

would have desired all the help available, from the statement that, "He was removed from his office November 10th, 1531, for neglect of his duties."<sup>14</sup>

While it is clear, then, that Erasmus gives correctly the original plan of the school, it must remain doubtful that there was ever actually a chaplain teaching catechumens in the vestibule. McDonnell also doubts that there was a chapel attached to the school in the way Erasmus describes.<sup>15</sup> These facts may mean that during the first years some temporary arrangement was made for all the religious work of the school. Before 1523, religious instruction must have been given by some one else than a school chaplain, though we cannot doubt that it was given. When a chaplain was appointed in 1523, it is fairly to be suspected from Dean Colet's provision in 1518 and the later history of the office, that the chaplain then took charge of the first form, teaching both the Accidence and the catechetical work together.

I believe it is also clear that this first form was not in the vestibule, but in the grammar school proper. For the grammar school proper, Dean Colet had provided a master and a surmaster or usher, as Erasmus says. The total number of forms in the school is given by Knight in 1724 as eight, with eighteen boys in each of the five upper forms, and twenty-one in each of the first three to make up the one-hundred and fifty-three provided for by the founder,<sup>16</sup> "to the Nnumber of a cliij acordyng to the number of the Setys in the scole."<sup>17</sup> When this was written in 1518, there were one hundred and fifty-three seats in the whole school, as in 1724, whatever their arrangement into forms. Apparently, Knight believes that the arrangement which he gives in 1724 is the original arrangement in forms. When, somewhat later, we get the arrangement of the eight forms, it is a very significant one, being a symmetrical placing along the sides of a large rectangular room. With such a physical setting, one is not likely to have any other arrangement. Since this schoolroom was almost an exact reproduction spatially of the original room before the great fire, it is likely that it preserves the original arrangement for number of forms. Had the arrangement of the original building been different at the time of the great fire, Knight, writing in 1724, would almost certainly have known it. We may thus assume that in this respect, as in so many others, the second building was only a copy of the first. Further, the founder had constructed his building exactly to fit his school—one hundred and fifty-three boys, he says, according to the number of seats—and brick and mortar sometimes prove harder to manipulate than founders' wills. It is thus highly probable that the arrangement in forms which Knight in 1724 apparently attributes to the founder is in reality the original one.

But here again Erasmus appears to present another discrepancy. For he says in 1521, "Quaeq; Classis habet sedecim; & qui in sua Classe praecellit, Sellulam habet caeteris paululo eminentiorem," which Knight translates,<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Gardiner, *St. Paul's School*, p. 20; cf. McDonnell, *St. Paul's School*, pp. 89-90.

<sup>15</sup> McDonnell, *St. Paul's School*, pp. 62 ff.      <sup>16</sup> Knight, *Colet*, p. 435; cf. p. 361.

<sup>17</sup> Lupton, *Colet*, p. 277.      <sup>18</sup> Knight, *Colet*, p. 111.