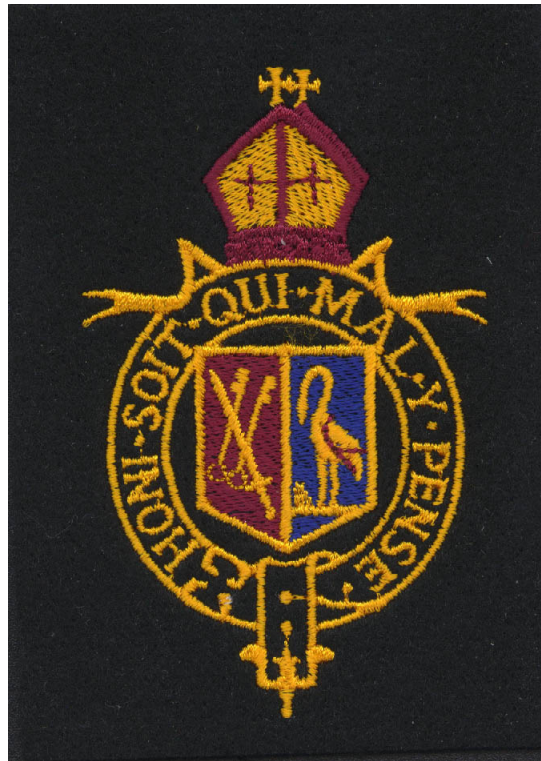


Teaching Staff at Grantham Grammar School 1329 to 2005

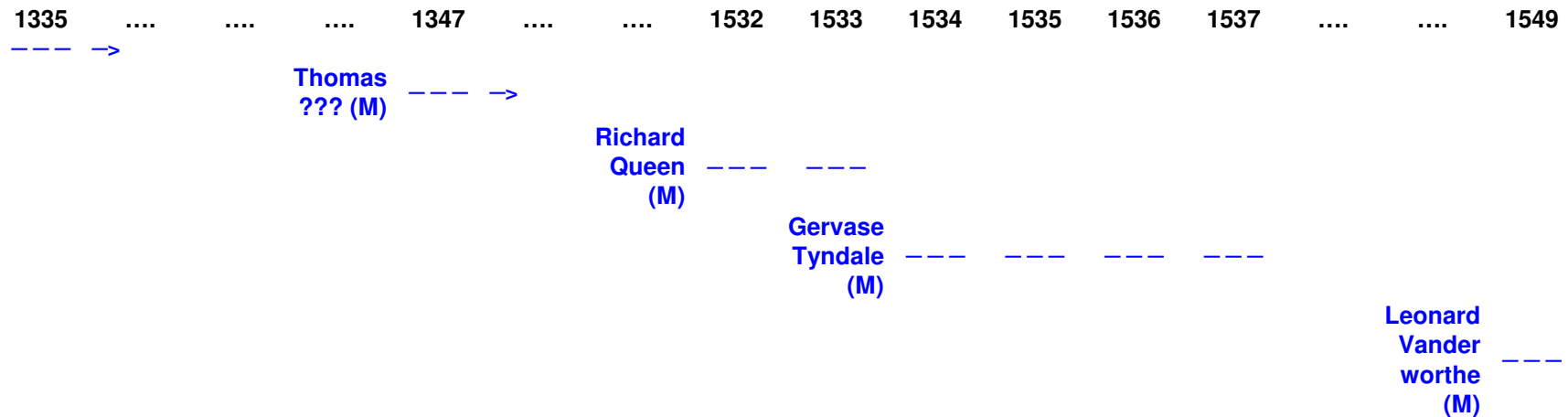




At this time local education was in the hands of priests in Chantries in chapels and churches

They received their income from the rents of land and property left to them by those who wished for prayers to be said to ensure a short stay in purgatory

Edward IV, in 1461, made a grant of £12 per year to the "School in Grantham"



Bishop Richard Fox built the school in c1497

He signed the deed which established and endowed the school in 1529.

This deed established that

Corpus Christi College, Oxford,

and the town's Alderman and Burgesses

should manage the school, pay the master

and keep the building in repair.

The arrangement continued until 1855

1551	1552	....	....	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	....	....	....	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	....	....	1594	1595	1596	
	Thomas Larke (M)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----																	
				Matthew Maperley (M)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----										W. Tawes (M)	-----	-----	-----
								Francis Somersall (M)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				
								James Hanson (U)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----				

From early 1179 schoolmasters required a licence from their bishop .

**These records can be found in the registers
of the diocesan bishops**

**When the Chantries were dissolved in
1547, many of their lands and properties
were used to endow schools.**

**There were six Grantham Chantries:
St John the Baptist, St Peter and Curteys**

**Their properties were endowed to the
Grantham Alderman and the Burgesses
to enable them to run the school**

**The Alderman and Burgesses
administered these charities.**

**The school was then called
"The Free Grammar School of Edward VI "**

1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617

The 17th century was a popular time for carving names on the walls of the Old School (now the library) William Walcott carved his name as many as 15 times.

Joseph Clarke carved his name as early 1644, probably as a boarder. He was later Usher to Henry Stokes. And, famously, Isaac Newton's name is carved on the stonework of one window.

1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642

**In this period the school educated many
eminent scholars including
Henry More, John Newcomb, Colley Cibber
and Isaac Newton,**

1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740
Francis Bacon (M)			-----											

-----			→											

There was no Usher from 1763 to 1765 when Joseph Hall was appointed. In 1769 he became Master and served without an Usher for fifteen years.

1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779
---	---	— ? —											
Joseph Hall (H)			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---										

At this time Joseph Hall neglected the day pupils in favour of his private boarders. He made moves to have the Old School and the Master's House demolished and replaced by new buildings. Fortunately, this came to nought.

1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818
									Robert G Andrews (M)	----	----	----
										Thomas Holgate (U)	----	----
										George Gilbert (U)		
									Joseph Richards (WM)	—	----	----

In 1815 the Alderman's Court introduced a new regime to replace that of 1571. The longest section dealt with means by which the Master or the Usher could be dismissed. Amongst several other rules, it was declared that boys living within one mile of the town should be admitted free of charge and taught Greek, Latin, English, Writing, Mathematics and Arithmetic

1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Holgate (U)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
George Gilbert (U)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(WM)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Under Robert Andrews the numbers of pupils increased and there were signs that the school might well get back the prestige it had over a hundred years earlier.

In 1855 the Court of Chancery directed that a new scheme should be drawn up.

A Board of Trustees was appointed and the Alderman's Court lost the control it had had for over three hundred years.

1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Richard Beasley (M)				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Thomas Richards			— ? —	—	— ? —					
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	F H Jones (S)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—							
George West (PU)				—	—	— ? —					
— ? —	—	— ? —									
— ? —	—	— ? —									
—	—	—	—	—			Mr Edwards	— ? —			

The Endowed Schools Act of 1869 brought about yet another scheme in 1876.

The Trustees gave way to a Board of Governors with wider powers than the Trustees. They sold the Billingham Farm and planned more building and the provision of a playing field and a quadrangle, about half the size of the present one.

During the 1870s the school built along Castlegate giving a new entrance to the school.

The need for a sports field was discussed in the late nineteenth century leading to the purchase of the present field.

1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
										Ernest G Hardy (H)		
										W.J. Willan		
E Fynes-Clinton (S)												
					Samuel Brooke (S)							
							Sgt Major Peters (DrM)					— ? —
				F Hollins (S)								

The only access was via Gonerby Road. Permission for access over private land via Gladstone Terrace had to wait until the 1920s. William Hutchings proved to be unsuccessful as a Headmaster. Parents complained that the school was cold and unclean. In 1899 he offered his resignation, which was accepted. Hutchings left before his contract had expired and his successor claimed his assistants' contracts terminated at the same time. In effect the assistant masters were sacked.

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
---	---											
					William Hutchings (H)				—	---	---	---
dy (H)	—	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	J.Howard Palmer			—	---	— ? —	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
— ? —	---	— ? —			Dr Dixon	— ? —	---	---	---	---	---	---
					Mr Johnson	— ? —	---	---	---	---	---	---
		Mr Howard (DM)	— ? —	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	William J. Bell	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
				Vincent Marindin (FM)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			Frederick William Rolfe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
								George W Preston	---	---	---	---
W.G.Woolcombe	---	— ? —	— ? —	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

From 1900 we begin to see the expansion of the school under William Dawson.

The number of pupils increased from tens under William Hutchings to hundreds under William Dawson.

He was instrumental in having the Brook Street block built on the site of the British School and by doing so he gained a Board of Education grant as a school capable of teaching science.

1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
William Dawson (4th master)					_____		
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		
-----	-----						
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

There were 46 pupils when he arrived and when he left, six years later, there were 230.
William Dawson's arrival heralded a new era.
All aspects of the school expanded.
The number of pupils increased, especially the number of boarders, which gave rise to an increase in income for the school.
Several houses were rented as Boarding Houses and there was a corresponding increase in staffing.

However, a large mortgage on the Brook Street Block had to be funded. Dawson attracted many more pupils, mostly boarders, and they kept the school finances afloat. Mrs Pidcock's (Ma Pid), boarding house in Manthorpe Road was closed. The Governors gave Dawson permission to rent houses in the town for the increased numbers of boarders: Gladstone Terrace, Welby Gardens, North Parade and Avenue Road.

Unfortunately for the school, when he left for Brighton College he took 40 boarders, five teachers and the porter with him.

The number of pupils dropped after William Dawson left and the new buildings became a financial burden leading to the school becoming part of the Kesteven County Council educational system. From 1902 to 1906 there were frequent changes of staff with many employed for short (unknown) periods. The Old School was, for a short time, dedicated as the School Chapel. By 1911 the financial situation had become acute and the Governors agreed that the Kesteven County Council should take over the school.

From 1906 the school began to recover. William Dawson was replaced by William Keeling and later by Charles Nicholl. Charles Nicholl, a rugby union international, had been an assistant master for four years and had introduced the sport to the school to replace soccer. Nicholl's appointment coincided with the introduction of the 1909 Scheme. The school then became officially "The King's School". The 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 wars disrupted the development of the school. Ex-pupils who were killed are commemorated on the memorials in the Old School. 1917 saw the appointment of one of the most popular headmasters of the school. Alexander J Tate showed all the skills of Dawson but developed a more academic policy.

1918 saw the introduction of the School and Higher School Certificate Examinations which fitted well into the school's policy. These were the years of the expansion of the Scholarship scheme with the inevitable increase in pupil numbers. Charles Bispham continued in the same vein and began to stress the more social side of school including the annual production of Gilbert and Sullivan Comic Operas. William F Huggins who was appointed just before WWII had the onerous task of steering the school through those days of austerity. After the war he was also faced with the 1944 Education Act and free secondary schooling for all. Sport thrived throughout the post-WWI era aptly summed up by Huggin's WWII dictum "Work hard, Play Hard"

There was some building in the 1950s.

Post-war years brought more changes in the school. Selection for secondary education

by means of an examination at the age of 11 years (the 11+) became the norm.

With these changes came the replacement of the School and Higher School Certificates by the General Certificate of Education at O and A levels.

Comprehensive Education was in the air and the future status of the school was under debate.

After long negotiations, part of the Vicarage Gardens was bought for the school in 1967 and two years later the Tower Block was built.

With this development the Old Hut was demolished after nearly 50 years.

The Boarding House moved from the school area to Gonerby House in 1977.

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
									S										
			G A Goodban (H)														R G W Fardon (H)		
							R S C Brooke							T E Dixon					
						(H)								A F Rodda					
				K J Noyes							A E Grosset								
									D K Parker										
				D S Flagg							M E A Hackett								
																		part-	
								P J Lank						G Short					
								I L MacDougall							P F Roper				
			F Core				G W T Edwards								David R George				
			A D Fursey								G O G Henry								
				R H Bente							J G Woolmer								
			I E D Williams											J L Caulfield					
J R Turner								A H L Wright											
								D H Bridgewater											
							A R Payne							N M Pullan					
													M Hampson				Donald Green		
							T Kidd			Temporary/Full-time									
							R A Porter							J S Bomphrey					
							D A Tyson							W R Kirkby					
									G G Davies										
				F W M Hunt					B Longden									K D Elms	
heway							D L Taylor								D E Vaughan				
							S J Branson												
							C A Brown				R P Turville				A M Pickering				
								J F Rushbrook											
	P E Parry							P R Clerehugh										A Littler	
								K H Lynn										I P Burgon	
								Carole A Horsfall											
	A R Wilson							P G J McLaughlin						R W G Penn			J A Buxton		
	G E James							D H Sharpe						A L J Whelan					
														P M Greaves					
									D Woodward										
									D L Robbins										
									C S Spruth										
				J B Griffin											A M Dunnet				

Grantham King's School Teachers – 1329 to 2005

Key to the charts.

[--][--]	= two years- school year in red
-->	= 'and on'
--	= end of service
-?-	= precise dates unknown
DH	= Deputy Headmaster
DM	= Drawing Master
DrM	= Drill Master
FM	= French Master
GM	= German Master
H	= Headmaster
-H-	= Temporary Headmaster
M	= Master (later the Headmaster)
PU	= Private Usher
S	= Second Master
T&BH	= Teacher and Boarding House Master
U	= Usher – (Assistant Master)
WM	= Writing Master
-war-	= War service

Sources:

Bishops' Registers. (Early)
Governors' Minute Books
School Archival Records

Comments:

This list of the teachers at the King's School was designed as a long (over 5 metres) chart for display on a wall in the school.
This booklet is a more portable edition.

Researched and produced by Sam Branson
(2012)