



the national archives

palaeography

tutorial

Document 9: Check list of items sent with Thomas Jennynges to boarding school, 1585
(Catalogue reference: E 163/14/10)

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About this document

This document is a list of items sent with Thomas Jennynge to boarding school, dated 7 July 1585. (Catalogue reference: E 163/14/10)

This document, dated 7 July 1585, comes from the miscellaneous documents to be found within the records of the King's [or Queen's] Remembrancer, a sub-section of the Exchequer records. It is a list of items sent to boarding school with a boy called Thomas Jennynge, the writer's son. It is not known who Thomas Jennynge or his father were, or how this document strayed into the Exchequer records. It does not seem relate to any of the other miscellaneous Exchequer documents.

Many existing schools disappeared completely after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, as most were connected with a religious house such as a monastery, chantry, collegiate church or religious guild. However, Henry VIII and his children also founded new schools or refounded the former religious schools, allowing them to be run by the townspeople, funded either by endowments of the property previously belonging to the dissolved religious house, or by new endowments, perhaps from rich local people. A network of grammar schools appeared across the country, with the study of Latin at the heart of the curriculum. Henry VIII had authorised Lily's Short Introduction of Grammar as the sole Latin textbook to be used in schools. Nowell's Catechism was also widely used.

The school mentioned in this document might be Bedford School. A school existed in Bedford in the 12th century, and was refounded and endowed in 1552 after the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The document is written in secretary hand.

Introduction to transcribing document 9

Transcription tips - READ THESE FIRST!

The document is written in secretary hand.

In this document you should watch out for:

- Flourishes on the ascenders and descenders
- Very long 's' 's' and 'f's
- Elaborate 'w's, even in the middle of words.
- The 'h's are quite loose when joined to a following letter, but not so much that they become illegible.
- Remember that in secretary hand the lowercase 'c' looks exactly like a modern day 'r'.
- If you transcribe interactively, please ignore any words on the document which are crossed out.
- Text in the margin should be transcribed as if text in the main body. For example, transcribe the margin text adjacent to **line 1**, and then continue to transcribe the remainder of **line 1**.
- Abbreviations

The document contains a few common abbreviations with which you should be familiar, such as 'm' with a line above it, showing that a letter has been omitted, and the symbol which is used at the end of a word to replace the plural or genitive and best expanded as 'es'.

Don't be put off by unfamiliar spellings, transcribe the letters which are there, and say the word aloud if need be. Don't forget that you have the Glossary and Alphabet to help you.

glossary

Aparel

Clothing.

Band

A neck band or collar of a shirt.

Bedford School

A school is known to have existed in Bedford as early as the late 12th century. Associated with the Collegiate Church of St Paul and then Newnham Priory, it may have lapsed for a time after Newnham Priory was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1540. In 1552 the townspeople of Bedford petitioned Edward VI for a licence to receive and hold lands to enable the teaching of grammar in the town. The letters patent were granted in August 1552 and the refounded school was endowed by William Harper, a local man who had prospered in London.

Carrel

A type of fabric.

Catechism

A book giving instruction on Christian doctrine, in the form of questions and answers.

Dissolution of the Monasteries

The disbanding and destruction of religious houses in England and Wales under Henry VIII. In 1536 the religious establishments with annual incomes of less than £200 per annum were dissolved. The attention of Henry and his chief minister Thomas Cromwell turned to the friaries in 1537, and thereafter to the rest of the religious houses. By 1540 they had all gone, the last to fall being Waltham Abbey in Essex. Their lands, properties and incomes went to the Crown. Some of the monastic buildings remained in religious use - Henry allowed some monasteries to be refounded as secular cathedrals served by dean and chapter instead of priors and monks, and in rare cases the church buildings, or parts of them, were bought by locals to act as the parish church. Generally however the properties and lands were simply sold off to wealthy lay people, with the Court of Augmentations set up to deal with the spoils.

'Dublett'/ Doublet

Close fitting body-garment, with or without sleeves.

Exchequer

Administrative body responsible for the collection and

administration of royal revenues.

Frize

A type of coarse woollen cloth.

Fustian

A type of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax.

Girdle

A belt, often used to carry light article such as a purse.

Grammar school

A type of school founded in England in the 16th century or earlier, originally for the teaching of Latin grammar.

'Gramer'/ Grammar

A Latin grammar textbook.

Henry VIII

Henry VIII was born at Greenwich on 28 June 1491. He was the second son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. His elder brother Prince Arthur died in 1502, making Henry heir to the throne, to which he succeeded on 21 April 1509. Desperate for a male heir to secure the Tudor succession, Henry VIII had six wives. During the English Reformation Henry became head of the Church in England, repudiating papal supremacy, and closed down the monasteries. The monastic lands were sold off and the revenues went to the Crown. Henry died at Whitehall in London on 28 January 1547, and was buried in St George's Chapel in Windsor Castle.

'his children'

Henry VIII died in 1547 and was succeeded in turn by his children Edward VI (died 1553), Mary I (died 1558) and Elizabeth I (died 1603).

Hose

Clothing for legs, reaching to the ankle or sometimes enclosing the foot like a stocking.

'Iesops Fables' / Aesop's Fables

Aesop's Fables (short stories, generally portraying animals with human characteristics, with a moral or lesson at the end), were used to teach Greek in Tudor grammar schools.

Jerkyn

A close-fitting jacket or short coat, often made of leather.

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King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer

One of the two major Exchequer officials concerned with the accounting and audit procedures and the wider administrative functions of the Court of Exchequer from the 12th to the 19th century.

Lily's Short Introduction of Grammar

William Lily, 1468? - 1522, was the first high master of St Paul's school, founded by his friend John Colet in 1509. Colet, Lily and Erasmus collaborated on various Latin grammar books, which were remodelled and combined into one work by 1540. Referred to simply as Lily's Short Introduction of Grammar, it became the official Latin grammar text book and used in schools throughout England. Shakespeare was familiar with it and quotes sentences from it in certain of his plays.

Murrey

A deep-red colour.

'Nether stocke'

Stockings.

Nowell's Catechism

Alexander Nowell, c.1507-1602. Appointed master of Westminster School in 1543 and a prebendary of Westminster Abbey in 1551, he was deprived of the later some time before May 1554 by Mary I, a strict Catholic. He sought refuge at Strasburg, where he developed Presbyterian leanings. Having accepted the religious settlement of Elizabeth I, he was appointed dean of St Paul's, London, in 1560. Nowell is believed to have composed his Catechism in c.1549 but early in the reign of Elizabeth I, he wrote a longer catechism to serve as a statement of Protestant principles, which was printed in 1570.

Point

A piece of lace used as a kerchief.

Quire

24 sheets of paper.

Sackcloth

A coarse fabric made of flax or hemp.

Tirrance

Terrence, c.190-159BC, a Roman playwright, whose works are known to have been used in the teaching of older schoolboys in Tudor grammar schools.

how to use the interactive transcribing exercise

Help - using the interactive transcribing exercise

Step 1: Study the line of text from the document image

Step 2: On the document image, use the interactive magnifying glass to zoom in/out of image by clicking on a particular word

Step 3: Using the textbox below the document image, type in your transcription

Step 4: When you have finished the current line of text, click on the Submit button

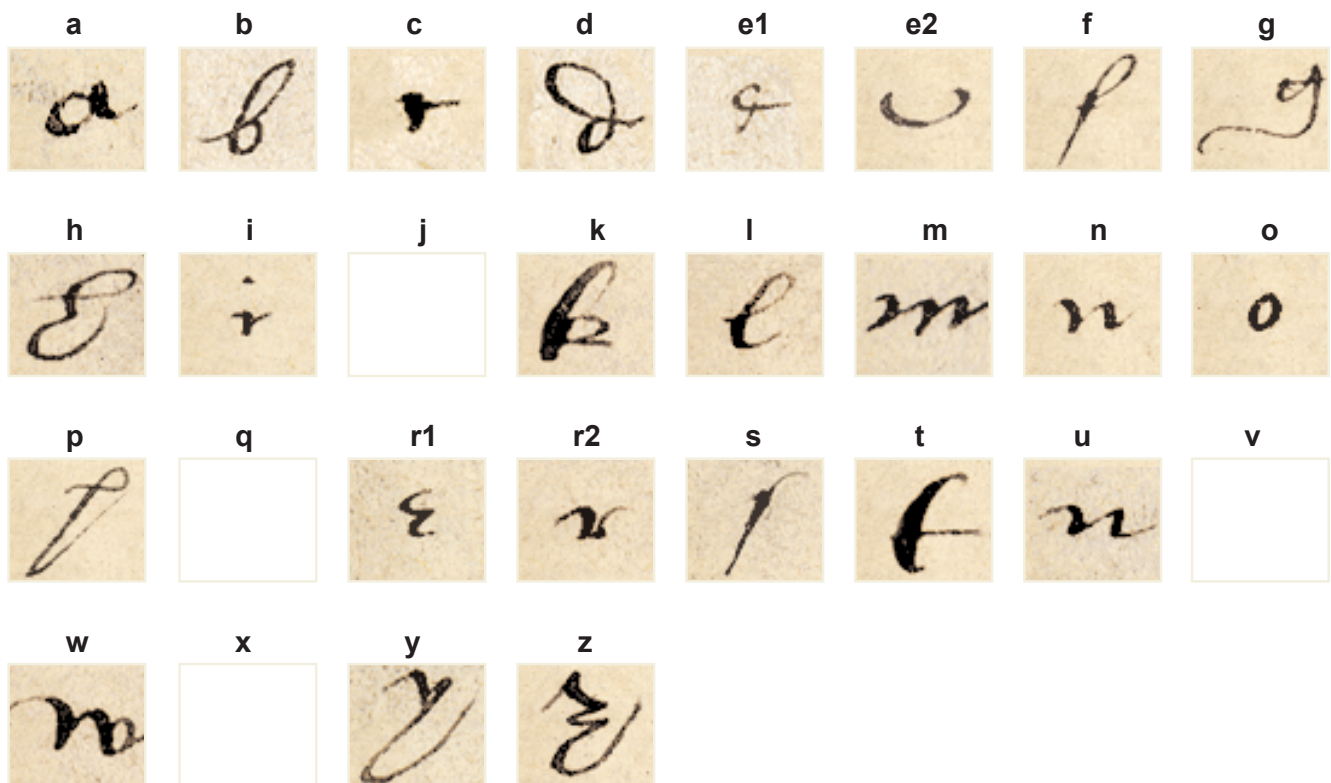
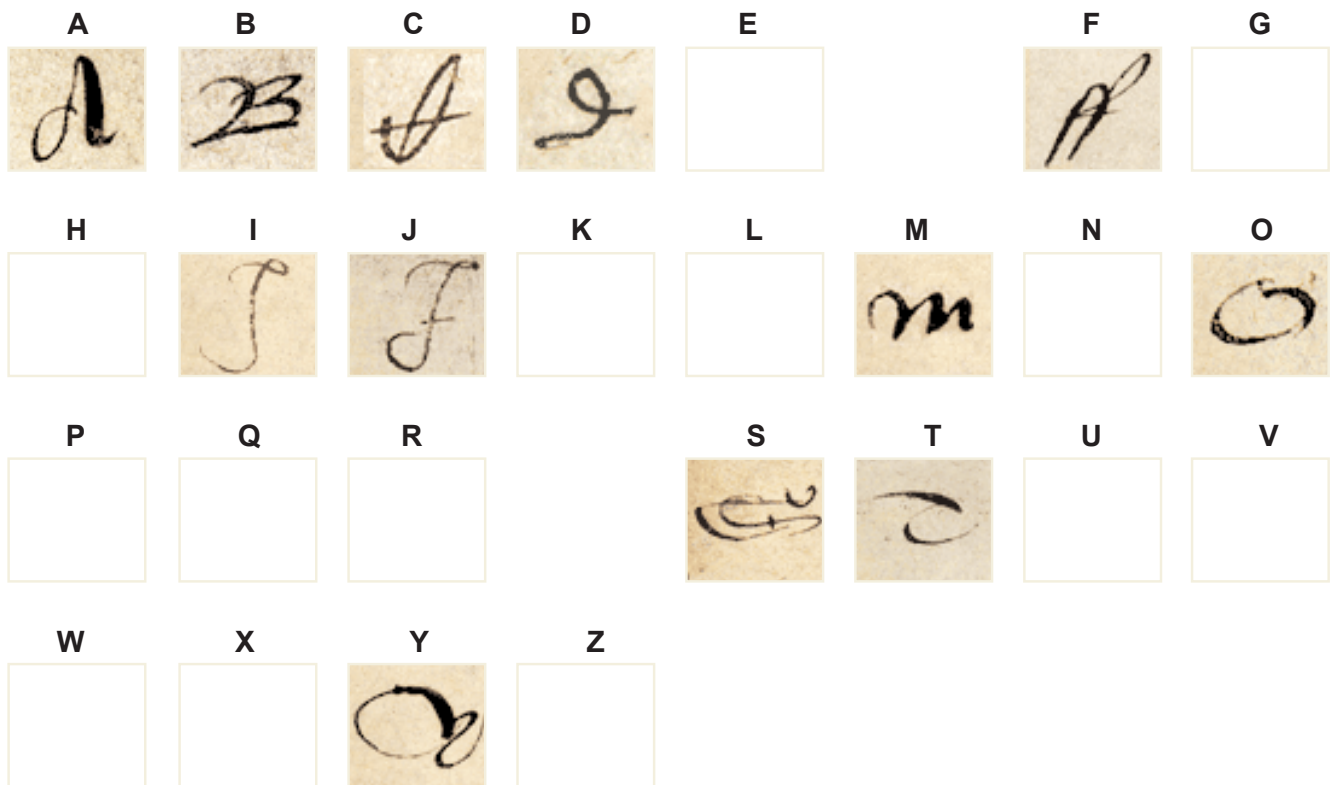
Step 5: The results will be shown and will give you the option to either retry or move onto the next line of the current document.

Help - instructions on typing your transcription

- 1) For every word you cannot transcribe, put in a dash character ' - '
- 2) Every word you transcribe should be separated with a single space
- 3) The transcribing text must match, whether it is in capital or lower case
- 4) Expand abbreviations in square brackets where necessary.

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Alphabet





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transcript

1. Septimo Julij Apparrell and other necessaries sent w[i]th my sonne
2. 1585 Thomas Jennyng[es] into Bedfordshere to skole
3. Inprimis One newe dublett and a payer of hose fustian cutt
4. It[e]m one dubelett of yellowe sackcloth and a payer of hose
5. of Carrell newe
6. It[e]m one Clook of murrey Cloth
7. It[e]m foure payre of nether stock[es] two whit one carnac[i]on & one and two
8. Yellowe newe
9. It[e]m one old frize Cote
10. It[e]m one old fize Jerkyn
11. It[e]m one Lether Jerkyn newe
12. It[e]m foure payer of showes newe
13. It[e]m two hattes, one newe
14. It[e]m two girdell[es] one newe
15. It[e]m a showinghorne
16. It[e]m two dozen point[es]
17. It[e]m sixe shert[es], newe
18. It[e]m eight band[es] four newe
19. It[e]m sixe payer of Cuff[es] thre newe
20. It[e]m sixe handcarcheff[es]
21. It[e]m one newe gram[er] It[e]m one sambl Sample
22. It[e]m a newe Tirrance writinge book
23. It[e]m an Isops Fables It[e]m one sampler book
24. It[e]m a Catachisme
25. It[e]m a prayer book
26. It[e]m three quire of paper
27. It[e]m Cordelius Dialogg[es]