

The School Accounts Quiz

1629-1639 Accounts

1. How many times was the glazier paid for repairing the school windows?
What was the glazier's name? 10 (+ in 1629/30 "for glazeinge the windows of the Roome over the Church porch wherein the Comon chest stands") William Lane. The Lanes were glaziers – and later plumbers as well – until at least the 1850s. Has anyone done any work on this family? It looks as though it might be rewarding.
2. What expensive air purifier was used in the school at one time? Frankincense (1636/7)
3. What was given to the schoolboys at Christmas? "cakes and beere"
4. What books were bought for the school in 1635? Drax his Phrases Lat(in), Posselius¹ Phrases gr(eek), a Poeticall Dictionarie.
5. Who was paid 8d in 1635, and for what? "Lord Champden for 2 yeares Chiefage for the Schoolhouse"
6. Where were 3 boys sent in 1638 and how much were they given? I[s]le of Providence 1 shilling. The Providence Island colony was established in 1631 by English Puritans on what is now the Colombian Department of Isla de Providencia, about 200 kilometres (120 mi) east of the coast of Nicaragua. Although intended to be a model Puritan colony, it also functioned as a base for privateers operating against Spanish ships and settlements in the region. In 1641, the Spanish overran and destroyed the colony. [see Wikipedia entry https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Providence_Island_colony]
7. On 3 occasions women were given money to go to London for help. For what reason? To be cured of the King's Evil (scrofula).
8. What garden feature was created and maintained in the school grounds? An Arbor
9. Why did Mr Lilly go to London in 1631? "aboute the five hundred pounds" (left to the School and poor of Campden by Sir Baptist Hicks in his will)
10. What was generally given out on Good Friday? Varby's (or Fereby's) Dole.

1640-1649 Accounts

1. What cost 10s in 1643 and who was it paid to?
"Gave White and Kirbie toward a publicke pumpe in the street allowed by Feoffees"
2. Why was Widow Clements in great distress in 1643? "gave Wids Clements her Arme being put out of Joynt & Shee in great distress at times"

¹ Johannes Posselius (the Elder), b. 1528 in Parchim, died August 15, 1591 in Rostock. was a German teacher, professor of Greek language and literature and rector of the University of Rostock. He wrote *Graeca Syntax* (1565), *Olympica Pindars* (1586) and *Galenic Opuscula* (1591). His son, also Johannes Posselius (the Younger), was also Professor of Greek and rector of the university of Rostock. He has little influence beyond Rostock but his publications included the reissue of the *Apophthegmata graecolatina* published by his father and the *Familiarum colloquiorum libellus*. Important publications by Posselius (the younger) were the complete edition of Hesiod's works as well as Xenophon's *Hercules* and the *Hecuba* of Euripides. (Source Wikipedia 29.02.20)

3. What happened between 1642 and 1643? William Bartholmew took over as Treasurer from John Keyt
4. What happened to Goodman Hurlston's wife in 1643/44? "good man Hurlstons wife pillaged by the soldiers of all her goods"
5. Why was Mr Brent's rent reduced between 1643/44 and 1646?
 "The rest being £8 - 14^s - 6^d was deducted for billeting and quartering soldiers";
 "£6 13 3d was deducted for contribution provision billeting & quartering";
 His whole rent for the halfe yeare is £30 but the remainder he deducted for contribution provision & other payments to the Armies, his bil was exhibited & shewed to the Feoffees I say rec but not allowed wholly but referred until a greater companies meete."
 "The rest of his rent being xiii£ xviii 4d he abated for payments to the soldiers his bill of abatements then exhibited to the Feoffees"
 "abated for payments to soldiers bill of abatements then exhibited to the Feoffees."
6. Where was Goodie James sent in 1645/46 and what was her condition at the time? "Sent to the **pest house** 4s her husband sick 1s she **in childbed** at the motion of som neighbors for her 1s"
7. What task were poor children often taught to do at school? **Knitting**
8. What was wrong with Goodwife Padwicke? "Goodw: Padwicke that hath a woolfe upon her brest" – probably breast cancer.
9. What did William Walton make (ie what was his trade)? He was a 'body maker' i.e. bodice maker.
10. Who was elected to what by the unanimous consent of the Feoffees in 1648?
 "Mr Francis Mason Master of Arts was elected by the unanimous consent of the Feoffees then present to bee schoolemaster And to continue soe long as the said Feoffees shall finde him fitt Which the said Mr Mason Did accept of and covenant to performe his duty thereon accordinge to the directions and orders in the decree & Feoffment sett forth."

1650-1659

1. Who was the Treasurer in 1650? Richard Bravell. He took over from William Bartholmew and was Treasurer until 1654/55 when Bartholmew returned as Treasurer.
2. What was levied on the tenants, Mr Brent and Mrs Weoley throughout the 1650s? Tax – but it's not clear what was being taxed. Does anyone know?
3. What did William Freeman receive 3s for in 1652? a hat!
4. Mr Mason was paid £7 3s 1d in 1652/3 – for what? "making a Chymny, for mendinge the windowes, for Coales for the boyes, for a dictionary, for Casements & divers other needfull charges"
5. When the Feoffees met, they usually had dinner provided by Mr Sellars. What else specifically did they have in 1654? And what did the poor get?
 "Imprimis paid for a dinner, beere Tobaccoe and Fier at William Sellars October 3rd 1654 with Horsemeat etc." The poor got bread.
6. What disability did John Poynter have? He was blind.

7. Who was given money before they entered the Almshouse in 1657/58? **Widow Betts**
8. What was Mr Briscoe paid 15s for in 1657/58? **Physick. He was an Apothecary.**
9. What item of equipment was installed in the towne for the benefit of the poor? **A pump; there must have been other pumps in and around Campden/Westington/Berrington. One is specifically mentioned as being in 'Lasbourne'.**
10. There was an outbreak of which disease in 1657? **Smallpox is specifically mentioned in two cases, and "the pocks" on 3 other occasions, but this is still most probably smallpox rather than syphilis, which is what was usually called the "pox" in the seventeenth century.**