

The King's School, Grantham

An Outline History



8. The nineteenth Century and the regime of 1855 The Grammar School of Grantham

The scheme of 1855 laid down the duties of the **Trustees** and their **Clerk** as well as the financial and accounting regulations. Fees were to be paid for the first time. The name of the school lost the word "Free"

The Trustees were to appoint a **Head Master** and a **Second Master** at all times and a **Third Master** when necessary. Their salaries were set and included a clause for a reduction of £35 for each pupil by which the total number of Day Boys dropped below 25. Provision was made for the appointment of masters to teach French and Engineering.

Masters were not to receive "*fees, payments or gratuities*" from the boys and the Master was not to have any "*Benefice having a cure of souls*". All masters, except French and German teachers were allowed to take boarders.

Surplus income from the estate rents was to be used to expand the teaching within the school and provide University Exhibitions for the most able scholars. Monies were set aside for prizes and for the fees of an examiner, usually a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The list of subjects to be taught was formidable: "*Principles of Christian Religion; Greek, French and German languages and literature; Principles of Natural Philosophy; Land Surveying, Drawing and Design; Mathematics, Algebra and Arithmetic; General English Literature and composition; Sacred and Profane History; Geography; Writing*", and other subjects "*the Trustees may seem expedient*". All with a staff of six or so masters.

The longest section was concerned with the mechanism to remove masters.

James Inman was in office at the introduction of this scheme and the register he opened in 1818 was closed and a new one opened.

Richard Dunkley Beasley 1858 to 1879 Ushers **F H Jones; E Fynes-Clinton**.

Richard Beasley had a brilliant career at Cambridge where he was the sixth Wrangler in his year. He had been a pupil at the school before transferring to Rugby School. The numbers of pupils increased under his stewardship but there was a tendency for them to leave early, probably to move to schools offering scholarships and exhibitions to universities.

It was at this time that the Castlegate Block was added to increase the number of classrooms and the entrance to the school was from Castlegate instead Church Street. With that entrance, the field on Castlegate down to the river became the games field. The boarders lived in the Master's house (the present administrative building.)

The Drawing Master, **W H Cubley**, was appointed and stayed for 31 years. Both he and **Edward Montague Browne** had served under the previous Master; **Cubley** served under the next two and **Browne** the next three.

A Drill Master, **Sergeant Major Peters**, was appointed at £310 p.a.; the beginnings of Physical Education, the O.T.C and C.C.F.

National Reports on the state of schools were published in 1861 and 1864 leading to the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 and the Education Act of 1870.

These led to the new Scheme of Governance in 1876 and the establishment of the **Board of Governors** to replace the Trustees.