

A HISTORY OF THE OFFICE OF USHER AT SHERBORNE SCHOOL

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The office of Usher or Second Master of the school (in the Letters Patent of Edward VI ("*subpedagogus sive hipodidasculus*") existed from 1550 to 1871, and may have existed even earlier. From the various Statutes which governed the school we can gather that he was supposed to be a young graduate from Oxford or Cambridge, well read in Latin and Greek. He was in charge of the lower form where grammar was the chief subject, though by 1800 he appears to have taken some of the senior work for which he received an addition to his normal salary. He was generally in orders; but the Governors during the 17th and early 18th centuries were anxious that he should not undertake clerical duties outside the school. Several ushers had to give bonds to the Governors before they were appointed; John Buttⁱ in 1695, promised to pay the Governors £200 if he were ordained or practised as a physician; and Edward Cozensⁱⁱ in 1718, the same amount if he were inducted to a living. But William Sharpeⁱⁱⁱ in 1760, and John Bristed^{iv}, in 1766, were forbidden only the practice of physic. So we can assume that the Governors had become favourable to the ushers' acting as curates. In fact, a possible curacy in the neighbourhood was held out by the Warden to candidates in 1802 as an added inducement to candidates for the post.

An interesting set of statistics can be obtained from the account roll wherein are given the sums paid to the usher as "wages." The following examples have been taken at random, but they show the gradual rise in his salary as prices tended also to rise and the value of money to fall. They do not include the additional presents and fees, which became quite considerable from the 18th century onwards. Originally, the usher had trouble in paying his way; Thomas Martin (1647-64)^v in a letter asking for a rise, comments that the Governors should dispense "more plenteously what our royall founder hath soe bountifully committed to you who (questionlesse) intended not, that it should be your care to get his worke done as cheape as you can."

	<i>Per annum</i>
1555	£4.0.0
1599	£10.0.0
1620	£13.6.8
1635	£22.10.0
1712	£30.0.0
1783	£35.0.0
1811	£50.0.0
1821	£80.0.0

In addition to the salary fixed by the Statutes, there were the 'Bartholomew Combe' bequest and the odd payments by boarders when they entered the school and by all the scholars at holiday times. The former was a gift by Bartholomew Combe, of Lillington (in his will proved 7 October 1558), the only bequest ever made to the masters in the whole of the school's history. This will recites the land owned by Combe lying in Sherborne, Over Lillington, Nether Lillington, Butterweke in Folke parish, Caundle Marsh and Salisbury. A rent-charge of 4 marks was to be paid out of his Lillington lands for the support of the Usher of Sherborne School. Combe was, I suspect, a Catholic, for he ordered that some of the money from his other lands should be used by his executors to provide "one obyt to be songe in the Church of our Lady at Canyngton in Somerset praying therein for me my wyffe, my father and mother, Thomas and Alys, James Gylbert, Elyzabeth Vowell and Alys Page and for all thos for whom I am bounde to pray for and for all Christian soles. The says obyt always to be kept the day of my buryall." An obit was a memorial service which in Catholic times would include the saying of masses for the souls of those persons named in the founder's will.

The Statutes of 1592 allowed the usher to take 4d. from each boy when he entered the school. A.F. Leach says that this was paid by all boys; W.B. Wildman, however, asserts that it was only paid by boys who were

not on the foundation, that is, were not local boys. When the school began to take boarders from the 18th century onwards, the usher was allowed a capitation fee from each boarder and, under Mr Cutler^{vi} and Mr Lyon^{vii} became partly responsible for the care of these boarders. Thomas James^{viii} (1813-1860), after repeated requests to the Governors, was allowed to board boys in his own private house in 1835 (the present Abbey House). These fees are difficult to calculate as they do not appear in the school accounts, being the private concern of the Master, and thus varied from time to time according to the number of boarders. We cannot discover the proportion of boarders to day boys. In 1780 the Warden informed candidates for the usher's post that the salary was £30 a year, plus £5 a year in lieu of an apartment (for the usher did not live with the master, "He is as independent in his own station as the Master is in his"), and an annual present from each scholar of half a guinea to a guinea. There were 30 boys in 1780, so the usher would receive a total annual sum of £50 to £66. In 1802 the salary was £35 plus the annual present and another £35 for instructing the senior class and a guinea for every boarder and half-boarder exceeding the number of forty; this would mean that he would receive at least £100.

Most of the documents in the school archives relating to the ushers are concerned with their appointment and qualifications. The letters of application are worth some attention as they throw considerable light on the type of man who applied for the post.

The first batch is dated 1780 when Pargeter^{ix} resigned the ushership. There were five applicants – Alexander, whose writing is exceedingly childish; Walmesley, who applied through a friend. Evan Evans from Pont-y-Pool was not sure whether it were better to be a curate than an usher. Edward Coleridge has a very stern and exacting parent who makes the application for his son. He seems to have had a very low opinion of his son's potentialities, for Father Coleridge tells the Governors that his son would not make a good Headmaster but was suited to be an usher. "An usher's place generally a servant to the master to be dispossessed at pleasure." The Warden replies with heat "The ushership of this school is far from being that servile and precarious employment which you apprehend it to be." Glasspoole^x, fortified with a good Winchester testimonial, was the successful candidate.

The second batch is dated 1802; there were nine candidates, if we include one nameless gentleman who was recommended by a friendly clergyman. Another candidate – Islip – allows his father to act for him. Campbell, a Scotsman, wrote a letter in a beautiful hand, but it sounds a little too slick to be sincere. "Bing just informed by a friend that a master is wanted for the Grammar School of Sherborne, I presume to offer myself as candidate for that appointment and should feel the most lively gratitude and felicity by being nominated to a department so arduous and important. I have received the most liberal education, and my extensive attainments in Classic Literature have long been established by a candid Public and the Rectors of some of the most respectable Seminaries in S. Britain (sic) I acquired my Classical knowledge in the University of Edinburgh, which I attended for three years under the justly celebrated Professors Dabzel and Hill... I beg your acceptance of the annexed Latin ode as a specimen of my composition. I am esteemed a Connoisseur in the Grammatical niceties, constructions and pronounciation of the English language. French I can translate and read with the greatest fluency, and of German I have some knowledge. Arithmetic, Euclid Elements, Merchants' Accompts &c are very familiar to me. I have been a Teacher for many years, and am aged twenty-six with an unexceptionable person & character."

But the two most amusing applications come from Messrs. Johnes and Kennedy. The former writes "I am not a Member of either Oxford, or Cambridge, but have reced. my Education at a very excellent Grammar School, little inferior, *nisi Nomine*, to a College... I would in return submit for Inspection such testimonials, as cannot but be approved of, and likewise a Publication of mine, which I presume to say, *per vocem Literatorum*, distinguished in me a considerable Ability." Kennedy's letter really deserves quotation in full, but space forbids it. He writes "I am well aware that an *Ipsa Dixit* will not suffice for a recommendation. It may however be asserted that in many cases Academical titles are no longer a proof of learning." He then gives a list of errors which he has discovered in various classical works and dictionaries both English and foreign; it is an amazing example of the pedantic triviality which has so often been masked as scholarship. He ends the letter "There can be but one objection against me & that is my not having paid so much

attention to Latin verse at one period as I ought to have done. I have made some progress in the French language & flatter myself that my character & learning in every other point of view should be found unexceptionable. My connexions are American & my course of studies was in Trinity College, Dublin." W.H. Lake^{xi} was appointed usher; he promised to learn the Etonian pronunciation during the holidays "before the return of the young Gentlemen to School."

It is interesting to compare the different ways of approaching the Governors used by the candidates. Some are timorous, others are casual, blasé, or insistant on their peculiar virtues. Glasspoole and Lake seem to have obtained the post because they avoided all the pitfalls; their applications are plainly worded, not too brief nor too prolix.

When the school possesses only two masters whose work brings them into frequent contact it is not surprising that differences occur. Smouldering enmities were often encouraged by the boys who played master and usher against each other without regard to discipline or courtesy. This could be avoided by the Master insisting on the appointment of an usher prepared to obey his orders. Henry Cutler^{xii} acted as a temporary usher to his father in 1804-1805. The most disastrous case of nepotism occurred in 1766 when Nathaniel Bristed^{xiii} persuaded the Governors to appoint his own father, John, as Usher (1766-1779) – a most invidious proceeding even for an age so corrupt in its public morals as the 18th century. One of the most interesting papers preserved in the archives is a printed broadsheet entitled "Queries addressed to the Governors of a Free Grammar School." It is a criticism of the conduct of Nathaniel Bristed and was probably written by John Toogood^{xiv}. The thirteenth query alleges that the usher had been rusticated from Oxford; the sixteenth, "Is speaking contemptuously of attendance at the Sacrament a proper preparative for holy orders; or *Peregrine Pickle* a proper book to be read during divine service by a Tutor or Youth?" This cannot refer to John Bristed, who was Rector of St Anne's, Lewes, before he became usher; it must therefore refer to Robert Pargeter or William Glasspoole. I think that Pargeter would be the man.

Except for these two occasions when the Master chose the usher, the Governors made the appointment generally without consulting the master. Then differences would often occur. Edward Cozens was an important witness in the school's suit against Benjamin Wilding^{xv} in 1721. Cozens alleged in his affidavit that Wilding "incouraged the boys to affront him slite and condemne his authority as submaster of the said school in such manner as by hissing at him and such like unhandsome treatments that the deponent hath often been obliged to go out of the said school and leave the boys to themselves." A very unlikely event today. Cozens also revealed that the master had not promoted the boys in the lower form at the usual times, that he had neglected his Sabbath duties and enjoyed more than the statutory three weeks' holiday in 1721. The Governors tried to make Wilding promise not to undo the usher's authority either directly or by "sinister methods" through the boys. Another usher, J.K. Moore^{xvi} (1790-1801) who was interested in theology and local history resigned as a result of difference with Mr Cutler the master. "Disapproving as I do in many points of the conduct of the Upper Master, I chose rather to sacrifice my own private interest than be the occasion of disputes which might be prejudicial to the interests of the school."

The following letter which I reproduce in full is a very interesting commentary on school discipline in the early 1800's. It also shows that there were additional assistant masters teaching in the school. W.H. Lake (1802-1804) resigned in the Midsummer, and the letter was written after he had left the school.

"Mr Lake's Compliments to the Warden and Trustees of the School, and is sorry to be obliged to lodge a complaint against one of the Boys on the Foundation. It was his intention to have pass'd over the matter, and to have been content with the flagellation which Mr Cutler would necessarily have inflicted on the offender, had it not been for the unjust insinuations and insolent carriage of the father of the Child since the transaction; as Mr L has made every preparation for leaving Sherborne tomorrow, but, in consequence of what has lately come to his knowledge, he deems it necessary (alth attended with inconvenience to him) to abide the result of his Complaint. On a representation, from the Lower master to Mr Cutler, that Ayres^{xvii} had struck one of his school fellows on the face with a large house key, and had a few days before cut open the head of another school fellow with the same instrument, and bit a third in the arm, the boy

talk'd with great insolence on the occasion to the lower master (i.e. Lake) who was chiding him, and to avoid correction from Mr Cutler, who has constantly supported Mr L in the most friendly manner, left the School and ran home. This happened Monday last, and he has not since made his appearance there. The following facts might perhaps appear irrelevant, did they not seem to afford grounds for supposing that the Lad is supported in his insolence by his friends. Before Mr L had been a month in the School, the writing master (i.e. Ayres senior^{xviii}) (a situation by the bye unknown to the founder) conceiving himself if not superior, at least equal to the lower master, undertook the office of inspecting and reporting to Mr Cutler on certain Days, the time of Mr L's leaving the school; thus making himself a spy on the actions of one with whom he was no ways concern'd. At a subsequent period, when, in conformity with the Statutes, the Lower Master had been instructing this man's son in the Church Catechism, and had in consequence of the Boys incorrectness punish'd him by ordering him to write out some part of it, the Lad neglected to do it, alledging that his father had forbidden him, and had refused him paper; in consequence of Mr Cutler's interference the imposition was at last done. A very few months ago, conceiving his Son ill used, instead of applying to the Trustees for redress, he way laid the under master on his Road to the School, and clenched his fist at him, and afterwards made his vulgar boasts of his behaviour to the Boys, and to the subversion of all discipline, choosing moreover a time when Mr Cutler was confin'd to his Room thro' illness, and the whole management had devolv's on Mr L. For this he consented to ask pardon in the presence of Mr Tucker, and promised to behave better for the future; but has since forgotten himself in one or two instances. Mr Lake submits to the Trustees wether these collateral circumstances do not afford presumptive proof that the Boys impertinence arose from encouragement from his Father. Still however it was Mr L's intention to have pass'd the matter over in silence, and to have quitted Sherborne tomorrow without complaining; had it not yesterday came to his knowledge, that the father, in a very plausible manner declares, that the notice Mr L took of the boys offence proceeded from spite, and that Mr L had neglected his education. To the former assertion Mr Lake begs to say, that on a discovery of the Boys misconduct by himself, he took no notice of it, nor should he have taken notice of it, well knowing the disagreeable temper of the father, had it not afterwards been complain'd of to him by the praeposter, whom it is the duty of the master to support. As to the Latter he hopes Mr Cutler will be desired to examine the boys, and to report the manner in which he conceives, from his appearance and proficiency, that he has been treated. It will no doubt be urged in his defence that it is his first Fault, whereas from the above statement it must fully appear to be at least the second, from the act of contumacy before mention'd. Neither would the child's explusion appear so great a punishment as might be supposed, if one may credit the Beast of the Father yesterday to the young gentlemen of the School to degrade the lower master in their eyes, namely 'that he could construe Jem (the name he calls his Boy); as well as *Lake*'; with disgusting and impertinent familiarity omitting then, and in two or three other instances when he mention'd the name, the *Mr* which, as a schoolmaster himself, he ought to have known should never be left out in talking to boys concerning those for whom they should have a respect. Mr L hopes this complaint will meet with a patient investigation. He would by no means presume to suggest his ideas to the Trustees, yet he must think that unless exemplary punishment be inflicted on the delinquent, all respect for masters will be at an End. His application to the Trust he must again repeat is principally to clear his Character from these insinuations which he well knows will be thrown out against him by this man, unless he waits till the inquiry has taken place. Which he hopes will not be postpon'd to any distant time, as every hour which he stays will involve him in additional difficulty as to his Situation in Cornwall.'

W.B. Wildman says that it was usual for assistant masters to be appointed in addition to the usher. But as their salaries were paid by the Master until Harper's^{xix} time, we know very little about them as they do not figure in the school accounts. In the letter above quoted, there is a reference to a "writing master." Up to the 18th century the grammar schools had conservatively confined themselves to the classics and divinity. Reading and writing were taught in the charity school but not in the grammar schools. In the 18th century the grammar schools woke up and began to include English subjects and mathematics in the school curriculum.

The writing master mentioned in the letter is called Ayres. The master of Foster's School (c.1820) was called Joseph Ayres; the school was situated in the Abbey Close. Joseph Ayres, Teacher of the Mathematics

in Sherborne Grammar School was author of *A Complete System of Practical Astronomy adapted for the Use of Schools, and such as are desirous of becoming acquainted with this sublime Science*, which first appeared in four quarterly parts in April 1815. Finally, in a Sherborne paper dated 1803 there appeared an advertisement announcing the opening of “Abbey School,” by J. Ayres and son; the subjects to be taught included “navigation, astronomy and other branches of mathematics.” I think that it is quite probable, that in all four cases it was the same person who acted as part-time private schoolmaster, charity schoolmaster and part-time assistant at the grammar school.

The Statutes of 1827 recognised the appointment of assistant masters; and those of 1851 gave details of “optional studies” for which the boys had to pay special fees. These were placed in a separate “Prize and Exhibition” Fund from which the assistants’ salaries were drawn. Information about Lyon’s and Harper’s assistants is scarce but the following odd details have been gleaned from Harper’s correspondence and may interest the reader. J. Pearce^{xx} acknowledging the receipt of his salary ingenuously hoped “that I may earn here many similar payments.” One of the first modern language masters was a Dr du Bois^{xxi} who was a refugee. Harper in a letter of June, 1853, announcing his appointment to the Governors says, “Dr Du Bois is a *protestant*- a Doctor of Law of the Universities of Berlin and Gottingen – for some time one of the law officers of the Crown of Prussia – though in late troubles finding England a safer place than his own country. Being of French extraction, and having spent several years in France he knows the French language perfectly, while he is cognizant of English, as to have translated *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* into his own language (German).” His translation is still the standard text used in German schools today.

My colleagues may enjoy the following letter written by Harper to a young assistant who was added to the staff in 1877. “Believing as I do that smoking is extremely injurious to boys, I think Masters ought not to set them an example of smoking. This is a ground of soreness and misunderstanding between some masters and myself – as I quite believed that I had said enough, and that they had acceded to the views which I had expressed before their joining us – and I do not think they have been as careful as they ought to have been. However, this is not the point – but I shall like to have some clear understanding. Can you give it up altogether? If not, can you limit yourself by some absolute rule, *as to distance, as to the presence of boys, or as to any room into which they can possibly come?* At any rate let there be no possibility of misunderstanding. I have been told that at Marlborough the tone amongst masters themselves absolutely prohibits smoking. I confess I wish it was so at Sherborne.”

Wilfrid Burgess Simms, Assistant Master 1935-1940, 1946.

ⁱ John Butt (1675-1748), son of Francis and Marie Butt of Sherborne. Attended Sherborne School c.1686. MA, Trinity College, Oxford. Ordained a deacon in 1702 and a priest in 1706. Usher at Sherborne School 1695-1718. Rector of Goathill 1708-1748. Vicar of Milborne Port 1718-1748. Died 18 June 1748.

ⁱⁱ Edward Cozens (c.1689-1753), son of Richard Cozens of Castle Cary, Somerset. BA, Queen’s College, Oxford. MA, Magdalen College, Oxford. Ordained a deacon in 1712 and a priest in 1712. Usher at Sherborne School 1718-1723. Curate at Brympton. Rector of Yarlington 1723. Died December 1753.

ⁱⁱⁱ William Sharpe (1724-1783).

Son of John Sharpe of Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham. Baptised at Houghton on 28 April 1724. MA, University College, Oxford, 1749. Ordained a deacon in 1747 and a priest in 1750. Curate of Leaden Roding, Essex, 1748. Usher at Sherborne School 1760-1766. Vicar of Longburton with Holnest 1763-1783. Author of *Treatise upon Coal Mines* (1769) and *An Appendix to a Treatise on Coal Mines* (1770), in which he documented attempts to find coal in the environs of Sherborne. Buried at Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham on 7 December 1783. Famously mentioned in Hutchins, *Dorset* iv, 134: ‘it is said of Mr Sharpe that while he lived at Sherborne School he frequently took the exercise of walking in the church, into which there was a door from his house. One night the sexton coming in and seeing him in his dressing gown, was so frightened that he went home, took to his bed, and died.’

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- ^{iv} John Bristed (-1783). MA, Clare College, Cambridge. Ordained a deacon 1719. Ordained a priest in 1720. Rector of St Ann's, St Peter's and St Mary's Westout, Lewes. Rector of Slaugham 1749. Domestic chaplain to Edward Cressett, Bishop of Llandaff 1749. Usher at Sherborne School 1766-1779. Died January 1783. M.I. in Sherborne Abbey.
- ^v Thomas Martin (1626-), son of John Martin of Sherborne. Attended Sherborne School c.1635. MA, Pembroke College, Oxford. Usher at Sherborne School 1647-1664.
- ^{vi} John Cutler (1756-1833), Headmaster of Sherborne School 1790-1823. Son of Roger and Mary Cutler of Eton. Attended Eton College. BA, Exeter College, Oxford. Naval chaplain in HMS *Hero* 1780-1783. Assistant Master at Rugby School 1784-1787. Headmaster of Dorchester Grammar School 1787-1789/90. Rector of Patney 1815-1833. Died 28 February 1833.
- ^{vii} Ralph Lyon (1795-1856), Headmaster of Sherborne School 1823-1845. Son of William B. Lyon of Hexham, Northumberland. Attended school at Appleby, Westmorland. MA Trinity College, Cambridge. Ordained a deacon in 1822. Curate of Poyntington. Rector of Bishop's Caundle 1841-1856. Vicar of Haydon 1845-1856. Died 29 February 1856. M.I. Bishop's Caundle.
- ^{viii} Thomas James (c.1794-1866), MA St John's College, Cambridge. Usher at Sherborne School 1814-1860. Became Sherborne School's first housemaster (Abbey House) in 1835. Rector of Lillington 1816-1866. Governor of the School 1861-1866. Died at Sherborne on 8 April 1866. M.I. in Lillington Church.
- ^{ix} Robert Pargeter (c.1759-1803), son of Robert Pargeter of Buckingham. BA Demy Magdalen College, Oxford. Usher at Sherborne School 1779-1780. Died in London on 20 February 1803.
- ^x William Glasspoole (c.1755-1798), son of William Glasspoole of Winchester. MA & Fellow of New College, Oxford. Rector of Newton Longville. Curate of Haydon. Died 1798.
- ^{xi} William Hoblyn Lake (1779-1811), son of John Lake of Lanivet, Cornwall. MA & Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. Usher of Sherborne School 1802-1804. Ordained a deacon in 1802 and a priest in 1805. Chaplain of HMS *St George* and drowned on 24 December 1811 when the HMS *St George* was wrecked near Ringkøbing off the west coast of Jutland. Only seven of her 738 crew were saved.
- ^{xii} Henry Cutler (1788-), son of John Cutler, Headmaster of Sherborne School. Attended Sherborne School c.1799. Temporary usher at Sherborne School 1804-1805. BA, Exeter College, Oxford.
- ^{xiii} Nathaniel Bristed (c.1733-1810), Headmaster of Sherborne School 1766-1790. MA Emmanuel College, Cambridge (3rd Wrangler). Ordained a deacon in 1758 and a priest in 1760. Curate of Donhead St Mary with Charlton 1762. Rector of Heighton South with Tarring Neville, Sussex, 1763-1774. Domestic chaplain to James Hay, 15th Earl of Erroll, 1772. Rector of Bishop's Caundle and Vicar of Haydon 1780-1810. Domestic chaplain to Henry Stawell Bilson Legge, 2nd Baron Stawell, 1780. Vicar of Sherborne 1781-1810. Perpetual Curate of North Wootton 1810. Died 1810.
- ^{xiv} John Toogood (1712-1795), attended Sherborne School c.1725. School Governor 1746, and Warden 1752, 1764, 1776.
- ^{xv} Benjamin Wilding (c.1683-1733), son of Richard Wilding of Shrewsbury. MA, Balliol College, Oxford. Master of Bath Grammar School, 1714. Vicar of Englishcombe 1715-1722. Headmaster of Sherborne School 1720-1733. Died October 1733 "as he was walking with Milton's *Paradise Lost* in his hand, on a Sunday morning, in the Bristol Road" (Toogood).

^{xvi} James Knight Moore or Moor (c.1767-1810), son of Rev. Christopher Moor. Attended Rugby School. MA, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Ordained a deacon, 1789. Curate of Winterbourne Abbas 1790. Usher at Sherborne School 1790-1801. Curate of Sydling, Dorset. Curate of Osborne. Rector of Sapcote, Leics. 1807. Gave assistance to Mr Gough in the republication of Hutchins' *History of Dorset* (2nd ed., 1815). Died at Hinkley, Leicestershire, 27 June 1810. Buried at Rugby.

^{xvii} James Ayres, son of Joseph Ayres, Writing Master at Sherborne School. Attended Sherborne School c.1804.

^{xviii} Joseph Ayres (-1823), Writing Master at Sherborne School c.1800. A draughtsman and printer. Author of works on Astronomy and Arithmetic, including *A Complete System of Practical Astronomy adapted for the Use of Schools, and such as are desirous of becoming acquainted with this sublime Science* (1815). Headmaster of Foster's Charity School c.1819-1823. Died 1823.

^{xix} Hugo Daniel Harper (1821-1895), Headmaster of Sherborne School 1850-1877. Born on 3 May 1821 in Tamworth, only son of Thomas Harper of Tamworth and Anne Isabella. Baptised 30 May 1821. Educated at Christ's Hospital as Founder's Kin. Admitted sizar at St John's College, Cambridge, 25 May 1840. Matriculated from Jesus College, Oxford, 19 June 1840, aged 19; scholar 1840-1845; BA (Oxford) 1844; MA (Oxford) 1847; B.D. and D.D. (Oxford) 1878. Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, 1845-1851. Ordained deacon (Oxford) 1848; priest (Salisbury) 1854. Head Master of Cowbridge Grammar School, Glamorgan, 1847-1850. Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, 1878-1895. Prebendary of Salisbury, 1871-1882. Rector of Clynnog Fawr, Carnarvonshire, 1878-1882. Rector of Besselsleigh, Berkshire, 1882-1893. Governor and Fellow of Winchester College, 1883-1889. Governor of Wellington College and of many other schools. Died 8 January 1895 at Howes Close, Impington, Cambridge. Leaving effects of £13781.4s.2d. Probate granted to Henry Roby Harper, schoolmaster, and the Revd. Walter Hugo Harper. Buried at Holywell cemetery, Oxford.

^{xx} John Thomas Pearse (c.1829-1912), eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Pearse, Vicar of Westoning, Beds. Attended King Edward's School, Birmingham. MA, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (Bell University Scholar). Ordained a deacon in 1854 and a priest in 1857. Assistant Master at Sherborne School 1853-1860. Married in Sherborne Abbey in 1859 to Rose Augusta Falwasser. Headmaster of Birkenhead School 1860-1883. Vicar of Grassendale, Lancashire, 1884-1885, Vicar of Brabourne 1885-1893. Vicar of Chiddingstone, Kent, 1893-1905. Died at Edenbridge, 14 December 1912. Brother of George J. Pearse, BA, Assistant Master at Sherborne School 1855-1859.

^{xxi} Dr Charles Louis Du Bois, Assistant Master at Sherborne School 1853-1855.