before the closure, this does not seem to have been evident at Leyland, where Mr. James Bryce, an Assistant Commissioner for the Schools Inquiry Commission of that year found: "The scholars seem to be socially of a higher class than is commonly found in such a school; of 35 present, ten were stated to be children of people with independent means, professional men and land stewards, nine tradesmen, eight of farmers, eight of working men."

In a table giving the professions and occupations of the parents he took the ten highest and ten lowest boys of the school:-

1. ibid:

DAY SCHOLARS	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION OF PARENT.	DAY SCHOLARS	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION OF PARENT
Boys Highest in School.		Boys Lowest in School.	
1.	Joiner or Wheelwright	1.	Miller
2.	None	2.	Butcher
3.	Ex-Army Sergeant	3.	Innkeeper
4.	Joiner	4.	Gentleman
5.	Railway Station Superintendent	5.	Farmer
6.	Innkeeper	6.	Miller
7.	Manager at Bleach Works	7.	Serving Man
8.	Railway Foreman	8.	Factory Operative
9.	Farmer	9.	Farmer
10.	None	10.	Farmer

There is a good mixture here of all classes, but with the increasing state interest in elementary education (Leyland School had become virtually elementary by this time), it is likely that the segregation of the classes in this branch became gradually more pronounced from about this time onwards.

Among several[1] who attended the school in the 1630's and subsequently went to university was Richard Cuerden, a man

1. See Appendix D. p105.

of diverse talents, who was probably the most well-known scholar ever to go there. He was born at Cuerden in 1623, the son of Gibbert Jackson and his wife Ann Leyland and was known also by the surname of his father.

During his period at the school Mr. Walker and Mr. Sheerbourne were the masters, the latter probably from about 1632.

Cuerden was admitted a commoner to St. Mary Hall, Oxford in 1638, but moved at the outbreak of the civil war to Emmanuel College, Cambridge where he graduated B.A. in 1642. He returned to Oxford to take his M.A. degree in 1646 and was made vice-principal and tutor at St. Mary Hall.

He was an ardent supporter of the King and refused the office of proctor of the university rather than submit to the parliamentary government.

Next he studied medicine and in 1652 was appointed 'replicant to all inceptors of physic', which qualified him for the M.D. degree. He paid the fees but declined to take the oath and was not created M.D. until after the Restoration on 26th March 1663.

By this time he was settled in Preston as a physician and appears as a freeman of the borough on the Guild merchant rolls of 1662 and 1682.

It is, however, as a historian of the County Palatine

of Lancaster that he is known today. According to Anthony Wood, the Oxford historian,[1] he neglected his practice and devoted himself to the study of antiquities. Together with Christopher Townley of Carr Hall he contemplated the publication of a complete history of Lancashire, but the project was frustrated by Townley's death in 1674.

Later, Jackson (alias Cuerden) proposed to publish the work under the title of Brigantia Lancastriensis Restaurata or History of the Honourable Dukedom or County Palatine of Lancaster in 5 volumes in folio,' in 1688. (see Appendix L)

No further progress was made and the manuscripts in a crabbed and almost illegible hand and consisting of crude materials without arrangement are now preserved in three places, the Heralds' College (8 volumes), the Chetham Library Manchester (2 volumes) and the British Museum (1 volume).

A fragmentary but valuable itinerary of some parts of Lancashire is given in Earwaker's Local Gleanings(1876)

Jackson was a friend of Sir William Dugdale and acted as his deputy at a visitation held at Lancaster in 1664.[2]

In the letter from Hugh Bonkin to Christopher Wase (1673) he is listed as a Governor or Visitor of the school.

The exact year of his death is not known, but was probably between 1690 and 1695.[3]

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1. Fasti Oxon. ed. by Bliss ii 94.275.
2. Dictionary of Nat. Biog.
3. ibid.

The last scholar it has been possible to trace who went directly to Cambridge was Edward Sherdly, who was admitted pensioner at St. John's College on April 12th 1684 at the age of 19. He was born at Farington the son of Richard Sherdly and graduated B.A. in 1688. In the same year (June 10th) he was ordained deacon at Carlisle and on January 15th 1689 he became a priestaat Chester.

He was appointed to the Curacy of Blackburn, where he was buried on December 24th 1693 at the early age of 28.[1]

Among likely scholars in their early years at any rate, would be the Baldwins, seven of whom were Vicars of Leyland in an unbroken line from 1748 to 1912. Of course this kind of succession would not be unusual in those days when the advowson of an incumbency would often remain in the hands of one family.

Octavius de Leyland Baldwin was the seventh and last of the line. He attended the school in his early years and seemed to have fond memories of it. His biographer, his curate the Reverend Edwin G. Marshall, wrote that he (the vicar) "used to point out to me the hole made in the flag floor which used to be a goal for the game of marbles."

He later went to Rossall School and from there to Oxford

1. Alumni Cantab. Transcript of will p.133. (Appendix M)

(Brasenose College) where he took his B.A. degree.

At his ordination as deacon in 1860, he said the examination"was easy to a Leyland and Rossall boy, a knowledge of the Church Catechism and of the Greek and Latin grammars was then, as it should be now considered, sufficient for the Diaconate."[1]

It may be inferred that while he was at Leyland he was given a good grounding in the Latin and Greek Grammars by the then master, John James (1832-61).

He was ordained priest a year later by the Archbishop of York and after serving as curate at a number of places (he preached before Gladstone at Walmer, near Deal, Kent), was offered the benefice of Heapey in 1874 by his brother the Vicar of Leyland, the patron. He succeeded his brother after the latter's death in 1891 and officiated at St. Andrew's Parish Church until his retirement in 1912.[2] He died in January 1913.[3]

It is a matter for conjecture how many scholars in all entered university after leaving Leyland; it is probable that more are listed in the Alumni Cantabrigiensis. Since this is not indexed for schools, however (the names are simply in alphabetical order), a page by page examination would be

1. "The Rev. Leyland Baldwin B.A." by Edwin G. Marshall.
2. ibid.
3. Leyland reg.

necessary to ascertain all those mentioned - a lengthy process because there are four large volumes covering the period 1500 - 1751. After this, it seems unlikely that any scholars qualified, since none of the subsequent masters were graduates. There is no available means of discovering how many went to Oxford. The Alumni Oxoniensis (edited by Joseph Foster) does not give the names of the schools.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE WASE LETTER AND THE BENEFACTORS

The letter[1] dated 23rd February 1673 from Hugh Bonkin to Christopher Wase in response to a request for information about the school could not have been very satisfactory.

He gives Queen Elizabeth as the founder, which is of course incorrect. He also includes lists of the benefactors, the governors or visitors, and the surnames of the masters from 1580, but does not offer very much information about the school, which apparently has no books "save a Dixonary which is Gouldman's[2] Workes", and also "Not any liberaries about us worth writinge of".

The tone of the personal part of the letter might be considered rather more subservient than was warranted, even for those days. There seems to be no call for "cordiall thanks for your unparrelled favours towards me". It is not likely that they were previously acquainted. It may, however, have cloaked a reluctance to divulge information because there was no knowing how it might be used. The year 1673

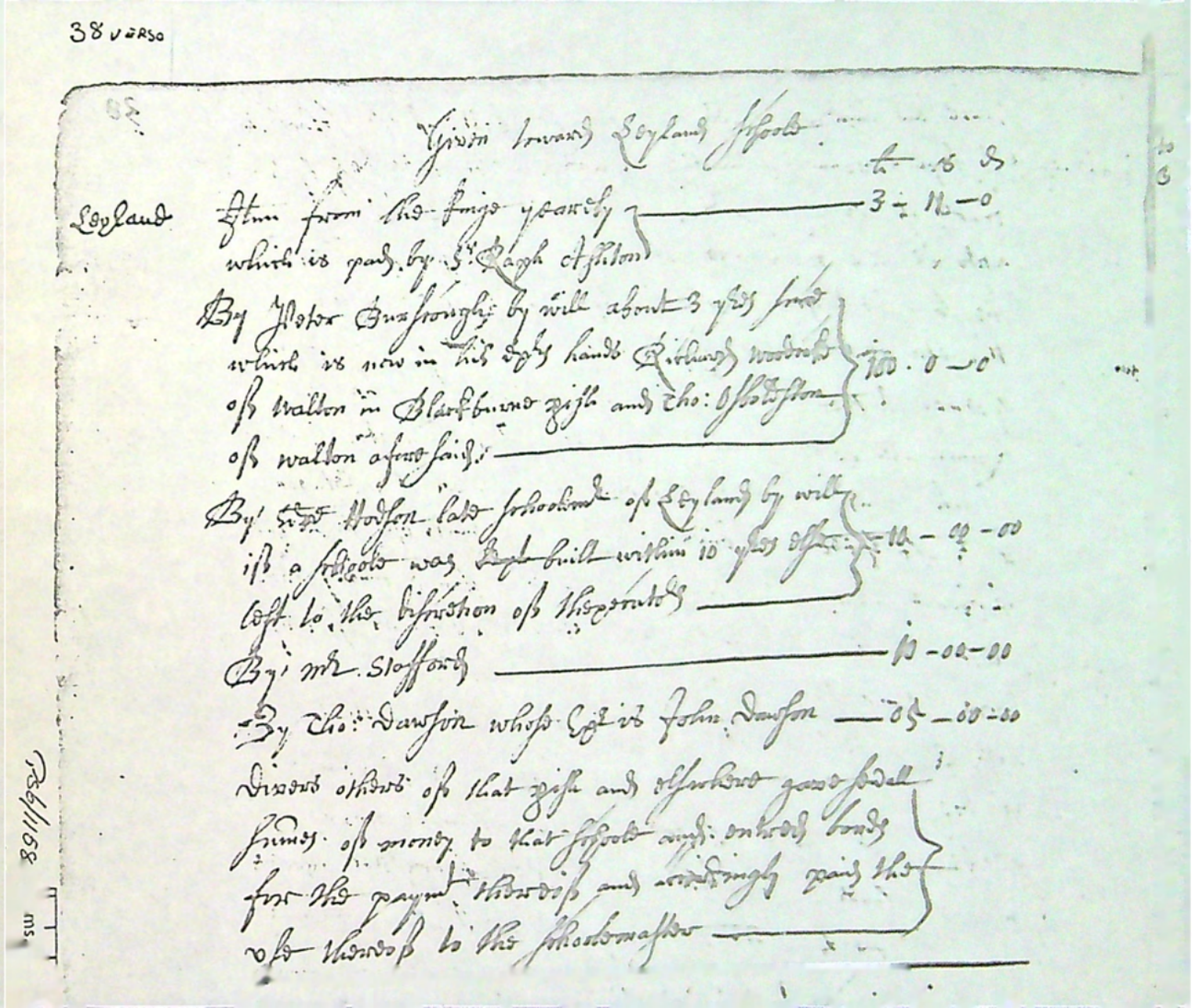
1. In Bodleian Library, Oxford. For transcript see Appendix F.
2. See Appendix E for Biog. Note. p106 p107.

saw the passage of the Test Act (see page 34) and the imminence of this may have caused some reticence. Wase certainly chose a bad year for his enquiry—when suspicion of official enquiry was at a maximum.

In his letter, Bonkin also refers to a four pounds grant not being paid "the patent or grante being lost and sought for in the records at London". This is presumably the £3 17s 10d per year from the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster and the "patent" the warrant for payment requested by the Commissioners for Edward VI of the Chancellor of the Duchy.

It is not known when payment was resumed, but the lack of this money at that time would have been a serious loss, although in the year prior to the letter, i.e. 1672, according to it, one Andrew Dandie, late of London, had increased the endowment by £100. The interest from this and previous endowments, together probably with scholars' fees, would, however, ensure the continuance of the school.

Bonkin mentions one benefaction as yet to come - £10 per annum to be given "as a gratuitie" in 1678 by Henery Asshurst and Nathaniel Hilton. If this had materialised and continued, it would have meant a substantial improvement in the school finances at that time, but there has been no evidence that it did. If by "they may recall it when they please", he means they might cancel it, this may well have happened. The earliest extant record of benefactions to the



school was the list taken at an Inquisition at Wigan on 18th September 1628 (see opposite page) into moneys "given towards Leyland Schoole". This was ordered by the Bishop of Chester, John Bridgeman,[1] who decreed that specific inquiries into moneys given for charitable purposes should be made for the diocese.

Since he was the master 40 years previously in 1588, it is probable that Edward Hodson was one of the first benefactors, despite the order of the list. There is no evidence as to whether the condition he attached to his bequest "if a school was built within 10 years", was fulfilled. His will is not in the Record Office at Preston, so it is not known when he died.

The last paragraph shows that the school was receiving general support in the parish "and elsewhere" and was obviously thriving.[2]

Peter Burscough of Walton-le-Dale was the first major benefactor, his will of 1624 stating "I give and bequeath for and toward the maintayneing of one ffree Schoole in Leyland the sume of one hundreth pounds to bee paid within three yeares next after my decease". Among many other charitable bequests, he left one hundred pounds each to erect and maintain schools at Brindle and Walton-le-Dale.[3]

1. Bishop 1619-1652
2. Transcript, Appendix K. p 129.
3. Will of Peter Burscough L.R.O. Preston.

Thomas Armetriding, vicar of Leyland from 1689 to 1712, was the second largest contributor to the endowment of the school, although his intended legacy of £200 did not materialise in full.

Probably the reason for this was that, since he made the money payable after the death of his wife, Margaret, the wishes expressed in her will took priority , and after these were honoured, there were insufficient funds for her husband's bequest to the school.

When making her will, Margaret did not of course take fully into account the provisions of her husband's will of 18th February 1718. Besides the £200, he also left "the further sum of fifty pounds the yearly interest and product whereof I do also hereby Order and appoint shall be by them (the trustees) forever paid and applyed for and towards the Maintainance of one usher to teach English Scollars at the said school Gratis". She, in her will of 15th November 1728, also left £50 for "the better maintainence and support of an Usher".[1]

A further provision of the vicar's will which seems to indicate that the standard of education at Leyland was still high, bequeathed £200 each to the Euxton and Heapey Chapels for the maintenance of Orthodox ministers or curates. He

1. Wills of Thomas and Margaret Armetriding, L.R.O.

invested the nominations in James Armetriding or his heirs and the Vicars of Leyland respectively. If, however, they were obstructed in any way from making their desired appointments, the money was to be paid to the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge and the interest used to maintain two scholars either from Leyland or Heskin Free Schools; each £200 would maintain one scholar.† No nominations seem to have been obstructed however, and the money has remained to be used for its original purposes.

The amount realised for the school from the vicar's bequests was £133, but Margaret's £50 legacy was paid in full, according to a benefaction table dated 1738.[1]

The provision of funds to support an Usher at that time could be taken as evidence that the school, although not growing, was nevertheless flourishing within its limitations. Thomas Moon had arrived in 1716 and it may be that his evidently attractive personality[2] had increased the number of pupils attending. If an usher was appointed, the problem would arise of where he could teach, there being only the one room. The solution could have been the division of the room into two, perhaps by curtains (as Bryce found in 1865). Alternatively, part of the church may have been used.

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† WILL OF THOMAS ARMETRIDING.

1. Quoted in Char. Com. Rep. 1826.
2. SEE PAGE 39.

The benefaction table lists the total given by Andrew Dandie, Peter Burscough and a Mrs. Farnworth as £160, whereas, according to Hugh Bonkin's letter and other sources, the first two gave a total of £200. Mrs. Farnworth is not otherwise mentioned. There is no evidence as to how this reduction came about.

A Joseph Shearley is stated to have given £50, but it seems probable that the James Sherdley mentioned in the letter was the same person. He gave the same amount and is also listed in the Notitia Costriensis as a benefactor.

The total given to the school according to the table was £413 and this sum corresponds with the aggregate of several amounts secured by bond of various people in a schedule attached to a trust deed dated 24th and 25th April 1746, in which the surviving trustees Henry Fleetwood, William Rawstorne and James Armetriding nominated 6 new trustees, including William Farington and invited them to participate in the management of the trust. The deed outlined their duties in governing the school and for the investment of the endowment. It also informed them of the self-perpetuating nature of the body of nine trustees; when the number was reduced to 5 by death, the survivors should nominate 4 new ones, "and make a conveyance accordingly."

Between 1746 and 1791, according to a schedule annexed

to a deed of lease and release of 1807 appointing new trustees, the endowment was reduced to £370, an unaccountable loss of £43, according to the report of the Charity Commissioners of 1826.

Furthermore, £70 of this had to be written off because the two men Robert and John Brewer, from whom it was secured by bond dated 14th July 1760, had gone to America several years prior to the Commissioners' inquiry and no interest had since been paid on the bond.

The remaining £300 was lent on mortgage to the Township of Leyland to enable the ratepayers to build a workhouse.[1] The idea for this was first mooted by freeholders in 1760, but it was not until 1780 that a committee was appointed to purchase land for the purpose.[2]

To begin with, the trustees of Samuel Crooke's charities held £200 of the mortgage and the trustees of the school the other £100, but on April 1st 1791, according to a letter sent to the Charity Commissioners in 1867[3], the school trustees paid Crooke's charities their £200 and henceforth held the whole mortgage.

The rate of interest was at first 5%, but at a vestry meeting on 31st October 1832 (held at the Workhouse), it was agreed that unless the school trustees agreed to accept a 4% rate, the township would repay the principal. Eleven years

1. Char. Com. Rep. 1826.
2. Farington Muniments. L.R.O.
3. School File. P.R.O. London.

afterwards, on March 17th 1843, there was a unanimous decision to extend the mortgage at a rate of 5% when it was necessary to do so. This rate was confirmed at a meeting on February 15th 1847, but reduced again on March 31st 1853 to 4%.[1]

The endowment was supplemented in 1792 by a bequest in the will (19th July) of a John Beatson, which was the final benefaction to the school. This was for £200 and would have been a timely addition to the school resources in view of the losses sustained previously. It was invested in 3% Consols, the £287 11s 6d worth of stock producing an income of £8 12s 6d in 1826.

The total income available was thus the Duchy grant of £3 17s 10d, the interest from the Workhouse mortgage - either £12 or £15 according to rate, and the £8 12s 6d income on the Consols stock, a possible maximum of £27 10s 4d[2]. This continued until 1866, when the Poor Law Board authorised the Guardians of the Poor of the Chorley Union to sell the Workhouse buildings to James Quin and Co. Ltd., a waterproof cloth manufacturer. The price was £600 and the borrowed £300 was repaid to the trustees, who were authorised by the Charity Commissioners to pay it into the account of the "Official Trustees of Charitable Funds".[3]

Mr. James Bryce, the Assistant Enquiry Commissioner,

1. Leyland Reg.
2. Char. Comm. Rep.
3. School File. P.R.O.

during his visit, noted that "the £300 are about to be invested in 3% Consols so that from 1867 the endowment(income) will be £6 less than formerly"; the money purchased £321 14s 4d worth of Consols stock.

In his report, he refers to the £180 left by John James, who died intestate in June 1861 aged 48, having been master since 1832. No claimant could be found for this and he says "The Leyland people wish the Crown could be induced to waive its rights, and let this sum go to improve the schoolroom and procure a playground."[1]

Mr. John Eccles, one of the trustees at the time also mentions this money in a letter to the Charity Commissioners of May 4th 1864 and suggests that it could be used to increase the endowment. At that time there was no thought of closing the school; the trustees were in fact asking the Commissioners for suggestions "for the better government of the school."[2]

It seems that the Crown eventually agreed to waive its rights because a note signed by Mr. A.F. Leach[3] in the school file in the Public Record Office refers to the James Fund (25th July 1895). The former vicar Thomas Rigbye Baldwin (Vicar from 1852-1891) had borrowed £123 of it "for the National School". It was repaid after his death by his executors, though this was not established until there had

1. Bryce Report Manchester Central Library.
2. School File P.R.O.
3. Author of Eng. Sch. at Ref. and an Assistant Commissioner.

been an exchange of letters in 1896 between the succeeding vicar, the Reverend de Leyland Baldwin and the Commissioners, who assumed him to be responsible for any deficiencies in his brother's (the former vicar) estate. He pointed out that this was not the case, that the money had been repaid and received an apology from the Commissioners (11th December 1896). A letter from Cotman and Sons, solicitors of Preston dated 27th July 1896 had confirmed the repayment of the money and that it was part of a sum of £262 1s standing to the credit of the school in the Preston branch of the London and Midland Banking Company. This was, however, long after the actual closure of the school.

CHAPTER SIX

THE CLOSING YEARS

Early in 1862 John Eccles wrote to the Commissioners requesting the appointment of additional trustees, whom he named. He also wished "that the legal Estate in the Edifice and Building called Leyland Free Grammar School situate in Leyland aforesaid may be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands".

The Commissioners' reply asked for clarification and more information on the method of appointment of trustees, the duties of the Master, the original deed, the independence of the charity, a scheme for the better government of the school, and suggesting the transference of the £287 11s 6d Consols stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. They also wished to know if the Poor House was still used for public purposes (8th March 1862).

John Eccles clarified and gave the information required and agreed to the transference of the stock. He also explained that the Workhouse was not now used for public purposes, but was let, the rent paying the interest on the mortgage (letter dated 31st March 1862).

He also filled in a form of inquiry in which he stated

9138 Land

17452

RECEIVED NOV 5 1863

F9138. Leyland Grammar School.

Leyland Mr Preston
Novr. 4th. 1863.

To the Charity Commissioners
Gentlemen.

May I be allowed to refer you to the Correspondence with Mr Walker of Preston on the subject of appointing new or additional Trustees for the Leyland Grammar School. It is now a long time since the names were sent to you for appointment and I shall be greatly obliged if you will kind give the attention which is necessary. The endowment is very small & the Trustees are anxious to make the School as efficient as possible. There being a free National School in Leyland, it is not necessary there should be any taught gratuitous at the Grammar School. Hoping you will excuse me for writing.

I remain Gentlemen.
Yours very sincerely
John Eccles.

that no records were to be found as to when the school was founded and that "There have never been any accounts kept or made out". He did, however, have two documents dated 3rd March 1739 and 25th April 1746 appointing trustees, and the mortgage deed of 1st April 1791 together with a bond signed by several of the townsmen guaranteeing payment of the mortgage "if the property is deficient."

The Commissioners suggested in their next letter (15th April 1863) that elementary education at the school could possibly be free and more advanced paid for.

Joseph Walker, a solicitor of Chapel Walks, Preston, replied to this at the request of John Eccles. He said the trustees had no wish to change the terms of admission and asked the Commissioners to appoint the proposed trustees (letter 29th May 1863). A letter from John Eccles (November 4th 1863) reinforced this request with some asperity and pointed out that as there was "a free National School in Leyland, it is not necessary there should be any taught gratuitously at the Grammar School". (See opposite page).

Early the following year the Commissioners agreed to proceed with the appointment of trustees, but pointed out that their suggestions deserved consideration(Letter February 7th, 1864).

They wrote again on 3rd May authorising the appointment

of the new trustees "if not already appointed by deed under the private power of the other trustees", and indeed,since the latter were a self-perpetuating body, it can only be taken as a matter of courtesy that they consulted the Commissioners at all.

The letter also asked the trustees if they were in any way inclined towards the previously suggested scheme for the better government of the school (also outlined, it seems, in a letter of 19th May 1862, not in the file).

It would appear that the trustees wanted different suggestions, because John Eccles' reply stated that they would be obliged for suggestions of the Commissioners for a better scheme. He also informed them that the master charges a fee of 10/- a quarter for each scholar.(Letter May 4th 1864).

For the second half of 1864, at any rate, this was not precisely true; there was a return as to the state of the school as this time taken for the School's Enquiry Commission and this specifies the fees as being "£1 10s per year for general instruction if under 8 years old and £2 2s if over 8 years old." Those learning drawing, i.e., freehand drawing, from the flat, were charged extra.

The amount realised from fees was about £50, so that the masterb total income was about £77. The Charity Commissioners' Report of 1899 states that no fees of any kind were charged in

1862, but this would appear to be incorrect, a return to the Commissioners in that year giving the amount charged per scholar as £2 2s.

Mr. James Bryce, reporting for the 1865 Schools Enquiry, was highly critical of the situation he found at Leyland; "Leyland, although it gives its name to one of the hundreds of Lancashire, is only an inconsiderable village about six miles south of Preston. It contains a so-called grammar school, which has for a long time been virtually an elementary school, although at the time of my visit there was one boy who could decline 'dominus' with only three or four mistakes."

He found 35 boys and 12 girls present. "Reading and spelling were not very good; five boys were fair in arithmetic; the head girls could not do, most of them could not even take down, an easy sum in the addition of money. Geography and English Grammar were poor, the children showing very little intelligence." He noted that there were some Roman Catholics in the school "They do not go to church on Friday mornings with the rest and are employed in writing while the rest are reading the Bible."

His main criticism was of the lack of provision for secondary education in the town. He refers to the two other schools both offering elementary instruction, the infant school under Government Inspection built in 1837 and the

Golden Hill Charity School. He thought the latter and the grammar school ought to be merged and part of the total revenue used for the establishment of a grammar or commercial school. He cites the case of the "public-spirited" trustee of the grammar school who was struck by the absurdity of the present state of affairs and proposed to merge the schools; the Golden Hill trustees however, would have nothing to do with the idea and "refused to admit him on their trust".

Mr. Bryce thought that the rest of the revenue should be used for an efficient Government school, with a department for infants.

The Golden Hill school was well-endowed with an income of £235 a year, with which it gave an elementary education to about 90 boys and 30 girls. The trustees probably thought that merging would be of doubtful benefit to their school, which was true financially. The broader idea of furnishing adequate secondary education did not appear, either to have been suggested or to have suggested itself to them at that time. Certainly, if the former was the case (by the "public spirited" trustee), the idea was over-ridden by the fact that there was little financial benefit.

During his visit, Mr. Bryce discovered how the limited facilities of the single schoolroom of the Grammar school were used: "Girls are taught in the forenoon along with boys; in the

afternoon they go to one end of the room behind a curtain and learn sewing from the master's wife". This would be Anne Westley.

He could not have been very impressed with the zeal of the trustees, who, he was told, had held no formal meeting for the last four or five years, it not being "their habit to interfere with the educational arrangements of the school." Such prolonged non-interference, one could reasonably assume, was more like neglect.

In the return on the state of the school for the second half of 1864, John Westley (the master) said that the school was classified by reading, chiefly, promotions being by examination and separate for each subject. All the children received religious instruction in the Bible and Church Catechism, the days being opened and closed with prayers from the Liturgy.

Discipline was maintained by corporal punishment, exercises and detention; there were 27 hours school time per week and 6 weeks holiday in the year.

In 1867, Westley filled in a detailed questionaire about the school for the Schools Inquiry Commission in which he reported that the number of "Foundationers" was increasing. This was possibly because many parents felt that their children would be likely to get a better education at the

smaller and therefore more select school. There were 2 boys now learning Latin, but although all the 48 scholars were being taught Arithmetic, none was listed as learning Mathematics. Nine were taking book-keeping and twenty each were said to be learning History, Geography, English Grammar and Composition. Westley marked as 'nil' the number of scholars who were learning reading and writing, but this was obviously incorrect in view of Bryce's report. No music was taught and mensuration is also marked as 'nil'. Perhaps, unlike today, the latter was not included in Arithmetic at that time. Eight were being instructed in Drawing, and Mapping was mentioned as an additional subject, though the number taking it was not specified.

Needless to say, with only one master taking 48 pupils (he had no assistant) his reply to the question as to whether their courses of study were modified in the case of scholars who (a) "show aptitude for certain studies, (b) who are intended for certain lines of life and (c) who are disqualified for certain parts of school work", is 'NO' in each case. The probable formal situation would preclude such individual interest being taken and it is difficult in view of this to attach much credence to his reply that twenty pupils were learning each of the four subjects mentioned above. If this was the case, however, he may have employed the monitorial system devised by Bell and Lancaster.

Although he does not list Natural History and chemistry as two of the subjects taught in the relevant part of the questionnaire, a reply he gives to the question as to what in his opinion are the best subjects of instruction includes these. The opinion of parents (presumably a consensus) in this respect is also recorded; they do not include these, but, unlike the master, amongst the other subjects they mention spelling.

Finally, the master is asked for the difficulties he experiences, to which his answer is "Irregular attendance, deficiency of school furniture and boys being sent to "finish".

In our own day it is difficult to conceive of the irregularity of attendance prevalent at that time, despite the fact that all these children except one (four miles) lived within one mile of the school. School logbooks (which started for Government-controlled schools in 1863) abound with references to poor attendances e.g., an entry in Whittle-le-Woods National School's log book on Monday 5th September 1864 reads "Rather thin attendance. Chorley fair." Most absences were, however, due to the weather and illness.

In 1870, the trustees applied to the recently appointed Endowed School Commissioners for the visit of an Assistant Commissioner to administer the establishment of a scheme under the Endowed Schools Act of 1869.

It is possible the school might have continued if this

could have been effected at that time, because the Commissioners' object was to grade the schools in a district and set up competent bodies of a fully representative nature to govern them, their intention being to make available a system of secondary education for the children in every locality.[1]

Under the proposed classification, Leyland would probably have been rated as third grade, with children leaving at 14 years of age. 2nd and 1st grades would have children leaving at 16 and 18 or 19 years respectively. Preparatory schools would be necessary for the higher grade schools, but not for the third grade schools.[2]

Unfortunately, owing to the heavy commitments of the Commissioners in other parts of the country, it was not until 1883, after a new application was made by the trustees to the Cherity Commissioners, to whom administration of the endowed School Acts had been transferred in 1874, that any action was taken. The trustees of Richard Balshaw's Golden Hill school also applied at the time and in June 1883 Mr.R.Durnfurd, an Assistant Commissioner, visited Leyland and convened a conference of the trustees of both schools together with the members of two local committees, which had been formed in October 1882 and January 1883 respectively with the object of the formulation of schemes for the two foundations.

The first of these committees had already prepared plans for reorganisation and submitted them to the trustees in

1. Hist.of Ed. by Curtis. 2. ibid.

in January 1883,so one may infer that the formation of a second committee in the same month indicates some degre of dissension from their proposals.

Nine years previously,however,the Grammar School had closed as such. The deterioration of the school building was such,and the prospect of an adequate number of fee-paying scholars and therefore a reasonable salary for the master had been so much reduced by the effects of the 1870 Elementary Education Act,that John Westley had apparently resigned;this Act had given rise to the building of three new schools in the town. The building had since provided accommodation for evening classes,lectures and other parish functions and some of the endowment income used for keeping the premises in repair and for fuel for lighting and heating when the place was in use. There remained a balance,however,of £82. 2s 3d ofaccumulated income in the Preston Banking Company's bank.

The result of Mr.Durnford's visit and report was a draft scheme for the application of the income as an exhibition fund However,his proposals for Balshaw's Schoolwere regarded unfavourably"by the trustees and others in the locality, apparently on the ground that too large a proportion of the endowment was withdrawn from the support of elementary education"† As a consequence,the scheme did not materialise and nothing further was done until 1892 when new trustees were appointed

† Char. Com. Rep. p.33.

to the Grammar School on the 6th April. A further Elementary Education Act had been passedin 1891 and this had prompted fresh consideration in the district of suggestions for the effective use of the endowments of the two foundations.Once more both trustee bodies appealed to the Charity Commissioners for their assistance in the matter.

They responded by sending Mr.A.F.Leach,an Assistant Commissioner,who called a conference of both sets of trustees.

Mr.Leach's report,after being considered by the Commissioners,caused them to propose schemes on the lines of those drawn up in 1884,but with many modifications suggested by the trustees and others to the scheme for Balshaw's School. In consequence,both were not published until May 1896,after which they were further modified,so that they were not finally approved by the Educaton Department until 11th November 1897.

A petition having been presented under the provisions of section 13 of the Endowed School's Act 1873,the schemes were laid before Parliament for the statutory period of two months and they were given final approval by her Majesty Queen Victoria in Council on 19th May 1898.

The scheme arising out of the Grammar School endowment set up the Leyland Grammar School Exhibition Fund,the investment for which amounted to £999 0s 5d worth of New Consols stock.

The governors of the fund "shall apply the income of the foundation,subject as herein provided,in maintaining exhibitions

each of a yearly value of not more than £15, tenable forthree years, with extension in special cases to four years, at Balshaw' School in Leyland, or any other institution of education higher than elementary approved by them, and to be awarded to boys who then are and have not for less than three years been in any public elementary school or schools in the school district of Leyland". The provisions of the scheme specifically exclude religious opinions as a disqualification, either from becoming a member of the governing body or from competing for the exhibition. This accords with a clause of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, which brought to an end the wholly religious dominance of English education.

The scheme further provided that "The exhibitions shall be established in such manner and order as to secure as nearly as may be a regular rotation of award, and, subject as herein provided, shall be awarded and held under such regulations and conditions as the governors think fit. Every exhibition shall be given as the award of merit on the result of such examination as the governors think fit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purpose of education. Anyexhibition for which there shall be no dulyqualified candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it shall be for that turn not be awarded".

There would be one cooptative and four representative governors, the latter being appointed by the following bodies:

Two by the Urban District Council of Leyland

One by a joint committee(appointed as if under the local Government Act of 1894) of the Urban District Council of Withnell and the Parish Councils of Clayton-le-Woods, Cuerden, Euxton, Heighton, Heapey, Wheelton and Whittle-le-Woods.

One by the Lancashire County Council.

The first cooptative governor was Laurence Rawstorne of Hutton Hall, Preston and the first representative ones were John Stanning of Broadfield, Leyland and William Forrester of Northbrook, Leyland, appointed by Leyland Urban District Council; the Reverend Robert C. Fletcher of the Rectory, Tarleton, appointed by the Lancashire County Council and Carlton Cross of Crook Hall, Chorley by the Joint Committee above specified.

In the method of appointment to the governing body can be detected the determination to prevent any possibility of self-perpetuation, the inherent fault of many trustee bodies, and of course, as has been seen, that of Leyland School; the period of appointment was for five years and the governors were required to render accounts to the Charity Commissioners and to exhibit copies of the same for public inspection in Leyland, giving due public notice of where and when they may be seen.

At the 1899 enquiry it was stated that the governors proposed to offer the first twoexhibitions for competition in the December of that year; the annual value would be £10 each. Mr. Leonard Cotman of Cotman & Sons, Solicitors, produced the bank book showing the balance in hand in the London City and Midland Bank at Preston to be £38 11s 1d.

In the event, three scholarships were awarded, the recipients being three boys named Sumner, Hempson and Rose respectively. They enrolled at Balshaw's Grammar School in January 1900.

From that time until 1945, a total of 60 exhibitions were won; the Education Act of 1944 rendered the fund unnecessary for the purpose of scholarships; these were financed hence-forth through County funds. The last two awards in 1945 were to Arthur Ball and Ronald Lavender.

Since then, income has accumulated in the bank, the balance in 1960 amounting to £533 17s 11d. There has been no decision, however, as yet, how the money is to be used; the Ministry of Education was approached in 1945, 1946, 1952 and subsequently to formulate a scheme for its use but said it was not in a position to do so.

At the last meeting of the Governors in February 1961 a resolution was passed to suggest to the Ministry that the fund be handed over to Balshaw's Grammar School for the provision of prizes; another earlier proposal (in November 1953) was for the institution of travelling scholarships.

If it is not intended to demolish the old school building, which is undoubtedly an eyesore as it is, perhaps this money could be used to restore it to a presentable condition.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE SCHOOL BUILDING

The original building in the east corner of the Church yard was probably erected in the 17th century or possibly earlier, in view of the small windows of the Elizabethan type which are a feature of it.

There was an addition to the building in the latter part of the 18th century, the stone over the present front door bearing the inscription "By The Liberall Contributions of the Gentlemen of This Parish and Others in the Year 1790." There appears to be no extant record of the contributors or the cost of the work.

The stone may have been transferred from the previous front door-way, because above the writing there are some apparently obliterating etchings which may have removed the original inscription.

The first mention of a house for the schoolmaster is in the reply of the vicar (Thomas Baldwin 1802-1809) to the Articles of Enquiry preparatory to visitation of the Bishop in 1804.[1] It is possible the house may have been added or

1. See Page No. 41.

at any rate extended in 1790.

The schoolroom, which is a little over 40 ft. long, is only 8 ft. high and 14⅔ ft. wide. The roof is supported by a number of fine oak beams. Mr. Bryce criticised the room as being "ill ventilated and much too small for the fifty children who are often in attendance."[1] There is no playground attached to the school, which is on the very edge of the churchyard, so one wonders how the children occupied themselves during the 2½ hours per week playtime they were allowed in 1867.[2] If they did not use the churchyard, they may have been able to play on the ground nearby, which was probably not used for anything at that time; they might have had to cross the road which is immediately beneath, but it is not likely that it was much frequented at that time.

In 1826 the Charity Commissioners were told that the building was not in very good condition, but that repairs would be carried out shortly at the expense of the parish.

It had been a long-established custom of the parish to defray the costs of school maintenance according to the terms of a memorandum endorsed upon an old document in the possession of the trustees in 1862. Dated 20th May, 1737, it declared the responsibility of the churchwardens for usually repairing the school building. The church rates apparently

1. Bryce Report.
2. Schools Enquiry Questionnaire Answer.

offset the costs at a later date.[1]

If, however, the entries in the Parish register are a true record of the work done, nothing was carried out from 1653[2] until 1821 when a new school door was installed. This hardly seems likely and one must assume that work done in that time was not entered. Some repair and renovation were executed between 1827 and 1831, after which nothing more was done until 1847. Another 18 years elapsed before it was decided to give the school what appears to have been its first coat of paint.[3] This was probably in preparation for the visit of Mr. Bryce who made his enquiries later in that year (1865).

In 1862, John Westley was not living in the attached house, having let it off to a woman who kept it in order.[4] It seems likely that he never occupied the house at all.

After 1865 nothing more was done to the building and its deterioration by 1874 together with the factors previously mentioned (see page 83) brought about its closure as a school in that year. The house continued to be let and as stated earlier, various parish functions kept the school-room in use.

On September 18th 1896 the trustees informed the Charity Commissioners that they wished to sell the building. The

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1. Char. Com. Rep. 1899 p. 27.
2. Extant Registers begin.
3. See Appendix C. p 104.
4. Reply to Char. Com. Inquiry 1862.

average rent produced over the previous three years had been £5 13s 4d, but this had been more than swallowed up by repairs. The trustees were, however, in some doubt about proceeding with the sale because of the current discussions on the application of the school endowment to an exhibition fund.[1]

The Commissioners saw no objection, however and later that year authorised the parish clerk at Leyland to advertise the property on the building itself, on the main church door and in two newspapers.

Earlier in 1896, the trustees had authorised Cotman and Sons, solicitors of Preston to commission a survey of the property and the result of this, carried out by Thomas Nevett, they had sent to the Commissioners on 17th September 1896. This contained a plan of the school and its surroundings, together with a valuation, which was for £90. (Letter 17th September 1896).

The vicar, the Reverend Leyland Baldwin, naturally enough, was interested in the disposal of the property, bordering, as it did, his own domain. He therefore offered the valuation amount (letter 16th January 1897). During the following ten days he probably learnt of the munificent intention of John Stanning, the owner of a bleach and dye works, to purchase

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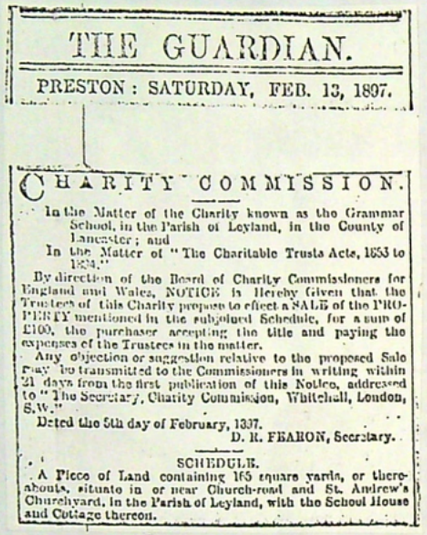
1. Char. Com, Minute Paper. School File.



THE GUARDIAN.

PRESTON: SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1897.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity known as the Grammar School, in the Parish of Leyland, in the County of Lancaster; and

In the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894."

By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, NOTICE is Hereby Given that the Trustees of this Charity propose to effect a SALE of the PROPERTY mentioned in the subjoined Schedule, for a sum of £100, the purchaser accepting the title and paying the expenses of the Trustees in the matter.

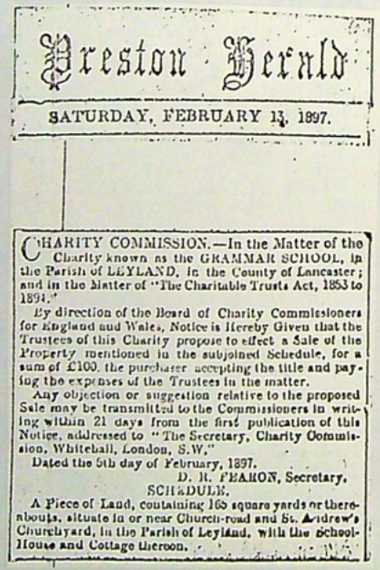
Any objection or suggestion relative to the proposed Sale may be transmitted to the Commissioners in writing within 21 days from the first publication of this Notice, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Whitehall, London, S.W."

Dated the 5th day of February, 1897.

D. R. FEARON, Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

A Piece of Land containing 165 square yards, or thereabouts, situate in or near Church-road and St. Andrew's Churchyard, in the Parish of Leyland, with the School House and Cottage thereon.



Preston Herald

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1897.

CHARITY COMMISSION.—In the Matter of the Charity known as the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in the Parish of LEYLAND, in the County of Lancaster; and in the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 to 1894."

By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, Notice is Hereby Given that the Trustees of this Charity propose to effect a Sale of the Property mentioned in the subjoined Schedule, for a sum of £100, the purchaser accepting the title and paying the expenses of the Trustees in the matter.

Any objection or suggestion relative to the proposed Sale may be transmitted to the Commissioners in writing within 21 days from the first publication of this Notice, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Whitehall, London, S.W."

Dated the 5th day of February, 1897.

D. R. FEARON, Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

A Piece of Land, containing 165 square yards or thereabouts, situate in or near Church-road and St. Andrew's Churchyard, in the Parish of Leyland, with the School-House and Cottage thereon.

the building and convey it to the vicar and churchwardens of Leyland for parish purposes. He therefore withdrew his offer.(Letter 26th January 1897).

The property was advertised in the Guardian and the Preston Herald on February 13th 1897. (See opposite page)

Two men responded to the advertisement. Daniel Robinson of 47 Union Street, Leyland offered "over £100" for it. (Letter dated February 15th 1897).

He later increased his offer to £131 (letter dated February 24th). This was coincidental with an offer of £130 by Thomas Henry Barrow of 55 Towngate, Leyland (letter February 24th) who earlier had written objecting to the sale of the school and proposed a sale by public auction.

John Stanning, however, was determined to acquire the building for the parish and offered £135 for it.

Cotman and Sons wrote to the Commissioners acquainting them of this and the fact that the property was to be presented to the parish if the offer was accepted. (Letter dated 2nd March)

The Leyland Urban District Council were in favour of acceptance and directed their clerk John Westley to write expressing this to the Commissioners (letter dated 4th March).

The Commissioners replied signifying their approval of the sale to Cotman and Sons and told them they would put in hand immediately the preparation of an order to sell (see opposite page)(Letter 17th March).

92 f.

Reference:— Ed. 27/2130 B
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and execute all proper acts and assurances for carrying the said sale into effect, subject to the condition that all the costs, charges, and expenses attending or incidental to the said sale, including the costs of the deduction and verification of any title which may be required to be shown to the premises shall be paid by the purchaser:

2. The purchase money, when received by the said Trustees, shall be immediately paid or remitted by them ~~to them~~ to the Banking Account at the Bank of England of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," by whom the same shall be forthwith invested in the purchase, in their name, of New Consols, to be held by them in trust for the said Charity.

SCHEDULE.

A piece of land, containing 165 square yards or thereabouts, situate in or near Church Road and St. Andrew's Churchyard, in the Parish of Leyland, with the schoolhouse and cottage thereon.

Sealed by Order of the Board this day of 1897.

L.S.

LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
1897.

Reference:— Ed. 27/2130 B
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CHARITY COMM
19201
2b
RECD 17 JUN 9

Draft Sealed 1897.

County—LANCASTER.
Parish—LEYLAND.
Charity—Grammar School

C.
15,911.

Authority to sell real estate.

RECEIVED
2 JUN. 97
CHARITY COM.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity known as The *GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in the Parish of* LEYLAND, in the County of LANCASTER;

and

In the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894."

The Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, being satisfied by the representations of the Trustees of the above-mentioned Charity, and by a Report from Thomas Nevett, of No. 41, Fishergate, Preston, in the County of Lancaster, Land Surveyor, that it will be advantageous to the said Charity that the sale of the land and hereditaments described in the Schedule hereto, should be effected upon the terms herein-after mentioned:

Do, upon the application of the said Trustees, **hereby Order** as follows:—

1. The said Trustees may, within six calendar months from the date of this Order, sell the said land and hereditaments for not less than 135*l.*, and also do

The solicitors acknowledged this and added that the other two possible purchasers did not want to increase their offers; one had in fact stated that if he had known about John Stanning's generous intentions he would not have made an offer for it.

The deal with John Stanning was completed and the money used to purchase £121 1s 6d of New Consols stock.

This formed part of the £999 0s 5d worth of stock constituting the investment for the Exhibition fund.[1]

The house remained occupied and the school room was used for Parish functions until about 5 years ago when the building was condemned as unfit for habitation.

Since then it has deteriorated rapidly, most of the Elizabethan window panes having been broken by vandals. To prevent further damage being done the building was bricked up about a year ago.

As an ancient monument it cannot be demolished; on the other hand there seems to be no present desire or intention to renovate it to a condition befitting its stature as such.

It is perhaps a pity that this is so - a pity that it cannot be repaired sufficiently to attract people to view the kind of situation in which education was dispensed for possibly two hundred and fifty years or more in Leyland.

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1. Owing to a clerical error the sum of £999 2s 5d is quoted in the 1899 Charity Commissioners Report.

CONCLUSION

The grant from the Duchy of Lancaster, £3 17s 10d in 1548, is about the same[1] today and is additional to the income of the Consols stock. It would be interesting to know what rent the land that produced £3 17s 10d in 1548 produces today; very much more, it is safe to say. For this reason, the blame for the demise of the school can be laid squarely at the door of the parliament of Edward VI.

It may not have been very well governed, but an endowment of land which would inevitably appreciate in value over the centuries would nevertheless have enabled it to survive (as many others did) the deficiencies of administration. The acquisition of larger premises, more masters and better equipment and therefore the accommodation of larger numbers of pupils would have been possible.

It was unfortunate that none of the subsequent endowments were in land; the Golden Hill school had an original endowment of land and this ensured its continuance, yet even this like all other schools of this type could not survive today without grants from public funds. The days of the self-supporting endowed school are past; education is too complex and

1. £3. 18s.

expensive today. The investment necessary to produce an income large enough to maintain a school even of only 48 children would be too great.

Suppose there were two teachers each getting £1000 per year and the interest on the endowment was at 5 per cent; this means that £40,000 alone would have to be invested to produce the salaries of the teachers, quite apart from any other expenditure.

No control of education can be perfect in every way and Government control has its faults, yet, even with these, it is undoubtedly preferable to private management, the faults of which would not get the airing inevitable today for institutions under Government jurisdiction.

The most regrettable thing about the closure is that the fascinating aura of antiquity surrounding the old school should have been allowed to disappear owing simply to the comparatively abundant finances of the Golden Hill school.

Antiquity is valued partly because the poor human mind cannot imagine (such is our span) a vast period of time and most of our grammar schools offer in their ages vivid instances of this, the oldest being older than any other institution in the country; it is mainly prized in schools, however, for the traditions it engenders and these of course can be both good and bad.

No doubt the Free Grammar School developed good traditions in the 320 or more years of its existence and perhaps it is a pity that, owing to its poverty these were lost for ever.

APPENDIX A

FOUNDATION BY HENRY FARINGTON OF THE CHANTRY AT THE ALTAR OF SAINT NICHOLAS IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF LEYLAND. 1524.

To all tru cristyn people this present writing Indented tripartited to se here or rede Henry Farington of Farington in the countie of Lancaster Squ. sendith gretyngs in oure Lord God everlasting whereas I the said Henry by my dede Indented tripartited before this tyme made and lawfully executed have giffyn granted and confermed to Thomas Farington my sone and heire apparent, Robert Faryngton his broder, Peres Faryngton, William Faryngton of Knolbroke, Roger Faryngton, John Blakelach, John Berdysworth, Nicholas Wodecok, Laurence Wodecok, William Wodecok, Nicholas Clayton, Rauff Clayton, William Sumner of Lostock, Richard Chernok, William Chernok, his sone and heire apparent And Robert Ayscough all and singlar those messes, lands and tenements, medowes, weds, pastures, rents, reversions and services with the appurtenances in Ulnes Walton, Leyland Coppull and Worthyngton, Keurden, Sailebury, Laliston, Farington and Hoghwyk in the foresaid Countie whech the said Henry late have had of the gifts and feoffement of Sir Thurstan Helde, Sir Robert Sumnor, preists joyntly. And also of the severall feoffaments

of the said Sir Thurstan Helde, Richard Croston, son and heyre of Henry Croston, late deceased and Sir John Sudell preist, as by their severall dede thereof made playnely it doith appere. To have and to Holde all the premises with the appurtenances to the forsaide Thomas Faryngton, Robert Faryngton, Peres Faryngton, William Faryngton, Roger Faryngton John Blakelach, John Berdysworth, Nicholas Wodecok, Laurence Wodecok, William Wodecok, Nicholas Clayton, Rauff Clayton, William Sumnor, Richard Chernok, William Chernok, Robert Ayscogh, theire heires and assignes forever to the use and intent, to fulfill, performe and execute thereof my wille anends the disposition of the premises to be declared as by the foresaid dede playnely hit doith appere. Which said will I, the said Henry Faryngton publish and declare by this present writynge in manner and form hereafter ensuynge ffirst I will declare that the aforenamed Thomas Faryngton and Robt. Faryngton and all other there cofeoffee and also all other like feoffes to be made hereafter to and for the use and intent to fulfill p'forme and execute my said wille, shall stande and be feoffes seased of and in all the foresaid messe, lande and rents and other the premises with the appurtenances.in ffee and all the issues, rents, profets and advavntage yerely comynge and groynge of all the premises, shall suffre me the said Henry Faryngton and the heires male of my body laufully

begotten and for defaute of such issue my right heires
havyng and enjoying hereafter my chefe mansion and demayne
lands in Farington and Leyland in the forsaid countie and
our assignes, to levy take and receyve without interruption
and the same to dispose and giff yerely forever at 2 terms
of the yere by evyn portions without any minysshing or
advawntage takyng thereof to oure owne use, to an hable and
well disposed preist daile to say and do masses at the auter
in Saint Nicholes Chappell within Leyland Church and other
dyvyne service daile to say and do within the said church
forever. And to prey specially for the sowles of Sir Peres
Wodecok some tyme person of Sterston, Sir William Farington
knight, Robt. Spicer, James Anderton, Margaret Molyneux,
Sir Robert Sumner preist, Johnet Rostyndale and for the
prosperity and welfare of Dame Alice my moder and of me the
saide Henry Farington and my saide heires and Robt. Swannyse
during all oure lyves and all other benefactors and maynteiners of the said service and chauntre hereafter and after
oure decesses for oure soules and all crystyn soules with
the psalme of De profundis to be said at every masse tyme
before the lavatory. Also I will and declare that I the
said Henry Farington and my said heires as is before specified
shall alway have the election, nomination and admission of
the said preist fro tyme to tyme to the said service and if

I the sad Henry Farington or any of my said heires do not
name and admitte hereafter such said preist to the said service
within 40 days next after tru and perfect notice hade by us
after the decesse of such said preist or vac(at)tion of the
said service then I will and declare that the abbot of the
monastery of oure blessed lady of Evesham and his successors
there for the tyme beinge shall have the said election,
nomination and admission of the said preist to the said
service in manner and forme abovesaid as ofte(n) as I or
any of my said heirs shall make defaut herein by negligence
or otherwise. Also I wille that are parte of this present
indenture tripartited and of the foresaid dede Indented
tripartited and also of all other dedis Indented, tripartited
hereafter to be made concerning the premises shall remayne
forever with me the said Henry Farington and my said heires
and on other part within the foresaid Church with every
preist to be named and admitted hereafter to the said service
and the third part with the forsaid abbot and his successors
Also I wille that the said preist shall every yeer there once
at a convenient tyme betwene the feests of Estor and
pentecost make and keep an anniversary day within the forsaid
church with placebo and dirge accordyng and masse of requiem
with such preists and clerks as he can get there for the
soules of all such persons then beynge departed and deceassed

as he is stands bounden and charged by this my present wille to pray fore with 2 serges of wax bre'nyng upon a herse in the said Church during the tyme of the said dirige and masse upon his own costs. And also disposynge yerely on the said anniversary day amonge the said preists and clerks 12d and to the parish clerk, the same tyme, for the tyme there beynge 4d for ryngyng of all the bells at the said church. Also I will that any such said preist shall be alway redy, if God sends him health of body in his surples at matyns masses and other dyvyne s'vices daile done with note within the said church amongst other clerks and preists there. And if any such said preist shalbe of evill disposition and not of gud rule, name and fame or do not observe and kepe upon his partie my said wille declared anends hym and so be duly proved then I wille that he shalbe discharged amoved and put fro the said service by me and my said heires in contynont after such due proofe made. And an other hable and well-disposed preist to be elect named and admitted to the said service in manner and forme abovesaid. Also I will and declare by thes presentes that what tyme or tymes hereafter hit soshall happen that there decesse so many of the forsaide feffes or of any such like feoffes as may or shall happen to be named and made hereafter by writyng indented tripartited for the foundacion fulfillyng and executyng of this my will declared so that there

be and remayne but 4, 3, 2 or 1 of theyme only (ali)ve, then hit is my wille that those same 4, 3, 2 or 1 so overliffyng or the heire or heires of the longest lyver of the said feoffes if so be that the other so overliffyng make defaute herein by negligence oversight or other wise at the request and appoyntyng of me and my saide heires, shall enfeoffe by dede indented tripartited to be made in ffe symple 2 discrete persons to be named and appoynted by me and my saide heires of and in all the forsaide meses lands and tenements and other the premises with the appurtenances wheeh 2 persons so lawfully seased of and on the same shall enfeoffe by theire dede indented tripartited to be made and laufully to be executed at the laufull request and appoynting in like wise of me and my saide heires of and in all the premises with the appurtenances as many other discrete persons of Parington and Leyland within the forsaide Countie to be named and appoynted by me and my saide heires as now ben feoffes seased of and in the saide premises to and for the use and intent above declared provided alway that the same feoffes so overlyffing (if any such be) and also my saide heires above specified be alway some of the said feoffes. And so fro tyme to tyme as ofte as nede shall require for the use and intent above specified. And that the meste parte of the said feoffes hereafter to be named and made for the use and intent above said shalbe alway

of the surnames Farington and Wodecok if any such hable and disc(r)ete persons there then shalbe or of thaire next kynraden also hit us my wille that I and my saide heires shall have hereafter alway the nomination, pittyng in over sight rule and governance of all the tenaunts, fermers and occupiers of all the premises at oure plesure tayng nauther income, gryssume, incresse ner advauntage of or for the same to oure owne use and behove of any of the saide tenaunts fermers and occupiers in witness whereof to this present Indenture tripartited I the said Henry Farington have set my sealle Giffyn the 9th day of Aprill in 15th yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the 8th and in the year of oure Lorde God 1524.

APPENDIX D

List of known benefactors of the school:-

	£	s	d
Annual grant from Duchy of Lancaster revenue	3	18	0
Edward Hodson, late schoolmaster(in 1588)	10	0	0
Mr. Stofford	10	0	0
Thomas Dawson	5	0	0
Peter Burscough, will of 1624	100	0	0
Andrew Dandie, will of 1672	100	0	0
William Farington of Weorden 1658	20	0	0
Henry Asshurst & Nathaniel Hilton 1678	10	0	0
James Sherdley (probably Joseph Shearley 1670)	50	0	0
Mr. Walsh, Curate of Liverpool	10	0	0
John Bury (or Berry) of Leyland	20	0	0
Thomas Armetriding Vicar of Leyland Will 1718.	133	0	0
Margaret Armetriding wife of above 1728	50	0	0
John Beatson Will 19th July 1792	200	0	0
TOTAL ENDOWMENT	708	0	0

The £10 underlined was an annuity and therefore is not in the total.

APPENDIX C

List of repairs and charges for the maintenance of the school building recorded in the Vestry Minutes and Churchwardens Accounts:-

1st AUGUST 1821 - Ordered that a new school Door be opened on the east side of the Free Grammar School and the present doorway made up.

Ordered that the necessary to the school be removed and that the Churchwardens are requested to find an eligible situation for having one situated and that they situate it accordingly.

12th SEPTEMBER 1827 - At a meeting of the parishioners this day holden in the vestry of the Parish Church pursuant to notice. Agreed unanimously that the north-end wall of the Free Grammar school be taken down and rebuilt by the parish.

19th JUNE 1828	-	Thomas Moss for school Windows	£2 11s	11½d
		Peter Simoner for cleaning school	1s	6d
		Henry Turner for setting up grate at school	3s	6d
23rd JUNE 1831	-	Henry Turner for setting up grate at school	3s	6d
		Peter Simoner for cleaning school	1s	6d
22nd JULY 1847	-	3 Chimney tops for school	13s	6d
17th APRIL 1865	-	Edward Hesketh for painting school	£4 18s	0d

APPENDIX D

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON OTHER SCHOLARS

WALKER, THOMAS Born in Leyland, Lancs. Son of Thomas. School: Leyland (Mr. Sheerebourne). Admitted sizar (age 18) at Christ's College February 5th 1633. Matriculation 1633. Graduated B.A. 1636-7. Probably ordained priest (YORK) August 1662. Curate of Slaidburn 1662. Possibly Rector of Bolton-by-Bolland Yorkshire 1666-73; buried there 4th May 1678.†

CLAYTON, RICHARD Born at Whitley, Lancs, son of John. Schools (1) Bolton (Mr. Duckworth) and (2) Leyland (Mr. Walker) Admitted pensioner aged 17 at Christ's College under Mr. Gell June 7th 1634. Matriculated 1634. Died 1664.†

CLAYTON, WILLIAM Born in Leyland, Lancs, son of Thomas. School: Leyland (Mr. Walker and Mr. Sheerebourne). Admitted pensioner aged 17 at Christ's College June 6th 1634, under Mr. Gell. Probably admitted at Gray's Inn May 5th 1637.†

ARMETRIDING, JOHN Born in Leyland, Lancs, son of Richard. Christened February 16th, 1707. Schools: Leyland and Kirkham (Zachory Taylor). Admitted sizar of Trinity College Cambridge May 1st 1727. Matriculated 1727. Graduated B.A. 1730. His title for ordination seems to have been North Meols, where he was curate for some years. Married Jane, daughter of Edward Woodcock of Euxton at Leyland Church in 1736. Perpetual curate of Bispham-in-the-Fylde 1767 until his death in 1791.†

†ALUMNI CANTABRIGIENSIS.

APPENDIX E

GOULDMAN, FRANCIS was the author of "A Copious Dictionary in three parts....." (see opposite page for extract from British Museum Catalogue of books).

He was probably born about 1606 and was admitted pensioner to Christ's College, Cambridge on April 26th 1623. He matriculated 3rd July 1623, graduated B.A. 1626-7 and proceeded M.A. in 1630. From 26th March 1634 he was the rector of South Ockenden, Essex, from which living he was sequestered in 1644 but resumed possession after the Restoration, holding it until his death in 1688.

His Dictionary was criticised at the time on the grounds that he was more concerned in making new editions than in correcting the mistakes of former lexicographers or throwing out the many barbarous Latin words in the old dictionaries. (Dict. of Nat. Biog.)

WASE, CHRISTOPHER was the son of John Wase of Hackney and was born about 1625. He was educated at Eton and in 1645 was admitted scholar of King's College Cambridge. He became a Fellow of King's College and graduated B.A. in 1648. In 1649 he published a translation of Sophocles' 'Electra' dedicated to Princess Elizabeth with an appendix designed to show his devotion to the Stuart House. Walker in 'Sufferings of the Clergy' says that Wase also delivered a feigned letter from the Provost of Kings. He was deprived of his Fellowship and left England. Being captured at sea he was imprisoned at Gravesend, but escaped and served in the Spanish Army against the French. He was taken prisoner then released and returned to England to become tutor to the eldest son of Philip Herbert, first Earl of Montgomery. In 1655 Wase took his M.A. degree and was appointed head of Dedham Royal Free School. Between 1662 and 1668 he was the head of Tonbridge School. In 1671 he became superior beadle (or bedell) at law and printer to the University of Oxford. He was the author of a number of works including Greek and Latin verse, an English-Latin and Latin-English dictionary (1661) and Considerations concerning Free Schools in England (1678) in which he urged an increase in the number of schools and the claims on the wealthy.

(Dict. of Nat. Biog.)

APPENDIX F

Transcript of letter dated 23rd February 1673 from Hugh Bonkin (master from 1671-1681) to Christopher Wase of Oxford.

"Worthy Sir,

My best respects salute you wishinge you health in the Lord here is nothinge save cordiall thankes for your unparrelled faviours towards mee; Now these lynes are to signifie unto you that I have with all possible care I could, sent you the best informacon (that) could bee given or procured from Mr. Rothwell[1] our vicar; and the antientest man of our p(ar)ish; As first who was the first founder of our schoole at Leyland in the County of Lancaster wee conceive that Queen Elizabeth was the first founder thereof; and gave foure pounds per Annum to the same, the which was well and trully payd ontill nowe of late that the patent or grante beinge lost and sought for in the records at London; but as yett cannot bee found and soe the Moneys are denyed to bee payed accordinge as formerly it was; The Next founder was one Mr. Peter Burscough, he gave to our said schoole the sume of 100 li in the yeare of our Lord 1627 Also William ffarington late of Worden Esq., deceased, gave the sume of 20li about the yeare of our Lorde 1658, James Sherdley of ffarington gent, gave the sume of 50 li in the year 1670, Henery Asshurst Esq. and Nathaniel Hilton Esq. hath given 10 li per Annum as a gratuitie in the yeare 1678 - but they may recall it when they please - beinge both yett liveinge at London; Also one Mr. Andrew Dandie late of London deceased

1 William Rothwell Vicar 1650-1675

Gave the sume of one hundred pounds in the yeare of our Lorde 1672.

Nowe haveinge given you the founders and endowments of the schoole, I shall alsoe give you the succession of masters but only the surnames; Noe bookes save a Dixonary which is Gouldman's workes; the which the Churchwardens of the par)ish of Leyland bought for the use of the Schoole. Fifthly I cannot secure any Intelligence how manny of the Masters weare universitie men. Save the two Wrights, which were Batchlers of Divinitie in the Universitie of Cambridge. Sherburn of St. Maryes Hale Oxon, and Walker. Not any liberaries about us worth the writinge of. Also hereunder you have the Names of the Governors or visitors of the said Schoole of Leyland; I shall not trouble you further at present; hopeing these lynes shall find you in health.
I leave and reste Your obliged freind to serve you whiles

Hugh Bonkin.

These are the Governors or Visitors:	Schoolemasters of Leyland Schoole since the yeare 1580
Richard Houghton, Baronett	Mr. Hodson
Charles Houghton, Esq.	Mr. Rushton
Henry Houghton, Esq.	Mr. Corbie
Henry ffarington Esq.	Mr. Wright
Edward ffleetwood Esq,	Mr. Bennett
Richard Brookes Esq.	Mr. Siddell
Richard Standish Esq.	Mr. Banckes
Edward Robinson Esq.	Mr. Walker
John Robinson Esq.	Mr. Sherburne
John Farnworth	Mr. Wright
Richard Cuerden Doctor of Phisicke	

William Eccleston gent	Mr. Knott
John Pincocke gent	Mr. Shawe
Richard Sherdley gent	Mr. Whitle
William Dandie gent	Mr. Broadhurst
John Sherdley gent	
Richard Withnell gent	
Ralph Smith gent	
Ralph Leyland gent	
Thomas Smith gent	
John Armetrydinge gent.	

ffrom Leyland 23rd February 1673

APPENDIX G

WILL OF WILLIAM WALKER OF LEYLAND - PARISH CLERK 1563-1588(died)

In the name of God Amen The 16th daye of Aprill 1588, I William Walker of Leyland beinge Sicke in bodye, but of perfect and good remembrance the Lorde be praysed for the Same doe make this my last will and testament inmanner and forme followynge. First, most principallye I comytt my Soule into the hands of almightie God, my onely maker and redeemer, hopeing that by the merites, death and passion of Him, I shall be one of the number of those that shall be saved and my bodie I bequeath to the earth frome whence it came and to be buried in the parishe Churcheyarde of Leyland neare to the place where my children were buried and as for my Worldly goods my mynd is that the same (should) be equally devided into three parts whereof one to my selfe, one other thyrd parte to Jenet my wife and the other thyrd parte equally to be devided amongst my lawfull children. And I give out of my owne parte unto John Beconsall my Basterd sonne, some parte of apparell to be delivered unto him at the Discretion of my wife. And also I give unto him 8s in money to be delivered by my Executrix when the same shall be required by my mother or my Sister Alis for the use afore said. Also I give unto my Mother for a remembrance 12d. I give to my brother Thomas 6d. I give to my brother Richard 12d. I give to my Sister Agnes 6d. I give to sister Alis 6d. Item I give unto my Worshipfull

Master, William Farington of Worden Esquier one booke to be delivered at discretion of the Supervisor of this my last will Item I give unto Thomas Farrington gent. Henrie Farington gent. and William Farington gent. sonnes of my said Master everie one of them one booke to be delivered as aforesaid. Also I give unto my good mistris Mrs. Anne Farington onely for remembrance sake 6d. Which I truste she will take as thankfullye, consideringe my poore estate as though (tho) the same were much greater. I give the like unto Mistris Mabell Farington wife of the foresaid Thomas. Also I give unto Master James Anderton, sonne and heire of James Anderton of Clayton Esquier, two Scolers Books at the discretion of my Supervisor. Also I give unto Margerie Smarte(n) my Sister-in-Lawe 6d. Item, to Elizabeth Clayton my servant 12d to Thomas Walker my late servant 6d. Item; I give to everie one which I am Godfather unto 2d. Item; I will that everie one that is a Scoler at Leyland Scole at the tyme of my death shall have one halpeny in silver. Item; I give 20d in silver to be distributed for me suche as my wife shall thinke most convenyent Item; I give unto my wife my best Hatt, and one silver spoone, and one other silver spoone I give unto my sonne William. Item; I give to Edwarde Hodson Scole-Maister at Leyland, and his brother William one booke to be delivered at the discretion of my Supervisor. All the rest of my parte of goods, my debts, legaces and funeralle expenses discharged, I give equally to be devided equally amongst my three youngest children and that which is in my wifes wombe at the tyme of my death if there be any. And I constitute and make Jenet my Wife, my only Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. And I heartely desire my trustie and faithfull frend Thomas Farington sonne and heire of my Master William Farington of Worden Esquier to be Supervisor of this my last Will and to

see the same in all points accomplyshed as afore is mentioned as my Special trust is in him.
These beinge Witnesses

Thomas Farington. Tho. Chrichlon.

Debts which I confess myself to owe the same tyme.

Imprimis to the Scolemaister of Leyland and his brother	£3	0	0
Item to Thomas Rigbye of Leyland	5	0	0
" to xposer Shawe of Euxton		10	0
" to Henrie Cocker of Euxton		10	0
" to John Worden and Charles his brother	3	1	8
" to John Chrichlowe of Euxton	1	3	0
" to Hugh Higson wife of Euxton Thomas Clayton of the same towne		7	0
" to his Master for 4	2	8	0
" to Henrie Helde of Leyland		5	0
" to Edwarde Snarte of Leyland		18	4
" to Roger Worden of Leyland towne	2	0	0
" to Richard Taylor of Preston		10	0
	19	13	0

Debts owinge to me the same tyme

Imprimis John Eieves of Fyshweeke lent money		3	0
Item Jacson a Joyner lent money		2	0
Item George Sollam lent money		6	0
Item Ashton Potter for bord wages		10	0
	1	1	0

A true Inventorie of all suche goods as were latelie the goods of William Walker late of Leylande deceased pryced the 21st of Aprill 1588 by Roberte Farington, William Lockwood, Richarde Shaye and John Soner, as foloweth

Imprimis	2 kyne	4	3	4
Item	3 horses	4	6	8
"	5 Swyne	2	0	0
" Barlie	4 metts		10	0
"	5 fetherbeds	4	15	0
" Bolesters and pilowes			18	0
" 10	Coverletts of the better sort and one coveringe	3	6	0
" 8	Coverletts of a worse sorte	1	0	0
"	Blanketts 9	1	2	6
"	one olde Mantyll		3	0
" 3	flaxen sheets, 8 paire of Canvas sheets, borde clothes Towells, Table napkins and pilowbeares	2	0	8
" 10	Quishions		6	8
" 4	Pane Brasse	1	10	0
" 4	Potte Brasse	1	8	0
" 1	Irone Potte		1	4
" 7	Candlesticks and one Chassynge dishe		19	4
" one	Morter of Brasse with a Pestell		3	4
" one	Bassen and an ewer		6	0
" 27	pewter Dishes, 4 plates and 4 Sawsers	1	0	0
"	Pewter Canes (2) and 2 litle Coppes of pewter and 5 saltes		5	0
"	Silver Spoones	1	12	0
" 6	Chists		16	0
" one	Meale Arke		5	0

Item		Meale	1	10	0
"		Barlie and Rye Meale		2	0
"	4	Bisse and Bacon	1	0	0
"	4	Butter		3	4
"	4	Creenebessell	2	2	0
"		Ale potts and drinking Coppes		5	0
"	2	Bordes standinge on frames with all other Bordes formes and shelfes	1	0	0
"		An Almerie		13	4
"		Bedstocke	2	0	0
"	one	ployhe, one harrowe with irons belonging to them		5	4
"		one pare of Shode Wheeles		12	0
"	one	Turve Wayne		1	8
"	two	Brandeirons one drippinge pane 2 spitts, 2 cawbeirons, one halfe Chimnie spade, forke and all other iron geere with axe and wymble	1	2	0
"		hempe and yarne	1	4	0
"		one stone of Wolle		7	0
"		one spinynge Wheele, one pare of Cards, one pare of Wolle Combes		2	0
"		one Wyndoynge Sheete, Pooke and Sives		5	0
"		Stone Trowghes		3	4
"		Cheares and Stooles		3	4
"		2 Ladders		2	0
"		plowtresses and Carte tresses		2	0
			46	3	2

WILL OF HUGH BONKIN OF LEYLAND - MASTER FROM 1671 to 1681 (Died)

In the name of God Amen the ffour and twentieth day of March Anno domini 1680: I, Hugh Bonkin of Leyland in the County of Lancaster Gent beinge sicke and weake of body but of perfect mind and memory thanks bee given unto God therefore, doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge (that is to say) ffirst and principally I give my Soul into the hands of the Almightie who gave it mee, And for my body I Commend it to the earth to bee buried in Christian and decent manner nothinge doubtinge but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same Againe by the mighty power of God. And as touchinge Such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless mee in this life, I give, devise, bequeath and dispose the same in manner and forme followinge, ffirst my will and mind is after my just debts and funerall Expenses and Charges shall bee payd and deducted out of my whole Estate That then my Executors herein hereafter named Shall have the disposall orderinge and mannagement of All the Rest, Residue and Remainder of my sayd Estate that is to witt My deare and loveinge wife Jane Bonkin Shall have the use of all my household goods and the interest whatsoever that shall yearly accrew for any sume or sumes of money now due or oweinge unto mee upon any Specialtye or otherwise howsoever. And after the death of my Seyd wife my will and mind is that Jonathan my eldest sonne Shall have the Sume of ffiftie pounds and my younger Sonne Benjamin the Sume of ffourscore pounds and my daughter Priscilla the Sume of ffourtie pounds to make upp her portion Eightie pounds. And then it is my will and mind that all the rest, residue and

Remainder of my Sayd Estate Shall bee then Equally devided to and amongst All my Sayd Children Jonathan Benjamin and Priscilla Share and Share like. And I doe hereby revoke recall and make voyd all former wills by mee made and make this my last will and testament. And I doe hereby Constitute Ordaine and make my Sayd loveinge wife and my loveinge neighbour John Greene of Leyland aforesaid yeoman Executors of this my last will and testament In witnesse whereof I have hereunto putt my hand and Seal the day and yeare first above written.

Hugh Bonkin

Sealed, signed, published and declared by the within named Hugh Bonkin as his last Will and Testament In the presence of - William Mawdesley Andrew Stones Richard Fleetwood

A true and perfect Inventorie of All the Goods Credditts and Cattalls of Hugh Bonkin late of Leyland in the County of Lancaster Gent deceased Apprized the Nyneteenth day of Aprill Anno domini 1681: By us John Martinscroft, Richard Nelson, George Moncks and Andrew Stones as followeth viz.

Imprimis

In the dwellinge house, One cupboard, One Settle, Six Chaires, two Stooles six Quishons one table one deske two little Boxes, one warminge pann and all Iron Ware		£2	0	0
Item	In the Lower Room One Bedstead and beddinge and two Stooles	1	0	0
Item	In the Chamber above Staires two pairs of Bedsteads and beddinge two Chests and other odd things	1	18	0

Item	In the Butterie belowe			
	In Woodden and Earthen Vessells		15	0
	In Brasse and pewter	1	10	0
Item	In Linnen	2	10	0
Item	In Bookes	2	10	0
Item	In Meal and Mault	1	0	0
Item	In Money due upon Specialtys	196	0	0
Item	In the Deceased's Apparrell	2	0	0
		211	3	0

Apprized by us the day and yeare above written.

John Martinscroft
Richard Nelson
George Moncks
Andrew Stones

10th May 1681

WILL OF RICHARD WADE OF LEYLAND - MASTER FROM 1681-1705 (Died)

In the Name of God Amen. I Richard Wade of Leyland and County of Lancaster School Master, being somewhat infirm and weak of body, but of good and perfect memory I bless God, do make, constitute and appoint this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following ffirst and principally I commend my soul into ye hands of Almighty God who gave it assuredly trusting through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer to receive full and free pardon and remission of all my sins, And my body to the ground, to be buried in such decent and Christian manner as at the discretion of my friends and executrix hereafter named shall deem meet and convenient. And for that portion of worldly goods which God of his goodwill hath been pleased to bestow upon me, I give and bequeath in manner and form following. Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Mary Wade all the right, tittle and interest which I have by vertue of an assignment from Henery Wright and which I have assigned over to her by a new assignment bearing date ye second of May 1704. Item I give and bequeath unto my wife Mary Wade, all ye profits, emoluments and advantages that may arise or accrew by vertue of an assignment of some cottages situate lying and being in Bury from Alice Brook, bearing date the ffifth day of January 1698 Item I give and bequeath unto my brother Matthew my best hat, my cane and whip; Item I give unto my brother William that ten pounds of mine which he hath in his hands only he paying the interest to my wife Mary Wade yearly and every year at Michaelmass if she demands it. Item I give unto my brother Robert all my wearing apparell, except what I have already given and one guinea to bear his charges backward and forwards.

Item the rest, residue and reversion of all my goods quick and dead cattles and chattles I give unto my wife Mary Wade frankly and freely for ever. And do make her sole executirix of this my last Will and Testament, In witness whereof I hereunto put my hand seal the first day of June in the year of our Lord 1704

Sealed, signed and delivered

In the sight and presence of

William Dickson Richard Wade

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Blackburne June 9th 1705: An Acouynt taken of An Inventory of all the goods and Chattles of Mr. Waide, deceased as under

		£	s	d
Parlor Chamber	won paire bed stockes and furniture thereunto belonging	£3	0	0
	1 Chist Drawers 10s 8 chairs 12s	1	2	0
	1 table 2 stands 6s		6	0
	1 Looking glass 5s		7	0
	2 stands 1s		1	0
Chamber over house	1 pair bed stockes furniture	2	0	0
	1 chest 4s 1 square table 1s 1 stool 2s		7	0
	1 Cabinett 1s 1 cheare 2s 1 stool 6d		3	6
	Lining in the chist 40s 1 close stool 2s	2	2	0
	1 Coboard and other		2	0
In the next Chamber	2 beds and furniture	2	0	0
	1 Chist 8s 2 boxes 4s		12	0

Parlour	1 prese 5s 2 tables 10s			
	3 Chaires 4s		19	0
	3 stooles 2s Looking Glass 6d		2	6
Buttery	pewter 20s whitmetle 2s pots 1s	1	3	0
Howse	1 Clocke 20s 1 table 6s			
	1 forme 1s	1	7	0
	2 setles 6s 1 square table 2s			
	2 buffets		10	0
	3 Cheares 2s		8	0
	1 table 1s 8 quishons 6s 2s		9	0
Kitchen	1 pair bedstockes and furniture	2	10	0
Chamber	1 chist 4s 1 trunke 2s 2 cheares 3s		9	0
	4 buffets 5s 6 boxes 4s bedding 20s	1	9	0
	In Printed bookes £4	4	0	0
	11 silver spoons 50s 1 silver 16s	3	6	0
	1 silver Tomler 10s 1 silver taster 4s		14	0
Little Chamber	won bed and furniture		15	0
	2 stooles		5	0
	A pair virginers 20s	1	0	0
Kitchin	1 dresser 1 table 4 cheares 1 chist		12	0
	1 sideboard table 2s			
	4 quishons 2s		4	0
	In pewter and brass £3 10s	3	10	0
	In Pots and pans 20s 10s	1	10	0
	2 boxes and 6 stooles 4s		4	0
Barne	In wooden vessell £1	1	0	0

Barne	1 Cow	3	0	0
	In debts	8	0	0
	In Pocket money and Apparrell £5	5	0	0
	In all other od	2	0	0
		56	9	0

WILL OF FERRANDO HODGSON CURATE OF ECCLESTON - FORMERLY MASTER 1705 - 1716 (died November 1740)

In the Name of God Amen I Ferrando Hodgson being sick of Body but of sound and disposing memory, do make this my last will and testament in manner following. First my body to be decently interred at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named

Viz. I give unto my son Thomas Hodgson the sum of twenty pounds of current Brittish money to be paid unto him six months after my decease. I give unto my Daughters Dorothy and Olive, each of them the sum of thirty pounds of Brittish money to be paid unto each of them at six months after my decease. I give unto my daughter Jane the sum of thirty pounds of Brittish money to be paid unto her when she attains the full age of twenty-one years. Lastly I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Elizabeth Hodgson all sum or sums of money which shall happen to be left (after the Legacy's above-mentioned are paid) for her own use and maintainance dureing the Term of her Naturall life and afterwards for the use and benefit of all my children Viz. Thomas Hodgson, Dorothy, Olive and Jane Hodgson to be divided share and share alike to and Amongst each of them. Also I give and bequeath all my household goods, plate in what kind soever to herown use for the term of her naturall life of my Loving wife and afterwards to be divided share and share alike to, and amongst my son Thomas, and my Daughters Dorothy, Olive and Jane. Lastly I nominate and appoint my dear and Loving wife Elizabeth Hodgson Executrix of this my last will and testament and Dr. Sharples as a Trustee to see the same well

and Truly Executed as I hope my trust is in them reposed.

Wittness my hand and seal this fifth day of November 1740.

Sealed, Signed and declared to be my last will and testament in the presence of us

Ferrando Hodgson

Elizabeth Swift
John Pilkington
William Withington

WILL OF EDWARD MARSDEN OF LEYLAND - MASTER FROM 1777-1832
(Died aged 76)

In the Name of God Amen I, Edward Marsden of Leyland in the County of Lancaster Schoolmaster, being of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding do make and declare this my last Will and Testament First I revoke disannul and make void all the former wills by me heretofore made and declare this to be only my last Will and Testament. I will and direct that my body be decently buried and the charges thereof as well as those attending the probate and execution of my will as also all my just debts except such as those debts for which security for payment thereof has been given from my Free-holde and Leasehold in Leyland and Farington, subject thereto I give to my Executors hereafter named or the survivor of them or the Executors or Administrators of such survivor all my estate and effects whatsoever both real and personal In Trust to be disposed of in manner following that is to say I will and direct that my two Pews in Leyland Church be sold as also my Cows Household Goods and dairy utensils also such Fruit Trees and other Property in the Garden as may with propriety belong to me. I thereout give from the money arising therefrom to my wife Betty Marsden the sum of five pounds also to my son William Marsden the like sum of five pounds, to be paid to them as soon as conveniently after my decease I also give to my said wife the annual sum of ten pounds to be paid quarterly to commence from my decease during her natural life proveded she so long continues my widow but not otherwise. I also thereout give to my son John Marsden the sum of two pounds ten shillings, to my daughter Catherine Marsden the like sum of two pounds

ten shillings to my Daughter Mary the like sum of two pounds ten shillings to my son Edward the like sum of two pounds ten shillings to my daughter Elizabeth Edgar the sum of five pounds, all which said last mentioned sums to be paid to them at the decease or remarriage of my said wife or the death of any of my said legatees dying before such legacies become due then I will and direct that such Annuity, Legacy or Legacies be applied towards the liquidation of the Debt incumbent on my freehold or leasehold Estates, I also give to my said wife the Bedsteds Bed Bolster and Pillows and the appendages therewith used on which I am accustomed to sleep also six chairs and the firegrate in the new room. I also give to my son William my silver punch ladle and six silver teaspoons. And whensoever my estates both Freehold and Leasehold are exonerated from debt I give the same to my said son William Marsden his Heirs and assigns forever Lastly I, Edward Marsden the Testator do nominate constitute and appoint Hugh Mawdsley of Leyland aforesaid manufacturer and Thomas Beardwood of Farington farmer Executors of this my will In witness whereof I, Edward the Testator have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirty-first day of July 1832.

Signed sealed published and declared by the within named testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who in his presence and at his request and in the presence of each other have set our names as witnesses

John Hargreaves
Samuel Heywood
James Heaton

Edward Marsden

APPENDIX H

THE OATH OF SUPREMACY

TAKEN BY HUGH BONKIN IN 1673

Wee Seth Bushell (Doctor in Divinity) viccar and Minister of the parish and parish Church of Preston in ye County of Lancaster and Nicholas Walmsley the younger and Henry Wilding Churchwardens for the said town of Preston within the same parish doe hereby certify y^{t} Hugh Bonkin schoolmaster of Leyland in the said County of Lancaster upon ye Lords Day comonly called Sunday the sixth day of July instant imediately after divine service and sermon did in ye parish church aforesaid receive yc Sacrament of the Lords Supper according to ye usage of ye Church of England In witness whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our hands ye sixth day of July.

Seth Bushell, Nicholas Walmsley } Ministers of parish and parish Church of Preston aforesaid.

Henry Wilding, William Boulton) Churchwardens of the same parish and parish church of Ribleton in the County of Lancaster and Christopher Sunter parish clerk of Preston aforesaid doe se(ve)rally make oath y^{t} they doe know Hugh Bonkin in the above-written certificate named and who now present hath deli(ve)red the same into this Court and doe further se(ve)rally make oath y^{t} they did see the said Hugh Bonkin Receive the Sacram^{t} of ye Lord Supp. in the parish Church of Preston in the said certificate mencioned and upon the day and at the tyme behalfe Certified and expressed and that

they did see the Certificate above written subscribed by the said Seth Bushell, Nicholas Walmsley and Henry Wilding and furthery^{e} said William Boulton and Christopher Santer doe say upon their respective oathes that all other matters or things on the said Certificate recyted are true as they verily believe.

Will Boulton
Chr. Santer

APPENDIX J

TRANSLATION OF VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS (1535).

Leyland Vicarage

In the hands of Edward Molcneux, chaplain.
It is worth in revenues from guest-house ..... 6s 8d p.a.
in tithes of hay, wool, lambs, heifers, pigs, geese, flax,
with Easter roll and offerings.....£13. 6s 8d.

Total value.....£13 13s 4d

From it in pension yearly, as usual, to the Prior of
Penwortham.....40s; and in pence, as was formerly usual,
for synodals and procurations to Archdeacon of Chester.

net amount remaining.....£11 0s 0d

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Chantry at Leyland Aforementioned

From the endowment of Henry Faryngton, soldier.
In the hands of Thurstan Taylour, chaplain.

It is worth in revenues and various farmings on lands and
holdings situated within the parish of Leyland aforementioned
£4 3s 6½d p.a.
From it in rents paid to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem
.....9d
From it in rents paid to Henry Faryngton, soldier.....4d p.a.
in alms paid out on the day of the endower's death
3s 4d
net amount remaining...79s 1d
From it (tithe) 7s 11d

APPENDIX K

Inquisition of money "Given toward Leyland Schoole"
taken on 18th September 1628 at Wigan.

	£	s	d
Item from the Kinge yearly which is paid by Sir Raph Ashton	3	11	0
By Peter Burscough by will about 3 years since which is now in his executors hands Richard Woodcoke of Walton in Blackburne parish and Thomas Osbaldeston of Walton aforesaid	100	0	0
By Edward Hodson, late schoolmaster of Leyland by will if a school was built within 10 years, else left to the discretion of the executors	10	0	0
By Mr. Stofford	10	0	0
By Thomas Dawson whose executor is John Dawson	5	0	0
Divers others of that parish and elsewhere gave severall sumes of money to that Schoole and entred bonds for the payment thereof and accordingly paid the use thereof to the schoolemaster			

APPENDIX L

RICHARD KUERDEN'S LETTER TO RANDLE HOLME CONCERNING HIS HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE

Dear Broth'

Having twice this winter writt to you and not as yet receavd an answer makes me much doubt the miscarriage of my letters, being sent by soldiers.

I must sadly with you condole my interest in the want of your dear father and my so much engaged frend and patron, who, no doubt, now rests in glory, though we be still on earth involved with troubles. My letters, as I may well conceace, not coming to your hand is no small grief unto me, for feare lest you should thinke my love remiss, and our united sympathetic frendship should any wayes abate. No, your further loss, by me though much lamented, shall, like the Phenix' ashes, grow into another as much unparalld; and though these waves of our late troubles hath tiranisd and kept us under hatches, yet, be assured, I am neither unmindful of you, nor of our busines, but have made some progress, lento pede, in dicovering the Heroes of our now reviving County Palatine.

We muster our Antiquityes or paper forces (I mean Mr. T. and myself) very neare an Hundred Thousand strong, in transcript, and each day new occasion is offered freely unto us by our Gentry who seem very forward in their assistance with old deeds.

Jo: Com: Moriton is a patron in almost every family, though many start from our eight Baronies; scilicet,

Manchester, Newton, Warington, Widnes, Penwortham, Cliderhow, Hornbie, Furness or from the Earles own demeane at Lancastre.

This most will cleare up immediately after a jorney in Domesday Boke, each Barony having an antient Hundret or Wappentake within itself.

I find some gleanings of our Ultra Ripam, not annexed in Domesday B. sub finem Cestrecire, to be contand in the Survey of Ewrickshire sub titulo Agmonderness, where comes "Tosti ten. vi. Car: ter: in Preston," the same proportion as the Red Book of Fees holds forth sub villa de Preston, ubi Galf: Arbalistar: ten: vi. Car: t: de. . . . . Regis Jo. (In Lib.Burg.p 15.) so that I conceave all our Acmonders Hundred might be had from the full survey of Yorshire, and Lansdale Hundred may very well be annexed to Durham or to Cumberland, but thes, to me, are wanting.

Mr. T. and I do expect shortly so to prevale with my L. Fairfax as to get some of Dodsworths books into our hands. Beside we know already the number of them, ther titles, and ther subjects. Tho. Tilleson once Servant to Mr. T. and now hath desserted Daniel, and is now retayned with the Duke of Buckingham.(sic.)

Sir, I have too many things to inform you of, and so short a time, the messengers do speed journey, compels my silence.

I am to entreate you in behalfe of a friend and kinsman, Mr. Will: Wall of Chinglehall, the antient Wall of Preston, for a table of Arms for his paternal, quartered with Singleton and such other maches as you may discover from the pedigrees of Wall and Singleton de Hall.

I have some others to desire also, but another time I shall informe you further or see you, so that they be ready against Midsommer in time enough in respect of convenient

cariage. So desiringe my service to be presented to your good wife, mother, sisters, al our good frends, I rest till further opportunity, Your loving broth'

RIC. KEURDEN.

APPENDIX M

WILL OF EDWARD SHERDLEY, SCHOLAR, DIED 1693

In the Name of God Amen the Twentith day of December Anno Domini 1693 And in the fifth year of the reign of our Soveraigne Lord and Lady William and Mary by the Grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King and Queen defender of the faith I Edward Sherdly of Blackborne in the County of Lancaster Clarke being Sick in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory praised be God for the same Doe make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following ffirst and principally I comend my Soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator Trusting that throu the merritts and mediation of Jesus Christ my Blessed Saviour to receive everlasting happiness att the last day And my body I comitt to Christian Burial att the discretion of my Executor hereafter named And as touching my Estate in this world wherewith it hath pleased God to bless mee I doe order and dispose thereof as followeth Whereas I the said Edward Sherdly and James Sherdly my Brother were (by the last Will and Testament of Richard Sherdly our father deceased beareing date the Seventeenth day of November 1687) nominated and acted as Joint Executors of the said Will as by the same may appeare for the raiseing of three hundred pounds out of either the Reall or personall Estate of our said late father deceased and for payment of such just debts as were then owing and whereas by vertue of the before in part recited Will my Said Brother James Sherdly became possessed of all my fathers Land of Inheritance lying and being in

Cuerdall and ffarrington after the death of Margarett then wife of William Cross of Upper Darwen gent to him and his heires forever and two Closes in ffarrington aforesaid formerley purchased of Richard Jackson of Cuerdell containeing by Estimation about two Acres As also one other peice or parcell of Land Situate lying and being in Walton in le Dale called by the name of Baldwin Land which Said Severall parcells of Land were given by my father to my Brother James Sherdley and his heires forever And whereas I the said Edward Sherdley by force and vertue of a certaine Indenture of Lease duely executed from my said Brother James Sherdly to mee the said Edward Sherdly and which is now remaineing and lodged in the hands of John Cockshutt of Preston gent for diverse good causes and consideracions therein contained lawfully possessed and interrested in all and singular the premises before mentioned for a certaine terme therein Expressed As by the Said Lease may appeare Now my will and mind concerning the said Lease is that in case my said Brother James Sherdley or any other person or persons in trust for him shall within foure monthes next after the date hereof pay and discharge the portions given by my father to the younger children and all such debts wherein I stand bound with him or give such security to my Executors hereafter named for the payment of the same as shall by them be thought convenient I doe hereby impower my said Executors to deliver up the said lease and to give such further discharges as they think fitt And Whereas I the Said Edward Sherdley am by vertue of the aforesaid in parte recited Will lawfully possessed of two Messuages or Tenements Situate lying and being in ffarrington and Cuerdall for the terme in the severall Leases contained paying unto Jane Sherdley widdow

and relict of Richard Sherdley my father deceased the sume of Eleven pounds of lawfull money of England yearly att such dayes as should by us two bee Agreed upon dureing the terme of her naturall life. Now my Will and mind concerning the said tenements and the rest of my personall estate is that my just debts and funerall Expenses bee out of the same first paid and discharged and afterwards I doe hereby give and bequeath the rest residue and remainder of my estate unto my said brother James Sherdley and to John, Margarett and Elizabeth Sherdley three of the younger children of my late father deceased to be equally divided amongst them dureing the continuance of the two Leases. And of this my said last Will and Testament I doe hereby nominate and appointe William Garrett of Brindle in the said County of Lancaster yeoman and Edward Loxham of Kirkham in the said County Draper Executors of this my said last Will and Testament hopeing they will see this my Will performed as my trust is in them above all others reposed

In Wittness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seale the day and yeare first above written

Edward Sherdley

Sealed Published and declared to bee the last Will and Testament of the said Edward Sherdley in the presence of us. Tho: Martin, John Oddye Ren: ffeilden, Oliver Shawe Thomas Smaly, James Bolton James Aspinall

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