

Heath Grammar School in Halifax

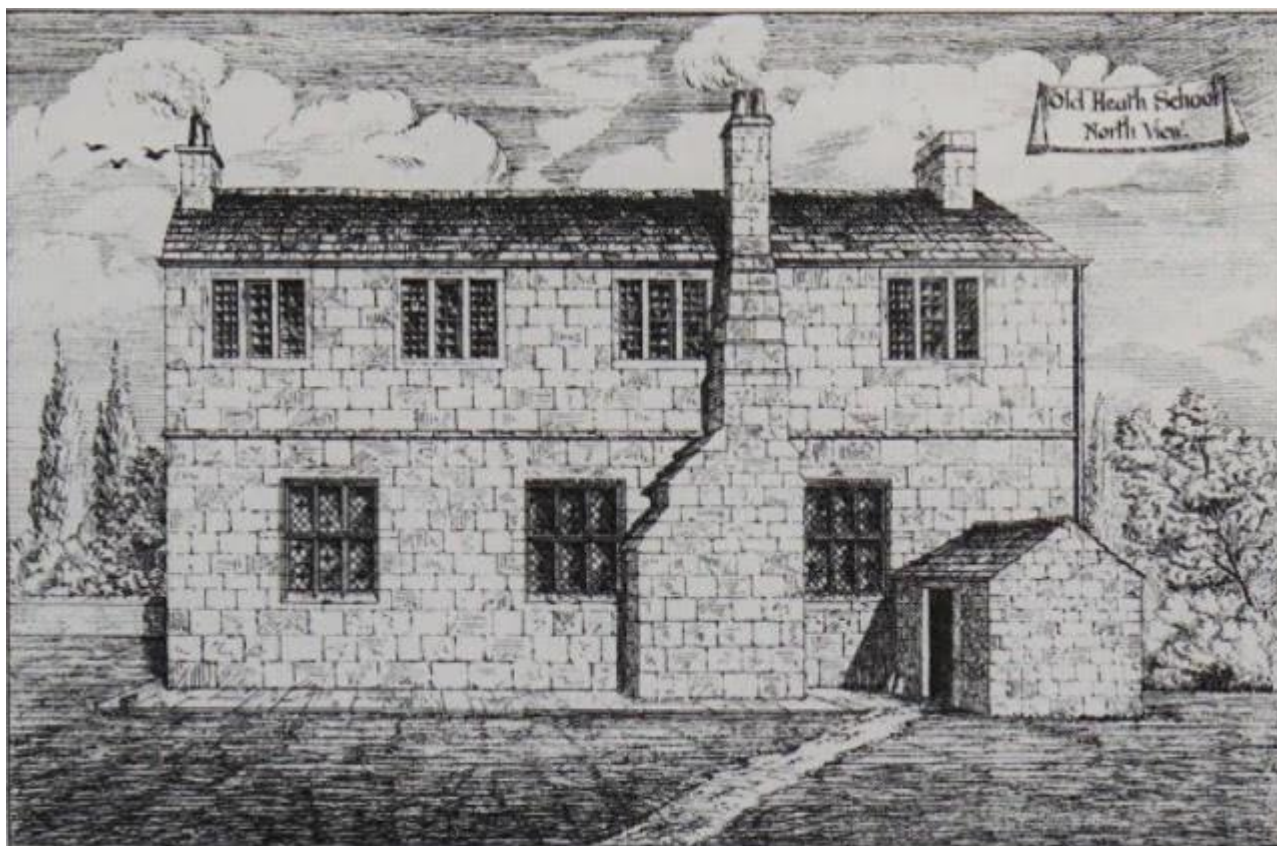


Figure 2.4 North view of Heath Grammar School by John Horner. It is possible that Henry Power attended this school but the registers are incomplete.

Figure 1 shows a drawing of the original school building (Taylor et al 2006).

An archaeological approach to research into the lost charter and original location of the school

By Heidi Bain

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Introduction

In this report, the contents of the specific research points for this project will be covered, so the story of Heath Grammar School will not be covered in its entirety. The purpose of this report is to shine light on some interesting questions about the Grammar school's history and the avenues that were taken for the research of these questions. The research undertaken in the locating of the "lost" charter in particular focuses on casting a wide net in order to gain evidence which could lead to identifying its location. The research into the old school building itself is more archaeological and focuses on the interpretation of the building and landscape in order to recommend routes for future work.

Heath Grammar School lost charter 1585

The original 1585 charter to the “Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth” is missing from the school’s archives, and historical evidence indicates that the charter was sent to the Archbishop of York in 1731, following the death of a governor. Locating the original charter for the school would be a valuable asset to the community and people connected to Halifax’s history as the school was a significant building in the early history of the area. Throughout looking for the charter, the routes which were taken to look for it were mainly archival, as they seemed to be the most likely sources for where a document of this nature would be. This section will break down what each source contained and an analysis on if it could possibly lead to any more clues to where the charter may be.

The National Archives

Starting on a wide scale, looking through the National Archives yielded few results pointing to the original charter, indicating that the charter must be lost both physically and digitally on a national scale. However, the entry which gleaned some information led to the “Bishopthorpe Papers” which were the archived documents kept at the Archbishop of York’s residence, Bishopthorpe Palace. From this source, it suggests that the document is either hidden in a small local archive or simply an unarchived physical document which has not been identified.

West Yorkshire Archive Service: Calderdale

This archive being much closer to the school yielded much more information, including a copy of the 1585 charter (see Appendix A). Being able to see the text of what was written in the charter is very helpful in identifying the original document, as it might not visually look like any of the copies. It could be a smaller, more unassuming document but with this text, it could be identified as the charter. Alongside this copy, in this archive there are many letters and correspondence between people concerning the school and sometimes mentioning the charter. If a future researcher were able to read these letters, there may be some information as to what happened to the charter from the perspectives of these writers. This archive may not house the original charter, but it has a wealth of information to glean clues from.

Heath Old Boys Association

The memories of the people connected to the school are very valuable in gaining an insight into the personal feelings and independent research that has gone into locating this charter. When looking at a piece of history, it is important to listen to the community which surrounds it and there is none more passionate than the HOBA. From their website, there is a wealth of information surrounding the school from their own memories and what has been gathered from archived documents. One interesting case is the seal for the land the school stands on being lost and then in the possession of Arthur Owen, who in 1966 sent a letter to the public records officer to confirm it being authentic. This instance may be worth considering in the case of the charter being found, as someone may have it in their possession and be unaware, so until it is identified it would be incredibly difficult to find without searching physically.

York Minster Archives

Following the logic that the Archbishop of York at the time of confirming the text in the original charter in order to issue the new one in 1731, it is possible that the charter may be in York. That

being said, the only evidence when looking through their archive of the school is what is thought to be an Elizabethan impression of a wax seal. The matrix is described as having an inscribed open book, a Tudor rose above and a portcullis below, with the inscription “sigil. libe. gram. schol. R. Eliz. vicariat halifax.” This gives the impression that they have a record of this seal from when the 1585 charter was first issued, or it was taken from the document itself. Since this is the only evidence in this archive, it seems to be an exhausted resource, although having an image of this matrix would be valuable.

The Archbishop of York

Although the Archbishop of York does not have archives, they are able to be contacted and the query which was posed to them was specifically about any physical evidence which they may house (see The Borthwick Institute). They answered that all of their historical records are held at the Borthwick Institute, excluding some more recent ones. So, it is uncertain whether the Archbishop may have the unidentified physical original charter, but it is certain that all of the records they did have are now at the Borthwick Institute.

Schools in York

This method of finding records in other schools contemporary to Heath Grammar School is a worthy avenue of research in theory, but in practice it yielded few results. The schools which were considered to perhaps house unusual historical records were Bootham School (est. 1823), The Mount School (est. 1785), Ripon Grammar School (est. 1555) and St Peter’s School (est. 627). However, none of these schools mention contact with Heath Grammar School, and are as likely to house the charter as any older establishment connected to the Church and Archbishop of York.

The Borthwick Institute

Finally, out of all of the sources which were looked at, the Borthwick Institute seemed the most likely to have useful information from the start point, and this was confirmed by the findings. Through online research, the Bishopthorpe Papers (Bp. Sch. 19 specifically) were identified as being the main source for all of the documents relating to the correspondence between the school and the archbishop at the time. These findings were not digitised so they are only available to be looked at physically. Similar to the WYAS, the Borthwick contained many correspondences between people about the school and in a few of them, the charter was mentioned. One correspondence between “Geo: Logh” and the archbishop on the 12th May 1744 (see Appendix D) particularly stands out as it mentions the transport of the new charter “not by the common hand” which may provide insight into how these documents were treated and transported. Many of the letters refer to the charter as evidence for how the governance of the school should be upheld in the future, there are not many instances where the physical old charter is talked about.

The piece of evidence which may be very useful in searching for the charter physically however, is what the statutes of the school says in chapter 6: “two chests, shall be provided a bigger and a less[...] In the great chest shall be kept the Charter of Foundation and Confirmation”. This may then suggest that the charter could still be in a chest somewhere, possibly in York.

Location of the Old school building

In this chapter, the location of the original Elizabethan building will be discussed according to both historical and archaeological sources. The original school building was built by the Ackroyds of Hipperholme between 1597 and 1600 (when the school opened). Over time, this building is thought to have become the site for where the old headmaster's house is today, which is now a veterinary practise. The new school building of 1879 was designed by Leeming and Leeming and this is situated next to the schoolmaster's house. However, it is unclear what happened to this original building, as parts of it still exist in the area, but the building itself is seemingly gone.

The parts of the original building



Figure 2 shows a drawing of the original school building (Taylor et al 2006).

The pieces which still exist of the original building include an apple and pear window (now in the drill shed of the new school), a plaque (now on the front of the old schoolmaster's house) and the cellars of the old schoolmaster's house. The apple and pear window is thought to be part of the one which can be seen in figure 2, perhaps with some pieces rebuilt and fixed during the move. The plaque is thought to have been on the inside of the school building and was moved

to the outside of the old schoolmaster's house. Then finally, the cellars of the old schoolmaster's house are a bit more complex and have not been fully investigated.

The cellars are particularly interesting as they seem to have windows which would only look into the ground. They are located underneath the entrance of the veterinary practise (under tarmac) which would make archaeologically investigation difficult. There are two cellars, both are made of huge slabs of stone, and both seem to have some identifiable architectural techniques such as a Georgian arch into one of them. A piece of evidence which would be highly valuable for these cellars is if there are any mason's marks on the stone, which could lead to when these were built and potentially why. The most curious aspect to the cellars is the windows (see figure 3), as the mullions are double-paned and seemingly lead to nowhere, although this has not been investigated archaeologically.

One theory is that the cellars are actually the ground floor of the original school building, and those windows would have been above ground. This theory could possibly be supported by the earthworks in the area (see figure 5) and by examples of this happening to other buildings such as Sally Lunn's bakery in Bath (1483), which was originally on street level and is now below

ground. However, while this could be the case, it is unclear what the cellars were used for, as they are very small rooms, and one is arched suggesting a specific purpose rather than a learning space. The cellar windows also do not match up with figure 2 and the drawing suggests the ground to be extremely flat which makes it hard to believe an extreme change in the levels to the building has occurred.

Another theory for the cellars is that they were actually contemporary to the Georgian building and the base for the schoolmaster's house was where the original building actually was. The flagstone detailing around the perimeter of the building is very similar to figure 1 which could mean that the various additions to the schoolmaster's house included some parts of the original building above ground. It is unclear from historical sources whether the original school building was knocked down entirely, or if that uncertainty could mean that the building standing today could include parts of the original building. At the time of Leeming and Leeming building the new school, it was mentioned that there were additions to the schoolmaster's house done by Mr. R. F. Bryan, and that there was a need for excavators which could be in reference to the cellars. If this theory is accurate, then it is probable that the whole schoolmaster's house is Georgian, and the cellars were purpose built for some kind of goods management- possibly meat or coal.



Figure 3 shows a boarded-up window in the cellars of the old schoolmaster's house (Author's own 2024).

The building itself looks to be very mismatched and it is evident that there have been many changes to it over time. The architecture is very stereotypically Georgian, with mismatched heights to doors, lots of triple-paned windows and blocked off doorways. One of the most interesting changes made is the blocked doorway on the back of the building, which seems to be in line with the flagstones on the perimeter. It is clear that the building has been through many different iterations and changes needed to happen in order to accommodate the changing usage of the building.

Any future work on this building might include a full sweep of the cellars, and the outside of the building for mason's marks. Possibly to clean the windows and look up through the chutes to glean what they might have been used for, if it is safe to do so. It would also be valuable to go through the materials stored in the loft which might have some more older texts pertaining to the school.

Archaeology and Earthworks survey of the back of the old schoolmaster's building

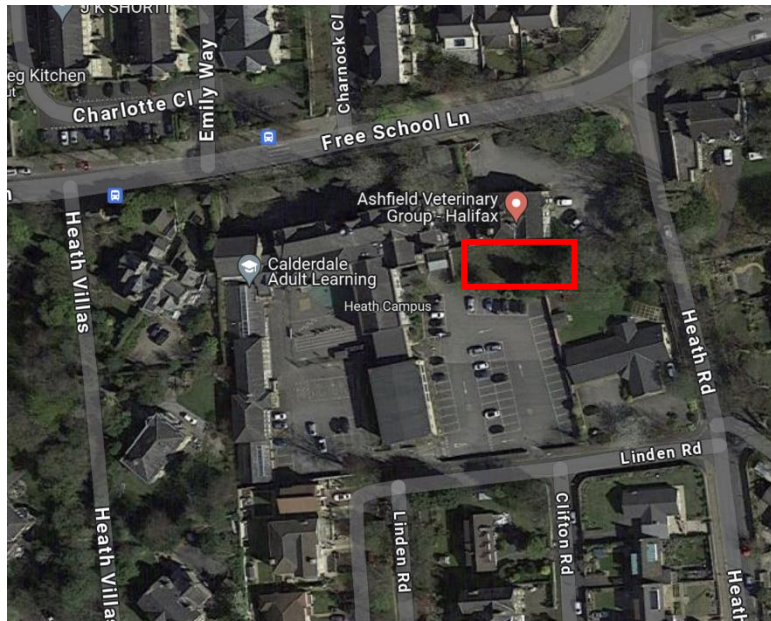


Figure 4 shows a satellite image of the Heath Grammar School site, the survey area is highlighted in red (Google maps 2024).

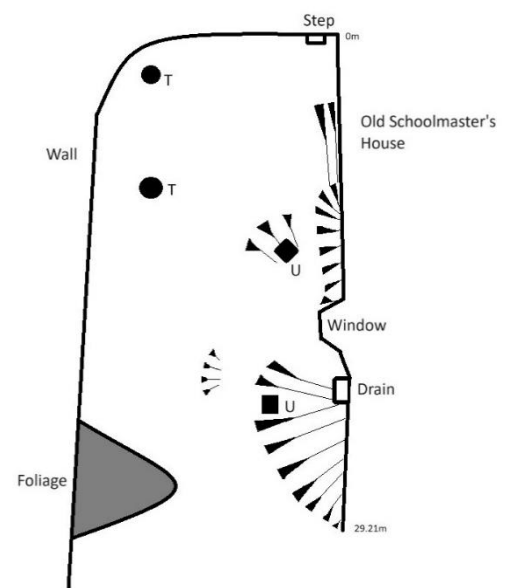


Figure 5 shows an earthwork survey of the area behind the old schoolmaster's building (author's own).

The purpose of this survey was to assess the interesting earthworks present in the grounds behind the school master's house. The grounds are very undulating, so therefore main research question being posed was: are these undulations natural or man-made? Historical mapping of the area seems to suggest that the area went through many changes over the decades, particularly regarding pathways and extensions being added in the area.

The survey method involved forming a tape measure baseline through the area, then taking readings from a transecting tape measure. These readings were transcribed onto tracing paper to a scale of 1:500, scanned and digitised into figure 5.

In figure 5, the hachures show that the earthworks are particularly present near the house, and there are little to none near to the wall. This could maybe suggest that the wall was built in context with the landscape, or that the wall has not been changed for a considerable amount of time. The earthworks which are present around the utilities suggest that there may have been adjustments made to the landscape in order to create a flat surface for them. However, it is the earthworks closest to the building which are the most intriguing, as historical mapping (see figure 8) shows that there was a path which led down to the side of the house, and this could have created the slope we see in the earthworks leading to the window. Despite a path being there previously, that does not explain the two "steps" that the earthworks have leading down from the step at the top of figure 5. There are two clear breaks in slope which stop at the side of the building, so then looking again at figure 1, it is intriguing the way the artist's rendition of the school building seems to have completely flat ground surrounding it. Figure 1 also shows a wall which visually seems similar to the wall today, as it is also on flat ground, and historical mapping shows that the boundary did not change much from the 1840s onwards.

This earthworks survey is a preliminary work for the area, as it only covers a small section near the building. For future work surrounding this building, it would be valuable to perform some

geophysical surveys on this area as the earthworks suggest that a lot of change and remodelling has occurred over the centuries. Geophysical surveys may also uncover the plan of the building underneath the ground, and this may help to build a picture of the building we see today, which has gone through centuries of additions. Unfortunately, the cellars and around three quarters of the building is surrounded by tarmac, which would interfere with geophysical surveying. So therefore, to find out the utility of these cellars, a keyhole excavation may be the best method to determine where the seemingly useless windows would have led, as well as making a clearer outline for the subterranean parts of the building.

Historical mapping of the school

In this section, the mapping of the school over time will be analysed and compared over time to see the changes in the area, with a focus on the historically significant date of 1879, when the new school was built. The historical mapping which is being used is from the 1840s onwards, as the maps which came before simply mention Halifax, but are not detailed enough to have any depiction of the school.



Figure 6 shows the Heath Grammar school on an 1850s map, point A is where the original school site might have been (Digimap, 2024).

The new school was built in 1879 by Leeming and Leeming, and there are a few maps which show what the school buildings looked like after the original building had been altered but before this massive change to the site in 1879. In the 1850s map, it shows there were many additions to the site before the 1879 building, and it is unclear where the original building would fit in this edition. The main theory is that the original building would have been around where the old schoolmaster's house is, which is indicated as point A on figure 6, but this looks vastly different to the drawing of the original building in figure 1.



Figure 7 shows the Heath Grammar School on an 1861 map, point A is where the original school site might have been (Child 1861).

Between the 1850s and 1861 maps, there seems to have been some changes in the plan of the school, however the looped path next to point A has remained the same during this time. The road name is also still Skircoat Moor Lane, rather than Free School Lane as it is today. The two different styles of mapping is very useful in highlighting different elements of the site. The 1850s map highlights the landscape, pathways and utilities of the site, as it was an OS map with the purpose of being as thorough as possible in their mapmaking. The 1861 map was charted for the express purpose of highlighting the plan of the site for the future building plans.

The buildings during this time, that made up the school are very interesting as this was the period just before the big change of the new building in 1879, and it is clear that the school

had seen some incremental changes over time which resulted in the amalgamation of buildings that the 1850s and 1861 maps show. A route of research which would be valuable to go down would be searching for any documents which could shed some light on this era of the school, from 1598-1879.

The change from before to after the 1879 building addition to the site is evident on the 1890s map in figure 8, as all of the buildings to the left of point A were demolished to make way for the

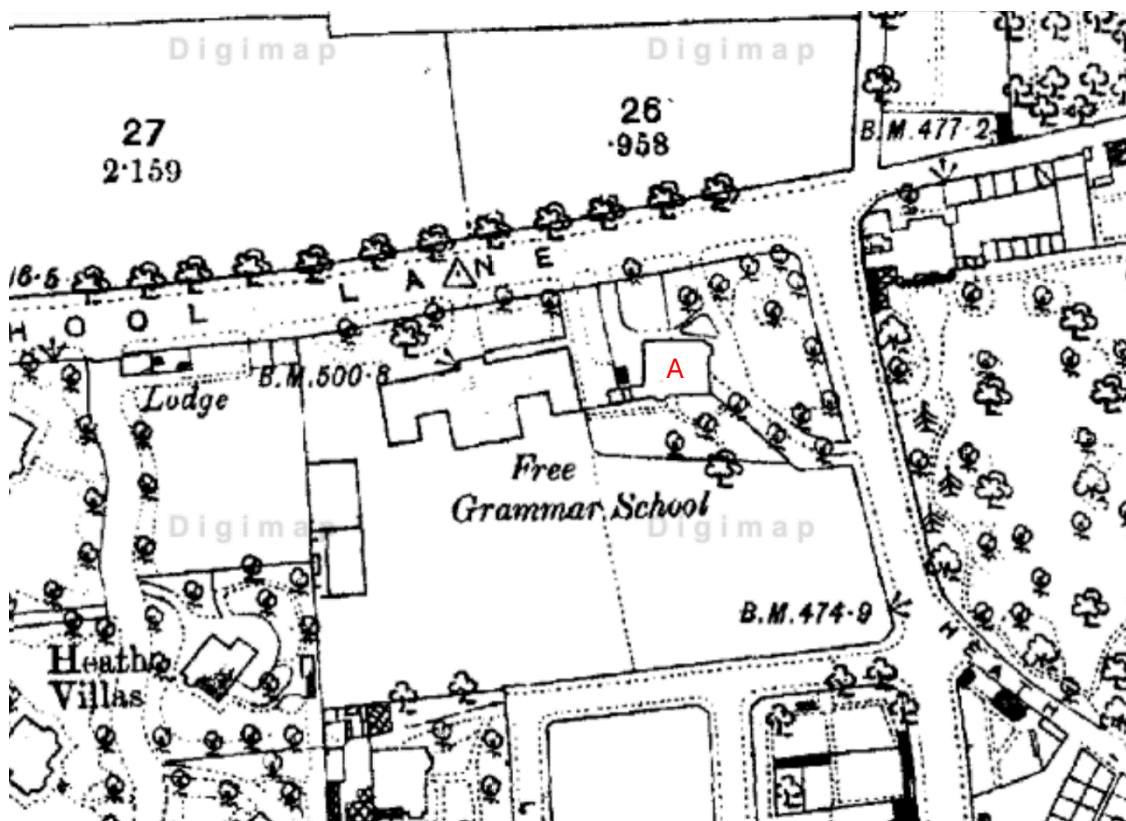


Figure 8 shows the Heath Grammar School on an 1890s map, point A is where the original school site might have been (Digimap 2024).

“E” shaped 1879 building. Another notable change is the boundaries to the school site, the two smaller buildings to the left of the site were previously outside the boundary on the earlier maps, but now they are within it (assuming they are the same buildings). The road has also been renamed to “Free School Lane” and there are more paths which connect the school to the roads around it. On previous maps, the paths around the school were more connected to Heath Road (right of point A on figure 9), and this has changed to be able to access the 1879 building easily. The most notable change on the 1890s map is the clear distinction between the school building and the old school master’s house (point A) which is now a separate building, and now has a path leading from the back of the building to the school and into a much emptier area below the school.

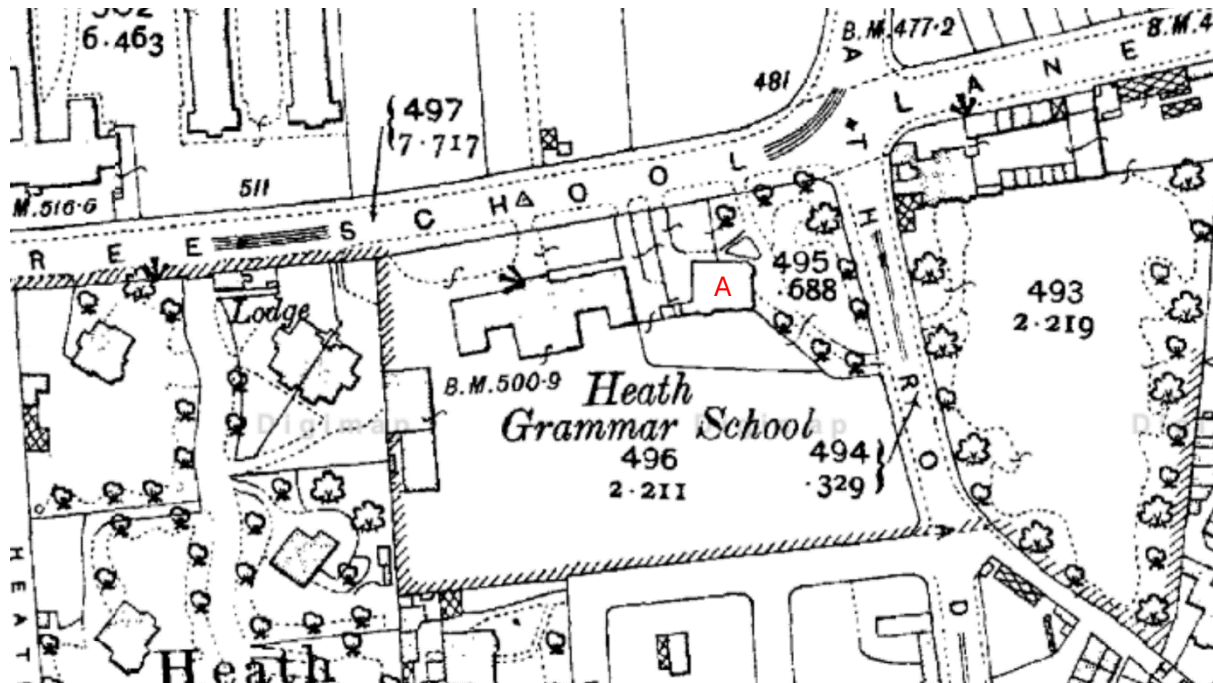


Figure 9 shows the Heath Grammar School on a 1900s map, point A shows where the old school might have been (Digimap 2024).

There are not many changes from 1890s to the 1900s maps, but the style choices of the mapmakers make certain aspects to the site much clearer. For example, the boundary lines to the school site are clear, and the brace “S” symbol shows the grouping of the multiple land parcels in the area. An important difference is the removal of the path from the school to the old schoolmaster’s house (below point A on figure 9), which shows there might have been changes in the structure of that building and the land around it, which suggests this might have been the time the back door was bricked up. The name of the school has also changed back to “Heath Grammar School” as it changed in the 1890s map to the “Free Grammar School”. The foliage around the old schoolmaster’s house has also largely stayed the same.

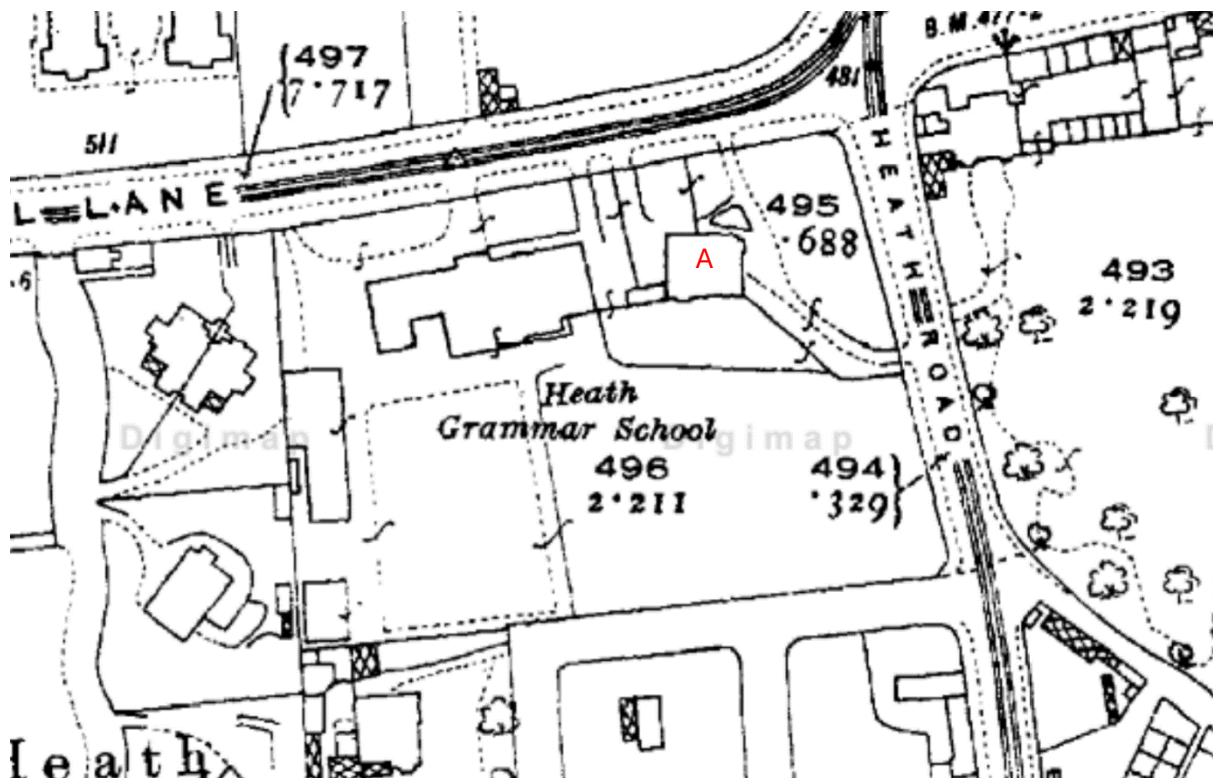


Figure 10 shows the Heath Grammar School on a 1920s map, point A shows where the original school might have been (Digimap 2024).

In the 1920s map, the foliage surrounding the old schoolmaster's house has been removed, or not recorded, and there have been additions to the 1879 school building. Another notable change is the boundaries of the land parcels surrounding the school shifting.

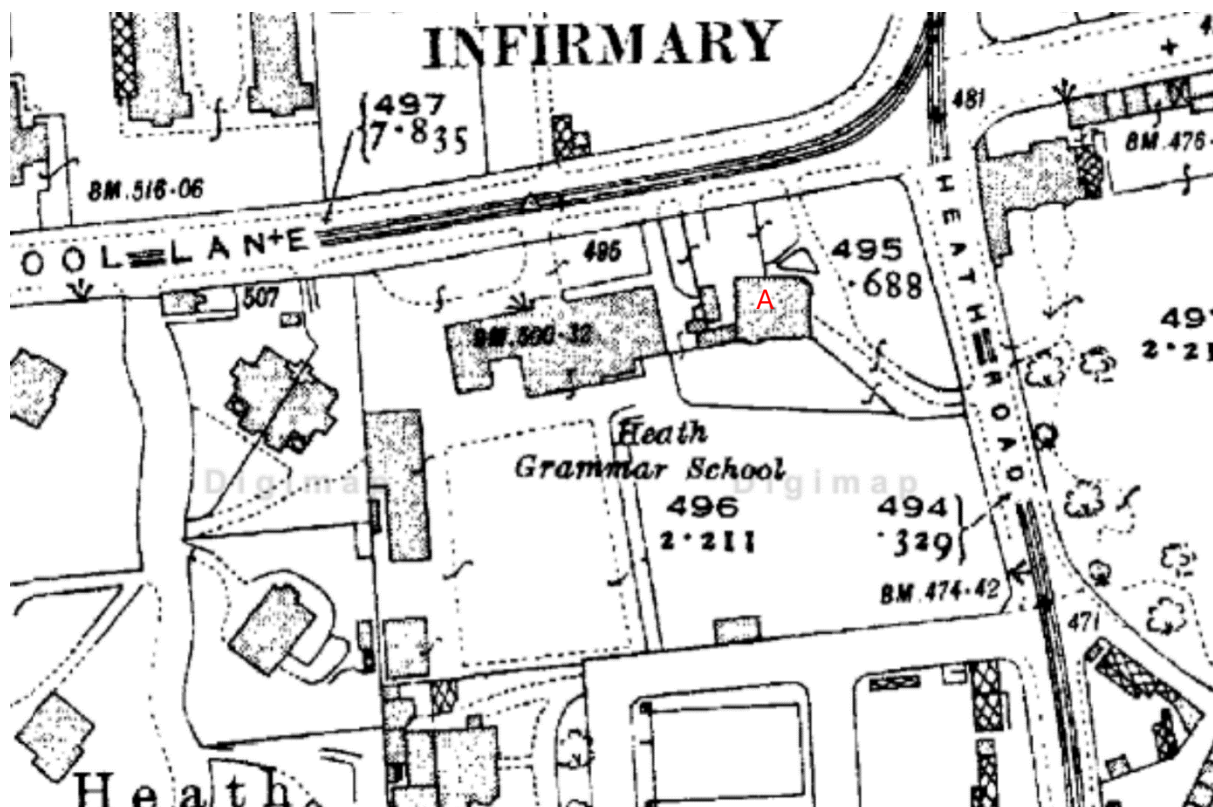


Figure 11 shows the Heath Grammar School on a 1930s map, point A shows where the original school might have been (Digimap 2024).

The changes from the 1900s to the 1930s maps are minimal, but there are more small additions on the old schoolmaster's house, which are quite perplexing, as their utility based only on these maps is very unclear. There is also a recurring triangular shape which appears just above point A on figure 11, which could possibly be a flower bed outside.

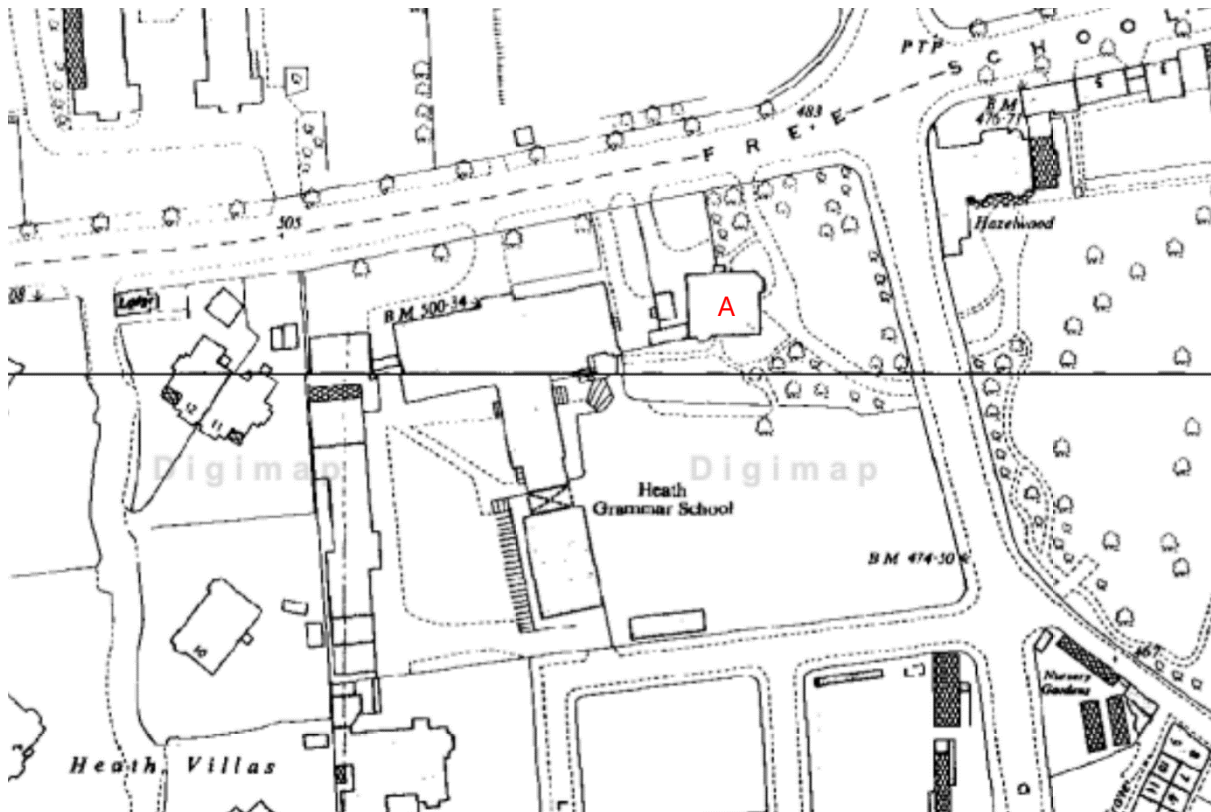


Figure 12 shows the Heath Grammar School on a 1960s map, point A shows where the original school might have been (Digimap 2024).

The final historic map made in the 1960s shows some extreme changes made to the school site, including many more building additions to the main school, as well as stairs and pathways around the site. The recurrence of the path to the back of the old schoolmaster's house to the main school is also interesting, as it suggests that the blocked door might not have been bricked up until later if there is still a path to that entrance. This path seemingly leads to a gap in the boundary wall behind the old schoolmaster's house, which implies a need to move around this area more freely than previous maps suggest.

Historical mapping can only show approximately 100 years of the changes of the school's appearance, and comparing the 1850s map to the 1960s map really highlights how much this school has evolved. In the case of the placement for the original school building, these maps are less valuable as it is difficult to say that the old school master's building contains parts of it, or if it replaced the original building. The building itself appears to have some similar structural elements and aesthetic similarities as figure 1, but this is most likely emulating what was there before. As the old schoolmaster's house is the building which changes shape the least throughout these maps, this suggests that they decided that it was a building worth keeping around, perhaps due to conservation reasons as a remnant of the old school.

Conclusions

Throughout this research, many avenues were investigated in order to unravel the mysteries surrounding the Heath Grammar School. Although the conclusive evidence to answer these questions is lacking, this report has covered many avenues of research which would benefit from further analysis.

Regarding the lost charter, the most likely location is somewhere either in York or Halifax within a chest that was given to the school originally. As the original charter is likely not in a digital archive, the route for future research would most likely involve physical searching in places like the loft of the old schoolmaster's house.

The recommendation for future research on the original location of the old school building would be archaeological investigation, as there appears to be material under the ground which is seemingly connected to earlier iterations of the school at the very least. Using maps to confirm changes in the later versions of the school is useful, but for the Elizabethan school, it is the physical remains which shed light on the use of the area over time.

Acknowledgements

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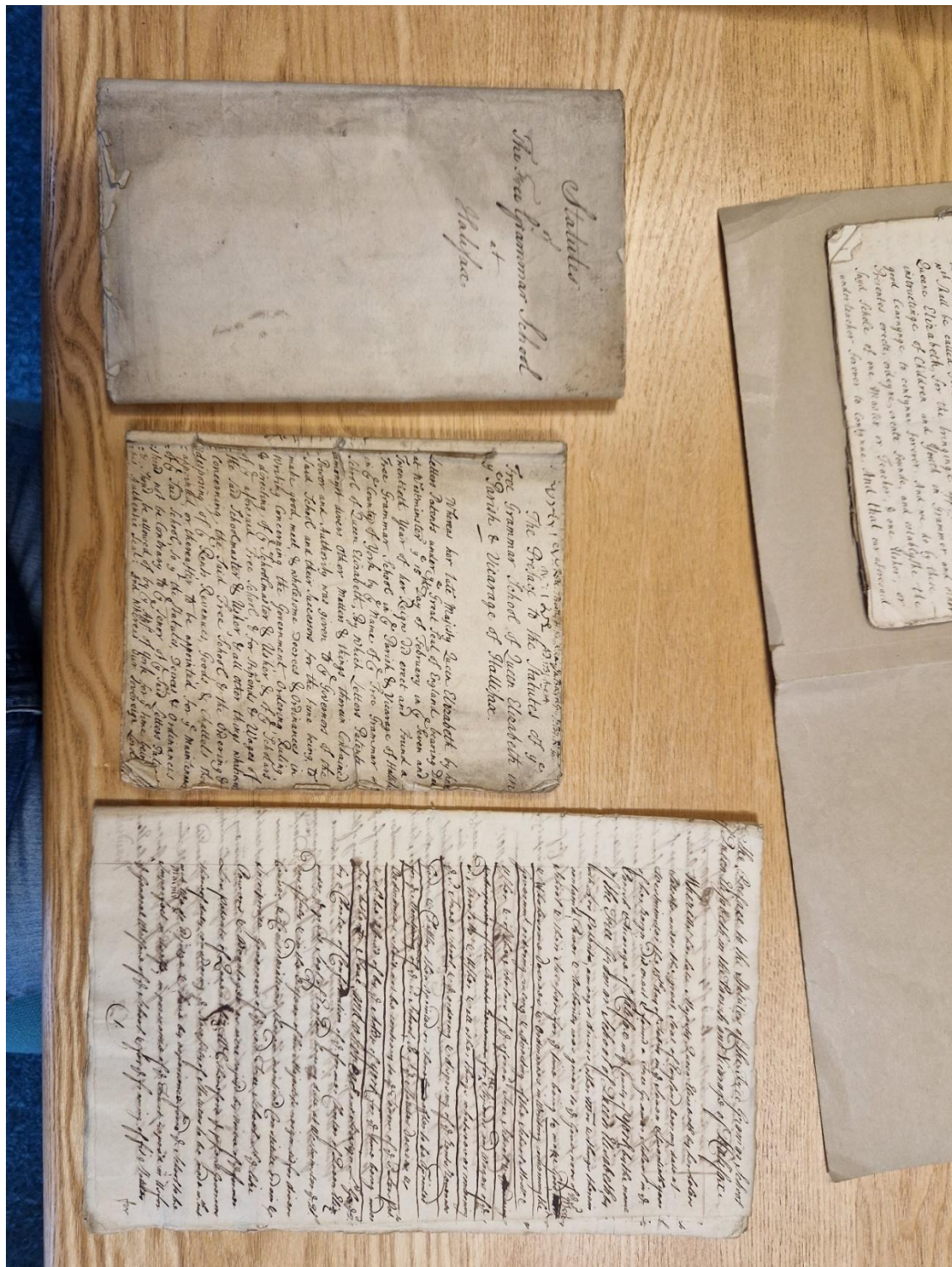
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Appendix A- Statutes of the Heath Grammar School



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

AD. 1531. Aug. 14.

The Preface to the Statutes of y^e
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in
y^e Parish & Vicarage of Hallifax.

Whereas her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth by her
Letters Patents under y^e Great Seal of England bearing Date
at Westminster y^e 15th Day of February in y^e Seven and
Twentieth Year of her Reign did erect and Found a
Free Grammar School in y^e Parish & Vicarage of Hallifax
in y^e County of York by y^e Name of y^e Free Grammar
School of Queen Elizabeth; By which Letters Patents
amongst divers other matters & things therein contained
Power and Authority was given to y^e Governors of the
said School and their Successors for the time being, to
make good, meet, & wholesome Decrees & Ordinances in
Writing concerning the Government Ordering, Ruling,
& directing of y^e Schoolmaster & Usher & of y^e Scholars
of y^e aforesaid Free School, & for Stipends & Wages of
the said Schoolmaster & Usher & all other things whatsoever
concerning the said Free School & the Ordering &
disposing of y^e Rents, Revenues, Goods & Chattels there
appointed, or thereafter to be appointed for y^e Maintenance
of y^e said School, so y^e the Statutes, Decrees & Ordinances
should not be contrary to y^e Tenor of y^e said Letters Patents
& should be allowed of by y^e Archb. of York for y^e time being
his Authentick Seal: And Whereas our Sovereign Lord

3. until it is approved of & confirmed by 8. Archbishops
of York for the time being under his Archiepiscopal seal
& is duly registered in a Book appointed for that purpose

Of the Speaker or President Governor.

That then by the Authority aforesaid the
Ordin that the Speaker shall be chosen by the
House of Commons & then the next day immediately
following the the Governor shall yearly from time to time
meet together about 8 & 12 o'clock in the morning at
the Schoolhouse or any other place within the site thereof
hereafter to be appointed for a general meeting of
the Governor for School Lawes, there amongst themselves
out of their own number to make choice of a Speaker
or President Governor for the year following.

At which Assembly first held after the
dissolving of this Statute, We will that the Senior Governor
or in his necessary Absence, the next in Order, be
the Present (And if the Present Governor We interpret
each to be respectively Senior, according to the Order in
which the same named in the Charter of Confirmation
And of such Governors as that at any time be hereafter
chosen We interpret each to be respectively Senior
next after the Present Governor according to the
Priority of his Election.) And then the said Senior
Governor or in his constrained absence, the next in
Order Present shall call upon the Governor absent

And One of 9. 2 Keys of Great West. p. 134

4. Every One to Nominate a President Governor for the Year following, & him, whom the greater Part shall name for President Governor, the Senior Governor, or in his Absence the next in Order present, shall procure to be Elect President Governor for the Year following, & if so chosen, if present, shall then, or if absent, take an Oath administered to him by a Senior Governor or in his Absence, by the next in Order present, in this Form.

I, A. B. Chosen Spokesman or President Governor of the Free Grammar School in the Parish and Vicarage of Hallifax, will to the Utmost of my Power take care for all such things as Concern the Welfare & good Order of this School, & so far as in me lies, will see that the Statutes of the School are punctually observed. And when I shall know by myself, or by Information of Others, any thing that is doubtful or necessary relating to the Reverend, Health, or good Order of the School, I will convene my Fellows & Governors, quietly debate the Matter with them, & so shall be agreed upon by the most Part I will faithfully put in Execution to my Power so far as it Concerns me, to help me God.

to, soon as the President Governor hath taken his Oath, the Keys of Office, & a Copy of the Original Book of these Statutes & Schedule of Accounts shall be delivered to him.

5. The Election of a Deputy Governor, shall be in the same Manner & Order as was the Election of the Senior Governor, & shall follow immediately upon it.

And at all subsequent Assemblies held for the Choice of a President Governor, We will that a President Governor for the Year last past or in his necessary Absence the Deputy Governor be present; Where y^e will that the Governor being come together, the President Governor be present or in his Consigned Absence the Deputy Governor shall deliver up the Keys of his Office, & Copy of the Original Book of Statutes & Schedule of Accounts to the Senior Governor there present; Which done, he shall take his own Place of Seniority as it shall fall amongst the rest, and then the Senior Governor amongst the rest, and then the Senior Governor shall call upon the Governors assembled, Every One to nominate a Spokesman or President Governor for the Year following. And him whom the greater Part shall name for Spokesman or President Governor, the Senior Governor shall procure to be Elect Spokesman or President Governor for the Year following, & administer to him as above the Oath before mentioned. And as soon as the Spokesman or President Governor Elect, hath taken the said Oath, he shall receive the Keys of Office, & a Copy of the Original Book of these Statutes & Schedule of Accounts & thence forward he shall take the Place & execute the Office of Spokesman or President Governor for that Year, & then in the

6. When time he dies, or thro' the Neglect of his Oak
& Office be depost by the Governor as Quinquag.
9. Both which Cases we will that the Deputy
President Governor shall Execute the whole Office of
Speaker or President Governor for the remaining Part
of 3 year otherwise, the President Governor Elect
shall execute the Office without Deputy by himself,
if he be at Home & in Health. The Election of a
Deputy President Governor, shall, as before, be in 3rd time
of 3rd Order as this 3rd Election of 3rd Speaker or
President Governor, shall follow immediately upon it.
It this Assembly also shall be chosen, 3rd third
Place by 3rd Consent of 3rd greater Part of 3rd Governor
present a Keeper of 3rd Federal Key of the great Seal,
of which, as also of 3rd little Chest, both hereafter
to be mentioned, the President Governor shall always
keep the One Key, & of 3rd little Chest & 3rd Federal
for the time being, shall always keep 3rd Other Key.
* These Elections being made, the Speaker or
President Governor, shall propose, as the time &
occasion shall require, the Matters of 3rd List for
it belongeth to 3rd President Governor in all Meetings
of 3rd Governor, to declare 3rd Cause of their Meeting,
to moderate their Debates, to collect 3rd Voices of the
other Governors, to give 3rd Answers agreed upon by 3rd
greater Part of 3rd Governor, to take care that all
things needful to be required be truly executed in

7. Books appointed for that Purpose, to administer 3rd
Oath to all such as in this Year by 3rd Statutes are to
be sworn; Carefully to collect 3rd almost Quinquag. & #
prudently to provide for 3rd Wants & Expences of 3rd
School & faithfully account for his whole Year of
Stewardship with 3rd Governor. He shall keep for
his Year the Schedule of Accounts signed by the
Governor & in giving up his Office, shall deliver it
up with 3rd Key & 3rd City of 3rd Original Book of this
Statute to the Senior Governor present. In Conclu-
sion of all which the decree, that in all
Meetings, when the Voices of 3rd Governor for what
Matters we account him One, shall be equal, that
then & not else the Voice of 3rd President Governor
shall be a casting Voice, & the Consent shall be as
of 3rd greater Part.
Yet it shall not be lawful for the Presiding
Governor or Deputy President Governor, secretly to
procure any Meeting of a few Governors, without
sufficient Warning given to 3rd Statutes Quinquag. of
Governors of 3rd time & Place. And that we interpret
to be sufficient Warning, when 3rd President
Governor or He, that for that time executeth
3rd Office, both either at 3rd dissolving of a present
Meeting give Warning by himself of 3rd time of 3rd
next Meeting, or send Word thereof to all 3rd
Governors particularly being at Home, or leave

9 2 of The Governors their Quality, Election, Oath & Office.

By the Authority aforesaid We Ordain,
That No one shall be Chosen Governor of this School
unless he be above y^e Age of 24 Years & live within
the Town of Hullifac, being abstrait in his own
private Conduct, & without & honest in his Dealings
with others. And whenever the Place of one Governor
shall happen to be void, We Will that within
seven Days of y^e Vacancy aforesaid, the President Governor
shall summon the other Governors then dwelling in
y^e Parish of Hullifac to meet & consider of some
fit Person or Persons to be chosen into y^e Place or
Places Vacant, whose Election we will shal be within
14 Days after the present Meeting, & to be ended
the same Day on which it began. At which time the
Governors being assembled it shal be lawful for any
of y^e said Governors to nominate to y^e Vacant Place
of Governor whom he shal judge meet to be chosen.
And he or They whom all or the greatest Part of
all y^e aforesaid Governors shal agree upon, shal thence
forward be reputed & taken as Governor or Governors
of y^e said Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth
in y^e Parish & Vicarage of Hullifac.
And if it happen that the Vacant Place of a
Governor be not supplied within One Month after
the Vacancy by ordinary Election of y^e Governors

10. themselves in Term aforesaid, then he or they, whom
the Archbishop of York for y^e time being (the Archbishop
being) shal by his own proper Authority, or (in
place) Vacant) The Dean of y^e Cathedral Church of
York shal with y^e consent of two of y^e Governors aforesaid,
or if y^e name shal be taken as lawful Elect Governor or
Governors of y^e said School, so that he or they whom
y^e Archbishop Bishop or Dean shal appoint dwell
within y^e Parish of Hullifac, & be above y^e Age of
24 Years. Nevertheless We Will & Ordain that no Person
reputed to be Governor by y^e Free Election of y^e Governors
the Bishop or by y^e Nomination of y^e Archbishop of York
the Archbishop Bishop or by his own proper Authority,
shall interfere with the
or Dean of York (the said Dean Vacant) with the
consent of two of y^e Governors, shal intermeddle
Governor with any affair relating to y^e School til
he has solemnly in the presence of y^e greater Part of
the Governors, & at y^e Ordinary Place of their Meeting
for School Causes) taken y^e following Oath
T. A. B. Chosen Governor of y^e Free Gram-
mar School of Queen Elizabeth in y^e Parish &
Vicarage of Hullifac, do swear that y^e will be faithful
in all things relating to my Office & charge according
to y^e Trust reposed in me. To Help me God.

This Oath any Governor shal within three
Months after his Election, or any of y^e Governors shal
be nominated by his Grace y^e Archbishop of York

11 upon three month's notice refuse to take, or take
not in manner above said being thereunto required by
the President Governor, & having had sufficient warning
from him of day appointed for their meeting, for that
purpose, he will & by this Statute Ordain, that this
former Election or Nomination be reputed as void &
a new Governor be chosen in his Place.

The Office of a Governor thus Chosen & sworn
We declare to be principally to have a strict regard
to the Council of the Master & Visitor (whose Appointment
Duty & Office is hereafter particularly described in
these Statutes) that they lead a sober & virtuous Life
& are diligent in instructing the Scholastic committed
to their charge; which thing if the said Master & Visitor
accordingly shall do. We will that the Governors shall
take it as no small part of their Duty to encourage
them by augmentation of their Wages & to end by
some good means of increasing it if convenient; it
may be without hurt of the School, which Augmentation
we will shall be arbitrary, & not settled upon the
Schoolmaster or Visitor, but to be continued according
as the Merit of the School shall afford, and the
Diligence of the Master shall require.

And on the contrary when the Governor shall
Observe either in the Master or Visitor a loose behaviour
or Neglect of their Scholastic in being much from
home, or when they are at home, late coming to
their Scholastic, or little stay with them, We will

12. Ordain that it shall by this Statute & also by Oath
binding them privately to admonish the Master or Visitor
of offending; which if it take no good effect it is the
Duty of the President Governor upon the Removal out
of the fault to call together the Governors & by their Advice
to consent to send for the Master or Visitor so offending
& admonish him or them of his or their Misdemeanor;
& admonish them if there follow no sufficient
amendment, it is the Duty of the President Governor again
to call together the Governors & by their Advice to consent
to remove the Master or Visitor before them, & by written
of this Statute to admonish him or them a second
time & amend their fault within one Quarter of a
year next following, within which time if they do
not appear to the Governor to be reformed, We Order
& decree that the the Master or Visitor shall leave
his Share of being Schoolmaster or Visitor in
his School & the Governor shall proceed to choose
another more fitt in his or their Place or Places.

Further it belongeth to the Duty of a Governor
to see that the Lands Houses Goods, & Furniture & Records
& Books belonging to the School be safely kept & repaired
& preserved, as the Nature and Quality of the
require, without loss, impairing, or converting to other
Use than was originally intended by the Donor or
Donors thereof, or when is provided & directed by
these Statutes, and therefore if that not be lawfully

13. In the Governor of the School to sell, give or put away any part of the Land, or other personal Goods or Chattels belonging to the School, but for the procuring of or bettering the same as goods or better Maintenance of the same, or by Value at least to be bestowed upon the School, & this they shall see done, before any bargain or putting away any such Land, Goods, Chattels or Goods be made, written, sealed & delivered. And that as often as any Lease of the School Land, Houses or other shall be expired, renewed, or otherwise shall become void, it shall be lawful for the Governor to make a new grant of the same for the term of 21 years, or at least a clause of Reentry upon Non-payment of Rent & Bond for Performance of Covenant. And all which Grants the Will that for the School shall be made to the Governor, for their Own Use & Meeting the sum of Twenty shillings.

Further We Will that Every Governor for the time being shall by this Statute regulate himself so bound to undertake & faithfully to discharge any Office to which he shall be elected by the greater part of the Governor.

And if any Governor be guilty of Neglect or Misconduct in his Office, the Will that if after due Advertisement by the President Governor at a General Meeting of the Governor he continues unworshipful he shall at the next General Meeting be held within three months after he departs from his place by the

John Gledhill Esq. A.M. Nominated to
the post of Secy. of Halifax 11 Oct. 1733. (21) 18th Nov.
Died 25 Apr. 1744.

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14. Resident Governor with & consent of 4 greater
out of 8 Governors & another chosen by the will into
his place.

16. 3. Of the Schoolmaster his Qualifications
Election Oath & Office.

35. By the Authority aforesaid the Governor
that place shall be chosen Schoolmaster of this
School, who is not well affected to the Protestant Religion
in Israel & State, has not been Student in one of
the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge in five
years at least & during his stay there conducted
himself with discretion & industry, diligently pursued
his studies & is well skilled especially in Grammar
& the Latin & Greek Tongues And whenever the
Place of a Schoolmaster shall be void, he will that
within seven days of the Vacancy, convene the
Resident Governor shall call together the other
Governors & declare the Vacancy to them, the same
day five weeks after which meeting, unless on 3
year time upon sufficient knowledge of a fit person
to be had for the Place, a former day of Election be
appointed by the Resident Governor, shall be the
day of Election, which shall be ended the same
day on which it is begun. At which time the
Governors being assembled at 9 o'clock in the forenoon
meeting, be informed by 9 or 12 o'clock in 4 afternoon

The 2^d Masters give a degree in Theology
6 weeks to y. Archbp. on 3^d
vacante to y. Dr. In the 3^d
is not mentioned, as it sh. be upon the
y. Statutes.

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15. The President Governor if he be present or in his absence the Deputy, Resident Governor or if he be absent the Senior Governor present shall read or cause to be read this Statute & then he himself shall & afterwards all the other Governors according to their seniority shall take a following oath.

I, A. B. One of y^e Governors of this School do solemnly swear that I will Nominate him to be Master of y^e said School, whom in my Conscience I judge to be best qualified according to y^e Statute of this School, all Partiality & sinister Affection whatsoever set apart to help me God.

The President Governor & Governors having taken this oath, the President Governor himself & then the rest according to their seniority shall nominate him whom they would have Master. Next he shall any absent give his Voice by a Proxy to some present. And upon whom y^e greater Part of Voices of y^e Governors (The President & Governors to have a Casting Voice when the Voices are in Number equal) shall fall, him he will shall be reputed as Schoolmaster Elect, and presented to y^e Archbishop of York to be licensed to teach School by his Grace, and when so licensed shall be called before y^e Governor, & having first read y^e Statutes of this School in y^e Original & Statute Book shall before he is sworn as a

Schoolmaster in this School or receive wages for teaching in the same take this oath.

I, A. B. Chosen Schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in y^e Parish & Vicarage of Allstree do swear that I will diligently manage the youth of this School in Religion Learning, good manners & will be faithful & careful for the good of y^e said School, in all things belonging to my Office & Charges according to y^e Trust reposed in me.

The Office of y^e Schoolmaster is Chosen & renewed & sworn. We declare to be to instruct his scholars in the grounds of Religion, & to y^e Proprietors of our House & enjoy as live in or near to go constantly to some Church or Chapel, & to behave themselves there devoutly & decently, & to their several Attendances Regillances & Mischevances among Divine Service either noted by himself or reported to him by others, he shall at his Discretion punish & correct them, and every Saturday before they are dismissed from us o' Clock he'll & in y^e afternoon to examine them in the Church Catechism, & y^e asking proper Questions that Express the sense & each Article in different words, to let them wth y^e true meaning of it. And for their Improvement in Learning, we will that he shall in y^e most familiar manner

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These Duties by the Master thus performed, let us there upon him a last Duty of informing a Youth in good Nurture & good Manners, so we if they selves an Ornament of good Learning. We advise it therefore a part of y^e Masters Duty, when Duty respectively to instruct their Scholers, & reverence their Fathers in all Places, to be virtuous in Speech to all men, in their Apparel ways cleanly & in their whole Carriage, joining Industry with Modesty, & good Manners with good earning.

And for y^e regular Discharge of y^e Trust We will that y^e President Governor shall pay him a part of y^e Revenue of the Colony, to pay at the Master out of y^e Goods, & will in their Duty, direct him to keep them in Support, after all other

[of matter, or where] Process
of mail will be due to you [v. 6. p. 13, 12.
v. 6. p. 13, 12. v. 6. p. 13, 12.]

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Quarters are discharged. & necessary
Further we did that the Schoolmaster
pay^{ing} further his Place shal not, unless he be
on pain of losing his Place shal not, unless he be
bound by sickness or have particular leave from
greater part of the Governor under their common
warrant. Wherefore, be absent from the School



~~And after meeting at the~~
~~Academy~~
 & Master & Defford shall take
 care of the house for the
 next year. & time in and so in the
 2000 house in house residing
 & the

knowledge of a fit man to be had for
 the purpose of making be appointed by the
 Governor for the election. At which time
 the greater part of the Governor shall with
 the Schoolmaster, nominate him
 who shall be reputed as the school
 which the schoolmaster took upon
 the same. The schoolmaster shall also take only
 the word which the schoolmaster
 the office of an usher for the schoolmaster
 the office of an usher who is to be understood to have
 general care of all the scholars especially to instruct
 the scholars in grammar & Latin, teaching
 perfectly to decline a noun & conjugate a verb
 under plain English into true grammatical Latin,
 adding to them the Pontific Powers Cat's Head
 & exercises to the Academy. & to appear
 on one hour for writing every Wednesday
 in the afternoon, so as that in copy
 and they shall be able to write & exercise
 well that be imposed upon them. Nor shall they
 removed from the school till by
 judgment of the master they shall appear to be
 all ready in these rudiments of learning.
 And for the discharge of this trust the bill
 of the Governor shall pay him out of the
 salary of the schoolmaster the greater part
 of the Governor shall pay him out of the

21. Teaching of Every Scholar of y^e Town or Parish
of Halifax of What Condition Soever Nothing shal
be demanded. And for y^e Admission of all Foreigners
ten Shillings Only shal be demanded by y^e Master.
And for their teaching no more than ten Shillings
a Quarter. And the Quarterly Payments for their
teaching shall entirely belong to him under whose
care they are whether Master or Usher.

Further We Will that the Master Usher
& Scholars shall constantly repair to School & the
Schoolmaster & Usher shall begin to teach at
six a Clock in the Morning, & there Continue
till five at Night saving between 11 o' Clock
& One from y^e 10th of March to y^e 10th of October,
from thence to y^e 10th of March again from
Sun-Rising till Sun-Setting, saving betwixt 11 o'
Clock & One.

And the Master or Usher which of them
shal first happen to be present, shal before they
begin teaching School in the Morning, & before
they dismiss their Scholars in the Afternoon
say these Prayers following — Prevent us o Lord —

The Lord's Prayer — The Collect for y^e Week
the Second & Third Collects with y^e Prayers
following to y^e End both of y^e Morning & Evening
Prayer according to y^e Liturgy of y^e Church of
England.

22. Upon Every Thursday if there be no Holy Day
in the same Week, it shall be Lawful for y^e Master
to give the Schollars leave to Play at Eleven o'clock
in the morning, nor shall he have Power to give such
leave upon any other Day but by the Consent of
three Governors. The School shall be broken up
only at Easter, Whitsuntide & Christmas, that is for
fifteen Days at Easter, 10 at Whitsuntide & One & Twenty
Days at Christmas. The breaking up at Easter
to begin y^e Saturday before Passion Week, & y^e Return
to School to be the Monday after Easter Week.
The breaking up at Whitsuntide to begin y^e
Saturday before Whitsunday, & the Return to School
to be the Monday after Whitsun Week.
The breaking up at Xmas to begin the Evening
before S^t Thomas, & y^e Return to School to be y^e
20th Day after S^t Thomas, Unless it happen to be
Sunday, & in y^e Case the Day following.

Chap. 6. Of the Safe Custody of Such things as belong to the School & the making up of Accounts.

6^{thly} By the Authority aforesaid We
declare that for the safe keeping of y^e Chart^r of
Foundation & Confirmation, & Common Seal, the
Evidence of Lands belonging to y^e School & y^e School

23. There shall be provided a Bigger &
a less, each with two Several Locks & Keys, to be
set in such Place as the Governors shall judge
most Convenient. In the Great Chest shall be kept
the Charter of Foundation & Confirmation, the
Common Seal, the School Evidences & the School Book
& what else the Governor shall think proper to put
in it. Of this the President Governor shall keep one
Key, or in his Absence the Deputy Governor &
a Governor chosen for that Purpose shall keep
the other. In the less Chest shall be kept the
Register of the Acts of the Governors at their several
meetings, the Schedule of Accounts paid by the
President Governor with the Governors, The Rentals
The Original Book of these Statutes. Of this the
President Governor shall keep the Key & the
Schoolmaster shall keep the other.
These two Chests shall be Viewed half yearly
by the Governors, that is upon the Day appointed
by the first Statute for the Election of a President
Governor & upon the first School Day after Easter.
And if at any time there shall suit arise
in which the Governors shall be either Plaintiffs
or Defendants, or if great Occasion shall be for
the Surveying of the Whole or the greatest Part
of the Houses or Lands belonging to the School,

for the Repair of the
Building, then there
out of the greater Out of
or might be made or
by the Order & Direction
at Money they shall lay out
they shall receive it
said Governor who shall
is to lay at it times a
named with the Governor
he hath rec: or laid out
Reckonings signed up
drawn containing the sum
of the Expenses of it to be
Receipts & lastly of Com
by foot of the Account
Schedules the Governor
sett his Hand & Seal
errors with all the Recei
Hands, if any remain, &
the Schedules in the Out
for Chest. To the other
Governors shall sett their H
the Keeping of a Register
of the Money that after the
necessary Disbursements for

us. At what time any Money shall be taken out of the
Great Chest of the Key Chosen by the Governors
shall see that a true Note of the Sum thereof signed
by with the Hand of the President Governor shall be
put into the Bag, Purse, or Chest out of which the Money
was taken, then to remain till the next Day of Accounts.



24. Or for ^e Repair of ^e Schoolhouse, or other
School Building, then there shall be Chosen by ^e
Consent of ^e greater Part of Governors One fitt
Man or more to manage or take Charge of those
Causes by ^e Order & Direction of ^e Governors,
& what Money they shall lay out in their Employ-
ment, they shall receive it at ^e Hands of the
President Governor who shall account half yearly
that is to say at ^e times in this Statute
abovenamed with the Governors for all things
that he hath rec: or laid out for ^e School;
These Reckonings Summed up, Schedules shall
be drawn containing ^e Sum of ^e Receipts, &
~~Sum of~~ ^e Expences (if it so fall out) exceeding
the Receipts, & lastly ^e Remainder of ^e Stock
with ^e foot of ^e Account. To the one Part
of ^e Schedules the Spokesman being Accountant
shall sett his Hand & Seal, & deliver it to
^e Governors with all ^e Remainder of Money
in his Hands, if any remain, to be both laid
up, the Schedule in ^e less, & the Money in ^e
greater Chest. To the other Part of ^e Schedule
the Governors shall sett their Hands & deliver
it to ^e Keeping of ^e President Governor
If there shall after ^e Accounts be Occasion
of necessary Disbursements for ^e Schools Use

Appendix B- Letter discussing the change in governors of the school

Entrenched in your Vicarage House. — The Case of your Invert
is a very singular one, 'Tis pity that Reason should have so
Chester. Dec. 15.
1733.

Dear Sir

Yesterday I had y^e. fav^r. of Yours. To-Morrow
I am to accompany several Cheshire gentlemen to Liverpool, wth a
view to serve Mr. Foxton; after w^{ch} My own Affairs will detain
me here & in Shropshire abt. 9 days longer, before I can return
to Halifax.

What I hinted at concerning some of My Parishioners refers
to those who first apply'd to His Grace, if I am rightly inform'd abt. 7
or 8 Years ago, concerning y^e. Renewal of y^e. School-Charter. & had rec^d.
& transmitted to Mr. Capper Money sufficient to defray y^e. Expense of it,
wthout Involving y^e. School; & had afterwards y^e. Honor to receive from Gen^l.
His Grace's Thanks for their Public Spirit & Generosity, And there-
fore built upon being Nominated Governors in y^e. New Charter w^{ch} They &
their Friends had so largely contributed to wth that view. But soon
after on their Voting for S^r. J. Kaye they were excluded. On previous Notice
of that intended Exclusion they sent Orders to Mr. Capper to pay himself
for w^{ch} was past in reference to y^e. Charter & to transmit to them the
rest of their Money; w^{ch} he return'd accordingly. The School by this
means has had a great Load of Debt upon it ever since Mr. Capper's second
Bill was discharged; And that Half of it w^{ch} is yet unpaid amounts to near 60^l. if I
mistake not. All this had been prevented & the School in a flourishing Condition to
y^e. Drawing upon Original Doocs of Ordinances, &c. in the
words of the Charter, the making good Meet & wholesome —

Appendix C- Letter from Dr. Legh to Rev. Anderson Hayter

all your limbs safe out of Liverpool & are by this time safely — for
 entrenched in your Vicarage House. — The Case of your Convert Tom
 is a very singular one, 'Tis pity that Reason should have so —

Because your Licence granted to your late Master W. Topham was worded
 in a usual General form authorizing him to take, & consent to his own Ux-
 All your Rents, & the of your School, he had a strange Notion, ^{that he was} thereby
 authorizing to do Violence to your Governors & the Statutes & to pay
 himself & your. When it he thought fit, independently. Under that
 Notion he has been exceedingly troublesome ever since he got his Licence
 being greedy of more than your Rents w. afford him, and because he has not
 more than in proportion to 35 & now he gives out that the Govern-
 should him away. — On this act. If you have not yet sent Mr. Holsworth
 his Licence I wish you'd be so good as to add a word or two in your
 to along with it to prevent his continuing your General Ward of your Licence
 so as to make 'em inconsistent with your Statutes & Charter.

I rejoice to hear so good an act. of His Grace's Health; by God
 he pleas'd to pres. My Duty to him. I must likewise trouble you to let me hear
 His Grace's pleasure concerning a Woman in my parish who applies to me for
 Baptism. Her first Religious Profession was Quakerism, wh. she forsook abt. 20
 Years ago, wh. she was abt. 10 Years of Age. On Examining her I find
 her grossly ignorant of the First & Plainest Principles of your Religion
 & that she can give no reason why she's so desirous to be Baptiz'd, except this
 — that People tell her she shall be damned, if she is not. She is under no
 apparent Concern to render her self in any degree meet for your Sacrament,
 sometimes, ^{perhaps} to receive it without such Preparation or without any Preparation
 — I see to make it as easy & short as possible: And therefore desire
 no more from her than that she will read your Church Catechism by Heart &
 endeavor to understand it, & that she will mark such parts as she did not under-
 stand & let me know them & I wd then explain 'em to her. She is in perfect
 Health; & can read pretty well: therefore this I thought a proper time to lay her under a necessity
 of drawing up an Original Booby of Catechism,
 words of the Charter, the making good Meet & wholesome —

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U

The Rev. Mr. Andrew Hayter

Dr. Legh
O.L. 15. 1755.
Ann. Oct. 30.
concerning which the school
copy of the answer enclosed
Oxford B. 2. 9. 26.

of being at the very heart of the matter, upon the point of which I have
been running, viz. that the school should be put in a state to give
fit and ready answers in such cases as may be presented to the
school. - Of course, I had some great deal of business - I have
the handle so frequently given you by
The school is now in a state to give most satisfactory
answers in such cases as may be presented to the school.
Yours very truly
W. Legh.

Appendix D- Letter from "Geo: Logh" to the Archbishop of York

over of Free Grammar School of Quoon lth and did thereby establish of a School of one
 Marcone lth and that his purpose might be a better Effort and the Land of
 Goon 21. 6. 2. 1744.

Halifax. 12. May
 1744.

My Lord

The Death of y^r. Lecturer here, And
~~the Want~~ (before I've provided another) y^r. Want of
 some 2^d. Hand such as cannot be found at pres^t.
 to assist my Halifax-Curate at y^r. Sacram^t. in my
 Absence, are reasons for my not Absenting To Morrow.
 But I purpose to wait upon y^r. Grace early next
 week. In y^r. mean time I transmit y^r. Inclos'd Pap^{rs}.
 to y^r. Grace; And among 'em y^e Copy of y^r. new Charter
 and of y^r. Statutes you call for; a Copy not so fair
 as it sh^d. be if there was more time to prepare a better, but
 such as I have in a Book too large for y^r. Post. And
 y^r. Charter it self I dare not send by a common Hand.
 But Your Grace may Command That or Any thing
 in y^r. power of

My Lord

Y^r. Grace's most
 dutifull Geo: Logh.

amost Man learned with had been student in one of y^e Universities 6 years into y^e.
 Archbishop of York, sede Archiepiscopali plena / or (sede vacante) to y^e Dean
 of y^e Cathedral of York who being so prevented or whom y^e Archbp or Dean (sede vacante)
 sh^d. himself judge to be fit sh^d. be Mar of y^e. School so long as he sh^d. behave himself well

Mr. Frogat of Attorney here employ'd on this occⁿ.
by J. Garrison desires me to inclose y^r. Case
stated by him (I think not so fully as it sh^d
have been) to Lawyer Stanhope of Leeds.

Appendix E- Letter from Sam Ogden to the Archbishop of York

The new Govern^{rs} of The above Burd

My Lord, that you consider the Qualifications
of the Candidate more than the Number or
Rank of those who recommend Him, and
that to you, my Lord, either the Qualifications are sufficient or

The Grammar School
of Halifax is become vacant by the Death
of the late Master M^r. Holdsworth; and it is
doubted by many whether the Right of filling
up this Vacancy belong to your grace,
or the Governours; but it is without all
Doubt that you have a Right to interfere
in this Matter. If it shall appear,
my Lord, that the School is in your Disposal,
I make it my humble Request that you
would please to confer it upon me.

I take the Boldness to apply immediately
to yourself, because it is the universal

I am with all Submission Your Grace's most Dutiful Son & Serv^t
John Harrison

nation of the Rev. M. Ogden; and as it is therefore imagin'd that the said M. West
The new Govern^r of | The aton^t | Burin

Opinion, that you consider the Qualifications
of the Candidate, more than the Number or
Station of those who recommend Him; and
that to you, my Lord, either the least
Solicitations are superfluous, or the
strongest insufficient. I beseech your Grace
to interpret this favourably: every Candidate
must necessarily be suppos'd to think himself
a fit Person to execute the Office He asks,
if He does not think the Patron a very
improper one to dispose of it. A Certificate
from St. John's College in Cambridge of the
five Years' Residence in the University, which
the Statutes of the School require in the Master,
may easily be procur'd, if it shall be thought
necessary. I am, my Lord,

your Grace's most dutiful
Son and Servant

Halifax. Mo^o. 11. 1744.

Sam. Ogden. Curate of Coley
in the Parish of Halifax. Sine.

I am with all Submission Your Grace's most Dutiful Son & Serv^t

John Harrison

J. H.