

shall haue no benefice with cure nor seruice nor no other office nor occupacion but attend alonly vpon the scole he shall teche the children the cathechyzon and Instruction of the articles of the faith and the x. commaundmentis in Inglish.⁷

Here are his duties as chaplain. But Dean Colet had provided in the preceding paragraph, "he shall also lerne or yf he be lerned helpp to teche in the scole yf it shall seme conuenient to the hie Maister or ellis not."⁸ Now if he was to "helpp to teche in the scole," he would find it necessary to have his catechumens in the school, for he could not leave unattended those tender babes lifting up their little white hands in the vestibule—not with safety to the vestibule.

We are certain, then, that the original plans called for a chaplain teaching only catechumens in the vestibule. But by 1518, Dean Colet had the further idea that the chaplain might in addition help with the work of the school. It is also certain that by 1560 the chaplain was accustomed to help with the teaching as Dean Colet had permitted, and it is fairly certain that by that period he did his work in the grammar school proper, and not in the vestibule. In 1571, Richard Wilkynsone is mentioned as

Teacher of the first forme there, Accidence or Petite with the Cathechyzon, the Articles of Christian Faith, and the ten Commandments,⁹

other entries showing the same arrangement from 1560. Thus by 1560 the petties occupied only the first form, and besides the religious instruction were taught their Accidence in English. From 1573,

The title of the Chaplain is changed to "the Under Usher, or rather callyd the teacher of the petties or Accidence there the Cathechysmus and Ten Commaundementes in Inglysh."¹⁰

Then in 1602 the original statute was officially amended to provide a second usher teaching in the school, instead of a chaplain.¹¹ Thus the chaplain evolved by 1602 officially into a second usher, and had been in charge of the first form at least by 1560.

The next question is whether the chaplain taught first-form Paul's boys to lift up their little white hands for the founder in the vestibule or in the grammar school proper. And here we should notice an important fact. The office of chaplain was not filled till 1523, some years after Dean Colet's death.¹² The explanation of Gardiner¹³ is thus hardly adequate.

There is no record of any payment to a chaplain till 1523-24. Probably these duties were supplied under the immediate direction of the Founder up to that time.

The change synchronizes much more nearly with the death of the first master, William Lily, in 1522, not with the death of Dean Colet in 1519. However these religious duties were previously performed, there appears to have been officially no chaplain till 1523. I should guess that when John Rightwise from usher became master on December 10, 1522, he took steps to have a chaplain appointed, and had called on him to assist in the school as Dean Colet had permitted. It might not be fair to judge that Rightwise

⁷ Lupton, *Colet* (1887), p. 276.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 276.

⁹ Gardiner, *St. Paul's School*, p. 23.

¹⁰ Gardiner, *St. Paul's School*, p. 25 n. 1.

¹¹ Gardiner, *St. Paul's School*, p. 389.

¹² Gardiner, *St. Paul's School*, p. 20.

¹³ Gardiner, *St. Paul's School*, p. 17.