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THE
BEDFORD SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES
OF
SIR WILLIAM HARPER.



COMPILED BY
JAMES WYATT.

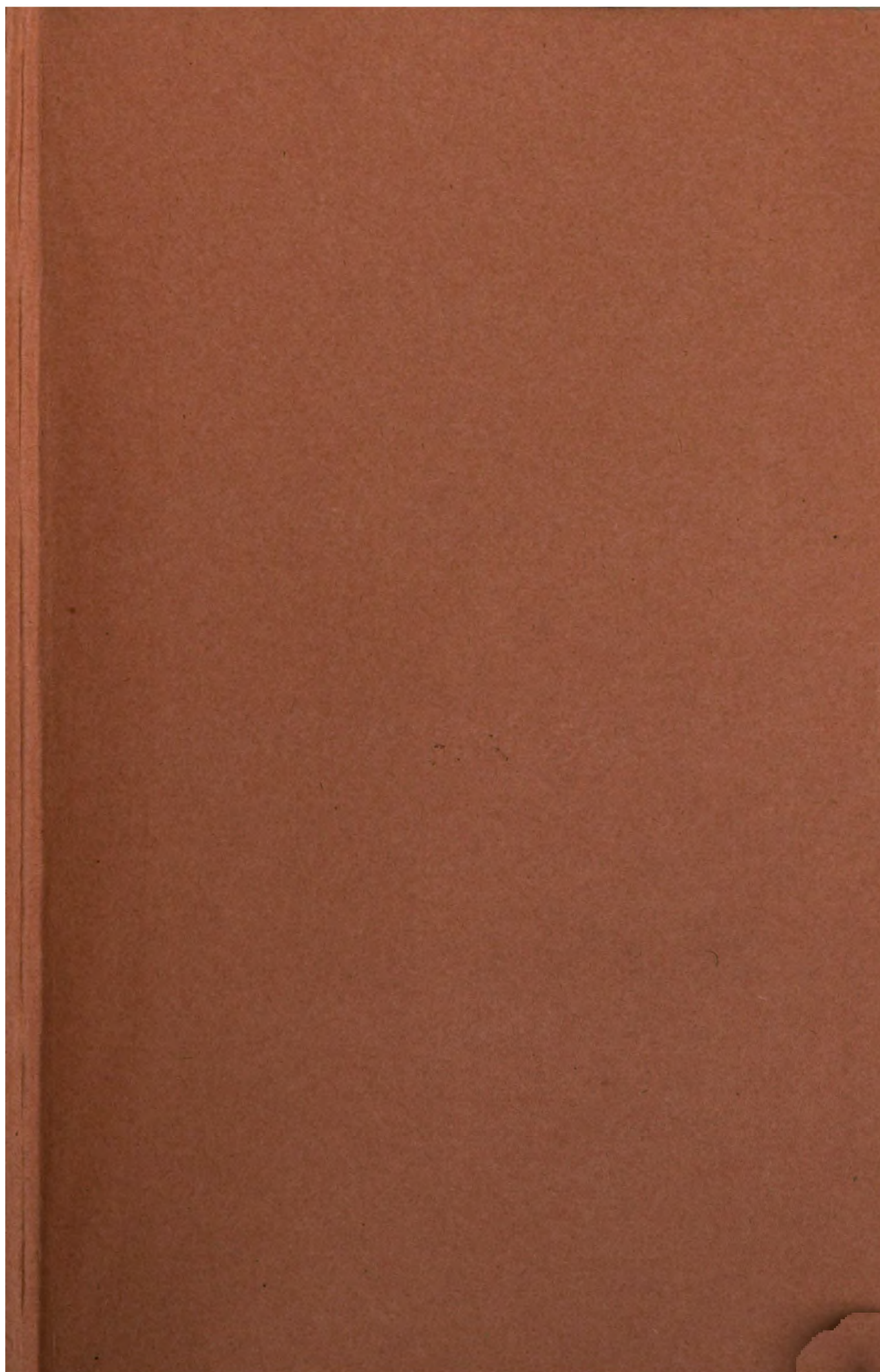
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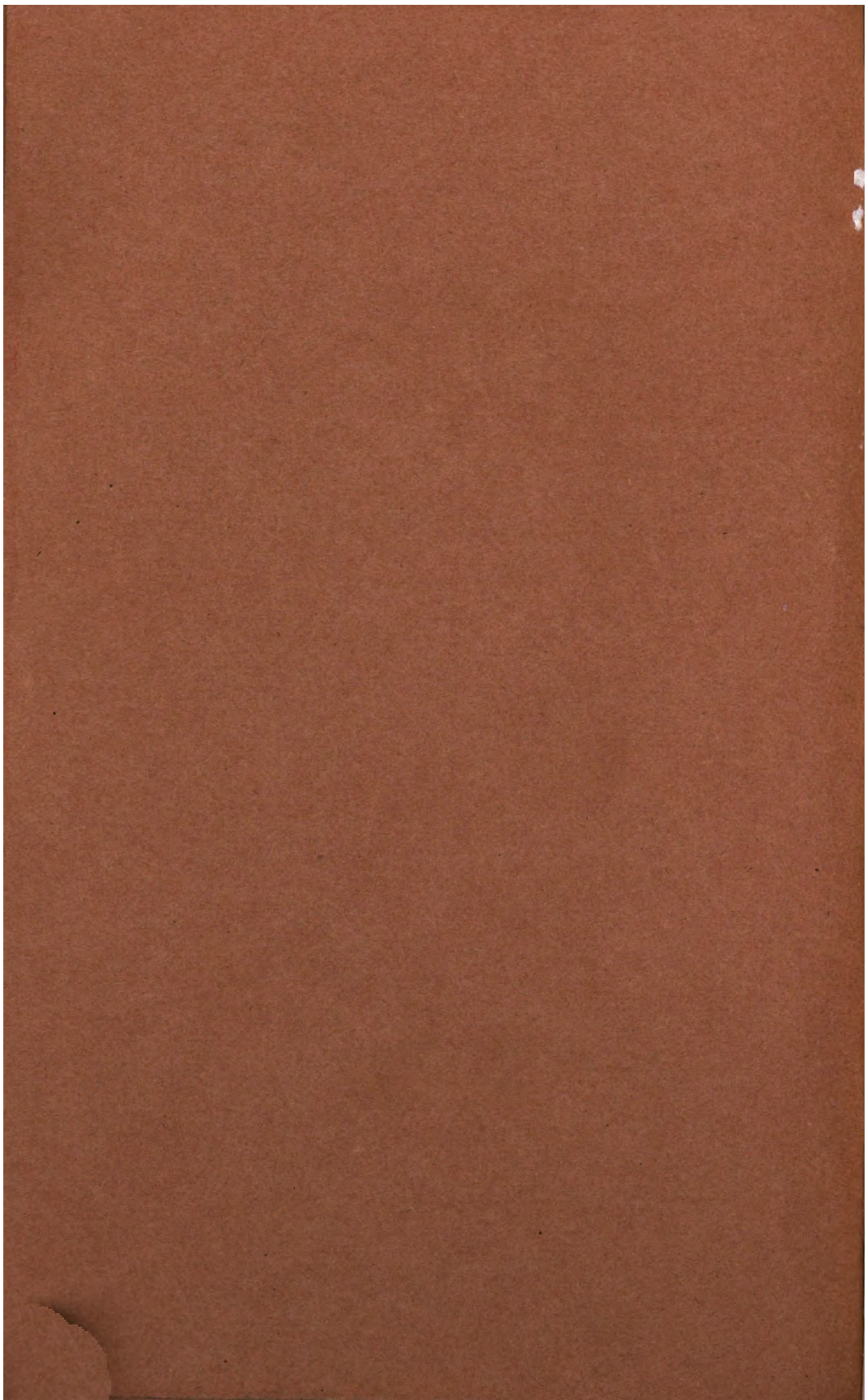
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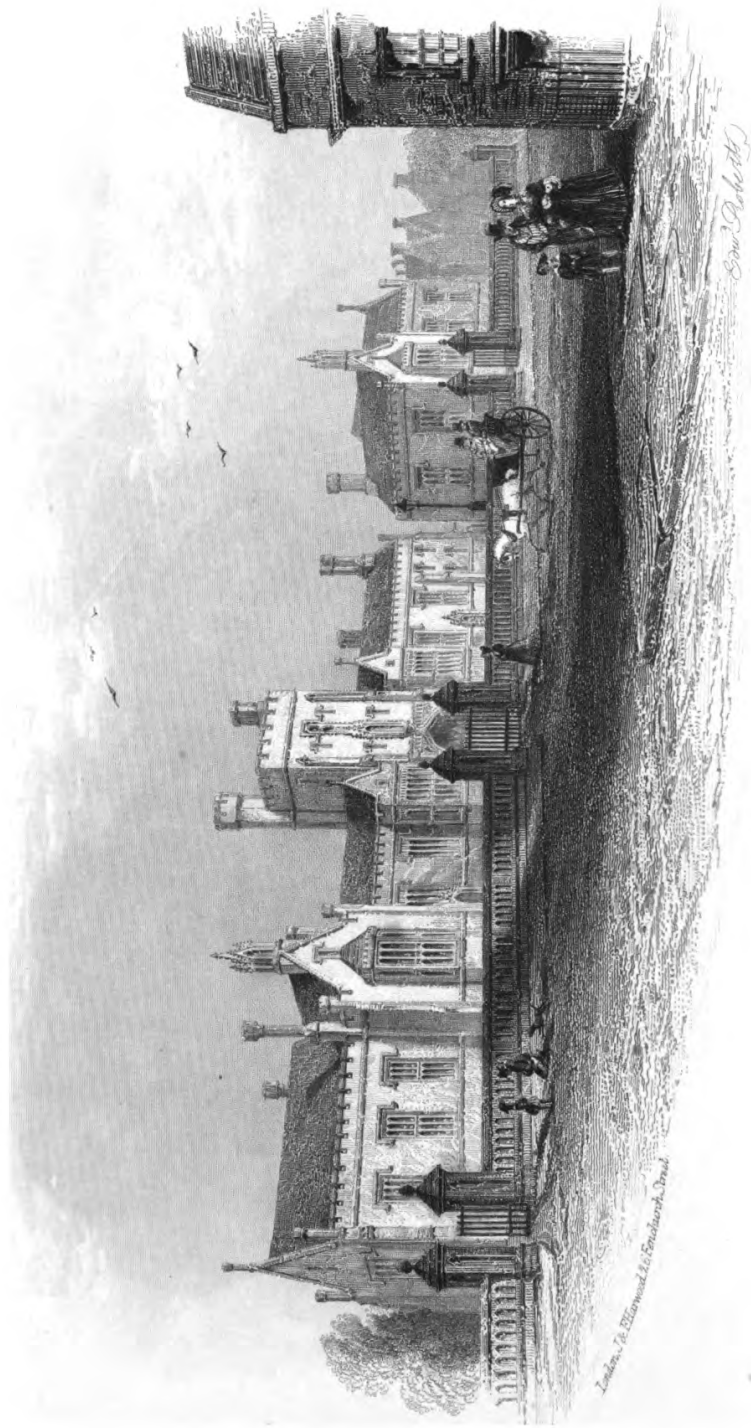
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Bedford Town.

THE
BEDFORD SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES
OF
SIR WILLIAM HARPER.

HISTORY OF THIS CELEBRATED ENDOWMENT;
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND SCHEME OF RULES FOR
ITS MANAGEMENT;
AND
A MEMOIR OF SIR WILLIAM HARPER.

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COMPILED  
BY JAMES WYATT,

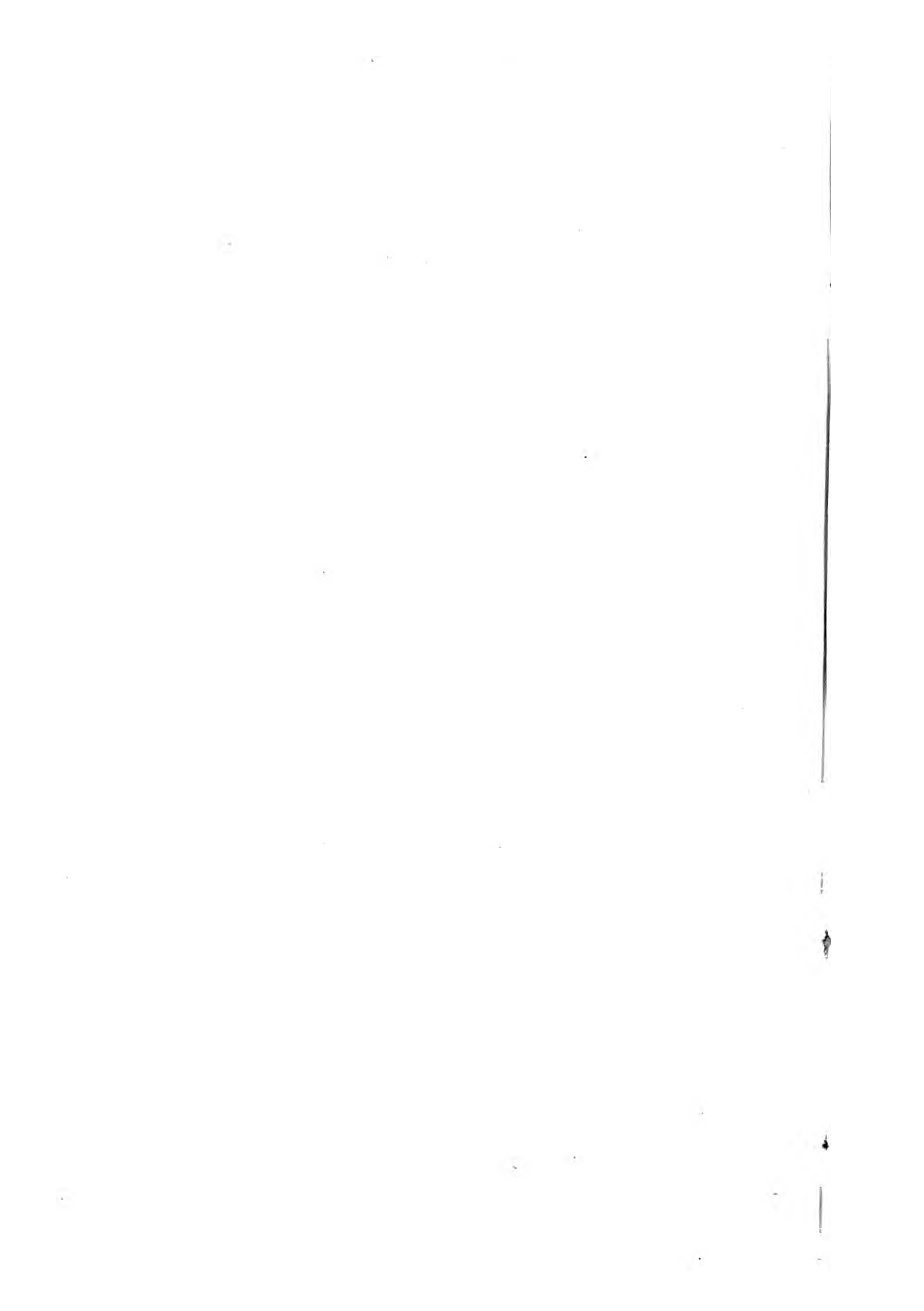
AND DEDICATED (BY SPECIAL PERMISSION) TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE  
CHARITY.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY CHARLES FREDERICK TIMÆUS, HIGH STREET.
LONDON : LONGMAN AND CO.

1856.



TO THE
TRUSTEES OF THE BEDFORD CHARITY
THESE PAGES
ARE RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY
THE COMPILER.



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INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1843, the Compiler of the following pages published a "Guide to the Bedford Charity", which gave a mere outline of the Acts of Parliament and the Schedule of Rules, with some information relative to the admission of children to the several schools. Since that time circumstances have rendered necessary a more comprehensive publication than the "Guide", which has long been out of print. The New Scheme, settled by the Court of Chancery, has introduced several important changes in the regulations of the Charity, and it is now by no means probable that any further alterations will be made in either the Act or the Scheme for many years. It therefore seems desirable that the public should have an authentic and complete book of reference on all topics connected with the Bedford Charity.

We must claim for the present compilation—however lowly its pretensions in other respects—more than a merely local interest. The narrow doctrine which once had its "shibboleth" in the vulgar cry of "Bedford for the Bedford-born", has long been abandoned. Already, a large proportion of the population of our town is composed of newly-settled inhabitants. The last census shows that of the 11,693 inhabitants, 4,681 were "Bedford-born", and 7,012 were born elsewhere; but the proportion of strangers at the date of this publication is much greater than in 1851, when the population returns just quoted were made.

This large infusion of new families is chiefly due to the attractions presented by the several schools; and the increase would, doubtless, be more rapid, if the advantages offered by the Harper endowments were more commonly known. One of the chief objects of the present publication is to spread as widely as possible the information required by parents anxious for the education of their children. It ought to be generally known, that we have now not fewer than 1,400 boys and girls enjoying a free education in our several schools, while the instruction afforded is on a comprehensive scale, commencing with the elementary lessons of our Infant School, and terminating in the College Exhibitions and Prizes of the Grammar and Commercial Schools. In the former school two Exhibitions to College of £80 each are given every year, and in the latter school two Prize Premiums of £200 each are awarded every year for placing out the deserving scholars to professions or trades. It has seemed incredible, to persons living at a distance, that a very short term of residence at Bedford would secure such extraordinary advantages as are freely offered by the Harper endowments.

The following pages of authentic information will, we trust, serve to remove all doubts of the extent of the benefits conferred on residents in our town; and we may hope that, while these benefits become more and more widely known and enjoyed, Bedford itself, as a centre of attraction, will be proportionately enlarged and enriched by its own noble charities. To such endowments as ours we may truly apply the words—“Giving doth not impoverish”.

Historical Account of the Charity.

THE first practical measures to provide education for the people of this country were put in force in what is termed the "Tudor" period of our history; and the results were such as can never be too highly valued. There is no doubt that the effect of the diffusion of knowledge was the gradual formation of a middle class between the feudal baron and the serf, a result which has become so far perfected, that to this particular class are due most of the great deeds which live in and illumine the page of history. Indeed, of such importance has this class become, that it is recognized as the "back-bone of society" in this country. The advantages afforded at the time referred to by education, cramped and insignificant as the system was in comparison with that of later days, were too manifest not to be observed by those in authority. During the reign of the youthful Edward, says Milner, there was a remarkable increase of schools. By an Act of his first Parliament the Crown was invested with the revenues of such free-chapels, charities, and other similar foundations as had not come into the possession of the late King. This was to promote the further abolition of superstition, to provide means for augmenting the revenues of the Universities, and to lay the foundation of fresh schools. But the needy placemen of the Court succeeded in appropriating a large share of the forfeited ecclesiastical property to themselves. Several preachers at Paul's Cross referred in indignant terms to this gross abuse in the presence of the King himself. Thus Lever, the Master of St. John's, in a sermon December 14th, 1550, denounced those who have "craftily

conveyed much from the King, from learning, from poverty, and from all the commonwealth, unto their own private advantage; you," added he, "that are in authority look upon it; for if you wink at such matters, God will scoules upon you." [Strype's Eccles. Mem. II: 103.] The conscience of the King was alarmed, a stop was put to the rapacity of the courtiers, and in little more than sixteen months as many free schools were founded in different parts of the kingdom. Christ Hospital, the "noblest institution in the world," as Conyers Middleton termed it (where he was educated), the school of Stillingfleet, Richardson, Coleridge, and Charles Lamb, owes its origin to the impression made by one of Ridley's sermons upon the susceptible mind of Edward. Of the sixteen schools just named that of BEDFORD was one. The Mayor and Corporation, finding that certain towns were receiving Grants of Free Schools, made petition to the King, who readily complied with their prayer and granted Letters Patent (a translated copy of which will be found in another part of this work) giving license for a school to be built, and also for any person to endow it to the amount of £40 a year; which sum, at that period, was sufficient for the purposes of such a school. Nothing however was done with it for many years; and doubtless there were strong political and religious reasons for the delay. The reign succeeding that of the founder was not a likely one for the encouragement of free educational establishments; it was not, therefore, until the 8th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth that any steps were taken to carry out the provisions of the Letters Patent. A noble hearted man, William Harper, a native of Bedford, who had by perseverance and industry attained great wealth and honours in London, built a free school in this town with the view of carrying out the intention of the Letters Patent, and conveyed it by Deed of Gift to the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of Bedford, to have continuance according to the form and effect of the Letters Patent; and also granted certain premises behind the same for the maintenance and support of the school, together with 13A. 1^r. of *meadow* ground, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which formerly belonged to the monastery of Charter House, then dissolved. The Deed of Gift describes the situation of

this property to be by *Little Conduit-shot*, the Priory and Convent of *Charter House*, *Goldbetter's Croft*, *Red Lyon House*, *Bloomsbury Field*, &c., and the boundaries were certain *ditches*. In consequence of some encroachments made upon the property it was surveyed in the year 1668, and found to contain only 12A. 1R. 13P., which quantity was granted on lease for forty-one years, at the yearly rent of *ninety-nine pounds*! And in the year 1684, a reversionary lease of the same property was granted by the Corporation to Nicholas Barbon, doctor in physic, for the further term of fifty-one years, at the yearly rent of £150, to take place at the expiration of the previous lease. After this period, streets were laid out and houses erected upon the ground, and the value was increased to a considerable amount. Soon afterwards a dispute arose between the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, and the Corporation of Bedford, touching the nomination of the Master and Usher to the free grammar school. An information was filed in Chancery by the Warden and Fellows, and the cause was heard on the 21st July, 1725, when it was ordered and decreed that the Warden and Fellows should for ever be established in their right of nomination of a schoolmaster and usher to the said school, and that the Corporation should pay to the said master £30 a-year, and to the usher £20 a-year, for their respective salaries. The Court declared that the schoolmaster and usher were to teach the children of all the inhabitants of Bedford *gratis*; and directed that, after the schoolmaster's and usher's salaries were paid, and the schoolmaster's house repaired, the rest of the charity money should be paid proportionably to the other charities mentioned in the said Letters Patent; and as to any future increase of the revenues of the charity, the parties were to apply to the Court for further directions. Other disputes however arose between the Corporation and the inhabitants, and in the year 1747 an important suit in Chancery was commenced by the latter against the former. The cause was heard on the 15th of July, 1754, and the Court decreed that after the subsisting lease should have expired, the relators and the defendants should lay certain schemes before one of the Masters of Chancery for the application of the *increased* rents and profits of the estate

from that time. In one of these schemes, the sums to be applied from time to time for marrying poor maids were to be limited, expressing the sum below which they should not go, or which they should not exceed. In the other, the manner in which the increased rents should be applied, with the master's opinion thereon, and with leave to apply to the Court for further directions therein. A further decree was made by the Court on the 3rd of June, 1761, that the sum of £596 18s. 7d., which appeared to have arisen by the past profits of the charity estate, should be disposed of and applied for the marriage of poor maids, and for putting out *apprentices to agriculture or manufactures*, the poor children of the town of Bedford; and that the nomination of the proper objects who were to receive the benefit of the charity should be made by the Corporation, by a list to be approved of by five persons, chosen of the principal gentlemen of the town or county of Bedford, to be approved of by the Master of Chancery. And that the proposals for taking leases of any part of the estate should be communicated to such five persons so to be approved of by the Master; and that the leases should be made as should be agreed to by the Corporation, with the approbation of these five persons, or any three of them. The Master reported on the 30th of June, 1761, that he approved of the following individuals as proper persons for the purposes mentioned, viz., John, Duke of Bedford; Francis, Marquis of Tavistock; and Robert Henley Ongley, of Warden; John Orlebar, of Henwick; and Robert Butcher, of Cople, Esquires. The charity estate had by this time become of the annual value of £5,000, or thereabouts, and a considerable surplusage remained in the hands of the Corporation, over which they maintained an exclusive control, and which it must be admitted they administered in a manner perfectly unjustifiable, from whatever sources the revenue might have been derived, and especially so when we recollect that it arose from a charitable donation for a specific purpose. The Corporation became exceedingly unpopular, and continual disputes arose, but the principal bone of contention was the Harper estate, which they contended they had a right to dispense as they pleased, without being subject to the dictation of the town's-people, who as vehemently contended they were equi-

tably entitled to offer their opinions upon what they considered their *birth-right*.

Few charities in this country have escaped misappropriation and plunder, and the Harper charity, in one or both these respects, appears to have been, at this period, singularly unfortunate. It was planted in a locality where faction embittered all that should have been peaceful, and where political rancour destroyed mutual confidence and esteem. Some idea may be formed of the iniquitous practices resorted to by the self-styled *guardians* of the charity, by a perusal of a series of letters, which appeared under the signature of "Justus" (probably a disappointed candidate for a slice in the corruption) in the daily *Gazetteers* in 1759. These documents were noticed shortly after by the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the standard periodical of the day; and as the review is somewhat pertinent to this division of our present work, it has been thought advisable to append it.

"Some account of a charge brought against the Corporation of Bedford, in several letters addressed to the public in the daily *Gazetteers* of November last, signed *Justus*.

"Sir William Harpur, and his lady, many years ago gave certain lands to the corporation of Bedford, and to the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, as trustees for the following purposes :

"1st. To maintain a free and well mastered grammar school.

"2nd. To portion young maids for marriage.

"3rd. To maintain and instruct poor boys.

"4th. To relieve the indigent inhabitants of Bedford.

"This donation, by the falling in of leases, is now become of the annual value of £5,000, and, instead of being applied to charitable uses, is made subservient to the views of a party in elections for members of parliament.

"With respect to the first article of the charity, a master has been appointed, who has been suffered to receive the salaries intended both for master and usher, and totally to neglect the duties of both; the school not consisting of more than four scholars, and the instruction of these four being neglected.

"As to the second article, no more than nine portions of thirty shillings each have been paid during many years.

"To the third article, there has been no money applied at all; and the charity, directed by the last, has been distributed with partial and iniquitous views.

"That the present corporation consider this £5,000 per annum as a fund for purposes extremely different from those intended by the charitable donors will appear from the following circular letter, which was written to the non-resident freemen and burgesses, who live dispersed in other counties :—

"Sir,—That the large revenues which will accrue to the corporation upon the expiration of the lease at Michaelmas in the year sixty, may not fall under

the arbitrary direction, nor be made subservient to the sinister views of a *perverse faction*, instead of being applied (as they ought) *in promoting the honour and independancy of the borough*, and the true interest and prosperity of the town in general, we think it our duty, at this *critical conjuncture*, to solicit all the friends of the *common cause* to concur with us in supporting a set of men, who, by their *steady and uniform conduct* for many years past, illustrated by several extraordinary trials of their *integrity*, have approved themselves *worthy of this important trust*.

“ ‘ For that purpose your attendance at the election of the next common council, on Wednesday, the 19th day of September, in the forenoon, will much oblige, sir, &c.

“ ‘ Bedford, August 19, 1759.’

“ By the *perverse faction* is meant the inhabitants of Bedford, who are in what is called the court interest ; by *promoting the honour and independancy of the borough* something must be meant very different from the maintenance of a school, where all the children of the place were intended to be taught gratis, and the apportioning poor maidens. The *critical conjuncture* was the time of choosing a common council, and the *common cause* was not the cause of the poor, but the party.

“ Whether the court or country party shall prevail in this contest for the management of a revenue of £5,000 per annum intended for charitable purposes, it is very clear by these very papers that the money will be misapplied. There is great reason to suspect that the zeal of *Justus* is no more zeal for the poor than that of those whom he accuses, and probably with great reason, of zeal for a faction. But it is hoped, or rather it is to be wished, that both parties could be equally restrained from so wicked and shameful an abuse of trust, and the money appropriated to the uses intended by those who gave it.”

The result of this *exposé* of the prostitution of the charity funds was, that the question was taken up by persons of considerable importance, and agitated until a formal application was made to parliament for an act to protect the interests of the charity.

In the year 1760, the reversionary lease granted in 1684 expired, so that the annual income was now greatly increased.

A further order in Chancery was made in 1762, and contained, *inter alia*, the appointment of William Waller, Esquire, as a receiver of the rents and profits of the charity estate, with directions for him to pay the balance of his accounts, from time to time, into the bank, in the name of the Accomptant-General of the Court of Chancery, subject to the further order of the Court. Finding that large sums had been expended in the prosecution of the different suits in Chancery to the great disadvantage of the town, and the great dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, the Corporation and inhabitants mutually consented

to the application for an act of parliament. The address and application were made to King George III. in the 4th year of his reign, and to shew the great fear entertained by the applicants, we will recite their petition. They commenced by stating "that their town of Bedford was a very large and populous place, consisting of five distinct parishes, in which there were great numbers of young children of both sexes, and near four hundred poor widows and other inhabitants residing therein, who fell within the description or meaning of the Letters Patent, being truly the objects of relief by alms as poor of the said town." They went on to state "that several doubts had arisen between the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town, and the master, usher, and inhabitants of the town claiming a benefit from the charitable donation, touching the application and disposition of the yearly income of the charity estate, and who were the real objects intended to be provided for thereby, on account of the great and unexpected increase thereof; that in pursuance of the Chancery decree, schemes had been drawn up by the mayor, &c., finally to ascertain and settle the same; but, although they were all satisfied that the charitable donation was intended for the benefit of the town of Bedford only, and the several objects of charity residing therein, yet the mayor, &c., were apprehensive that from the necessary and frequent application to the Court of Chancery for directions in the distribution of the charity from time to time in an *adverse* suit, and the constant expense attending the same, the objects of the charity in this town would be greatly deprived of the benefit of the charitable donations, and the true end and design of granting the same would, in a great measure, be defeated; unless the charitable purposes for which such donation was intended were fully explained, enlarged, and more immediately adapted to the present state and circumstances of the town," (or, in other words, unless a certain act of parliament which they submitted to the king were passed.)

The royal assent was given to the act in 1763, and under the provisions of it twelve trustees, elected by ballot of the inhabitants, were infused into the executive body. By this act some very wholesome regulations were instituted, although

it was very far from perfect ; as was made to appear from the repeated cavillings that took place afterwards.

An omission was made in this act which caused much trouble and mischief. By some inadvertency the recitals of the Deed of Gift in this act do not contain the whole of the uses comprised in the deed itself. The recital makes the grant of Sir William Harper for " The continuance of the same school for ever (the Grammar School), for the marriage of poor maids of the said town, and for poor children there to be nourished and informed according to the form of the said Letters Patent ;" but the deed itself, and also the Letters Patent of Edward VI., contain the further clause, " And also for the distribution in alms, the residue and surplus of the proceeds of the said premises to the poor of the said town for the time being." This omission caused a great deal of quibbling at one time, and was only set right by reference to the original documents. Other omissions were made, but it continued the legal authority until the 33rd year of the reign of George III., when it was repealed and another substituted in lieu thereof. The new act was more comprehensive, but very little better than that which it was intended to amend.

In the year 1818, some disputes occurred relative to the Jews being prohibited from partaking of the benefits of the schools. It was an important question, inasmuch as at this time a synagogue was planted in Bedford, and the Jews became very numerous. As each party vehemently maintained its own position, there was no alternative left but to refer the question for the decision of the Lord Chancellor. A very *expensive* as well as extensive suit was then instituted, and at length a decree was given by the Chancellor (Eldon) in the most emphatic and unequivocal terms, that the Jews were not entitled to the advantages claimed. Subsequently the Trustees granted certain privileges to the Jews, and in 1847 the Jewish children were admitted to the schools without restriction of any kind.

In 1823, a petition was preferred, setting forth that the visitors appointed by New College, Oxford, did not examine the boys in the grammar school in any other branches of education than *grammar* ; and that the trustees were excluded

from taking part in these examinations, and prevented from making any suggestions thereupon. On the 19th of April, 1823, it was argued before the Vice-Chancellor, who made some orders thereupon, the purport of which is as follows: The Court ordered that the Trustees, at their general meeting in the month of April in every year, should choose three of their number as a committee to attend the examination in the grammar school in the month of May; that the trustees should also nominate two persons *not* of their number, for the purpose of examining the boys in *all* branches of learning in which they are not examined by the two visitors sent by New College; such two persons to attend the school for this purpose on the first Friday in May in every year, and to examine the boys in a public manner. And the committee, chosen as first mentioned, to attend the examination, and to be at liberty with or without the assistance of their two examiners, to examine into the conduct of the writing master and assistants of the grammar school, and also into all faults and neglects respecting the school in the several branches and departments which shall not have been examined into by the two visitors sent by New College. That the committee shall make a report of the same to the trustees, at their next general meeting, and the two examiners nominated by them shall be paid out of the rents and profits of the charity estate.

A further hearing of this petition took place before the Vice-Chancellor in June, but it was adjourned till August, when the case was fully argued before Lord Chancellor Eldon, who revoked the order of the Vice-Chancellor.

In 1826 (7 Geo. IV.) the present act was passed.

In the year 1831, a petition was preferred by six inhabitants, the substance of which was as follows:—

“ 1. That no person can act as a trustee for his own benefit; and consequently no trustee can have any bill against, nor fill any office of profit under, the trustees of the Bedford Charity.

“ 2. That a part of the sum of £500, directed by the act of parliament of the said charity to be applied and distributed for the relief and support of the poor, is unjustly withheld from them by a deduction for the payment of a composition for the highway duty, and for the paving rate; and that the total sum

of £500 is not applied and distributed according to the directions of the said act of parliament."

Lord Chancellor Brougham decided, on the first point, that the medical officer came under the 18th rule of the act, and was therefore disqualified under the 9th section, as "he holds such place or office of profit under the charity as incapacitates him from acting as trustee while he holds it." This clause, in his opinion, did not refer to the employment of a tradesman or workman, but applied to offices or appointments.

Upon the second point, he gave his opinion that the payment of the highway and improvement rates out of the Hall money was not a breach of the 19th rule, which provides that the £500 shall be applied for the relief and support of poor decayed housekeepers, and other proper objects, being *inhabitants* belonging to either of the parishes in the said town, &c., resident there *ten years* at least. His Lordship, however, added, "it must not be given to persons not within the description of that rule; it must not be given in such a way as operates not to the relief of poor decayed housekeepers and other proper objects; as I hold the trustees not to be the judges of who are the proper objects without control and limitation; they must exercise a sound discretion; they must not deem themselves or the wealthy inhabitants of the town proper objects; they must not think of making such a distribution of the £500 as would operate rather for the relief of the rich than the poor."

In the year 1832, a petition was preferred by thirteen trustees, which embraced the following points. 1. That no trustee should interfere with the election of trustees on pain of being disabled from acting. 2. That the 9th clause should be altered and amended, so as to enable the children of trustees to receive the apprentice fees; but that no trustee should in future supply the charity with goods, nor perform work, so as to afford profit. 3. That the 10th clause should be explained and amended, or a new rule or provision substituted. 4. That the prizes in the schools should be confined to the Bedford boys. 5. That the exhibitions should be confined to the Bedford boys. 6. That the 9th, 10th, and 11th rules be altered with respect to the qualification of the applicants, to the following

effect, "if born in the town, whose father or fathers shall have been occupiers of one or more house or houses therein, for the space of three years preceding their becoming candidates, or ten years if not born in the town; and in case of the parents leaving the town, the father's, or mother's, or applicant on their return, should, if born in the town, be eligible as candidates upon a residence as householder three years; but if otherwise, ten years preceding their application." 7. The 12th rule to be altered, amended, and explained, the words, "and there shall not be fewer than 26, nor more than 50 children in the said hospital at any one time," to be annulled and expunged; the education to be extended and improved, and the children to be allowed to attend either of the schools. 8. The 13th rule to be altered, amended, and explained, particularly with regard to the words, "next preceding," and the rule with regard to the age, 14 years, to be extended to 16 years, and the binding only to 21. The candidates to be the children of persons who have either actually been occupiers of one or more house or houses in the town of Bedford for the space of ten years preceding their children being apprenticed, or have been born in the said town, and been occupiers of one or more houses therein for the space of three years preceding such children's applications to be apprenticed. 9. The 17th rule to be altered, amended, and explained, particularly with regard to the words "next preceding," as in the last clause. 10. The 25th rule to be explained with regard to contracts. That the five tenements in the parish of St. John's be constituted almshouses, and subject to the same regulations as the forty-six almshouses. That the examiners to the English schools be appointed triennially, or oftener, from King's College, London, or the London University. Prizes to be given to the English schools. That the private boarders of the head master of the Grammar school be limited under the order and direction of the Lord Chancellor; and that no further outlay be made for the accommodation of the boarders at the expense of the charity.

This petition was argued before Lord Chancellor Brougham, who dismissed it, and refused to make any order upon either of the points contained therein.

And in the year 1832, an individual petition from one of the

masters of the English school was presented in the Chancery Court, relative to his dismissal by the trustees. The Vice-Chancellor, however, dismissed the petition and supported the trustees in their proceeding.

The little piece of property comprising the London estate, and originally leased to Richard Barron (in the 8th Elizabeth) for £12 per annum, has improved in value to a most incredible extent; it produces a rental at the present time of upwards of £13,000 per annum. Notwithstanding the increase of the revenues, they were considered insufficient to meet the increased claims in the full proportions as laid down by the Act of Parliament. Accordingly great difficulty arose in the management, and disputes occurred, to which we need not further allude. In the year 1848 it was decided by a majority of the trustees to go to Parliament for fresh powers. The application was referred to the Court of Chancery, and shortly afterwards a Scheme was prepared and settled by the Master. By this time the minority in the Board-room had become the majority, and they declined to accept the Scheme. Subsequently the proceedings were revived by the Attorney-General upon his being memorialized by some of the inhabitants of Bedford, and eventually a Scheme and new Rules and Regulations were prepared by the Master in Chancery, and confirmed by Vice-Chancellor Wood on 12th March, 1853. They now form the Rules for the regulation and management of the charity affairs.

The Attorney-General preferred a Bill in the House of Commons for altering the constitution of the Board of trustees and abolishing the elective principle, but on its being referred to a Committee of the House they declared the Preamble not proved. In the session of 1855 the Attorney-General again preferred a Bill which, although so far modified as to admit the Mayor and Corporation as trustees to act with 18 trustees to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, found little favour in the town. There was a great repugnance to any plan of putting the charity under the administration of a fixed body, and the townspeople generally viewed with great concern these repeated contests in Chancery and Parliament, whereby the revenues of the charity were diverted from the proper objects and wasted in litigation. Accordingly a public meeting was

held on the 16th April, 1855, which the members of parliament for the County and Borough attended. They were solicited to oppose the Bill and endeavour to put a stop to the proceedings, and they consented. Upon receiving this application, and ascertaining that party feeling had subsided, the Attorney-General withdrew the Bill, leaving the constitution of the Board unaltered. The act of 7th George IV., c. 29, therefore still remains the law under which the trustees are appointed to manage the affairs of the Bedford Charity.

Memair of Sir William Harper.

THERE are few persons raised to the same eminence as Sir William Harper in this country, of whom there are such scanty biographical notices or historical memoranda; the few left of him are most undoubtedly of the highest order, and as slander, with her busy brazen tongue, has never breathed any imputation against him, it is perfectly fair to assume that he was to all intents and purposes a good and worthy character, and an ornament to the age in which he lived. The chief records that exist of him shew him to have been intelligent, persevering, and philanthropic. The very circumstance of the citizens of London choosing him as their Lord Mayor, at a time when the brightest stars of Great Britain were in the ascendant, proves him to have been not only a person of high moral sentiments, but also a man of wealth and intellect, one in whom his guild and the city could place the highest confidence and reliance. We find that he was born in the town of Bedford, that his parents were in very humble circumstances, and that his education was most insignificant. From a memorandum added by Herbert to Strype's list of Lord Mayors we learn that he was "Son to William Harper of the town of Bedford." He went whilst young to London, where he learnt the trade of a tailor, and by his industrious habits and courteous manners attained a high position in the city, and stood foremost among the men of mark who composed the chief officers of the Merchant Taylor's Company. The original guild is called in the ancient Licenses granted to it, by the general name "Gilda Armararij," and subsequently the Licenses are addressed



SIR WILL^M HARPUR,

A Native of Bedford.

Lord Mayor of the City of London, 1561.

Founder (in his Life Time) in 1566 of the Bedford Schools & Charity.



“*Scissoribus et Armurarijs linearum Armurata Civat Lond.*,” as we find by Herbert’s *History of the Companies of London*. The first license is stated by Stow to have been granted in 28th Edward I., but the company was regularly incorporated in 5 Edward IV., anno 1466, and the Patron was St. John the Baptist. The guild styled themselves marchand taylors, but they were in reality cutters-out and workers of clothing for the civil portion of the community, and their hall gave to the street in which it stood, the name Thread-needle-street. Herbert says, in that *History of the Companies of London*, that the dress of this fraternity of St. John the Baptist consisted of two liveries, the hoods of which in 1568 varied from “scarlet with puke” to “crimson and puke.” In 1568 an order was made for the hoods to be of no other colour than scarlet and puke. A curious instance of the customs of the age appears by an entry in the *Rolls of the Company*. It was one of the most wealthy of the London Guilds, and it had a suite of apartments for the entertainment of the Sovereign. The splendid hall had large windows in which scenes from the life of St. John were depicted in colours, but the floor was covered with rushes down to the year 1646, when an improvement was made, as appears by the following entry on the *Rolls*:—“1646, July 15. That the hall be paved with red tile, in regard that rushes upon the earthen floor have been found inconvenient and oftentimes noisome.” The old hall was destroyed in the great fire of London. As soon as the ruins cooled the Wardens collected the company’s melted plate, amounting to no less than 200 lbs. weight of metal, which they sold in order to begin raising a fund to new build the hall which was completed about 1670. Of this Company Harper was an Alderman. In the *Diary* (published by the Camden Society) of Henry Machyn, also a merchant taylor of that guild, an entry appears, which shows that on the 29th of August, 1555, the anniversary of the patron saint—“the day of decolacyon of sant John Baptyst—master Harper, altherman, with the company kept mass at St. John’s beyond Smithfield, and then went to dinner in their hall.”

After recording some fact on the 15th June, 1556, Machyn says, “The same day was the Grosers’ fest; and ther dynyd

Mayre and xiiij althermen, and my lord cheyf justice, master Chumley the recorder, &c., * * * * * and master Harper, altherman, marchand-tayller, was chosen shreyff for the Kyng." He makes several entries in his diary of the anniversaries and feasts which appear to have been distinguished for their profusion. It appears that master Harper, like most Bedford men, was fully alive to the importance of a good dinner, for we find that under his direction at one of the feasts there were "xxx bukes be-syd al odur mettes." Thirty bucks beside all other meats formed a tolerably substantial proof of our townsman's ability to cater for his guild. We have said that the only records of master Harper show him to have been philanthropic; there is one, however, which shows that he participated in the bigotry of the day. The point least to be admired in his character was his religious profession, and an amount of inconsistency is displayed which would hardly be expected from so otherwise sound and good a man. That he was a professed Papist there can be no doubt; for we find entries in the Diary referred to of his attending mass. For instance—"The 29 day of August (1555) was the day of Decolacyon of sant John Baptyst, the Marchand-tayllers kept masse at Sant Johnes be-yond Smyt-feld, and my lord of sant Johnes dyd offer at masse, and ser Hare Hubylthorne, ser Thomas Whytt and master Harper, althermen, and all the clothyng. And after the iiij wardens of the yeomanry and all the compene of the tayllers, a 1^a a pesse; and the qwyre honge with cloth of arres, and after masse to the Tayllers' halle to dener." Of course there was a good dinner after everything. It was during his shrievalty that the circumstance occurred which certainly does appear like a blot on his fair fame. There were thirteen Protestant martyrs, eleven men and two women, to be burnt at Stratford-le-Bow, and Sir Wm. Harper attended to see the sentence carried out. So far it might be argued that his official position compelled his attendance: doubtless that was so, but we can find no good defence for his tampering with the poor creatures before the execution. The event is thus described by John Foxe:—"When these thirteen were condemned and the day appointed they should suffer, which was the 27th day of June, anno 1556, they were carried from

Newgate in London the said day to Stratford-le-Bow, (which was the place appointed for their martyrdom,) and there divided into two parts, in two several chambers. Afterward the sheriff, who there attended upon them, came to the one part, and told them that the other had recanted, and their lives therefore should be saved, willing and exhorting them to do the like, and not to cast away themselves; unto whom they answered, that their faith was not builded on man, but on Christ crucified. Then the sheriff, perceiving no good to be done with them, went to the other part and said (like a liar) the like to them, that they whom he had been with before, had recanted, and should therefore not suffer death, counselling them to do the like, and not wilfully to kill themselves, but to play the wise men, etc.; unto whom they answered as their brethren had done before, that their faith was not builded on man, but on Christ and his sure word, etc. Now when he saw it booted not to persuade (for they were, God be praised, surely grounded on the Rock, Jesus Christ), he then led them to the place where they should suffer: and being all there together, most earnestly they prayed unto God, and joyfully went to the stake, and kissed it, and embraced it very heartily. * * * * *

And so they were all burnt in one fire." It is quite certain that Sir Wm. Harper was at that time as rigid a Papist as Bloody Queen Mary, his Royal mistress, could desire; but in the subsequent reign he conformed to the Protestant church and was zealous for the faith.

Machyn gives the following account of the appointment of Sir William Harper as Lord Mayor:—"In 1561 on the xxix day of September was nuw mayre electyd master Harper, marchand-tayller, on Myghellmas day. The xxx day of September my lord mayre and the althermen and the new shreyffes toke ther barges at the iij cranes in the Vintre and so to Westmynster, and so into the Cheker, and ther toke ther hoythe; and ser Rowland Hyll a choppyng kneyyff and one dyd hold a whyt rod, and he with the kneyyff cuted the rod in sunder a-for all the pepul; and after to London to ther plases to dener, my lord mayre and all the althermen and mony worshepfulle men." On Lord Mayor's day Sir Wm. Harper had a grand procession and pageant, as we find from the same

authority:—"On the xxix day of October the nuw mare toke ys barge towhard Westmynster my nuw lorde mare master Harper, with the althermen in their skarlett, and all the craftes of London in their leverey, and ther barges with ther baners and streamers of evere occupacyon's armes; and ther was a goodly foist mad with stremars, targatts, and banars, and [arms], and grett shutyng of gunes and trumpettes blohyng; and at xij of the cloke my lord mare and the althermen landyd at Powlles warffe, and so to Powlles chyrche-yarde, and ther met ym a pagantt gorgyously mad, with chylderyn, with dyvers instrumentes playng and syngyng; and afternon to Powlles with trumpetes, and ther wher ——— men in bluw gownes and capes (caps) and hose and bluw saten slevys, and with targetts and shyldes of armes." In Strype's list of Lord Mayors Sir Wm. Harper is the sixth elected from this Company. There are many upon whom fortune has smiled, who feel a diffidence in acknowledging their early humble associations, not so Sir William Harper; he gloried in recognizing the scenes of his youth, and manifested his "gratitude to God and the place of his nativitye"* by erecting and endowing a free school there shortly afterwards. To the very letter did he follow the precept of an early poet—

"If to be noble and high thy mind be moved,
Consider well thy ground, and thy beginning."

He visited his native town, and to meet the provisions of the Letters Patent of his late Majesty Edward VI. erected the free grammar school, endowed it, and then conveyed it by deed of gift to the Corporation of Bedford; in order that the youth of that town might, for ever thereafter, enjoy the inestimable advantages of a liberal education, and that certain charitable intentions might be carried out.

It is very remarkable, that of the few records of this great man, there should be one in existence detailing the particulars of his going *hunting*! Although a man of undoubted benevolence and morality, he had no morbid and ascetic antipathies to the national amusements; and we cannot say, that we have less respect for him on that account. The passage describing this event occurs in *Stowe*, b. I. p. 25, and is also noticed in

* Fuller.

Knight's London. Stowe is speaking of the ancient conduits of London, which he says were regularly visited in former times, and particularly "on the 18th of September, 1562, the Lord Mayor (Harpur), Aldermen, and many worshipful persons, and divers of the masters and wardens of the twelve companies, rid to the conduit heads for to see them after the old custom. And afore dinner they hunted the hare, and killed her, and thence to dinner at the head of the conduit. There was a good number entertained with good cheer by the chamberlain. And after dinner they went to hunting the fox. There was a great cry for a mile; and at length the hounds killed him at the end of *St. Giles's*. Great hallooing at his death, and blowing of horns." Machyn gives the same account; in all probability Stowe's description came from the Diary, which thus concludes:—"And so rod through London, my lord mare Harper with all ys compene home to ys own place in Lumberd strett." In an account of the Water Supply of London in *The Times* newspaper in December 1849, the writer gave the following particulars of the conduit which was formerly near the property from which the Bedford Charity revenues are received. He says, with reference to the extension of artificial water-courses, which were of immense importance to the citizens—"The works were planned and executed at the public cost, under the direct authority of the corporation; who at that period regarded the provision of water for the citizens as an important part of their municipal functions. They were aided, however, from time to time by the exertions of public-spirited individuals; some of whom, like the worthy Sheriffs Combes and Rawson, gave free contributions 'towards the worke of the conduits, for the honour of the citie;' and others, like the Abbot of Westminster, granted valuable springs and water rights at a peppercorn rent; while, in still rarer instances, liberal-minded gentlemen laid down conduits and built standards at their own expense. Lambe's Conduit, for example, was constructed at great cost by a benevolent gentleman of that name belonging to the Chapel Royal of Henry VIII. It ran from some springs in the ground now covered by Lambe's Conduit-street to Snow-hill, and there supplied a conduit-house, which had fallen into disuse and ruin, and which Mr. Lambe

rebuilt. He was honoured by the citizens as a public benefactor, and, on his tombstone, in St. Faith's Church, a quaint epitaph was inscribed, ending in this punning prayer,—

‘ That, at the day when Lambs and Goats shall sever,
‘ Of thy choice lambs Lambe may be one for ever.’

“ These particulars give some idea of the solicitude felt from the earliest times to secure a good water supply for the metropolis. And, if we picture the water-carriers, stooping at the riverside, clustered round the public tank, or bearing away on head or shoulder their replenished tankards—wide-bottomed, narrow-mouthed vessels, hooped like a pail, and fitted with a cork or bung—we shall have a tolerably complete notion of the ancient London water service.

“ Of the water abuses latterly so rife we find a germ and foretaste in Edward the Third's time, when many of the narrow lanes and passages leading down to the waterside were closed against the water-carriers by extortionate persons dwelling thereabouts, who suffered none to fetch water without paying them a toll; a grievance concerning which the Mayor and Aldermen, in 1342, received many complaints, and made diligent inquisition. Another foretaste of modern evil is implied in an act of Henry VIII.'s reign against ‘ casting dung or rubbish into the river to the annoying of the stream,’ on pain of 100 shillings fine for every such offence; which shows that the pollution of the river had even then excited serious attention and disquietude.

“ The conservancy customs of those early times are vividly pictured by Maitland, who describes the Mayor and Aldermen riding forth on horseback, with their ladies following in wag-gons, to take their annual survey of the conduits; after which they used to hunt the hare across the neighbouring fields; then dine with the Chamberlain; after dinner go to hunting the fox; and, after ‘ great halloing at his death, and blowing of hornes,’ ride back through London to the Mansion-house.”

It was some time after this event, that the worthy Knight and the Dame Alice visited Bedford, and made a grant for the school. He had just obtained 13A. 1R. of meadow ground in St. Andrew's, Holborn, of Cæsar Adelmare, doctor of medicine, late physician to Queen Mary, and this he devised to the

Corporation of Bedford as an endowment of the objects mentioned in the Letters Patent of King Edward VI. Doctor Adelmare was a member of a distinguished family at Treviso, twelve miles from Venice, and the father of Sir Julius Cæsar, the eminent Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Councillor in the reigns of James and Charles I. Dr. Adelmare, who was a doctor of medicine of the university of Padua, came to England in 1550. Having practised largely in London for some time, he was appointed a physician to Queen Mary (Vis. of Huntingdon, K. 7, in Coll. Arm.); and in the following reign was at the head of the medical department at Court. "However his skill might have been esteemed at Court, (says Lodge in his life of Sir Julius Cæsar,) we do not find that he experienced any extraordinary degree of liberality from either of the Princesses whom he served. The rewards that we meet with, were in Church lands." And the property alluded to, conveyed to Sir Wm. Harper, is supposed to have been a portion of the estates he so obtained. It has been stated that Dame Alice was a daughter of Dr. Adelmare, and that he gave her and her husband the land "out of natural love and affection." In the absence of the Deed itself (for we can only find an entry of it in the Charity Schedule) we cannot say what the conditions were which moved the Doctor to convey; but it is quite certain Dame Alice was not his daughter. He had three daughters named Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anne, and they were married to Nicholas Wright, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Pecke. It is probable, however, that she was related to him, for the name of Alice was a favourite one in the family, it appears in the pedigree several times subsequently. Whilst on this subject, we would just notice the Letters Patent (a translated copy of which is appended to this work). This document affords a beautiful specimen of caligraphy, and among the embellishments at the top, inside the large capital letters, is a very excellent portrait of the youthful Sovereign sitting upon his throne of state; all made with the pen. The king's sign manual is a very clever piece of penmanship, as most of his signatures were; this one, however, only contains his initials, R. E.

The Deed of Gift is a curious little parchment document, not so highly finished as the Letters Patent, although very neatly written. A few years after the execution of the Deed of Gift Sir William's affectionate partner in the estimable work, Dame Alice, died, and was buried in the tomb in St. Paul's Church, Bedford. After remaining a widower a short time he married a native of Bedford, of whom we have obtained very little information, except that she was of a very different disposition to her husband. She was neither just nor generous. After a well-spent life, Sir William Harper was gathered to his fathers on the 27th day of February, 1573, in the 77th year of his age; and, in accordance with his dying request, he was conveyed to the place of his birth and buried in the Chancel of St. Paul's Church.

Dame Margaret, his widow, continued to reside in the house in London, and the termination of the lease occasioned a dispute of some importance between the lady and the Merchant Taylors' Company, to which Herbert has referred. The great wealth and importance of the Companies caused them to be objects of interest to the Government, and sometimes the Sovereign demanded and received favours from them. Herbert says a correspondence took place between Lord Burleigh and the Merchant Taylors. The Company owned the ancient mansion of Sir John Percival in Lombard-street, and in which that eminent citizen Sir Thos. Offley and Sir Wm. Harper (who were all Merchant Taylors and Lord Mayors between 1498 and 1561) had kept their mayoralties. This mansion, which was commonly called "the great house in Lombard-street," continued to be inhabited by Lady Harper after her husband's death, whose lease at the above date was near expiring. It shows the controul exercised by Government over the Companies at this time, that persons wanting favours of them scarcely ever applied in such cases direct to the Companies; but, if they had Court influence, instructed some great person to interfere for them. Lady Harper procured Lord Burleigh to write, in order to obtain terms for her on this occasion. The Company offered her a new lease for 21 years at an additional rent of only £10, but the lady wanted it at less, and was determined to have her own way. Lord Burleigh wrote again

for her, and was again humbly replied to by the Company. They determined after further negotiation not to sacrifice their premises finding their tenant would come to no terms, and attempted to eject her. She continued obstinate, and matters were coming to an extremity, but were prevented by the Lord Mayor (Hawes), who, having learnt from Court that such a contempt of the Lord Treasurer's authority might be attended with serious consequences, wrote himself to advise the Wardens to compromise. They accordingly gave Lady Harper £66 13s. 4d. (a considerable sum in those days) to quit possession, and afterwards let the house to Richard Offley, son of Sir Thomas, for the 21 years at £13 6s. a-year more rent, and £410 fine, a proof that the Lady was very mercenary in her desire and very unfair in her demands. How unlike all the acts of her late husband and of the Dame Alice the first wife!

A few years afterwards this Lady died and was placed in her husband's tomb at Bedford, as appears by the brass affixed thereon. Beneath the effigies is this inscription:—

“Obiit 27^o die February 1573. *Ann̄ etatis sue* 77^o. Here under lieth buried the body of Sir William Harper, Knight Alderman and late Lord Maior of the citie of London with dame Margarett his last wife w^{ch}. Sir William was borne in this towne of Bedford, and here founded & gave launde for the maintenance of a Gramer schoole.”

The figures are small and well executed. Sir William appears in a knight's armour and mantle, and Dame Margarett has a striped gown open in front showing a diapered and brocaded petticoat; she wears full ruffs round the neck and wrists, and rings on several fingers; her head dress is peculiarly neat for the period, and is very becoming to her round face.

The only portrait known to have been taken of Sir William Harper was that painted for the Merchant Taylors' Company, and hung up in their hall. Unfortunately, this was lost at the great fire of London. Granger, in his Biographical History, gives a portrait taken from a rare print in the possession of Mr. St. Aubyn, which is said to have been taken from the picture burnt in the old hall of Merchant Taylors. The por-

trait given in this work was taken from Granger's, for the use of the trustees, who have kindly lent the plate to embellish this publication. Some years back, a committee was appointed to ascertain if a genuine portrait existed, with power to purchase it under a certain sum. The enquiries have not yet been attended with success, although it is believed that there is one in existence which belonged to the Harper family.

The original grammar school having become much dilapidated, the trustees rebuilt it in the year 1767, and placed a statue of the founder, in his civic robes, in a niche between the upper windows, with the following inscription under it:—

“ Ecce viator! CORPOREA Effigies
GULIELMI HARPUR, Equitis Aurati,
Scholæ istius
Quam cernis amplam et ornatam
Munificentissimi Fundatoris.
Si ANIMÆ Picturam spectare velis,
In Chartâ Beneficiorum invenias
Delineatum.”

Passenger! behold the *bodily* representation of SIR WILLIAM HARPUR, Knight: of this School, thus spacious and adorned as you perceive, the most munificent Founder. If you wish to behold the picture of his *mind*, in the list of his benefactions you will find it depicted.

The trustees of the Charity placed an inscribed tomb in St. Paul's church to perpetuate his memory; it is not, however, by such monuments that the fame of this good man will be transmitted. When kingdoms shall have vanished, empires tottered, and mighty men have passed away, the name of William Harper, the generous philanthropist of Bedford, shall live, like the laurel, “glad and for ever green,” and be sounded forth by thousands of little tongues, whose owners have been raised from ignorance and poverty by his munificence:

“ A name which every wind to heaven would bear,
Which men to speak, and angels joy to hear.”

May his mantle fall on some other who shall extend the glorious privileges of education throughout the land; one who shall emulate the virtues and benevolence of the worthy knight, and, like him, receive the blessings and homage that are due to such real greatness—

“ ———— May he live
Longer than I have time to tell his years!
Ever belov'd and loving may his rule be!
And, when old Time shall lead him to his end,
Goodness and he fill up one monument!”

Translation of the Letters Patent.

THE KING to all to whom, &c., Greeting. KNOW YE that We, on the humble Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Bedford, to us made, for erecting and establishing a free and perpetual School there, for the institution and instruction of Boys and Youths, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion; also, by the advice of our Council, Have granted and given licence, and by these presents, Do grant and give licence, for us, our heirs and Successors, as far as in us lies, to the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of our said Town of Bedford, and their Successors, That they or their Successors may and shall erect, make, found, and establish a free and perpetual Grammar School in our aforesaid Town, for the education, institution, and instruction of Boys and Youths in Grammar, Literature, and good Manners, to endure at all times for ever. And the same School to be and consist of one Master and one Usher, to continue for ever. And that the said intention of the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the aforesaid Town may take better effect, of our more abundant grace, We have granted and given Licence, and by these presents Do grant and give Licence, for us, our Heirs and Successors aforesaid, as far as in us lies, to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of our aforesaid Town, that they, or their Successors, may and shall have, enjoy, perceive, acquire, purchase, and receive Lordships, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Revenues, Services, and Hereditaments whatsoever, and other possessions whatsoever, to the annual value of £40, above all charges and reprises, of the gift, grant, bequest, demise, or assignment of any person or persons whomsoever, willing to give, grant, bequeath, or assign the same to them; although the same Lordships, Manors, Lands, and Tenements be held of us in *Capite* or otherwise, mediately or immediately, or be held of other person or persons, *To have and to hold* to the same Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the aforesaid Town, and their Successors, in and to the sustentation of the aforesaid Master and Usher, and for the con-

tinuance of the aforesaid School, for ever; for marrying poor maidens of the said Town, and for nourishing and educating poor Boys of that place, and also for distributing alms of the remainder or surplus of the premises accruing and remaining to the poor of the aforesaid Town, for the time being. And also We Have granted and given licence, and by these presents Do grant and give licence, for us, our Heirs and Successors, by the advice and assent aforesaid, That the Warden or Keeper of the College of the Blessed Mary Winton, in Oxford, commonly called New College, Oxford, and the Fellows of the same for the time, or the major part of them for the time being, from time to time, when there shall be necessity or just occasion shall require, by their discretion may nominate, elect, and admit the said Master or said Usher of the aforesaid School in the aforesaid Town, and for good, just, and reasonable causes and occasions, may and shall change and remove them from time to time, and nominate, elect, and admit other fit and proper men into the said places or offices of Master or Usher of the aforesaid School. And to the same person or persons that he or they may give, grant, bequeath, or assign Lordships, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Revenues, Reversions, Services, and Hereditaments, to the annual value aforesaid, to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the aforesaid Town for the time being, to be holden by them and their Successors as is aforesaid by the tenor of these presents. In like manner We Have given and Do give special Licence without hindrance, impeachment, or trouble of us or our Heirs or Successors, of the Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, or other ministers of us or our Heirs, or of any other persons whatsoever, and without any other Royal Letters Patent, or any Inquisitions upon any Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, or any other royal mandate on this part in any way to be had, prosecuted, or taken; *the Statute of mortmain* or any other Statute, Act, or Ordination thence to the contrary made, published, or ordained, or any Grant or Grants to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the aforesaid Town, by us or any of our Predecessors, before these times made, in these presents not made or being, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatever in any wise notwithstanding. And this without any fine or fee to us for the Premises or any of the Premises to be rendered, paid, or done in our Hanaper or elsewhere. To the end that express mention, &c. In Witness whereof, &c. WITNESS THE KING, at Ely, the fifteenth day of August.

BY WRIT of PRIVY SEAL, &c.

The Deed of Gift.

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL BY PERMISSION OF THE TRUSTEES.

THIS INDENTURE made the too and twentyth daye of Aprell in the eighth yere of the raygne of our soveraygne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god of England Ffrance and Ireland quene defendor of the faythe xc. Betwene the Mayre Baylyfes Burgesses and comonaltye of the towne of Bedford in the countye of Bedford on thone partye And *Syr wylliam Harpar* knyghte Alderman of the citey of London and dame Alyce his wyffe on the other partye Wytnesethe thatt wheras owr late soveraygne Lord kynge Edward the syxte by his graces letters pattentes sealed wythe the greate seale of England bearynge date at Eley the fyftene daye of August in the syxth yere of his raygne att the humble petycion of the sayd Mayre Baylyeffes Burgesses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford to him made ffor the erectyng and establysshinge of a ffree and perpetuall schole there ffor the erudycion and instruccion of chyl dren and youthe of his especyall grace certayne knowledge and mere mocion and by the advyse of his counsaile dyd graunte and gove lycence ffor him his heyres and successors as muche as in hym was to the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford and ther successors thatt they or ther successors myghte and shoulde erecte make grounde and establyshe a ffree and perpetuall scole in the sayd towne of Bedford ffor the educacion instytucion and instruccion of chyl dren and youthe in gramer and good manners to endure ffor ever after And the same schole to be of one Master and one ussher ffor ever to contynue. And to the ende the sayd intente of the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford should take the better effecte the sayd late kynge of his abundant grace by the sayd letters pattentes did graunte and geve lycence ffor him his heyres and successors as muche as in hym was to the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the sayd towne thatt they or ther successors myghte have enjoye perceave gett purchese and receive lordshyppes Mannors landes tenementes rentes revercions revenues servyces and heredytamentes whatsoever & other possessyons whatsoever to the yerelye value of fortye poundes above all charges and repryses of the gyfte graunte legacye demyse or assignement of eany parson or parsons whatsoever thatt wolde geve graunte or assigne the same unto them though the same lordshyppes Mannors landes and tenementes were holden of the sayd late kynge in capite or otherwise medyatlye or ymmedyatlye or of eany other parson or parsons whatsoever. *To have and to holde* to the same Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford and ther successors in and to the sustentacion of the sayd Master and ussher and ffor the contynuance of the sayd scole ffor ever ffor the maryage of pore maydes of the sayd towne and for porre chylders ther to be

nurryshed and enformed. And also of the resydue or superfluytye comynge or remaynyng of the premysses to dystribute in almes to the poore of the sayd towne ffor the tyme beinge And the sayd late kynge by the sayd letters pattentes dyd geve specyall lycence to the same parson or parsons thatt he or they myghte geve graunte bequethe or assigne lordshyppes Mannors landes tenementes rentes revenues revercions services and heredytamentes aforesayd to the yerelye value aforesayd to the foresayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the towne aforesayd ffor the tyme beyng to have to them and ther successors as ys aforesayd Accordynge to the tenor of the same letters pattentes wythowte ympeydymente ympechement or grefe of the same late kynge the heyres successors justyces eschetors shryves coroners Baylyfes or other mynysters of the sayd late kynge or of his heyres or of eany other whatsoever. *And withoute* eany other of the kynges letters pattentes or eany other inquisycions uppon eany wrytt of *ad quod dampnum* or eany other precepte of the kynge in thatt behalfe by eany meanes to be had prosecuted or the statute of Mortmayne or eany other statute acte or ordynance thereof to the contrary made setforthe or ordayned or eany graunte or grauntes to the foresayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the towne aforesayd by the same late kynge or eany of his progenitors before thatt tyme made and not by the same letters pattentes made or eany other thyng cause or matter whatsoever in eany wise notwythestandynge And thatt wythowte eany fyne or fee to the same late kynge to be rendred payd or done for the premysses or eany of the premysses in his hamper or elsewhere As by the same letters pattentes amonge other thynges more playnlye may appere *The sayd* Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye ffor and towards the ereccion of the sayd scole to be and to have contynuance Accordynge to the forme and effecte of the sayd letters pattentes doe by thes presentes erecte make found and establysshe a free and perpetuall scole within the sayd towne of Bedford in a messuage ther commonly called the free scole house whyche the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harpar of late buylded And the same scole to be of one master and one ussher ffor ever to contynue *And the said* Mayer Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye doe by thes presentes name electe and admyt into the place or offyce of Master of the sayd scole *Edmond Grene* and into the place or offyce of the ussher of the sayd scole *Robert Elbone* And also the sayd indenture dothe further wytnesse thatt the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harpar and dame Alyce ffor and towards the better mayntenance of the sayd schole doe graunte eneffe and assure by thes presentes unto the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford all thatt the messuage of the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harpar commonly called the scole house in the towne of Bedford aforesayd and all the houses backesydes gardens and romes of the same Syr Wyllyam to the same messuage adionynge and now in the tenure or occupacion of the said *Edmond Grene* whereof the sayd Syr Wyllyam standeth seased of eany estate of enherytance *And also* all those thyrtene acres and one roode of meadow wythe ther appurtenances of the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harper and dame Alyce lyng in the parysshes of seynt Androw in Holborne in the countye of Myddl sometyme in the tenure or occupacion of one Peter Peckeham and now or of late in the seizud possessyon or occupacion of the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harper or of his assignes to the late monastery of charterhouse nere the cytye of London late desolved sometyme belongynge or appartaynyng *Off whiche* thirtene acres and one roode of meadow three acres and three roodes ther together doe lye and doe extende in lengthe from the northe parte or syde of a certayne dyche gardens and houses of the late pryorye

and convent of the sayd late Monastery of Charterhouse towards and by the streate of Holborne on the southe parte into the northe parte or syde of a dyche of one crofte of lande called lyttle cundytt shott on the northe parte and in bredthe extend from the weste parte or side of a dyche of lande which once was one Rychard Mordon and afterwarde of Syr Thomas Tressham knyghte and later of Roger Groue Cytyzen and Grocer of London parcell of a certayne tenemente of late called the redd Lyon of the este parte towards the lande of the sayd Peter Peckham late of John Mcklowe of the weste parte lyinge in the hinderpart of a certayne house once called the cock and late called the rose late of the sayd Peter Peckham and sethens of the sayd John Micklowe And seven acres one roode and half roode of Meadowe lykewyse parcell of the sayd thirtene acres and one roode of Meadowe doe lye together betwene the sayd landes of the sayd Peter Peckham and sence of the sayd John Mycklow towards the sayd house called the rose of the este parte and other landes late of the said Peter Peckham and sence of the sayd John Mycklow of the weste parte and doe extend ffrom the gardens of the sayd late Pryor and covent neyghe the rose And a certayne parcell of lande of the same late Pryor and covent in the whiche lately a certayne grange or barne was sett And ffrom a dyche of other gardens late of the sayd Pryorye and covent of the southe parte unto a dyche of the same seven acres one roode and half roode of the northe parte And one acre and halfe a roode also parcell of the sayd thirtene acres and one roode of meadow lyethe in the said crofte called the lyttle cundytt shotte extendynge in lengthe from the northe parte or syde of the dyche of grounde lately called Goldbetter's crofte sometyme the sayd Peter Peckhams and sence thatt the sayd John Mycklow on the southe parte or syde of the dyche of the close of the sayd late pryor and covent on the northe parte and doe extend in bredthe from the este parte or syde of a dyche of a close called Blomesbery felde on the weste parte unto the lande sometyme the sayd Peter Peckhams and sence that time the sayd John Mycklow on the este parte and one acre and a halfe resydue of the sayd thirtene acres and one roode of meadow doe lye in the sayd crofte called the lyttle cundytt shott towards the hinder parte of the sayd house called the rose extendynge in lengthe from the southe parte or syde of the dyche of the sayd close of the sayd late pryor and covent on the northe parte unto the northe parte or syde of the dyche of the sayd three acres and half roode of the sayd late Pryor and covent and the lande sometyme of the said Peter Peckham and sence the sayd John Mycklowes lyinge behynd his house aforesayd called the Rose on the southe parte and on the weste parte lye nexte the landes soomtyme the sayd Peters and sence thatt the sayd John Mycklowes And next to one corner of the dyche of the sayd close of the sayd late Pryor and covent extendynge in bredthe from the same landes soomtyme the sayd Peters and sence thatt the sayd John Mycklowes And ffrom the corner aforesayd on the weste parte unto the landes late the sayd John Mycklowes on the weste parte And also all ther ryghte tytle and intereste in one waye or usuall entrey leadynge ffrom the quenes streate of holborue aforesayd ffrom the southe parte unto the sayd seven acres one roode and halfe roode of meadow nyghe the waye aforesayd lyinge betwene a garden and parcell of the landes of the sayd late pryor and covent in the whiche a grange or barne late stode of the este parte and a certayne parcell of lande of the sayd late Pryor and covent in the whiche one Cotage late was scytuate wythe a garden to the same adioynynge of the weste parte and the sayd seven acres one roode and halfe roode of the northe parte *To have and to holde* all the sayd thirtene acres and one

roode of Meadow wythe all and singler ther appurtenances to the said Mayre Baylyfes Burgyses and comonaltye of the sayd towne of Bedford and ther successors for and to the sustentation of the Master and ussher of the sayd scoole ffrom tyme to tyme ffor ever ffor the contynuance of the same scoole for ever ffor the maryage of poore maydes of the sayd towne and ffor pore chyldren ther to be nurryshed and enformed accordynge to the fform of the sayd letters pattentes And the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye aforesayde do covenante and graunte ffor them and ther successors to and wythe the sayd Syr Wyllyam and dame Alyce ther heyres executors admynstrators and assignes thatt they the same Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye and ther successors ffrom tyme to tyme ffor ever hereafter shall ymploye and bestow all such rentes yssues proffyttes and comodytyes as by eany meanes hereafter they shall or maye lawfully and reasonably receave perceave levye or rayse of ffor uppon or by reason of the sayd thyrtene acres and one roode of meadow or of eany parcell thereof to the uses intentes and purposes expressed in the sayd letters pattentes and therin lymyted and appoynted and to none other use entente or purpose *And ytt ys* ffurthermore covenanted graunted and agreed betwene the sayd partyes to these presentes thatt all fynes and other conveyances and assurances heretofore levyed had or made or hereafter to be levyed had or made by the sayd Syr Wyllyam Harper and dame Alyce his wyffe or by eather of them to the sayd Mayre Baylyfes Burgeses and comonaltye of the premysses or of eany parcell thereof shalbe and contynue to the uses and intentes last above mencyoned and to none other use entente or purpose In wytness whereof the partyes fyrste above named have to these presentes interchangablye putto ther seales dated the daye and yere fyrste above wryten.



Anna Septima

GEORGI IV. REGIS.

CAP. 29.

An Act for the better Management and Disposition of the Estates given by Sir WILLIAM HARPER Knight, and Dame ALICE his Wife, for a free and perpetual School in the Town of BEDFORD, and other Purposes, and of the Rents and Profits thereof. [26th May, 1826.]

WHEREAS His Majesty King *Edward* the Sixth, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, bearing date the Fifteenth Day of *August* in the Sixth Year of His Reign, and inrolled in the Rolls Chapel in the same Year, on the Petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of *Bedford*, to him made, for the erecting and establishing of a free and perpetual School there for the Education and Instruction of Children and Youth, did of his special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, and by the Advice of His Council, grant and give Licence, for Him, His Heirs and Successors, to the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said Town of *Bedford* and their Successors, that they or their Successors might and should make, erect, found, and establish a free and perpetual Grammar School in the said

Letters
Patent,
6 Edw. 6.

Town of *Bedford*, for the Education, Institution, and Instruction of Children and Youth in Grammar, Literature, and good Manners, to endure at all times for ever, and the same School, to be of one Master and one Usher, for ever to continue; and did also grant and give Licence that the Warden or Keeper of the College of the Blessed *Mary Winton* in *Oxford*, commonly called *New College, Oxford*, and the Fellows of the same for the Time being, or the major Part of them for the Time being, from Time to Time, when it should be necessary or just Occasion should require, by their Discretion, should nominate, elect, and admit the said Master or the said Usher of the said School in the said Town, and for good, just, and reasonable Causes and Occasions, change and remove them from Time to Time, and nominate, elect, and admit other skilful and fit Men in the said Places or Offices of Master or Usher of the said School; and that the said Intention of the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said Town should take the better Effect, His said Majesty did also grant and give Licence to the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said Town, that they or their Successors might have, enjoy, perceive, acquire, purchase, and receive Lordships, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Revenues, Services, and Hereditaments whatsoever, and other Possessions whatsoever, to the yearly value of Forty Pounds above all Charges and Reprizes, of the Gift, Grant, Bequest, Demise, or Assignment of any Person or Persons whomsoever, willing to give, grant, bequeath, or assign the same unto them, though the same Lordships, Manors, Lands, and Tenements were holden of the said King *in capite*, or otherwise, mediately or immediately, or of any other Person or Persons, to have and to hold to the same Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said Town, and their Successors, in and to the Sustentation of the said Master and Usher, and for the Continuance of the said School for ever, for the Marriage of poor Maidens of the said Town, and for nourishing and educating poor Children there, and also for the distributing in Alms the Residue and Surplus of the Proceeds of the said Premises to the Poor of the said Town for the Time

being: And whereas by Indenture, bearing date the Twenty-second Day of *April* in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Elizabeth*, inrolled in the High Court of Chancery the First Day of *August* One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and made or mentioned to be made between the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said Town of *Bedford* of the one Part, and Sir *William Harpur* Knight and Alderman of the City of *London*, and Dame *Alice* his Wife, of the other Part; after reciting the said Letters Patent, it is witnessed, that the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty, for and towards the Erection of the said Schools, to be and to have Continuance according to the Form and Effect of the said Letters Patent, did thereby erect, make, found, and establish a free and perpetual School within the said Town of *Bedford*, in a Messuage there, commonly called *The Free Schoolhouse*, which the said Sir *William Harpur* of late built, and the same School to be of One Master and One Usher, for ever to continue; and the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty did thereby name, elect, and admit unto the Place or Office of Master of the said School, *Edmond Green*, and unto the Place or Office of the Usher of the said School, *Robert Elbone*; and the said Indenture did further witness, that the said Sir *William Harpur* and Dame *Alice*, for and towards the better Maintenance of the said School, did grant, enfeoff, and assure unto the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said Town of *Bedford*, all that the Messuage of the said Sir *William Harpur*, commonly called the *Schoolhouse*, in the Town of *Bedford* aforesaid, and all the Houses, Backsides, Gardens, and Rooms of the said Sir *William Harpur* to the same Messuage adjoining, and then in the Tenure or Occupation of the said *Edmond Green*, whereof the said Sir *William Harpur* stood enfeoffed of any Estate of Inheritance, and also Thirteen Acres and One Rood of Meadow therein particularly described, with their Appurtenances, lying in divers Parcels in the parish of *Saint Andrew Holborn* in the County of *Middlesex*, to hold the same to the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the said Town of *Bedford*,

Grant from
Sir William
and Lady
Harpur,
22nd April,
1566.

and their Successors, for and to the Sustentation of the Master and Usher of the said School from Time to Time for ever, for the Continuance of the same School for ever, for the Marriage of poor Maids of the said Town, and for poor Children there to be nourished and informed according to the Form of the said Letters Patent; and the said Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty aforesaid, did covenant and grant for them and their Successors, to and with the same Sir *William* and Dame *Alice*, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, that they the same Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty, and their Successors, from Time to Time for ever thereafter should employ and bestow all such Rents, Issues, Profits, and Commodities, as by any Means thereafter they should or might lawfully and reasonably receive, perceive, levy, or raise of, for, upon, or by reason of the said Thirteen Acres and One Rood of Meadow, or any Parcel thereof, to the Uses, Intents, and Purposes expressed in the said Letters Patent, and therein limited and appointed, and to none other Use, Intent, or Purpose: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for enlarging the charitable Uses, extending the Objects, and regulating the Application of the Rents and Profits of the Estates given by Sir William Harpur Knight, and Dame Alice his Wife, for the Benefit of the Poor and other Objects of Charity of the Town of Bedford*, after reciting (amongst other things) as herein-before is recited, or to the like Effect, and that after granting the said Thirteen Acres and One Rood of Ground, some Part thereof was lost by Encroachments made thereon, and other Part thereof was granted to Sir *Thomas Fisher* Baronet, under the Authority of the High Court of Chancery, for other lands belonging to him, so that the same was reduced to about Twelve Acres One Rood Thirteen Perches, which was granted upon Lease in the Manner mentioned in the said Act, and that in consequence of granting such Lease as aforesaid, and other derivative Leases, a great Number of Houses and Buildings were erected on the said Ground and Premises so granted and demised as aforesaid and

4 G. 3, c. 71.

that several new Streets were formed, designed, and made out of Part of the said Premises for the Use of the Public; viz., *Bedford Street, Bedford Row, Bedford Court, Princes Street, Theobald's Road, North Street, East Street, Lambs Conduit Street, Queen Street, Eagle Street, Boswell Court*, and other Streets and Courts thereto adjoining, lying and being in the several Parishes of *Saint Andrew Holborn* and *Saint George Queen Square*, it was amongst other things enacted that the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and other Persons in the said Act named or described, should from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of *June* One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, be, and they were thereby from thenceforth declared to be Trustees for the setting, letting, and leasing, regulating, disposing, ordering, and managing the said Charity Estate and Charity, and the yearly and other Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, and for carrying into Execution all and every the Rules, Orders, and Directions mentioned and set forth in the Schedule thereunto annexed, and for other the Purposes thereafter mentioned: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for repealing an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled 'An Act for enlarging the charitable Uses, extending the Objects, and regulating the Application of the Rents and Profits of the Estates given by Sir William Harpur Knight, and Dame Alice his wife, for the Benefit of the Poor and other Objects of Charity of the Town of Bedford,' and for the better Management and Disposition of the said Estates, and the Rents and Profits thereof*, it was enacted, that the said Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty should from and after the passing of the said Act now in recital be repealed, and the same was thereby accordingly thenceforth repealed; and it was further enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant and Representatives in Parliament for the Time being of the County of *Bedford*, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, Bailiffs, Chamberlains, and Representatives in Parliament for the Time being of the said Town of *Bedford*, the Master

and Usher of the Grammar School for the Time being, and Eighteen Inhabitants of the said Town of *Bedford*, who should be chosen in the manner therein-after mentioned, and their respective Successors, to be chosen in like Manner, should from and after the passing of the said Act now in recital be, and they were thereby accordingly declared to be, for ever thereafter Trustees of the several Estates and Premises of or belonging to the said Charity, and should let, demise, and manage the same, and apply the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof in such Manner as by the Rules, Orders, and Directions contained in the Schedule thereunto annexed is directed and expressed: And whereas it was further enacted by the said Act now in recital, that the Trustees of the said Charity for the Time being should be for ever thereafter styled and called by the Name of "The Masters, Governors, and Trustees of the *Bedford* Charity," and the said Trustees were by the said last-mentioned Act empowered to purchase, take, hold, and enjoy any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments which should be wanted for erecting thereon any Houses or other Buildings proper and necessary for the Use of the said Charity; and it was by the said Act further enacted, that all and singular the Messuages, Tenements, Buildings, Lands, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which had at any Time theretofore been given, granted, or conveyed to, or vested in any Person or Persons whomsoever, in trust for or for the Use or Benefit of the said Charity, and which were then in anywise belonging thereto, with their and every of their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, should, from and immediately after the passing of the said Act, be divested out of all and every such Person and Persons, his and their Heirs, and the same should be and they were from thenceforth settled upon and vested in the said Masters, Governors, and Trustees, upon Trust that they did and should set, let, and demise the same, and every Part thereof, and pay, apply, and dispose of the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, together with the Monies then belonging to the said Charity in the Hands of any Person or

Persons whomsoever, to and for the several charitable and other Ends, Intents, and Purposes, and subject to the several Rules, Orders, and Directions in the Schedule thereunto annexed mentioned, directed, appointed, prescribed, and contained: And whereas the yearly Rents of the said Estates in and near the said Parish of *Saint Andrew Holborn* have been greatly increased since the passing of the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty; and many Leases of Parts of the same Estate will expire in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and others at different Periods within a few Years, and it is estimated that the Rents of the Estates comprized in the same Leases respectively may be still further considerably increased: And whereas some of the Powers, Orders, Directions, and Provisions of the said Act and Schedule have been found defective, and it would be more convenient to the Trustees and beneficial to the Trust if the said Act were repealed, and if other Provisions were made in lieu thereof: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said in part recited Acts of Parliament of the Fourth and Thirty-third Years of the late King *George* the Third, and the Schedules thereto respectively annexed, and all the Rules, Orders, and Directions in and by the same Acts and Schedules respectively mentioned, made, given, or prescribed, shall from and after the passing of this Act be repealed, and the same are hereby accordingly from thenceforth repealed, and declared absolutely null and void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Recited Acts
repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, that the Lord Lieutenant and Representatives in Parliament for the Time being of the County of *Bedford*, the Representatives in Parliament for the Time being of the Town of *Bedford*, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, Bailiffs, and Chamberlains for the Time being of the said Town of *Bedford*, the Master and Usher for the Time being of the said

Trustees
appointed.

Grammar School, and the Eighteen Inhabitants of the said Town chosen and elected, and at the Time of passing this Act acting or entitled to act as Trustees by virtue of the said Act of the Thirty-Third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, and their Successors, to be chosen and elected in manner herein-after mentioned, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be and they are hereby accordingly declared to be for ever thereafter Trustees of the several Estates and Premises of or belonging to the said Charity; and shall let, demise, and manage the same, and apply the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof in such Manner as by this Act, and by the Rules and Directions contained in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, is directed or expressed.

The Manner
of electing
Trustees.

III. And be it further enacted, That Six of the said Eighteen Inhabitants so chosen and elected, and hereby appointed Trustees as aforesaid, who by virtue of the said Act of the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty would cease to be Trustees on the First *Wednesday* in the Month of *November* next after the passing of this Act, shall on the said last-mentioned Day cease to be Trustees of the said Charity; and a Meeting of the respective Inhabitants of the said Town of *Bedford* paying Scot and Lot shall be held at the Shire Hall, or some other convenient Place in that Town to be appointed by the Mayor of the said Town for the Time being, on the First *Wednesday* in the Month of *November* next after the passing of this Act, between the hours of Nine in the Morning and Twelve at Noon, and then and there Six of the Inhabitants of the said Town of *Bedford* (not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of Office), who shall have resided therein for Three Years next preceding that Day, and shall be then respectively seised of or entitled to a Freehold Estate in the Town and County of *Bedford*, or either of them, of the clear yearly Value of Twenty Pounds, or who shall occupy a House in the said Town of the yearly Rent of Twenty Pounds, shall be chosen and elected Trustees in the Place and Stead of the said Six Persons who shall so cease to be Trustees as aforesaid, by a Ballot of such of the Inhabitants of the said Town of *Bedford* paying Scot and Lot as shall

be present at such Meeting; and Six more of the said Eighteen Inhabitants so chosen and elected, and hereby appointed Trustees as aforesaid, who by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act would cease to be Trustees on the First *Wednesday* in the Month of *November* in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, shall on the said last-mentioned Day cease to be Trustees of the said Charity; and a like Meeting of the Inhabitants of the said Town paying Scot and Lot shall be held at the Shire Hall aforesaid, or in some other convenient Place in the said Town, to be appointed by the said Mayor for the Time being as aforesaid, on the First *Wednesday* in the Month of *November* in the Year One Thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, when Six more of the Inhabitants of the said Town, being duly qualified as aforesaid, not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of Office, shall in the Manner aforesaid be chosen and elected Trustees in the Place and Stead of the Persons who shall then cease to be Trustees as last-mentioned; and that on the First *Wednesday* in the Month of *November* which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, the remaining Six of the said Eighteen Inhabitants so chosen and elected, and hereby appointed Trustees as aforesaid, shall cease to be Trustees of the said Charity, and Six more of the Inhabitants of the said Town, being respectively qualified as aforesaid, not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of Office, shall be chosen and elected Trustees in their Stead, in the Manner herein-before mentioned; and that upon the First *Wednesday* in the Month of *November* in every succeeding Year for ever, the several Persons who shall have been chosen and elected Trustees as aforesaid in the then next preceding Year but Two shall cease to be Trustees, and thereupon the like Number of Inhabitants, qualified as aforesaid, and not being Trustees herein-before appointed by virtue of Office, shall be chosen and elected Trustees in their Place and Stead, in the Manner herein-before directed, to the Intent that the Number of elective Trustees may never be less than Eighteen.

Trustees may
be re-elected.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent any Person or Persons who shall have been elected and have acted as a Trustee or Trustees as aforesaid, from being immediately re-elected to that Office.

Notice to be
given of
Elections.

V. And be it further enacted, that the Clerk to the said Trustees for the Time being shall at all Times hereafter, on the *Sunday* next before the Day hereby appointed for every such Election to be made as aforesaid, cause public Notice to be given in the several Parish Churches in the said Town of *Bedford*, in which Divine Service shall be then performed, immediately after Morning Service, or if the Service shall be in the Afternoon only, then immediately after such Afternoon Service, of the Day appointed for such Election, and of the Number of Persons intended to be elected; and shall also on the same *Sunday* cause Notice in Writing to the same Effect to be affixed on the most public Door of each of the said Parish Churches.

The Mayor to
preside at
Election of
Trustees.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor for the Time being of the said Town of *Bedford*, or One of the Aldermen of the said Town, to be appointed by Writing under the Hand of the said Mayor, shall always preside and take the Ballots at all Elections of Trustees to be made in pursuance of this Act; and the Mayor or Alderman who shall so preside at any such Election shall make Report in Writing, under his Hand, to the said Trustees, at their Meeting to be held next after such Election, of the Name or Names of the Trustee or Trustees who shall have been chosen and elected at any such Election; and that no Trustee of the said Charity shall ballot at any such Election.

Trustees
dying, re-
moving, or
resigning,
new ones to
be elected.

VII. And be it further enacted, That if any Person who shall be chosen and elected a Trustee pursuant to the Directions of this Act, shall reside out of the said Town of *Bedford*, or neglect to act as such Trustee for the Space of Six Calendar Months together, or shall die, or shall hold or enjoy any of the said Offices, in right of which he will become a Trustee as aforesaid, or shall not be qualified in manner herein mentioned, or being so qualified at the Time of taking and subscribing the Oath

herein-after mentioned, shall afterwards become disqualified, or shall be or become incapable of acting in the Execution of this Act by any Means whatsoever, or who, being desirous of ceasing to be a Trustee, shall give Notice in Writing under his Hand of such Desire or Intention to the Mayor of the said Town for the Time being, then and in every such Case every such Trustee so residing out of the said Town or neglecting to act, or who shall hold or enjoy any of the said Offices in right of which he will become a Trustee, or shall not be qualified in manner herein mentioned, or being so qualified at the Time of taking and subscribing the Oath herein-after mentioned, shall afterwards become disqualified, or shall be or become incapable of acting in the Execution of this Act by any Means whatsoever, or who, being desirous of ceasing to be a Trustee, shall have given such Notice thereof as aforesaid, shall thenceforth cease to be a Trustee for any of the Purposes of this Act; and that whenever any Inhabitant chosen and elected a Trustee in pursuance of this Act shall cease to be a Trustee or shall die, the Inhabitants of the said Town for the Time being paying Scot and Lot shall, within Twenty-one Days next after every such Event, on a Day to be appointed for that Purpose by the Mayor for the Time being of the said Town of *Bedford*, elect in the Manner aforesaid some other Person, qualified as aforesaid, to be a Trustee for the Purposes aforesaid, in the Place and Stead of the Person so dying or ceasing to be a Trustee, and for the same Space or Time as he would otherwise have continued a Trustee, to the Intent that the elective Trustees of the said Charity may always be Eighteen in Number; and such public Notice shall be given of every such last-mentioned Election as is herein-before directed to be given of every general Election of Trustees to be made as aforesaid.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That no Person shall be capable of acting as a Trustee of the said Charity until he shall have taken and subscribed, before the Mayor or some One of the Aldermen for the Time being of the said Town of *Bedford* (who are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to administer the same), the following Oath or

Trustees to
take an Oath.

Affirmation ; (that is to say),

Oath ‘ I *A. B.* do swear [*or, being one of the People called Quakers, do solemnly affirm*], That [*if the Oath be taken by an elected Trustee*] I have been resident in the Town of *Bedford* during Three successive Years now last past, and [*if the Oath be taken by a Trustee qualified in respect of a Freehold Estate*] I am truly and *bona fide* seised of or entitled in my own Right [*or in the Right of my Wife, if the case shall so be*] to a Freehold Estate in [*or arising within, as the Case may be*] the Town [*or County*] of *Bedford*, [*or in both, as the Case may happen to be*], of the clear yearly Value of Twenty Pounds, after all Reprizes for Taxes and every or any Incumbrance; [*and if the Oath be taken by a Person qualified to become a Trustee in respect of his Occupation of a House, then, instead of the latter part of the Oath, that I do truly and bona fide pay the yearly Rent of Twenty Pounds for the House in Bedford aforesaid, in which I now reside*]; and [*by every Trustee*] that I will, without Favour or Affection, truly, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my Skill and Knowledge, execute and perform the Trusts, Powers, and Authorities vested or to become vested in me by an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled [*here insert the Title of this Act.*] So help me GOD.’

And in case of acting without being qualified, to forfeit £50.

And if any Person hereby made incapable to act as a Trustee shall nevertheless act in the Execution of the Powers hereby given, or any of them, every such Person shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds, and shall pay the same to the Receiver for the Time being of the Rents and Profits of the said Estates, to be applied as such Rents and Profits are hereby made applicable; and which Sum so to be forfeited shall or may be recovered, with full Costs of Suit, by Action at Law, in any of His Majesty’s Courts of Record at *Westminster*; and every Person to be sued for the Recovery of such Forfeiture shall prove that he is qualified or not rendered incapable of acting as aforesaid, or otherwise pay the same, without any other Proof or Evidence on the Part of the Plaintiff than that such Person acted as a Trustee of the said Charity in

pursuance of the Powers given by this Act: Provided, that all such Acts and Proceedings as shall have been done and performed by any Person touching the Execution of this Act, previous to his being convicted of any such Offence, shall, notwithstanding such Conviction, be as valid and effectual as if such Person had been qualified according to the Directions of this Act.

IX. And be it further enacted, That no Person shall be capable of acting as a Trustee for the Purposes aforesaid, who shall be in anywise a Partaker of the said Charity, or who shall be appointed by the Trustees to any Place or Office of Profit under the said Charity, or whose Child or Children shall hereafter be bound an Apprentice or Apprentices in pursuance or by virtue of any Rule or Direction contained in the First Schedule hereunto annexed; but nothing in this Act contained shall extend to render any Person incapable of being a Trustee merely on account of his having a Child or Children educated in any of the Schools belonging to the said Charity, or sent from thence to either of the Universities with such Exhibition or Exhibitions as is or are mentioned in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, or of his having a Daughter or Daughters who shall have any Marriage Portion or Portions in pursuance or by virtue of any Rule or Direction contained in the same Schedule.

No Trustee to be a Partaker of the Charity.

X. And be it further enacted, That no Person shall be capable of acting as a Trustee for the Purposes aforesaid, who is or shall be a Lessee of any part of the said Charity Estate; and that every Lease, Demise, Assignment, or Grant of any Kind whatsoever, of any Part or Parcel of the Charity Estate, to or in Trust for or for the Benefit of any Person or Persons being a Trustee or Trustees of the Charity at the Time of contracting for, making, or executing any such Lease, Demise, Assignment, or Grant of any Kind, and every Contract for such Lease, Demise, Assignment, or Grant, shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes.

No Trustee shall be a Lessee.

XI. And be it further enacted, that no Act of the said Trustees, or any of them, shall be valid unless made or done at some Meeting to be held by virtue of this Act, except where the same is hereby

Acts of Trustees not valid but at a Meeting.

otherwise directed; and that all the Powers and Authorities by this Act granted to or vested in the said Trustees, shall and may be exercised by the major Part of them present at their respective Meetings to be holden by virtue of this Act, the Number of Trustees present at such Meetings not being less than Thirteen; and the Recorder, and in his absence the Mayor of the said Town for the Time being, shall, if present, be President at every such Meeting; and in case neither the Recorder nor Mayor shall be present at any such Meeting when Thirteen Trustees shall have assembled, the Trustees so assembled, or the major Part of them, shall elect One of the Trustees then present to be President at such Meeting, but such President shall not vote unless there be an Equality of Votes, and in such case he may give the decisive or casting Vote; and the said Trustees shall and may from Time to Time make such additional Rules and Regulations for the Management of the said Charity Estate, and the Application of the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, as shall appear to them to be necessary or proper, so as every such additional Rule or Regulation shall be consistent with and conformable to the Provisions of this Act and the Rules and Directions in the said first Schedule contained; and no Order, Rule, or Regulation made by the said Trustees at any Meeting, shall be revoked or altered at any subsequent Meeting without the Concurrence of a greater Number of Trustees then actually present, than the Number by whom such original Order was made, nor unless Notice of such intended Revocation or Alteration, signed by the Clerk to the said Trustees, shall have been given to each of the Trustees resident within the said Town of *Bedford* Seven Days at the least before such subsequent Meeting; and a Meeting of the Trustees of the said Charity shall be held on the Second *Thursday* next after the passing of this Act, and on the First *Thursday* in every Month for ever hereafter; and that Meetings of the said Trustees shall and may be held oftener, if Occasion shall require, upon Notice thereof being given by any Six or more of the said Trustees, in Writing under their Hands, by causing such Notice to be published on

Quorum.

Casting Vote.

Trustees may make additional Rules consistent with this Act.

Revocation or Alteration of Orders.

a *Sunday* immediately after Morning Service, or if the Service shall be in the Afternoon only, then immediately after such Afternoon Service, in each of the Parish Churches in the said Town of *Bedford* in which Divine Service shall be then performed, Six Days at the least before the Time appointed for every such Meeting, and by causing a Copy of such Notice to be left at the Dwelling of each Trustee resident in the said Town, at least Three days before every such Meeting; and all the Meetings of the said Trustees shall be held in a Room to be provided, appropriated, and kept for that Purpose, or in One of the Buildings belonging to the said Charity, where proper Conveniences shall be made for depositing and keeping the Common Seal of the said Trustees, and all Deeds, Books, and Papers of or in anywise relating to the said Charity; and the same shall be deposited under Two proper Locks and Keys, One whereof shall be kept by the Mayor of the said Town of *Bedford* for the Time being, and the other by the Clerk to the said Trustees for the Time being, or some other Person to be appointed by the said Trustees.

XII. And be it further enacted, That the Trustees of the said Charity for the Time being shall be for ever hereafter styled and called by the Name of "The Trustees of the *Bedford* Charity," and shall have and use a Common Seal, and by that Name and Description shall and may sue and be sued in all Courts and Places within this Realm, and shall and may implead and be impleaded before all Manner of Justices, in all Courts, and in all Actions and Suits whatsoever, and shall and may purchase, take, hold, and enjoy any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, not exceeding Ten Acres of Land, which they shall consider proper and necessary for the Use and Benefit of the said Charity, without any Licence or Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, and the Statute of Mortmain, or any other Statute or Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That all and singular the Messuages, Tenements, Buildings, Lands, and Hereditaments situate in the Counties of *Bedford* and *Middlesex*, and specified in the Second and Third Schedules to this Act annexed,

Style of the Trustees, who are enabled to purchase Land.

Messuages, &c., vested in the Trustees.

and all and singular other Messuages, Tenements, Buildings, Lands, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which have at any Time or Times heretofore been given, granted, or conveyed to or vested in any Person or Persons whomsoever, in Trust for or for the Use or Benefit of the said Charity, and which are now in anywise belonging thereto, with their and every of their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, shall, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, be divested out of all and every such Person and Persons, his and their Heirs, and the same shall be and they are hereby accordingly thenceforth settled upon and vested in the said Trustees of the *Bedford* Charity, and their Successors, upon Trust that they do and shall set, let, demise, and manage the same and every part thereof, and apply the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, together with the Monies now belonging to the said Charity in the Hands of any Person or Persons whomsoever, in such Manner as by this Act, and by the Rules and Directions contained in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, is directed or expressed; any Law, Statute, Decree, Usage, or other Matter or Thing to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless, that the several Messuages, Lands, and Tenements in the said Third Schedule stated to be Leasehold, shall be vested in the said Trustees and their Successors during the Residue of the respective Terms in the Leases under which they are respectively holden, and no longer.

In case of
Difficulties,
Trustees may
apply by
Petition to
the Court of
Chancery.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That if any of the Provisions, Rules, Directions, or Constitutions in this Act, or in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, contained, shall at any Time hereafter prove inconvenient or impracticable to be carried into Execution, or if any Doubts, Disputes, or Difficulties shall arise, or whenever the Direction or Order of a Court of Equity shall be deemed necessary, as to or for the Administration of the said Charity Estates, or the Application of the Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, or touching the Construction of any of the Rules and Directions con-

tained in the same Schedule, or to be made by the Trustees of the said Charity assembled at any General Meeting, or the major Part of them, in pursuance thereof, then and in any of the said Cases it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees for the Time being, or any Eight or more of them, to prefer a Petition or Petitions from Time to Time, as Occasion may require, to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, or the Lord Keeper or the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of *Great Britain* in that Behalf appointed, who is and are hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be heard in a summary Way; and such Order or Orders as the Court of Chancery shall think fit to make therein, or upon the Hearing thereof, shall be observed and obeyed by, and be final and conclusive to all Persons whomsoever; and the Costs and Expences to be incurred by every such Petition shall be paid out of the Rents and Profits of the said Charity Estate.

XV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case any Trustee or Trustees shall, either whilst he or they continue to be, or after he or they shall have ceased to be, a Trustee or Trustees, misconduct himself or themselves in the Application of the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Charity Estates, or any Part thereof, or in the Management of the same, or in the not duly accounting for what shall come to his or their Hands, or in the Execution of any of the Trusts, Powers, and Authorities vested or to become vested in him or them by virtue of this Act, or shall misdemean himself or themselves in any Manner whatsoever relating to the said Charity, or the Estates thereof, then and in any of the said Cases it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty's Attorney General, and also any Person or Persons whomsoever, with the consent of His Majesty's Attorney General, to prefer a Petition or Petitions from Time to Time, as Occasion may require, to the Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain*, or the Lord Keeper, or the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of *Great Britain* in that behalf appointed, against any such Trustee or Trustees, either whilst he or they shall continue to be, or after he or they shall have ceased to be, such

The Attorney General, or any Person with his Consent, in Case of Misconduct in any of the Trustees, may apply to the Court of Chancery by Petition in a summary Way.

Trustee or Trustees, and with or without making all or any of the other Trustees for the Time being, or any other Person or Persons who had been a Trustee or Trustees, Parties thereto, if the said Attorney General, or such other Person or Persons as aforesaid, shall so think fit; and the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners, is and are hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be heard in a summary Way, and shall have full Power to direct such Person or Persons against whom such Petition or Petitions shall be preferred to be examined, in such Manner as shall be thought fit for the Discovery of the Truth of the Matter alleged against such Trustee or Trustees in such Petition or Petitions; and such Order or Orders as the Court of Chancery shall think fit to make therein, or upon hearing thereof, shall be observed and obeyed by such Person or Persons against whom such Petition or Petitions shall be preferred, and be final and conclusive to all Persons whomsoever, and the same shall and may be enforced by such Process as any other Order or Orders of the said Court; and the Costs and Expences to be incurred by every such Petition or Application shall be paid in such Manner, by such Party or Parties, and out of such Fund, as the said Court shall direct; provided that (any thing herein contained notwithstanding) the Trustees appointed or to be appointed under this Act, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall also be liable to be sued by Action, Bill, Information, or otherwise, as any other Trustee and Trustees for charitable Purposes are liable to be sued in Law or Equity.

The Monu-
ment and
Statue of Sir
William and
Lady Harpur
to be kept in
Repair.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That the Tomb and Monument erected in *Saint Paul's* Church, in the said Town of *Bedford*, to the Memory of the said Sir *William Harpur* and Dame *Alice* his Wife, and also the Statue of the said Sir *William Harpur* in front of the Grammar School, shall from Time to Time for ever hereafter be upheld, supported, maintained, and kept in good and sufficient Order and Repair, by and out of the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Charity Estate, in such Manner as to the said Trustees for the Time being shall seem meet.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this present Act, or any Clause, Article, Matter, or Thing herein contained, shall not extend to vacate, annul, or make void any Lease, Agreement, Contract, Payment, or any other Act, Deed, Matter, or Thing whatsoever, already made, executed, done, or performed, in any Lease, Agreement, Contract, Payment, or any other Act, Deed, Matter, or Thing whatsoever, which shall have been made, executed, done, or performed before the passing this Act; and the said Trustees by the Name of "The Trustees of the *Bedford* Charity," shall and may sue and be sued upon any such Lease, Agreement, or Contract, or other Act, Deed, Matter, or Thing, heretofore entered into, made, executed, or done by the Name or Title of "The Masters, Governors, and Trustees of the *Bedford* Charity," being the Name or Title given by the said Acts of the Fourth and Thirty-third Years of the Reign of His said late Majesty, in the same manner as if such Lease, Agreement, or Contract, or other Act, Deed, Matter, or Thing, had been entered into, made, executed, or done by the Name or Title or under the Seal by this Act directed to be used by the said Trustees.

This Act not to vacate any Agreement heretofore made.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this present Act, or any Clause, Article, Matter, or Thing herein contained, shall not extend or be construed to extend to be an Indemnity to the Trustees appointed or constituted under or by virtue of the said recited Act, for any Act, Matter, or Thing done by such Trustees previous to the passing of this Act.

This Act not to operate as an Indemnity

XIX. Saving always to the King's most Excellent Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all such Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand, of, in, to, or out of the Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments by this Act vested in the Trustees of the said Charity as aforesaid, or any part thereof, as he or they had before the passing of this Act, or could or might have had in case this Act had not been made.

Saving.

XX. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be printed by the several Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty, duly authorized to print the Statutes of the United Kingdom; and a Copy thereof so printed by any of them shall be admitted as Evidence thereof by all Judges, Justices, and others.

Evidence Clause.

Order of Vice-Chancellor

CONFIRMING THE MASTER'S REPORT, AND SETTLING
THE NEW SCHEME.

Vice-Chancellor Wood.

*Saturday, the Twelfth Day of March, in the 16th year
of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1853.*

In the Matter of the

BEDFORD CHARITY,

And in the Matter of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the better management and disposition of the Estates of Sir William Harpur, Knight, and Dame Alice, his Wife, for a Free and Perpetual School in the Town of Bedford, and other Purposes, and of the Rents and Profits thereof."

WHEREAS HER MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY GENERAL did on the Twelfth Day of February, 1853, prefer his Petition unto the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, setting forth and praying as therein appears, whereupon all parties concerned were ordered to attend his Lordship on the matter of the said Petition, and Counsel for the Petitioner, and for the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, and for the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, and for the Head Master of the Grammar School, and for the Usher of the said School, this day attended accordingly, upon hearing the said Petition, an order dated the Fourth day of August, 1852, read, and what was

alleged by the Counsel for the Petitioner and for the said Trustees and other parties aforesaid, This Court doth Order that the Master's said Report, dated the Twenty-eighth day of January, 1853, be confirmed and it is ordered that the Petitioner be at liberty to apply for an Act of Parliament for the several purposes and in the form approved by the said Master, and it is ordered that the Scheme and Schedule referred to in the said Report of the said Master, dated the Twenty-fifth day of February, 1852, as varied by the order dated the Fourth day of August, 1852, be further varied as follows, That is to say, at the end of the fourteenth Clause of the said Scheme, "the Twelfth day of March, 1853," being the date of this Order, be substituted for the words "passing of the Act," That the twentieth Clause of the said Scheme be expunged, That at the end of the first Article of the said Schedule the words "foregoing Scheme" be substituted for the words "said Act," That at the end of the third Article of the said Schedule the words "Twelfth day of March, 1853," being the date of this Order, be substituted for the words "passing of the Act of Parliament confirming the foregoing Scheme," That similar substitution be made at the end of the fourth Article of the said Schedule, and in the tenth and fourteenth Articles thereof, That in the nineteenth Article of the said Schedule the words "on the Twelfth day of March, 1853," being the date of this Order, be substituted for the words "when the foregoing Scheme shall come into operation," That in the first Article of the said Schedule the word "Schedule" be substituted for the word "Scheme," And that the said Scheme and Schedule so varied be established and forthwith carried into effect, *except as regards the first twelve Clauses* of the said Scheme, being so much thereof as is embodied in the said *Draft Bill*. And the Trustees by their Counsel at Bar admitting that the sum of £1,473 17s. 5d. on account of costs has been paid to their solicitors out of the funds of the said Charity, that is to say, the sum of £993 17s. 5d. to Messrs. Pearse and Sons, the amount of their bills delivered, and the sum of £500 to Mr. William Rogers, It is Ordered that the said Taxing Master do enquire and ascertain

what amount of costs, charges, and expenses, has been properly incurred by the Trustees in respect of their application to Parliament for a New Bill for regulating the said Charity Estates, and it is ordered that he do tax and settle the amount thereof, and it is ordered that the said Taxing Master do tax the costs, charges, and expenses of the Trustees, Her Majesty's Attorney General, the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford, and the Master and Usher of the Grammar School, incurred in this matter since the Fourth day of August, 1852, and it is ordered that the said Taxing Master do include such costs, charges, and expenses in the taxation directed by the said last mentioned Order, and it is ordered that the said Taxing Master do state the balance (if any) which will be in the hands of the Trustees in respect of the said £1,473 17s. 5d., after allowing such amount of costs, charges, and expenses of the said Trustees so properly incurred, and costs, charges, and expenses of the said Trustees directed by the Order dated the Fourth Day of August, 1852, and by this Order, to be taxed and allowed, and it is ordered that the Trustees do repay such balance (if any) to Mr. William Jones, the Receiver of the said Charity, or to the Receiver of the said Charity for the time being, to be held and accounted for by him as part of the funds of the said Charity, but if such costs, charges, and expenses of the said Trustees shall exceed such sum of £1,473 17s. 5d., then it is ordered that the Trustees be at liberty to retain such excess out of the funds of the said Charity, as provided by the said Order of the Fourth day of August, 1852.

Scheme,

As altered and settled by order of the late Vice-Chancellor Parker, dated the 4th of August, 1852, and the order of Vice-Chancellor Wood, dated the 12th of March, 1853.

By the Order of the 12th March, 1853, the Scheme and Schedule were established and ordered to be forthwith carried into effect, (except as regards the first Twelve Clauses relating to the appointment and proceedings of the Trustees, which require the authority of Parliament). A Bill comprising these Twelve Clauses was promoted by the Attorney General, but the Committee on the Bill in the House of Commons declared the Preamble not proved. A second Bill was promoted, but afterwards was withdrawn.

1st. That the existing mode of electing Trustees shall be discontinued, and no person shall hereafter become a Trustee by reason of his being an Alderman, or Councillor, or of any appointment of the Town Council of the Borough of Bedford, or ex-officio.

2nd. That twenty-four persons shall be appointed by the Court of Chancery, who shall continue in office until they resign, or become bankrupt or insolvent, or cease to reside within five miles of the centre of the present bridge over the river Ouse in the Town of Bedford, or neglect to act for the space of one whole year, each of which circumstances shall be a disqualification, and create a vacancy in the office; and immediately after such appointment all the ex-officio Trustees (except the present Master and Usher) and all the corporate and elective Trustees who shall have become such by virtue of any election as Alderman, Town Councillor, or Trustee since the 1st day of December, 1851, shall cease to be Trustees of the said Charity, and the other corporate and elective Trustees shall continue to be Trustees for such period respectively as they would have so continued if the existing Act of Parliament had not been repealed and no longer, and the present Master and Usher respectively shall continue Trustees until they shall respectively resign the office of Trustee or cease respectively to be such Master or Usher.

3rd. That when the number of Trustees appointed by the Court of Chancery shall be reduced to or below eighteen, the Court shall on application for that purpose to be made on notice to the Attorney General and the Town Council of Bedford, appoint other persons to make up the full number of twenty-four.

4th. That such Trustees shall be the Trustees of the said Charity, and of the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and shall be called "The Trustees of the Bedford Charity."

5th. That no Trustee shall be in anywise a partaker of the said Charity, or shall have or hold any place or office of profit under the said Charity, nor shall it be lawful to appoint the child of any Trustee to be an apprentice in pursuance or by virtue of any rule or direction contained in the Schedule to this Scheme annexed ; but nothing in this Scheme contained shall extend to prevent the child or children of a Trustee from being educated in any of the Schools belonging to the said Charity, or from being sent thence to any of the Universities hereinafter mentioned with such exhibition or exhibitions, or from receiving any prize premium or prize premiums as mentioned in the Schedule to this Scheme annexed.

6th. That no Trustee shall be capable to be a lessee or an assignee, except by bequest or operation of law, of any part of the said Charity Estate.

7th. That no person shall be capable of acting as a Trustee until he shall have made and signed before the Mayor, or some one of the Aldermen for the time being of the Borough of Bedford, a declaration to the following effect :—

" I [A.B.] do solemnly declare that I will, without favour
" or affection, truly, faithfully, and impartially, according
" to the best of my skill and judgment, execute all the
" trusts, powers, or authorities vested or to become vested
" in me as a Trustee of the Bedford Charity."

8th. That the Trustees to be appointed in pursuance of this Scheme shall hold their first meeting at one of the buildings in the said Town of Bedford, belonging to the said Charity, on the second Thursday next after the making of an order by the Court of Chancery appointing such Trustees, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and two of the clock in the afternoon, and shall proceed to put the Scheme into execution ; and a general meeting of the said Trustees shall be held on the first Thursday in every month thereafter at the place aforesaid, in the room appropriated for that purpose within the said Town, and at such time as shall be appointed by the said Trustees ; and the said Trustees may cause any other room to be provided, appropriated, and kept for the purpose of holding meetings and conducting the management of the affairs of the Charity, where proper conveniences shall be made for depositing and keeping the common seal of the said Trustees, and all deeds, books, and papers of or in anywise relating to the said Charity ; and the same shall be deposited under two proper locks and keys, the custody of which shall be provided for by the Trustees.

9th. That it shall be lawful for the Trustees to appoint and hold special meetings, and any four or more of the Trustees may require a special meeting to be held, but no such meeting shall be held unless seven days notice thereof shall be given ; and such notice shall be in writing and signed

by four or more of the Trustees, and the Clerk to the Trustees, or the convening Trustees themselves shall cause such notice to be given to the other Trustees, provided that no act, order, rule, or regulation of the Trustees shall be done, made, revoked, or altered, or any business transacted at any special meeting except such as shall be stated in the notice thereof.

10th. That all the powers and authorities of the Trustees and all the powers, provisions, authorities, directions, rules, and regulations contained, authorized, directed, made, or expressed in the Schedule to this Scheme annexed shall and may be exercised, executed, and enforced by the major part of the Trustees present at the respective meetings of the said Trustees (the number of Trustees present at such Meetings not being less than nine), and the Trustees so assembled, or the major part of them, shall elect one of the Trustees then present to be president of such meetings, and the president shall have a double or casting vote if there be an equality of votes; and it shall be lawful for the said Trustees from time to time to make such additional rules and regulations for the management of the said Charity Estates, and the application of the rents, issues, and profits thereof, as shall appear to them to be necessary or proper, so as that every such additional rule or regulation be consistent with and conformable with the provisions of this Scheme, and the rules and directions contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed; and no new rule or regulation shall be adopted at any monthly meeting unless due notice thereof shall have been given at a prior meeting, and no act of the Trustees or any of them shall be valid unless made or done at some meeting of the said Trustees held pursuant to the provisions aforesaid, except where the same is hereby otherwise directed.

11th. That no order, rule, or regulation done or made by the Trustees at any meeting shall be revoked or altered at any subsequent meeting unless a greater number of Trustees shall vote for the revoking or altering of such order, rule, or regulation than voted for passing the same, except in the case hereinafter provided; That notice of such intended alteration or revocation, signed by the Clerk to the Trustees or by four Trustees, shall be sent to every Trustee seven clear days at the least before such subsequent meeting; That no motion or proposition to revoke or alter any such order, rule, or regulation shall be made or entertained more than once within the space of any twelve calendar months; provided always, that in case the said Trustees at meetings after such notice as last aforesaid shall, in two successive periods of twelve calendar months, resolve to alter or revoke any order, rule, or regulation, the same shall be revoked or altered accordingly, although the Trustees who at each of such meetings shall have voted for altering or revoking such order, rule, or regulation may be less in number than the Trustees who originally voted for passing the same.

12th. That all notices of any meeting shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to or left at the residence of every Trustee seven clear days at least previous to such meeting, and every notice shall specify the time and place of meeting, and in the case of the special meeting shall specify the object thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Trustees to see that all such notices are duly given and served.

Power to borrow.

13th. That the Trustees of the said Charity shall be empowered, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, at any time or from time to time to take up at interest on mortgage, or by granting annuities on security of the said Charity Estates or any part thereof, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the purpose of completing and carrying into effect the contract for purchase remaining incompleated as hereinbefore mentioned, and for enabling the said Trustees to make further purchases, and to erect additional buildings, or to enlarge and improve the present buildings or any of them, for the purpose of procuring additional and better accommodation for the Schools of the said Charity, and for repairing, enlarging, or otherwise improving the residence of the Usher, or Second Master of the Grammar School, and for payment of the costs, charges, and expenses incident to and attending the obtaining and prosecuting the said order of the 29th day of March, 1849, and of obtaining and passing any Act of Parliament for confirming or giving effect to this Scheme, or for the purpose of paying off and discharging any monies previously borrowed under the provisions of this Scheme or of such Act of Parliament, but so that the principal money to be so borrowed, or which shall from time to time remain undischarged or not paid off, shall not at any time exceed the sum of £10,000; and notice of any application to the Court for that purpose shall be given to the Attorney General and the Town Council of the Borough of Bedford.

Mode of raising and repaying loans.

14th. That the money so to be borrowed may be raised in any sums of not less than £500 each, and if raised by way of mortgage shall be secured to be repaid by equal annual instalments of not less than one twentieth part of such principal monies, or the said Trustees may invest in bank £3 per cent. consolidated annuities in the names of any four of them, and accumulate such annual instalments until they shall amount to a sufficient sum to discharge any of the said mortgage loans, such repayment of principal, or reservation, investment, and accumulation for that purpose, to commence at such period as shall be determined upon by the said Trustees,

not later than seven years from the 12th day of March, 1853.

15th. Provided always, that no person lending money for the purposes aforesaid shall be bound to see that the provisions of this Scheme have been complied with, and that the proceedings of the said Trustees in reference to any such loan have been regular, or that such money is required for any purpose authorised by this Scheme, or to see the application of such money.

Indemnity to persons lending money.

16th. That the money so to be borrowed as aforesaid shall be applied for such of the purposes mentioned in the thirteenth clause, for which the same shall have been so borrowed, in such manner as by the said Trustees shall be deemed necessary or proper, provided that no purchase be made or additional building erected without the sanction of the Court of Chancery.

Application of loans.

17th. That until the Trustees shall be enabled to provide, by the means aforesaid, sufficient school accommodation, it shall be lawful for them to hire buildings and recreation ground for the use of the Schools.

Power to hire buildings and recreation ground for Schools.

18th. That the said Trustees shall be empowered from time to time to accept any donation or bequest towards a school building fund or towards an exhibition fund for scholars educated in the said Grammar School, or towards a benefaction fund for the advancement of meritorious scholars educated in the Commercial School of the said Charity, or for any other purpose connected with the said Charity; and to take such steps and make such orders, rules, and regulations as they may deem advisable for carrying into effect any such donation or bequest, or the wishes and intentions of the donor or donors thereof in reference thereto.

Power to apply and accept donations.

19th. That if Parliament shall be pleased to incorporate the Trustees (for which application shall be made) so as to enable them to take and hold, and to facilitate their dealings with the property of the Charity, such incorporation shall not extend to relieve the Trustees individually from personal responsibility for the due discharge of their duties as Trustees of the Charity.

Trustees if incorporated by Act not relieved from personal responsibility.

The Schedule

*To which the foregoing Scheme refers, being a
Schedule of Rules and Directions.*

Arrears of Salaries, debts, and costs to be first paid.

1st. That the arrears of the salaries including the deductions of £10 per cent. made therefrom by the Trustees, and other reasonable demands of the several Masters, Ushers, and Assistants of the Grammar and other Schools, the Receiver of the rents of the said Trust estate and premises, the Clerk to the Trustees of the said Charity, and all other persons who have been or shall be employed in or about the said Charity, and all other debts due or owing from or on account of the said Charity, and the costs, charges, and expenses incidental to and attending the obtaining and passing any Act for carrying the same into effect, and carrying the same into execution, shall be paid and satisfied out of the money now in the hands of the said Receiver, or any other person belonging to the said Charity, or out of the future rents and profits of the said Charity Estates, or out of the monies to be borrowed under the provisions of the foregoing Scheme.

Residence of Schoolmasters

2nd. That the messuage or tenement called the Schoolmaster's House in the said Town of Bedford, with the buildings, yard, and garden thereto adjoining, now occupied by the said Master, shall be the place of residence of the Master of the said Grammar School for the time being; that the messuage or tenement called the Usher's House in the said Town, with the outbuildings, yard, and garden thereto adjoining or belonging, and now in the occupation of the Usher or Second Master, shall be the place of residence of the Usher or Second Master of the said Grammar School for the time being; and that the building adjoining or near to

the said Schoolmaster's House, called the Grammar School, or such other building as (with the consent of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford,) shall, under the provisions of the following Scheme, be provided for the purpose by the said Trustees, shall be the Grammar School; that the several Masters of the Schools for whom houses are provided, shall, during the time they shall continue in office, reside in the house so provided for them respectively.

That the English Schools shall be kept separate and in distinct buildings from the Grammar School; and the said Trustees shall and may from time to time, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, erect and build such additional or new buildings for any of the said Schools as may be necessary: provided always that the said Warden and Scholars, and the said Trustees as regards the residence of the Master and Usher or Second Master of the said Grammar School, and the said Trustees as regards the residence of the Master of the Commercial School, shall have the power to find other suitable residences, if occasion shall require, for the said Master and Usher or Second Master of the said Grammar School, and for the Master of the said Commercial School respectively, or any or either of them, and to dispense for such period as they shall think fit, with the residence of the said Master and Usher or Second Master of the said Grammar School, and of the Master of the said Commercial School respectively, or any or either of them, in the houses appointed or provided for them respectively as aforesaid; and in such case the possession of such residence shall revert to the said Trustees; and no annuity or other sums shall be allowed to the said Master or Usher or Second Master, or to the Master of the said Commercial School, to whom such dispensation shall be granted, in lieu of or by way of compensation for the residence so appointed or provided for him.

3rd. That the present Master and Usher (to be hereafter called the Second Master) of the said Grammar School, shall be continued in their respective offices until they shall respectively die, resign, or be removed; and that the Master and

Schools.

Power to dispense with residence of Masters.

Grammar School: present and future Masters and second Masters

Disabilities.

Second Master of the said Grammar School for the time being, shall always be Fellows of New College aforesaid, or Clergymen of the Church of England, being Graduates of one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, properly qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, and that all the Masters shall be disabled to hold any ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls, or to accept any curacy or chaplaincy of any public institution, or to follow any profession, trade, or business, so long as they shall respectively continue Masters in any of the Schools belonging to the said Charity, except always the present Master and the present Second Master of the Grammar School, and except the Drawing Master for the time being, or any other Master appointed to teach occasionally in the said School; and also except the present First Assistant Classical Master and the present Mathematical Master, who shall respectively be permitted to hold the curacy and chaplaincy now held by them respectively.

Grammar School, appointment of Masters.

That there shall from time to time be nominated and appointed such and so many persons to be Master or Masters to teach and instruct the children and young persons who shall be educated in the said Grammar School, in such languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and in such and so many other branches of literature and education as shall in the judgement of the said Warden and Scholars, and the said Trustees for the time being, at any time be proper or necessary to render the said Free Grammar School of the most general use and benefit to the public; that the said Master and Second Master, and every other Master who is or shall be employed in the said Grammar School, shall be respectively nominated and appointed from time to time upon every vacancy, by the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, within the space of three calendar months next after notice in writing shall have been given to them of such vacancy by the said Trustees or their Clerk for the time being; and in case any Master so to be nominated and appointed shall neglect or refuse to take upon himself and execute the office or employment to which he shall be appointed as

aforesaid within the space of three weeks next after such appointment, then and in such case the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, on notice thereof being given to them as aforesaid, shall within three calendar months next after such notice nominate and appoint some other person qualified as aforesaid to be such Master; and that if the said Warden and Scholars shall at any time hereafter refuse or neglect to nominate and appoint a Master on such vacancy, neglect, or refusal as aforesaid, within the space of three calendar months next after such notice shall have been given to them of any such vacancy, neglect, or refusal, then and in every such case the said Trustees shall nominate and appoint a proper Master on such vacancy, refusal, or neglect as aforesaid, in such and the same manner as the said Warden and Scholars might have done, and every such nomination and appointment shall be binding and conclusive for each such time and turn only; and that the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid for the time being, shall at all times be the visitors of, and hereafter have the power for just cause of removing the present Master, or the Second Master, or Mathematical Master, or any future Master, or Second Master, or Mathematical Master of the said School, and of appointing another or others in his or their stead: That any other Masters shall be appointed by the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, to hold office during their pleasure: That previously to the appointment of any Master, the Warden and Scholars of New College shall notify, by public advertisement in two or more London daily papers, and in such provincial paper as they shall think fit, the vacancy, and appoint a time and place for receipt of applications and testimonials, and shall select out of the candidates the persons in their judgement most fitted for the office.

Removal of
Masters.

Notice of
vacancy and
for receiving
applications
from Candi-
dates.

That there shall be allowed and paid out of the Rents and Profits of the said Charity Estate, unto the present Master and Second Master respectively of the said Grammar School, the respective yearly *salaries* hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say), to the present Head Master of the said Grammar School the yearly sum of £250, and as many

Grammar
School, Sala-
ries and Allow-
ances to pre-
sent Masters.

Salaries and
Allowances to
future Masters

additional yearly sums of five guineas as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding one hundred and sixty seven, who shall have been *bona fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months *in each year*; to the present Second Master of the said Grammar School for teaching the Latin and Greek languages, the yearly sum of £140, and as many additional yearly sums of four guineas each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding one hundred and sixty seven, who shall have been *bona fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; and to every other present and future Assistant Master of the said Grammar School, the salaries or yearly sums following: (that is to say), as regards the Mathematical Master of the said School, such yearly sum as shall from time to time be fixed by the said Trustees, not exceeding the yearly sum of £200; as regards the Senior Assistant Classical Master, a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of £250; as regards the Senior Arithmetical Master, a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of £200; and as regards any other Assistant Classical Master of the said Grammar School, such yearly sum as shall be so fixed as last aforesaid, not exceeding the yearly sum of £150; and as regards any future Assistant Arithmetical Master, a salary not exceeding the yearly sum of £80; and that in addition to his said yearly salary the said Trustees shall allow to the said Mathematical Master as many additional yearly sums not exceeding £3 each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding fifty, who shall have been *bona fide* instructed in Mathematics in the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; that to the future Master and Second Master respectively of the said Grammar School there shall be allowed and paid the yearly salaries hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say), to the future Master, the yearly sum of £300, and as many additional sums of £5 each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding one hundred and forty who shall have been *bona fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; to the future Second Master of the said Grammar School

the yearly sum of £200 and as many additional sums of £4 each as will be equal to the number of boys up to and not exceeding one hundred who shall have been *bona fide* educated at the said Grammar School for at least six months in each year; *all which said several yearly sums shall be paid by quarterly payments* on the 25th day of March, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in every year, *clear of all deductions*, and a proportionate part of such salaries respectively shall be paid to the executors or administrators of such Masters respectively up to the days of their respective deaths, for and in respect of the quarter wherein they may respectively happen to die, but their present salaries and allowances to which the Masters of the said Grammar School are entitled shall continue and be paid up to the quarterly day of payment which shall next ensue, the 12th day of March, 1853.

4th. That the present Masters and Assistants in the English Schools and the present Mistress in the Girls' School shall be continued in their offices until they shall respectively die, or resign, or be removed; and that the Masters, Assistants, and Mistress of the said English Schools shall respectively from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, be nominated and appointed by the said Trustees; and the said Trustees shall at all times be at liberty to dismiss or remove any such Masters, Assistants, or Mistress at pleasure, and to nominate and appoint another in his or her place or stead: but that previously to the appointment of any Master or Mistress, the said Trustees shall by public advertisement notify the vacancy, and appoint a time and place for the receipt of applications and testimonials, and they shall select out of the candidates the person in their judgement most fitted for the office; and there shall be allowed and paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates unto the respective Masters of the said English Schools such yearly sums not exceeding, as regards the Master of the Commercial School, the sum of £300; not exceeding, as regards the second Master of the Commercial School, the sum of £200; not exceeding, as regards the Master of the Preparatory Commercial School,

English
Schools, Ap-
pointment
and Removal
of Masters.

Salaries to
Masters and
Assistants.

the sum of £200; not exceeding, as regards any Assistant Master of the Commercial School and Preparatory Commercial School respectively, the sum of £120; not exceeding, as regards the Master of the General Preparatory School, the sum of £200; not exceeding, as regards the Master of the Infant School, the sum of £150; not exceeding, as regards any Assistant Teacher in such last-mentioned School, the sum of £50; not exceeding, as regards the Mistress of the Girls' School, the sum of £100; and not exceeding, as regards any Assistant Teachers in such last-mentioned School, the sum of £50, as the said Trustees shall from time to time think proper; all which said several yearly sums shall be paid by quarterly payments on the 25th day of March, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in every year for ever hereafter, clear of deductions; and a proportionate part of such salaries respectively shall be paid to the executors or administrators of such Masters, Assistants, and Mistress respectively up to the days of their respective deaths for and in respect of the quarter wherein they may respectively happen to die; but the salaries and allowances to which the said Masters, Assistants, and Mistress respectively are at present entitled shall continue and be paid up to the quarterly day of payment which shall next ensue, the 12th day of March 1853.

The duty of
Masters,
Ushers, and
Assistants.

5th. That all the children of Inhabitants of the said Town of Bedford admissible as herein-after mentioned, who shall come to the said Grammar School to be educated, shall be taught and instructed by the said Master and Second Master, Mathematical Master, and Assistant Masters of the said School for the time being in grammar and other useful learning as aforesaid, and good manners, in such manner and subject to such regulations as the Warden and Scholars of New College aforesaid, for the time being, and the said Trustees shall order and direct; and that all the children of such inhabitants of the said town aforesaid, admissible as herein-after mentioned, who shall come to any of the English Schools to be educated shall be taught and instructed by the Masters and Assistants of the said English Schools for the time being in such

manner as the said Trustees shall order and direct, and that no fee, reward, or gratuity, other than such as is hereby directed to be paid, shall be paid for the education of such child.

That the instruction to be afforded in the Commercial School shall be in mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, reading, writing, and also such languages, arts and sciences as to the said Trustees may from time to time seem expedient, and so as to give the boys a sound, moral, religious, and liberal education: that all the said schools shall be, however, open to children of all religious tenets, and no boy shall be required to learn the catechism of the Church of England in case his parents or next friends shall express in writing to the Trustees their objections, on conscientious grounds, to his doing so, and in all other respects care shall be taken not to offend the religious scruples of the parents or next friends of the boys; that the right of admission to any of the said Schools, other than the General Preparatory or Girls' and Infant Schools, shall be and the same is hereby limited to the children of inhabitant householders, or deceased inhabitant householders of the said town, whose settlement, (not being a settlement acquired by purchase for pecuniary consideration) shall be in either of the parishes of the said town: that the children of inhabitant householders in the said town, not having resided in the said town for one year, shall also be admissible, on payment to the Trustees of such sum or sums, not exceeding the sum of ten guineas, as the Trustees from time to time, by any general rule or regulation, may determine for the admission of the child or children (whether one or more) of such inhabitant householders, in addition to any other sums already made payable in respect of such admission, but such payment shall only confer the right of admission to and continuance in the school for one year of the child or children in respect of whom, or for whose admission such payment shall be made as aforesaid: that the children of all persons permanently residing in the said town shall be admissible to the Girls', Infant, and General Preparatory Schools; that no

Commercial
School: course
of instruction

Right of ad-
mission to
Schools.

- Age on admission.** boys shall be admitted into any of the said Schools for the first time who shall be under the age of eight years, or have attained the age of fifteen years (except in any Preparatory or Girls' or Infant School, in which children may be admitted at any age which the Trustees in their discretion shall from time to time adjudge proper and appoint), nor shall the respective Masters or Mistress be obliged to admit any child into either of the Schools after he or she shall have quitted the same, or been removed therefrom, for the purpose of being placed out in the world, without the direction of the said Trustees.
- Necessaries for Schools.** 6th. That the Trustees shall provide coals and candles and for the cleaning of the Schools, and other like things necessary for the Schools; but all printed and other books, pens, paper, instruments, slates, and other conveniences shall be found by the parents or guardians of the children attending the Grammar School, except that on the application of the parents or guardians of any children for whom the same are now found, and of poor children born in Bedford, the Trustees may, if they think fit, find the same for such children. That the said Trustees shall and may at their discretion allow for rewards and prizes to meritorious and deserving scholars educated in the respective schools aforesaid, a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of £50 in any one year, two fifth parts whereof shall be the proportion for the said Grammar School, to be paid and distributed by the master thereof, in such manner to and among such meritorious and deserving scholars, educated in the same Schools, (and not being boarders) as he shall think proper, and the costs, charges, and expenses of providing the same shall be paid and discharged out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity Estate, at such time and in such manner as the said Trustees shall order and direct.
- Rewards to meritorious Scholars.**
- Management of Schools.** 7th. That the management and direction of the several Schools shall be vested in the Master of the respective Schools, but subject to such rules and regulations as the Trustees shall from time to time make; such rules and regulations, so far as they relate to the Grammar School, to be with the approbation of the said Warden and Scholars.

8th. That the Warden and Scholars of New College, for the time being shall in every year, upon some day between the first day of the month of May, and the twentyfirst day of the month of June, to be determined by the said Warden and Scholars, depute and send two sufficient Examiners to the said Grammar School, who shall then and there publicly examine the boys in classical, mathematical, and other branches of their learning, at which examination the said Trustees shall be entitled to be present: and the Examiners upon complaint made, or when it shall appear proper, shall inquire into the conduct of the Master and Second Master, and Assistant Masters of the said Grammar School, and also into all faults and neglects respecting the same School and on the request of the said Trustees, the said Examiners shall confer with them upon all such matters and things connected with the said Grammar School as to the said Examiners or the said Trustees respectively should seem expedient: and the said Examiners shall make a report to the said Warden and Scholars of all such matters and things respecting the said Grammar School as shall occur to them, or be brought to their notice; and the said Warden and Scholars shall consider such report and make proper orders from time to time with reference thereto; and the Trustees for the time being shall carry such orders into effect: and that each of such Examiners shall be paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates, the sum of ten guineas for his expenses and loss of time: that the Trustees shall cause a like public examination of the other Schools to be made annually by Examiners (not exceeding two in number) to be appointed by them, and which Examiner or Examiners shall make a report to the Trustees as to all matters respecting the said Schools which he or they shall think necessary to be taken into consideration by the Trustees, who shall take the same into their consideration accordingly; but no person shall be selected as such last-mentioned Examiner who shall at the time be residing within twenty miles of the Town of Bedford; that a sum not exceeding ten guineas be paid to each Examiner for his expenses and loss of time.

New College,
Oxford,
to appoint
Examiners.

Duty of
Examiners.

- Boarders.** That the Master, Second Master, and Mathematical Master for the time being of the said Grammar School may, with the consent of the said Warden and Scholars and the said Trustees respectively, take boarders, not exceeding, as to the Master, thirty, as to the Second Master, twenty, as to the Mathematical Master, ten, and as to the first Assistant Classical Master, ten, such boarders to be educated at the said Grammar School, subject to such regulations as the said Warden and Scholars and the Trustees shall from time to time determine, and for each such boarder shall be paid to the said Trustees the like capitation fees as if he were a day scholar, and they shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as the day scholars.
- Boarders' fees** and for each such boarder shall be paid to the said Trustees the like capitation fees as if he were a day scholar, and they shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as the day scholars.
- Town Boys' fees.** That the parents or guardians of boys having such right of admission to the said Schools as here-inbefore mentioned (other than boys born in the said town, or either of whose parents was born in the said town), who shall be admitted into the said Grammar School or the said Commercial School for education, shall pay to the said Trustees the yearly sum of one guinea for such boy, for every year in which such boy shall continue in the said Grammar School and Commercial School respectively, such payment to be made half yearly and in advance, and such last mentioned sum of one guinea shall be considered as part of the income of the said Charity, and be applied accordingly.
- Private Pupils, Commercial School.** That the Master of the Commercial School, and the Master of the Preparatory Commercial School respectively, be allowed, with the consent of the Trustees, to receive pupils not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such Schools respectively, not exceeding, as regards admission to the Commercial School, thirty pupils; not exceeding, as regards admission to the Preparatory Commercial School, twelve pupils; and that the Second Master of the Commercial School be allowed, with the like consent, to receive pupils not exceeding twelve in number, and not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such School to be educated in either of the said last mentioned Schools.
- Private Pupils, General Preparatory School.** That the Master of the General Preparatory School be permitted, with the like consent, to receive

pupils, not exceeding twelve in number, and not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such last mentioned School.

That the Mistress of the Girls' School be permitted, with the like consent, to receive pupils, not exceeding six in number, not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such School.

Private Pupils
Girls' School

That the Master of the Infant School be permitted, with the consent of the Trustees, to receive pupils, not exceeding six in number, and not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such last mentioned School.

Pupil Teachers
Infant School.

That all boys or girls respectively coming to be educated at the said Commercial School, Preparatory Commercial School, General Preparatory School, or Girls' School as pupils, not otherwise having a right to be admitted to such Schools respectively, shall during continuance in such Schools pay to the said Trustees annually and in advance the sum of one guinea.

Yearly admission fees to
Commercial
Preparatory
School, &c.

9th. That every subsisting Exhibition already granted by the said Trustees to any Scholar of the said Grammar School shall be paid out of the yearly rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity Estate unto and shall be held and enjoyed by the Exhibitioners to whom the said shall have been granted, subject to the same regulations, in the same manner, and for the same period, in all respects as if the foregoing Scheme had not been adopted.

Grammar
School Exhibitions.

That all future Exhibitions shall be of £80 a year.

That after any such annual examination at the Grammar School as aforesaid, there shall be selected two Exhibitioners out of such of the scholars as shall be going from the said Grammar School to either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, and such Exhibitions shall be given to such scholars as the Examiners, to be sent by the said Warden and Scholars as aforesaid, and the Head Master for the time being of the said last mentioned School, or the major part of them, shall after due examination by such Examiners deem most worthy thereof.

That no scholar shall hold such Exhibition for a longer term than four years, and only such scholars shall hold or receive such Exhibitions as shall have

been a scholar of the said School during four years immediately preceding the election to such Exhibition; and when such Exhibition belongs to either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or Durham, each such Exhibitioner shall reside in the University to which he shall belong the whole or so much of every term in each of the said four years as shall be required by the discipline of the University or College in the University to which he shall belong, and shall once in every year procure and cause to be shown to the said Trustees a certificate from the proper authority that he has so resided as aforesaid, and that he has been attentive to his studies, and that his conduct has been good; but where such Exhibitioner shall belong to the University of London he shall attend during each year such lectures, and go through such course of studies as shall be required by some one of the Institutions or Colleges recognised by and affiliated to the said University of London, and shall once in every year procure and cause to be shown to the Trustees a certificate from the principal of such Institution or College, that he has attended such lectures, and gone through such course of study as aforesaid, that he has been attentive to his studies, and that his conduct has been good; and if any such scholar shall refuse or neglect to present, or shall not be able, from his misconduct, to procure such certificate as aforesaid, his Exhibition shall cease and be discontinued from the time of the last preceding payment thereof, in such and the same manner as if he had held and received it for the full time hereby allowed, unless prevented by sickness; provided always that no such Exhibition shall be granted to any scholar whose age at the time shall exceed nineteen years, or who shall at any time within four years previous to the granting thereof have been a boarder with the said Master, Second Master, or Mathematical Master for the time being of the said Grammar School.

Commercial
School Prize
Premiums.

That there shall be payable out of the income of the said Charity Estates two yearly prize premiums of £50 each, to which the scholars of the Commercial School only shall be eligible, and at every such annual examination as aforesaid of the scholars of

the said Commercial School, there shall be selected by the said Examiners thereof (out of such as shall be then quitting the said School, and shall have been scholars there for the space of four years immediately preceding) two scholars who shall be entitled to such annual sum of £50 for four years, to be paid and applied as hereinafter mentioned, viz.: That the said prize premium of £50 a year shall in every case be applied and appropriated by the said Trustees in placing the scholar entitled thereto out as an apprentice or articed pupil to any profession, business, or employment; and it shall be lawful for the said Trustees, for the purposes aforesaid, to pay the said sum of £50 a year, or in lieu thereof, the sum of £200 in advance, or by such instalments as they shall in each case think fit, provided such payment or payments be not made either to the scholar himself or to the parent or parents of such scholar; provided also, that if at the annual examination of the scholars at the Grammar School, or at the Commercial School, there shall not be a sufficient number of scholars duly qualified for and desirous of obtaining the said exhibitions and prize premiums respectively, the Examiners of the respective Schools shall be at liberty to make a report or reports to that effect, as to the Grammar School, to the Warden and Scholars of New College, and as to the Commercial School, to the Trustees; and the exhibition or exhibitions, prize premium or prize premiums, for which, according to such reports, there are no duly qualified candidates, shall not be applied, but shall fall into the general fund; provided also, that in case any exhibition or exhibitions, prize premium or prize premiums shall from any cause become vacant before the expiration of the said period of four years, and before all the payments in respect thereof shall have been made, all sum and sums of money unapplied in respect thereof shall also fall into the general fund.

Exhibitions
and Prize
Premiums
unapplied.

10th. That in every year, at the time and in manner hereinafter mentioned, there shall be applied and distributed out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity Estate, the sum of £560 by quarterly payments, in marriage portions of £20

Marriage
Portions.

each to seven poor maidens of the said Town of Bedford, of good fame and reputation, at the times and in the manner hereinafter directed; and all poor maidens of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, born or resident in the said town, or being daughters respectively of resident householders of the said town, belonging to either of the said parishes of the said town, who shall have been resident householders in the said town for the term of ten years next preceding such poor maidens respectively becoming candidates for such portions, or in case of the death of either father or mother, whose father's or mother's place of settlement was at the time of his or her death in either of the said parishes, and whose residence as a householder in the said town for such a space of time previous thereto as with the time elapsed since his or her decease would make up the term of ten years next preceding such poor maidens becoming candidates, shall and may respectively be at liberty to send to the Clerk of the said Trustees an account in writing of their christian and surname, ages, and places of their birth, and the names of their parents; and all such poor maidens, being of good fame and reputation, who shall have sent in such an account as aforesaid fourteen days at the least before the several times after mentioned, shall be permitted to draw lots at the meeting of the said Trustees, which shall be held on the first Thursday in the several months of January, April, July, and October in every year, for seven sums of £20 each on every of the same days, the first drawing of such lots to be on the first of the said meetings which should be next after the 12th day of March, 1853, and that each of the seven poor maidens so qualified as aforesaid who shall draw the seven beneficial lots on each of the said several days shall be entitled to receive upon the day of her marriage, or at such other period or periods within twelve calendar months afterwards as the said Trustees shall think proper to order, the sum of £20 for her portion, and either in one sum or by instalments as the Trustees shall think proper, provided she shall marry within the space of two calendar months from the time of drawing such beneficial lot, and

provided the person she shall marry shall not, in the judgement of the said Trustees, be a person of bad fame or reputation, or provided such poor maiden shall not have been discharged from her apprenticeship for misconduct, and provided she shall not marry any person, who having been bound apprentice, shall be then an apprentice, or the full term of whose apprenticeship shall not have expired.

11th. That every poor maiden qualified as mentioned in the last rule, except as to her residence, who shall have gone apprentice or to service out of the said town, and thereby gained a settlement in her own right, shall be at liberty and have a right to become a candidate and draw lots for such marriage portion aforesaid, in the same manner as if resident in the said town.

Poor Maidens apprenticed or at service out of the Town may be Candidates.

12th. That the several poor maidens qualified in the manner mentioned in the two preceding rules, who shall have been admitted to draw lots for marriage portions as aforesaid, and shall not have drawn beneficial lots, shall at the next meeting of the Trustees for the purpose of giving portions to the poor maidens, be entitled if then married, to the like sums of £20 each for their respective portions in preference to any other poor maidens who shall then be candidates for such portions, provided they shall not have married persons who in the opinion of the said Trustees shall not be of good fame or reputation: and that no poor maiden who shall at any time have drawn an unsuccessful lot shall be precluded from drawing again from time to time whenever she may think proper, giving such notice as is required by the tenth rule; provided always, that the said Trustees shall be at liberty to defer, withhold, or refuse payment of any such marriage portion, or any instalments thereof, for just and reasonable cause.

Poor Maidens not portioned on the first Election to have the preference on the second.

Power to withhold payment.

And that whenever the sum thereinbefore allowed quarterly for marriage portions, or any part of such sum, shall not be required for the purpose in any quarter, by reason of there not being a sufficient number of candidates duly qualified, the sum not so required shall be reserved and set apart for further application for marriage portions, and shall, until so applied, be allowed to be drawn for at the

Direction as to surplus for want of Applicants.

subsequent successive quarterly meetings, in the manner and subject to the regulations and by persons qualified as hereinbefore mentioned in regard to marriage portions; provided always that in case there shall be no qualified candidates for the same at any quarterly meeting prior to the twenty-fourth day of June next after the same shall have been so reserved and set apart the same shall thenceforth merge into and form part of the general yearly income of the said Charity Estate, and be applied accordingly.

The Hospital
repairs.

Children's
right of
admission.

13th. That the house or hospital now used for the habitation of poor boys and girls born and resident within the said Town of Bedford who are objects of charity, together with the offices and out-buildings thereto belonging shall from time to time for ever hereafter be upheld, maintained, supported, and kept in good and sufficient order and repair; that so many poor boys and girls born and resident in the said town, being children of parents whom the said Trustees shall consider objects of charity belonging to one of the parishes of the said town, who shall have been resident householders therein for ten years next preceding the application for such admission, or in case of the death of father or mother, being children of parents one of whom was at the time of his or her death settled in one of the parishes of the said town for such a space of time previous thereto as with the time elapsed at his or her death would make up the term of ten years next preceding such application for admission, shall be taken into the said house or hospital from time to time as the said Trustees shall think proper, and shall there be provided with such nourishment, bedding, clothes, linen, and other necessaries, and with such Masters, Matrons, and Assistants to take care of them until they shall attain a proper age to be placed or put out to trade, agriculture, or other business in the manner hereinafter mentioned, and in the mean time shall be educated and brought up in the principles of the Church of England: and the Masters and Matrons of the said hospital shall regularly attend with such poor boys and girls upon divine worship in some one of the parish churches in the said Town of Bedford every Sunday, unless

prevented by illness, and proper seats and accommodation shall be provided for them by the said Trustees in one of the said churches; and the said poor boys and girls shall be employed in such manner as the said Trustees shall from time to time direct, and no child shall be admitted into the said hospital for the first time under the age of seven years, and there shall not be fewer than twenty-six or more than fifty children in the said hospital at any one time; and every such poor boy or girl may at such age as the said Trustees may think proper, be placed out apprentice or at service, in such manner as to the said Trustees shall seem proper, under such and the same regulations, and with the like benefits and advantages as are mentioned and expressed in any of the rules hereinafter mentioned with respect to apprentices, but so that the girls shall be apprenticed, and actually employed in such trades or occupations only as women usually follow, and any such girls may be apprenticed to the Mistress of the Girls' School without being required to reside with such Mistress, and the Trustees in such case may, in lieu of a premium, pay in respect of such apprentice such annual stipend, and make such rules and regulations in regard to any such last-mentioned apprenticeship as they may think fit; and Masters, Matrons, Servants, and Assistants proper and necessary to be employed in or about the said house or hospital, for the care and nourishment of poor children as aforesaid, shall from time to time be appointed by the said Trustees, with such yearly or other salaries or allowances as the said Trustees shall deem proper and expedient, and such person or persons so to be appointed shall be liable to be removed and discharged from their respective offices or employment at the pleasure of the said Trustees, and others appointed in his, her, or their place or stead; and the salaries and wages of such Masters, Matrons, Servants, and Assistants, and also the expenses of laying in provisions, furniture, clothes, linen, and other necessaries, and of finding and providing means for employment of the said boys and girls, and all apprentice fees on the apprenticeship of such boys or girls not exceeding £30 for boys, or £15 for girls, shall be paid by and

Age of admission and number to be admitted.

To be Apprenticed.

Masters, Matrons, &c. to be appointed.

out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity Estates; and that the said Trustees shall not contract with any Master, Matron, Servant, or Assistant of the said hospital, for the maintenance of the children therein.

Almshouses.
Present Occu-
pants.

14th. That the poor old men and poor old women, being poor and decayed housekeepers of the said Town of Bedford respectively or as many of them respectively as have been already placed by the said Trustees of the said Charity in the twenty almshouses erected and standing on the north side of the Bromham Road, and the poor old men and women being poor and decayed housekeepers of the said town already respectively placed by the said Trustees in the said forty-five almshouses fronting the north side of the street in the said town, lately called Harpur Street, but now called Dame Alice Street, shall be continued therein respectively during their respective lives. That the poor old men and women, now placed by the said Trustees in the said almshouses respectively, and also the widows of any poor old men, shall respectively continue so placed, and be paid out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates the same sums, and have and enjoy the same privileges and advantages, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and regulations as mentioned and provided by the seventeenth rule of the first Schedule to the said Act of the seventh of George the Fourth, and in the same or the like manner as if such last mentioned Act were incorporated in this present Schedule to the foregoing Scheme.

Men's Alms-
houses. New
Qualification.

That whenever any vacancy shall occur in any almshouse in which any man who now is, or after the 12th day of March, 1853, may be placed by the said Trustees, the same shall from time to time as and when the said Trustees shall think proper, and subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, be filled by some poor old man then belonging to the said town, to be chosen by the said Trustees, and who shall have been resident in either of the said parishes of the said town for thirty years, and have also been a householder in the said town for ten years, or who, if born in the said town, shall have been a householder therein during ten years.

That when any vacancy shall occur in any almshouse in which any woman now is or hereafter may be placed by the said Trustees, the same shall from time to time, as and when the said Trustees shall think proper, and subject to the same proviso hereinafter contained, be filled up by some poor old woman then belonging to the town, to be chosen by the said Trustees, and who shall have been resident in either of the said parishes of the said town for thirty years, and have also been a householder in the said town for ten years, or who if born in the said town shall have been resident therein for ten years, and every widow shall be deemed to have been a householder during her coverture and cohabitation with a deceased husband whilst a householder.

Women's
Almshouses.
New Quali-
fication.

That in case of the election of a married man to fill any such vacancy, his wife, if she survive him, shall occupy the almshouse in which he shall be placed during the remainder of her life, and receive the same sums and enjoy the same advantages in the same manner and subject to the same regulations and conditions as the other poor women originally chosen to fill vacancies in the same class of the said almshouses : provided always that when more than one fourth in number of the said almshouses appropriated to men shall be filled with the widows of men originally elected, the next vacancies in the almshouses appropriated to women may be filled with men, in order that three fourths of the number of almshouses usually allotted to men may be filled or occupied by men.

Widow of
Male Occu-
pant.

That each such poor old man and woman to be elected as aforesaid, and who shall be placed in the twenty almshouses first named, shall be allowed and paid out of the surplus rents and profits which will remain after making provision for the several other payments and purposes hereinbefore directed, weekly, for and toward their respective subsistence, a sum not exceeding 10s., and yearly, for and towards their respective clothing, a sum not exceeding £3; but if a poor man and his wife shall be placed together by the Trustees in any of the said twenty almshouses, they shall be allowed and paid out of the said rents and profits weekly, for and towards

Allowance to
Occupants.

their subsistence, a sum not exceeding 15s. for both, and yearly for clothing of the wife a sum in addition not exceeding £2; and that each poor old man and woman occupying the said forty-five almshouses in Dame Alice Street, late Harpur Street, shall be allowed and paid out of the said rents and profits weekly, for and towards their respective subsistence, a sum not exceeding 7s., and yearly for and towards his and her respective clothing, a sum not exceeding £2; and if a poor man and his wife shall be placed together by the said Trustees in any of the said almshouses in Dame Alice Street, they shall be allowed and paid out of the said rents and profits weekly, for and towards their subsistence, a sum not exceeding 10s. 6d. for both, and yearly for and towards the clothing of the wife, a sum not exceeding £1; and that all the said poor old men and women respectively inhabiting the almshouses shall, if able, go every Sunday to some place of public worship in the said Town of Bedford, and shall be liable to be removed from the said almshouses, and deprived of the said allowances by the order of the said Trustees for neglecting so to do, or for other misbehaviours, or in case he or she shall contract matrimony; and no poor man or woman who shall reside or be placed in any of the said almshouses shall be subject or liable to pay any rate or assessment for or in respect of his or her occupation of any such almshouse.

Medical
Attendant.

15th. That the said Trustees may, if in their discretion they should think proper, but not otherwise, at any time or times appoint a person to attend in a medical capacity on the poor children in the house or hospital, and also on the poor old men and women placed in the said almshouses; provided always, that every person who shall be so appointed as a medical attendant shall be removable by the said Trustees at their pleasure; and upon the death, removal, or resignation of any such medical attendant it shall be wholly left to the discretion of the said Trustees either to appoint or not to appoint another medical attendant in his stead; and the said Trustees shall and may by and out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estate, from time to time fix such a salary for the remuneration

ration of the medical attendant who may be so appointed as aforesaid, for his attendance and for medicines provided, not exceeding in any one year the sum of £60, as the said Trustees shall in their discretion think fit.

16th. That the application and distribution of every yearly sum of £500 out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates, for the relief and support of poor decayed housekeepers and other objects, being inhabitants belonging to either of the said parishes in the said town, and resident therein for ten years at least preceding such distribution, at such times, and in such proportions, and in such manner as the said Trustees should from time to time judge proper, as mentioned and provided in and by the nineteenth rule of the first Schedule to the said Act of the seventh of George the Fourth, shall henceforth be discontinued, except and provided that the said Trustees shall be at liberty out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estate to give to any of the objects who have hitherto participated in the distribution of the said yearly sum of £500, and who may be deemed by the said Trustees to be proper objects of the Charity, any sum of money not exceeding in any case the amount which has in any one year been heretofore received by any such recipient.

Hall or distribution money discontinued.

Exceptions.

17th. That in each year there shall be applied out of the surplus or residue of the rents, issues, and profits of the said Charity Estates which shall remain after providing for the said several other payments and purposes hereinbefore directed, any sum not exceeding the sum of £1,200 for placing out apprentices quarterly, and in addition to poor boys and girls entitled or eligible to be placed out under the last preceding rules, for boys of the age of fourteen years or upwards, and not being in the said hospital, and being sons of resident householders in the said town, belonging to either of the parishes thereof, who shall have been resident householders in the said town for the term of ten years next preceding such boy's applying so to be apprenticed, or in case of the death of either father or mother, whose father's or mother's place of settlement was at the time of his or her death in

Apprentice fees.

either of the said parishes, and whose residence as householder in the said town for such a space of time previous thereto as with the time elapsed after his or her decease would make up the term of ten years next preceding such boy's applying to be so apprenticed, and that out of such boys respectively qualified as aforesaid, and applying to be apprenticed as herein mentioned, and whose christian names and surnames, ages, places of their birth, and the names of the parishes shall have been given to the Clerk to the said Trustees fourteen days at least before the respective times of meeting next hereinafter mentioned, the said Trustees shall at the several meetings next hereinafter mentioned choose as and for apprentices six, if there should be so many, and the sum for the time being at the disposal of the said Trustees should suffice for that purpose, and if not, then so many as there may be of the boys who shall have been educated at any of the said schools, and who shall then produce a certificate of good conduct from the Master of the school at which he shall have been so educated, and as the sum for the time being at the disposal of the said Trustees shall be sufficient for, and that the other boys so qualified and applying to be apprenticed as aforesaid, shall be permitted to draw lots at the meetings of the said Trustees, which shall be held on the first Thursday in the several months of January, April, July, and October in every year, and that the sum of £30 shall be paid as the apprentice fee with each of ten such poor boys (or of such other less number of such poor boys as the sum for the time being at the disposal of the said Trustees for this purpose shall be sufficient for), who shall on the several days aforesaid be so chosen by the said Trustees, or draw beneficial lots at such times and in such proportions as the said Trustees shall think proper in case such poor boys shall respectively be put or placed out apprentices within the space of six calendar months after they shall have drawn such beneficial lots, or within such further time as the said Trustees shall allow to Masters and Mistresses of good character and responsibility, to be approved of by the said Trustees; and that such boys respectively shall be bound for

such term not exceeding seven or less than five years as the Trustees shall think fit, but so that their respective terms of apprenticeship shall not expire before they attain the age of twenty-one years; and such boys shall respectively be bound by indenture by the said Trustees upon such terms and under such regulations to be contained therein as the said Trustees shall think proper; and the several indentures by which such boys as aforesaid shall be bound apprentices shall be in such form as the Trustees from time to time shall approve, and the said Trustees shall be parties thereto; and every assignment thereof to be made with the consent and approbation of the said Trustees shall be free from all stamp duty, notwithstanding any other consideration may have been paid, or agreed to be paid, at or upon or after the binding of any such apprentice than the apprentice fee paid by virtue of this rule; provided always, that any boy so becoming as aforesaid entitled to be apprenticed may be apprenticed to some Master of any of the English Schools for such term as the said Trustees shall think proper, without being required to reside with such Master, and the Trustees in lieu of the premium of £30 shall pay to such apprentice such annual stipend, and make such rules and regulations in regard to any such last mentioned apprenticeship as they may think fit, provided that no child shall be apprenticed to his or her own parents.

18th. That in case any of the poor children who shall be chosen, or who shall draw such beneficial lots as aforesaid, shall die or shall not be put out apprentice before the second day then next ensuing for drawing beneficial lots for apprentice fees (unless further time shall be allowed by the Trustees to provide a proper master), the money intended for such child or children respectively, shall be then drawn for again, and be applied for the benefit of such child or children as shall then become entitled thereto by drawing a beneficial lot.

If children die or not be put out, money to be drawn for again.

19th. That the donations heretofore allowed by the Trustees to poor boys and girls not apprenticed, but going to and remaining in service, as mentioned in the fifteenth rule of the Schedule to the Act of the seventh of George the Fourth be discontinued,

Donation on going out to service discontinued.

but so as not to affect boys or girls so far *as regards their year of service incomplete, on the 12th day of March, 1853*, who shall have already let themselves to service with the consent of the Trustees, as mentioned in the said fifteenth rule, who shall be allowed out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estate the same sums for such year, as if the now existing Scheme continued in operation; except and provided, that the said Trustees shall be at liberty to expend yearly out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estate a sum not exceeding £3 for each boy in clothing for ten poor boys, if so many shall apply, who shall have been candidates for the apprenticing money provided by the fourteenth rule of this Scheme, and shall not have drawn beneficial lots, or who having drawn beneficial lots shall not have been put out apprentice within the time hereinbefore for that purpose mentioned, and who shall with the consent of the said Trustees, respectively let themselves to service for the term of one whole year at the least, and the like sum of £3 for each of thirty poor girls who shall have been educated twelve months at least in the said Girls' School, and who shall, with the consent of the Trustees respectively, let themselves to service for the term of one whole year at least.

Exceptions.

If Charity fund deficient, Apprentice and Donation allowances to abate.

20th. That if the surplus of the yearly rents and profits of the said Charity Estates shall at any time be insufficient to provide for all the objects of the said Charity mentioned in the fourteenth and the two following articles of this Scheme, *the sum of £1,200* by the seventeenth article given for apprenticing poor children, and *the sum of £120* by the nineteenth article given to be laid out in clothing for poor children, shall abate rateably before any reduction is made in the payments to any other of the objects hereinbefore provided for out of such surplus rents and profits.

Receiver's and Clerk's salaries

21st. That the present Receiver of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates, and the present Clerk to the Trustees of the said Charity, shall continue to be the Receiver and Clerk respectively, until they respectively die, resign, or be removed from their respective offices; and the said Trustees shall be at liberty to allow to the present or any

future Receiver any sum not exceeding the yearly sum of £400, and to the present or any future Clerk any sum not exceeding the yearly sum of £200; that after the death, resignation, or removal of such Receiver or Clerk respectively, or of any future Receiver or Clerk to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, the said Trustees shall and may from time to time appoint some other fit and proper person to be a Receiver or Clerk respectively, and from time to time remove such future Receiver or Clerk; and that the said Trustees shall be at liberty to employ some fit and proper person or persons to be Surveyor or Surveyors of the said Charity Estates in the counties of Middlesex and Bedford respectively, as there may be occasion; and that every Receiver shall give security, by recognizance or statute staple, with two sufficient sureties, by which they shall be respectively bound in the penalty of £4,000 each for his and their due accounting for the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates; and every such Clerk shall give security by bond to the said Trustees, with two sufficient sureties, by which they shall be respectively bound in the penal sum of £750 each, that such Clerk shall duly perform the duties of his office, and account for all the monies which he shall from time to time receive on account of the said Charity; and that no such Receiver, Clerk, or Surveyor, shall on any pretence have or receive any fee, gratuity, or reward whatsoever for any official business done or to be done by him in relation to the said Charity, other than and except the yearly salary or other allowance or fees herein allowed or mentioned on pain of forfeiting his office; and in order that the present and every future Receiver of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates in the said county of Middlesex, hereafter to be appointed as aforesaid, may the better attend to the general business of the said Charity Estates, and receive the rents and profits thereof, such Receiver shall *bona fide* have an office or chamber with proper attendance on some part of the said Charity Estates in the said county of Middlesex, or within the distance of one mile from the same; and the present and every Receiver shall attend the business of the

Surveyor.

Receiver's
security.Clerk's
security.No extra
allowances.Receiver's
office or
chamber.

Clerk's residence.
 Offices of Receiver and Clerk not to be held by same person.
 Receiver, Clerk, or Surveyor, not to be Lessee or Tenant,
 or undertake repairs or supply materials.
 Banker.

said Charity at the Town of Bedford at all times when the said Trustees shall require his attendance, and the Clerk for the time being shall reside in the house provided for him by the said Trustees; provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Trustees to continue or appoint the person who hath been or may be appointed to act as their Clerk in the execution of this Scheme, or the partner of any such Clerk, or the Clerk or any person in the service or employ of any such Clerk, or the Clerk or any person in the service or employ of the partner of any such Clerk, to be Receiver for the purposes of this Scheme; or to continue or appoint the person who hath been or may be appointed Receiver, or the partner of any such Receiver, or the Clerk or any person in the service or employ of any such Receiver, or the Clerk or any person in the service or employ of the partner of any such Receiver, to be the Clerk to the said Trustees; and it shall not be lawful for any person to act in both the capacities of Clerk and Receiver for the purposes of this Scheme, nor for any person being the partner of any such Clerk, or the clerk or any person in the service and employ of any such Clerk, or the clerk or any person in the service and employ of the partner of any such Clerk, to act as Receiver, or being the partner of any such Receiver, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of any such Receiver, or the clerk or any person in the service or employ of the partner of any such Receiver, to act as Clerk in the execution of the Scheme; and that it shall not be lawful for the present or any future Receiver, Clerk, or Surveyor, appointed or to be appointed by the said Trustees, to become a lessee or tenant, assignee, or undertenant of any part of the said Charity Estates, either directly or indirectly, except for the actual residence of himself and his family residing with him, or for the purpose of such office or chamber as aforesaid, nor undertake or do any repairs to any part of the Estates, either directly or indirectly, nor supply any materials to be used thereon.

22nd. That the said Trustees shall appoint some fit and responsible person or persons (not being a member or members of their own body or any Joint

Stock Company, carrying on the business or calling of a banker or bankers, in the said Town of Bedford, to be their banker or bankers, with whom, when so appointed, shall be deposited the sums of money received on account of the said Charity by the Receiver, as and when they shall amount to the sum of £100; and any sum or sums which shall from time to time be required for the purpose of the said Charity, shall be drawn out by cheques on the said bankers, to be signed by the Chairman and one of such Trustees, at any of their monthly or other meetings and be countersigned by the Clerk of the said Trustees.

23rd. That it may be lawful for the said Trustees, out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates, to allow to any present or future Master, Mistress, Usher, or Assistant of the said respective Schools, other than the said present Master of the said Grammar School, and to any Master or Matron of the said hospital respectively, or to any present or future Clerk of the said Trustees, who shall become incapacitated by age or infirmity from discharging the duties of their respective offices or situations such a yearly sum for their respective maintenance and support during life, in the case of any present Master, Usher, or Assistant of the said respective Schools, Master or Matron of the said hospital respectively, not being less, and in the case of any present Mistress of the Girls' School, or any future Master, Usher, Mistress, or Assistant of any of the said Schools, or Master or Matron of the said hospital, not being more than one third part of the average year's income which they had respectively previously received from the Charity for the three years ending the 24th day of June next preceding the grant of such allowance, as the said Trustees shall think fit; and that in case the present Master of the said Grammar School shall at any time hereafter be desirous of retiring from his office the Trustees shall allow and pay to him in consideration of length of service, out of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates, as or by way of retiring pension, a yearly sum during his life of £500 by equal quarterly payments, in every year, with a proportionate part of such yearly sum from the then

Superannuation allowances.

last preceding day of payment up to the day of his death, provided that there shall not be at the same time more than retiring pension allowed in respect of the same office of Master or Mistress in any of the said Schools, or Master or Matron of the hospital.

Superannua-
tion fund.

That the said Trustees shall, in each year, appropriate and set apart out of the yearly rents and profits of the said Charity Estates, a sum of not less than £100, and invest the same and the resulting income thereof as they shall think fit, so that the same shall from time to time accumulate and form a pension fund, and the same and the income thereof, so far as the same will extend, shall be applied in payment of the pensions or pension which may be granted under the preceding part of this rule and in exoneration of the yearly rents and profits of the said Charity Estates.

Repairs,
Insurance,
and Rates.

24th. That the several schools, and also the several houses, hospitals, almshouses, and all other buildings whatsoever already erected, or which shall or may hereafter be erected by the said Trustees within the said Town of Bedford, and proper accommodation and seats in church for the poor children in the hospital, and the poor inhabitants in the almshouses, shall from time to time be supported, upheld, maintained, rebuilt, and kept in good and sufficient order and repair; and all the said buildings shall be from time to time kept insured in some public insurance office, from loss or damage by fire, and the expenses of such repairs and insurance, and all parochial and other rates and assessments in respect of the said schools and buildings (not being buildings in the occupation of tenants paying rent) shall be paid and defrayed by and out of the rents and profits of the said Charity in such manner as to the said Trustees shall seem meet, and as they shall from time to time order and direct.

If too much
expended in
one year the
expense to be
lessened in
the next.

25th. That if at any time hereafter it shall appear on the making and settling the annual accounts of the said Charity Estates and Charity, that the monies issued and applied, or directed to be issued and applied, shall in any one year exceed the clear profits and produce of the said Charity Estates, then

and so often as the same shall happen the said Trustees shall lessen, decrease, vary, and alter such of the next succeeding yearly payments and expenditure as are by this Schedule left or made subject to their direction, either in regard to the amount or number of objects of expenditure and so and in such manner as that the same shall not exceed the yearly income and produce of the said Charity Estate, or as near thereto as may be.

26th. That if after the payment and distribution of the several salaries and expenses and making and providing for the several payments and appropriations which are directed by the several Rules in this Schedule contained, and after exercising the several powers in the said Rules and in any Act to be obtained as aforesaid contained, there shall in any year still remain any part of the rents and profits of the said Charity Estates unapplied, then all such residue and surplus shall from time to time be laid out or invested in the name of the Trustees of the Bedford Charity, in the purchase of a competent share or competent shares of the Parliamentary Stock or Government Funds of Great Britain, or at interest on Government Securities, to be from time to time altered and varied at the discretion of the said Trustees, and the interest and dividends or annual produce of the said stocks, funds, and securities shall in like manner be laid out and invested, by way of accumulation, in the names of the said Trustees, in the purchase of or upon the like stocks, funds, and securities, and that such unapplied parts of the said rents and profits, and the accumulations thereof, shall be applied and disposed of, with the sanction of the said Master in Chancery, to be obtained in manner aforesaid, in extending any of the charitable purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

Surplus to be invested and accumulate.

27th. That no contract or agreement for erecting, making, altering, or repairing any building, or for any materials, furniture, or other things necessary for completing and furnishing the same, shall in any way be made or entered into with any Trustee, or partner of any Trustee, or Trustees, and that no contract for any such building, alteration, or repair, or for any materials, furniture, or other things necessary for completing and furnishing the same,

No Contracts with Trustees or Partners of Trustees.

and no number of contracts for or in respect of any one building, alteration in general, or partial repair, or for different buildings, alterations, or repairs, or for or in respect of contiguous buildings, (ordinary repairs in each of the said cases excepted), the expense of which contract or contracts, shall singly or separately as to one such contract, or in the aggregate as to several such contracts, exceed the sum of £100, shall be made or entered into with any person or persons whomsoever, unless three weeks previous notice shall have been given by printed hand-bills circulated and affixed within the town of Bedford.

Three weeks'
Notice of
Contracts.

For letting
Charity
Estates.

28th. That the said Trustees shall and may from time to time let any of the messuages and hereditaments in the Second Schedule to the said Act of the seventh of George the Fourth annexed, specified or mentioned either to tenants at will or tenants from year to year, or upon any lease or leases for a term of years not exceeding ninety-nine years, for the purpose of building, rebuilding, or new building, nor forty years for the purpose of repairing; and that upon every occasion on which the said Trustees shall determine on letting any of the said houses and premises upon lease a skilful surveyor shall be appointed by the said Trustees, who shall survey the house or houses and premises so intended to be let as aforesaid, and make a proper estimate in writing of the sum necessary to be laid out in building, rebuilding, or repairing such houses and premises respectively, and of the yearly rent which ought to be paid during the term of years for which the said Trustees shall have determined to let or demise the same to the tenant building, rebuilding, or repairing, without taking any sum or sums of money or other thing by way of fine, income, premium, or foregift; and immediately or as soon as conveniently may be after receiving such estimate and valuation the Trustees shall take the same into consideration, and shall and may, if they think proper, offer the house or houses and premises respectively comprised in or the subject of such estimate and valuation, with the appurtenances, either to the tenant or respective tenants in possession of the same, or the lessee or lessees, or his or

their assignees, upon the terms of such valuation, or upon such terms as they the said Trustees shall think proper; and in case the said tenants or lessees, or their assignees respectively, shall not accept the respective offers so made to them by the said Trustees within twenty-one days, or in case the said Trustees shall not think proper to make such offer, then the said Trustees shall cause proper advertisements to be published in such of the London newspapers in most general circulation as they may direct for letting either together or separately all, any, or every such house or houses and premises, with the appurtenances, as the said Trustees shall not have agreed to let to the respective tenants, lessees, or assignees, pursuant to the offers aforesaid, and such leases as shall by the said Trustees be agreed to be made shall contain a covenant or proviso to insure the messuages or buildings thereby intended and agreed to be so leased from loss or damage by fire in some fire office in the cities of London or Westminster to be approved by the said Trustees at four-fifths of the value thereof, and to keep and, at the expiration or other end of such term for which the same shall be so leased as aforesaid, to leave the said premises in good and tenantable repair, and so as in every such lease there be contained a covenant on the part of the lessee to surrender and deliver up to the said Trustees and their successors peaceable and quiet possession of the hereditaments and premises to be comprised in such lease at the end or expiration of the term or terms thereby granted or demised, and so as in every such lease or demise there shall be contained a condition of re-entry on nonpayment of the rent or rents thereby to be reserved during any number of days not exceeding thirty days at the utmost, or of any breach or non-performance of any covenant or agreement contained in such lease; and every such lease shall contain such other covenants and conditions, and shall be in such form, as the Trustees shall from time to time approve; and such leases shall, so soon as the house or respective houses or premises, with the appurtenances agreed to be let, shall have been built, rebuilt, or repaired pursuant to such agreement, be prepared and sealed

with the common seal of the said Trustees, and signed by the Clerk at some meeting by their order, and every lease so sealed as aforesaid shall be binding and conclusive upon the Trustees and their successors, and a counterpart of every such lease shall be executed by the lessee or lessees thereof, and delivered to the Clerk, to be deposited amongst the title deeds and muniments of title of the said Trustees, so as every grant, demise, or lease which shall be made as aforesaid shall take effect either in possession or reversion from and after the expiration of any legal or effectual subsisting lease, estate, or interest then existing of or in the said house or houses and premises respectively, or any part thereof, provided such subsisting lease, estate, or interest be expired, surrendered, or ended within two years next after the making of the said new grant, demise, or lease; nevertheless the said Trustees shall have power to accept the surrender of and cancel any existing lease of a house or houses and premises if they may think fit, on the application of the lessee or assignee of the same, and upon the recommendation of the Receiver, provided such surrender or cancelment be made as a legal preliminary to a re-demise of the same premises to the said lessee or assignee for a longer period than the unexpired term of the lease to be cancelled, and so as such surrender, cancelment, and re-demise be deemed beneficial to the interest of the said Charity Estates, and each such lessee shall pay to the Solicitor or Clerk to the Trustees for the preparing his contract, lease and the counter parts thereof, and for the stamp duty thereof, or for any licence or permission with respect to such lease, such sum or sums of money only as the said Trustees shall approve or allow.

Trustees'
Expenses.

29th. That the expenses of the Trustees in respect to any business concerning or in anywise relating to the said Charity Estates (including their expenses of a triennial visitation of the said Estate in London by a committee not exceeding five in number) shall be allowed and paid out of the rents and profits thereof.

Accounts of
Receiver and
Clerk.

30th. That the Receiver of the rents and the Clerk of the said Trustees respectively shall on the

first Thursday in the month of October in every year make up and deliver in to the Trustees an account in writing of all receipts, payments, and applications of the said Charity Estates and other income of the said Charity, and of the nature and circumstances thereof, to the 24th day of June then next preceding, which accounts shall be examined by the said Trustees, and if approved shall be signed by seven at least of the said Trustees signifying such approbation, and such accounts shall then yearly be printed at the expense of the said Charity, and a copy of the same left at the dwelling of every Trustee at least one calendar month before the same shall be allowed and passed; and a copy of such printed account shall be delivered by the Clerk of the said Trustees to every householder of the said town who shall apply for the same: and at the foot of such printed account shall be specified the day on which the said Trustees propose to examine, allow, and pass such accounts, and that such accounts when so examined, signed, allowed, and passed as aforesaid shall be binding and conclusive on the said Trustees and their successors, and the said Receiver and Clerk respectively, and all persons whomsoever, and shall be a sufficient discharge to the persons making up and delivering in such accounts, respectively from time to time accordingly, and no such account so allowed and passed as aforesaid shall be liable to be opened or afterwards set aside under any pretence whatsoever, unless it can be plainly made to appear that there is an error in such accounts respectively to the amount of £20 or upwards.

21st. That this Schedule shall be printed, and a copy thereof given to every Trustee and the Receiver and Clerk of the Charity for the time being and also to every Master and Mistress of any of the said schools and hospital for the time being, and every such person shall on accepting and before entering on the duties of his office, by writing signed by him at the foot of one of such printed copies of this schedule, certify that he has read the same, and that he undertakes and agrees to conform to and comply with and be bound by the provisions thereof, so far as the same apply to the office accepted by him or her.

Schedule of
Scheme to be
printed.

Certificate of
undertaking
to perform by
persons taking
taking office.

Qualifications.

THE QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF PERSONS WHO WISH TO
AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHOOLS, &c.

THE children of inhabitant householders or deceased inhabitant householders, whose settlement shall be in either of the parishes of the town, are entitled to admission to any of the schools, and after a residence of ten years to draw for the apprentice fees, and (if girls) for the service donations and marriage portions.

The children of inhabitant householders in the town who have not resided in the town for one year so as to gain the legal settlement, are admissible on payment to the trustees of such sum, not exceeding 10 guineas, as they may determine. The trustees at present require the full sum.

Boys not born in Bedford, or either of whose parents was not born in Bedford, pay to the trustees yearly one guinea each, so long as they continue in the Grammar or Commercial school.

The children of *all* persons permanently residing in the town are admissible to the Girls', Infant, and General Preparatory or National schools.

One year and one day's residence and occupation of a £10 house in Bedford gains a settlement, and thus qualifies for all the schools, subject to the annual payments above described.

Inhabitants are entitled to become candidates for the Alms-houses, who, if born in the town, shall have been resident householders ten years; and, if not born in the town, shall have been residents therein thirty years and householders therein ten years.

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