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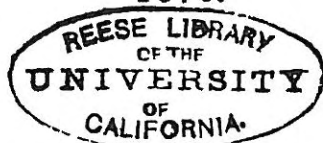
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I. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Issued as a Circular in May, 1855, and published in August following, with the first number, and again with a Postscript in January, 1856.

IN the great educational movement now going forward on this Continent, and especially throughout all the states in which the English language prevails, there has seemed for many years to the undersigned to exist, if not a demand, at least the want, not only of an American association of the friends of universal education, but of a series of publications, which should, on the one hand, embody the matured views and varied experience of wise statesmen, educators and teachers in perfecting the organization, administration, instruction and discipline of schools, of every grade, through a succession of years, under widely varying circumstances of government, society and religion; and on the other, should harmonize conflicting views, expose real deficiencies, excite to prudent and efficient action, and serve as a medium of free and frequent communication between the friends of education, in every portion of the great field.

In furtherance of these objects, a *Plan of Central Agency for the increase and diffusion* of knowledge on this subject was submitted to the American Association for the Advancement of Education, at its annual meeting in Washington in 1854. One feature of this plan was the publication of a Journal and Library of Education; the former to be issued in monthly or quarterly numbers, to embrace the current educational intelligence of the world, and the discussion of topics of immediate and pressing interest;—the latter to consist of a series of independent treatises, each devoted to the development of an important subject, or department, and embodying the reflections and experience of many minds, and the working and results of many institutions; and the whole, when complete, to constitute an Encyclopedia of Education. The plan was referred to a committee—considered and approved; and the Standing Committee were authorized to carry it into execution as far and as fast as the funds of the Association should admit. In the absence of any funds belonging to the Association, and of any pledge of pecuniary coöperation, on the part of

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT IPSWICH.

BY ABRAHAM HAMMATT.*

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS.

It appears from the records of the town, 'that a Grammar school was set up in Ipswich, in the year 1636,' three years after John Winthrop, the younger, with his twelve companions, commenced a settlement in this place. This school was, probably, not a free school, according to our acceptation of the expression, as there does not appear to have been any public provision made for its support. It was kept by Lionel Chute, who died in 1644; after which event, there does not appear to have been any public school until the establishment of this institution. To the benevolence and personal exertions of Robert Payne, aided by his brother William Payne, William Hubbard, and a few others, we are indebted for the endowment of this establishment.

In the preamble to the deed by which Robert Payne conveys to the Feoffees, the land, on part of which the school-house now stands, and from the product of which most of the income of the institution is now derived, the principal circumstances connected with its foundation, are thus related:

Whereas, after several overtures, and endeavors among the inhabitants of said Ipswich, for settling a Grammar school in that place, it was proffered by the said Robert—That he would erect an edifice for such a purpose, provided it might be put into the hands of certain discreet and faithful persons of the said town, and their successors, which himself should nominate to be ordered and managed by them as Feoffees, in trust for that end, and their successors forever. Provided also that the town, or any particular inhabitants of the town, would devote, set apart, and give any land or other annuity for the yearly maintenance of such one as should be fit to keep a Grammar school. And whereas said town of Ipswich, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, January 11, 1650, granted all that neck beyond Chebacco river, and the rest of the ground (up to Gloucester line) adjoining to it to the said Robert Payne and William Payne, to whom, by the desire and consent of the said town, at the same time were added Maj. Denison and William Bartholmew for the use of a school. And also the inhabitants of said Ipswich, at a public meeting, Jan. 26, 1650, did add five more, viz., Mr. Symonds, Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, Mr. John Norton, Mr. William Hubbard, and Deacon John Whipple. And that the said Robert did in the year following, viz., 1652, purchase a house with two acres of land belonging to it, more or less, for the use of the schoolmaster, and did likewise, in the succeed-

* Abridged from *Address by Abraham Hammatt, Esq., on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the foundation of the Grammar School in Ipswich*, in volume vi. of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for Jan., 1832.

ing year, 1653, at his own proper cost and charge, build an edifice for a Grammar school, which was erected upon a part of the land so purchased.

Mr. William Hubbard gave about an acre of land, adjoining to the said schoolmaster's house, about the same time.

William Payne gave the island at the mouth of our river called the 'Little Neck.'

Robert Payne, the principal benefactor and the founder of this school, was one of the wealthiest of the early settlers of this town. In a subscription by one hundred and fifty-five of the inhabitants in 1648, by which they enter into an engagement with Major Denison to pay him a certain sum annually 'to encourage him in his military helpfulness,' the sum subscribed by him is the greatest on the list. He was a 'ruling elder' of the church, an officer ranking in dignity between the minister and deacon. He was representative of the town three years, 1647-8-9; county treasurer from 1665 to 1683, when he resigned the office. He died in 1684, aged eighty-three years. He left two sons, John and Robert, both of whom were Feoffees of this institution.

William Payne, probably brother of Robert, seems to have possessed considerable property, and to have been active in enterprises calculated to promote the public welfare. He removed to Boston about 1656, where he died, October 10, 1660. Beside his liberal bequest to this institution, he gave twenty pounds to Harvard college.

Daniel Denison, son of William Denison, of Roxbury, was born about 1612, admitted a freeman at Boston, April 1, 1634. This town granted to him, October 12, 1643, under the title of 'Captain,' 'two hundred acres of land for his better encouragement to settle amongst us.' He was admitted a commoner by vote of the town, February 28, 1644. He had, probably, been in military service, for we find the inhabitants, by voluntary subscription, engage 'to allow him twenty-four pounds seven shillings yearly, so long as he shall be their leader, to encourage him in his military helpfulness.' He rose to great distinction in the colony; was a member of the House of Representatives many years, and Speaker, 1649-52. He was appointed by the General Court, 'Major General,' which was the title of the Military Commander in Chief of the Colony. In 1658, he had granted to him 'one quarter of Block Island, for his great pains in revising, correcting, and transcribing the colony laws.'

The other 'honored magistrate,' Samuel Symonds, it is said, was 'barrister of law in England, and descended from an ancient and honorable family, in Yieldham, in Essex, where he had a good estate

He purchased, September 3, 1637, of Mr. Henry Sewall, a dwelling house which stood near where the female academy now stands, with about three acres of land. This property descended through Daniel Epes, his son-in-law, to Symonds Epes, his grandson, from whom it descended to Edward Eveleth, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Symonds Epes, and great-grand-daughter to Samuel Symonds. He kept the house in town for occasional residence, but usually resided on his large and valuable farm, which he called 'Argilla,' and which has given name to one of our school districts. He was representative from 1638 to 1643, when he was elected one of the 'magistrates' or 'assistants,' which office he sustained thirty years, when, in 1673, he was chosen 'deputy governor,' in which office he remained until his decease in 1678. In addition to his various and distinguished offices, he did not disdain to be clerk of the Feoffees of this school, the earliest records of which are in his handwriting.

TEACHERS.

The first master of this school was Ezekiel Cheever. He kept the school, from its institution in 1650, ten years, when he removed to Charlestown, and in 1670 to Boston, where he became the master of the justly celebrated 'Boston Latin School.' He built a barn and planted an orchard, which, on his removal, were purchased by the Feoffees and added to the property of the institution. Of him and another distinguished schoolmaster it is said, in the 'uncouth rhymes' of a cotemporary,

'Tis Corlet's pains, and Cheever's we must own,
That thou, New England, art not Sythis grown.

He came to New England in 1637, and died in Boston, August 25, 1708, having attained the great age of ninety-three years; having been born in London, January 21, 1615.

In six years from the opening of the school, there were six young men, from this town, pursuing at the same time their studies at Harvard college; all of them, undoubtedly, pupils of Mr. Cheever; a greater number than have been graduated from all the colleges during the last fifteen years. The names of these young gentlemen were Robert Payne, son of the founder of the school, afterward one of the Feoffees; John Emerson, son of Thomas Emerson, who became the minister of Gloucester; Nathaniel Saltonstall, afterward minister of Haverhill, son of Richard Saltonstall, of whom, and of Ipswich, it is glory enough to have it remembered that he, when one of the executive government of the province, was the first to enter a protest against the enormities of the African slave trade; (see Savage's Winthrop, II, 243,) Ezekiel Rogers, son of the Rev.

Nathaniel Rogers; Samuel Cheever; probably, son of the teacher; Samuel Belcher, son of Jeremy Belcher, who was many years a preacher at the Isles of Shoals, and afterward at Newbury. Beside these, there went to Harvard college from this school while under Mr. Cheever's instruction, William Whittingham, son of John Whittingham; Samuel Cobbett, son of the Rev. Thomas Cobbett, and Samuel Symonds, son of the deputy governor.

The successor of Mr. Cheever was Mr. Thomas Andrews, who kept the school from August 1, 1680, twenty-three years, during which time there went from Ipswich to Harvard college, Samuel Bishop, probably, son of Thomas Bishop; Samuel Epes and Daniel Epes, sons of Capt. Daniel Epes, one of the Feoffees; John Norton, son of William, brother of the Rev. John Norton; John Rogers, son of the president, for many years the minister of this town and one of the Feoffees of this institution; John Denison, son of John and grandson of General Daniel Denison, who was elected pastor of the Ipswich Church, April 5, 1686, but was not ordained. He died, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, September 14, 1689; Francis Wainwright, son of Francis, and Daniel Rogers, son of President Rogers, who was for many years master of this school. Mr. Andrews died July 10, 1683.

On the decease of Mr. Andrews, Mr. Noadiah Russell of Cambridge, was appointed master, October 31, 1683. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1681, and kept the school until February 26, 1686-7, when he resigned, 'having a call to go to Charlestown and South. The next master was Mr. Daniel Rogers, son of President Rogers. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1686, and probably took charge of the school in 1687.

Fifteen young men from this town, most of whom were probably his pupils, entered Harvard college while this school was under his instruction. They were John Wade, son of Colonel Thomas Wade, who became the minister of Berwick, in the province of Maine; Francis Goodhue, son of Deacon William Goodhue, who was the minister of Jamaica on Long Island, and died at Rehoboth, when on his way to visit his native town, September 15, 1707; Jeremiah Wise and Henry Wise, sons of the Rev. John Wise, minister of Chebacco parish. Henry was for many years master of this school and afterward became a merchant; John Perkins, son of Abraham Perkins, who first settled as a physician in Ipswich, but afterward removed to Boston; William Burnham, a minister; Benjamin Choate, son of John Choate, who became the minister of Kingston in New Hampshire; Francis Wainwright and John Wainwright,

sons of Col. John Wainwright, the wealthiest and most distinguished merchant of this town; John Denison, son of the Rev. John Denison, who filled several important offices and attained high distinction. In the old 'burying place' there is a tombstone, having a coat of arms sculptured, with a long inscription in Latin nearly obliterated, which was erected to the memory of this gentleman. It records that he was great-grandson ('pronpos') to both the Honorable Daniel Denison and the Honorable Richard Saltonstall; Nathaniel Appleton, son of Col. John Appleton, who became the distinguished minister of Cambridge; Francis Cogswell, son of Jonathan Cogswell, who transacted business and acquired wealth as a merchant in this town.

Ebenezer Gay, who was graduated at Harvard college in 1714, kept the school one year, 1715. He is well remembered by many of the more aged people of the 'old colony,' as the celebrated Dr. Gay, minister of Hingham, where his useful life was protracted until he attained the age of nearly a hundred years.

Thomas Norton kept the school in 1716. He was a deacon of the church, and died July 13, 1744, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was father of Thomas Norton, junior, who was graduated at Harvard college in 1725, and was the teacher of this school ten years, 1729-39, while the school was under the direction of the selectmen.

Benjamin Crocker began his work as a teacher of the school, June 4, 1717, which he kept until November, 1719. Long afterward, in 1746-47, and again in 1759-60, he kept the school four years. He was appointed a Feoffee in 1749, which office he held until his removal from Ipswich in 1764. He was father of Deacon John Crocker, who is remembered by the elderly portion of the present generation. Beside school-keeping, it seems he preached occasionally. He received of the town treasurer, April 17, 1726, 'one pound for preaching one sabb. day.' He was graduated at Harvard college in 1713.

For twenty-seven years, there is no recorded act of the Feoffees.

Interregnum—Incorporation.

The town in 1720, by their selectmen, assumed control of the school and its property against the protests of the Feoffees. Mr. Henry Wise accepted the offer of the selectmen to keep the school, and continued in the work for eight years. He was succeeded by Mr. Daniel Staniford, who was graduated at Harvard college in 1738, kept the school five years, 1740-45. He afterward became a successful merchant, and was representative of the town three years,

1755-57. He was succeeded by Mr. Benjamin Crocker, who kept the school in the years 1746 and 1747; after which the town appear to have given up the Grammar school altogether.

In 1740, the town began the practice of granting the Grammar school funds in aid of the district schools, which it continued to do as long as the property was under its control. Since the resumption of the direction of the school and its funds by the Feoffees, the town has continued to appropriate money, raised in the usual way, for the support of free public schools.

In 1756, after the decease of Mr. Wade, who died February 9, 1749-50, an act was obtained from 'the Great and General Court,' 'for regulating the Grammar school in Ipswich and for incorporating certain persons to manage and direct the same. The preamble of the act runs thus:—

Whereas divers piously disposed persons in the first settlement of the town of Ipswich, within the County of Essex, granted and conveyed to Feoffees in trust, and to such their successors in the same trust as those Feoffees should appoint, to hold perpetual succession, certain Lands, Tenements, and Annuities by them mentioned, for the use of school learning in said town for ever; of which Feoffees, the Hon. Thomas Berry, Esq., Daniel Appleton and Samuel Rogers, Esqs., and Mr. Benjamin Crocker, are the only survivors; and whereas, the town of Ipswich did also, in their laudable concern for promoting learning, about the same time and for the same use, give and grant to certain persons, in said grant mentioned, and to such others as said town should appoint, a large farm, then called a Neck of Land, situate in Chebacco in the same town, with some other lands adjoining, all which farm and lands were soon after leased out for the space of one thousand years; the rents to be applied to the uses of learning in said town as aforesaid. But (as is apprehended by some) no power was given by the said town to their trustees to appoint successors in that trust for receiving and applying the rents, or ordering and directing the affairs of the school in said town, as in the first mentioned case is provided; from which difference in the original construction of those grants, which were all designed for one and the same use, considerable disputes have already arisen between the said town and the Feoffees; and not only so, but some doubts are started whether it is in the power of said town or Feoffees to compel the payment of the rents of the farm and adjoining land before mentioned.

And inasmuch as the town of Ipswich, by their vote of the twenty-second day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, by and with the consent of the Feoffees, have agreed to apply to this court for aid in the manner in the said vote mentioned:

The act incorporates the aforementioned 'present surviving Feoffees, on the part of the private persons granting lands as aforesaid, together with Francis Choate, Esq., Capt. Nathaniel Treadwell, and Mr. John Patch, Jr., three of the present selectmen of said town, a joint committee or Feoffees in trust with full power' to grant leases of the land; to receive rents and annuities; to appoint grammar schoolmasters and agree for their salaries; to appoint a clerk and treasurer, 'and if found necessary, to impose some moderate sum of money to be paid by such scholars as may attend said school, for making up and supplying any deficiency that may happen in the yearly income and annuities of said lands for defraying the necessary charges that may arise by said school,' &c.

This act was limited to ten years from the first of March, 1756. Before this term expired another act was passed reciting the preamble and enactments of the first with some slight variations in

phraseology. . . . This act, which was limited to twenty years from March, 1766, was made perpetual by an act of the General Court of this Commonwealth, passed in 1787.

On the revival of the school under the act of incorporation, the first teacher appointed by the Feoffees, was Samuel Wigglesworth, son of the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth, minister of the Hamlet parish. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1752, and kept the school two years, 1757-58. He was a practicing physician in 1765, and, probably, resided at the Hamlet.

Benjamin Crocker, before mentioned, kept the school in 1759 and 1760.

Joseph How, who was graduated at Harvard college in 1758, kept the school one year, 1761. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Berry, and died March 26, 1762, at the early age of twenty-five years. His wife had died May 6, 1759, at the yet earlier age of twenty-two.

Daniel Noyes, the well remembered postmaster and register of probate, kept the school twelve years, 1762-73, and afterward one year, 1780. He was born in Newbury about 1738; was graduated at Harvard college in 1758; died March 21, 1815. He bequeathed to this institution 'three and one-third old rights' and 'six new rights in the Jeffries Neck lands.'

Thomas Burnham was graduated at Harvard college in 1772. He was appointed teacher of this school in 1774, in which office he continued five years, when he entered the army, in which he attained the rank of major. After the peace he resumed the office of teacher, and kept the school six years, 1786-91; again one year, 1793, and afterward eleven years, 1807-17; in all, twenty-three years.

Nathaniel Dodge, a graduate of Harvard college, 1777, kept the school in 1779 and 1784.

Jacob Kimball, a graduate of Harvard college, 1780, kept the school one year, 1781.

The Rev. John Treadwell, who was graduated at Harvard college in 1758, and ordained minister of Lynn in 1763, kept the school two years, 1783-85.

Daniel Dana, a graduate of Dartmouth college, 1788, kept the school in 1792; Joseph Dana, a graduate of the same college, the same year, kept the school in 1793; Samuel Dana, a graduate of Harvard college, 1796, kept the school three years, 1797-99. These were sons of the Rev. Doctor Joseph Dana, minister of the south parish.

Joseph McKean was graduated at Harvard college in 1794. He

kept the school three years, 1794-96. He became a distinguished minister and professor in Harvard university.

Amos Choate was graduated at Harvard college in 1795. He kept the school seven years, 1800-6. He was afterward register of deeds for the county of Essex many years.

George Choate, a graduate of Harvard college, 1818, kept the school four years, 1818-21.

Richard Kimball kept the school nine weeks, in 1822, 'for the income of the School Lands.' Charles Choate, son of Mr. John Choate, kept the school on the same terms in 1823 and 1824. Stephen Coburn was the teacher in 1825; Richard Kimball in 1826; Mr. Ward in 1827; Nathan Brown in 1828; Daniel Perley in 1829; David T. Kimball, Jr., in 1830; Joseph Hale, three years, 1831-33; Tolman Willey in 1834; Dan Weed, ten years, 1835-40, 1842-45; Eben. Stearns in 1841; George W. Tuxbury in 1846; Ezra Gale in 1847; Caleb Lamson, two years, 1848-49. The 'grammar scholars' received private instruction from the Rev. John P. Cowles in 1850.

Compensation Paid to Teachers.

The money of account in this part of the country, from the first settlement to about the close of the seventeenth century,* was the pound sterling of England. But from the poverty of the people, and the consequent great scarcity of coin, most of the trading was carried on in barter, and conventional prices of the ordinary articles of consumption were adopted, called the 'current prices.' Contracts were usually made, referring to certain articles as standards of price. Thus, in 1655, it was voted by the town, 'that the pay of the minister shall be three parts in wheat and barley, and the fourth in Indian.' In private account-books, yet preserved, from 1678 to 1683, wheat is uniformly charged at five shillings the bushel; Indian corn, at from two shillings and eight pence to three shillings and sixpence. . . . The Hon. Samuel Symonds, in his will, made in 1673, among other bequests, gives to his wife 'twelve pound per annum, to be paid to her out of my farm, called Argilla, during her natural life to be paid, one half in wheat and malt, at the price current among the merchants of Ipswich, the other half in pork and Indian corn.' At the conclusion of his will, he adds, 'My mind and meaning is, that the legacies here given to my children, shall be paid not in money, according to money, but in such pay as they usually pass from man to man, which is called the current price.'

* The Pine Tree money, issued by Massachusetts in 1692, was 25 per cent. less in value than the sterling money of England, and gave rise to New England currency.

The earliest intimation I find of the actual difference in value of money and 'pay,' is in a certificate of Philemon Dane and Jacob Foster, who certify that they appraised the estate of Daniel Hovey, 'not as money, but as country pay, and that two shillings in money was with us accounted as good as three shillings in pay, and so passed frequently between men and men.' This is dated November 11, 1700.

About this time, the General Court issued 'bills of credit,' which they loaned to the towns for the purpose of supplying the people with a currency, which, being based on no foundation, soon declined in value.

On the settlement of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, December 23, 1726, it was 'voted that one hundred and thirty pounds in bills of credit be paid to him annually, for the space of three years; and afterward the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds in bills of credit, or in lieu thereof, the like sum in silver money, accounting it at fifteen shillings per ounce; and so to rise or fall in proportion to the value of silver; or pay two-thirds of said sum in barley malt at six shillings per bushel; Indian corn at five shillings; pork at sixpence per pound; butter at twelve pence.'

In 1734, the appraisers of the estate of John Baker, Esq., report the prices to be 'in proportion to the value of our present paper currency; accounting twenty-four shillings thereof to be equal, and but equal, to one ounce of silver coin.'

'The committee on the affairs of the Rev. Nath. Rogers,' 1738, report that 'the sum of £279 4s. is an equivalent to the £150, at the time when it was contracted for.'

Thus it appears that the pound currency, in the year 1700, was worth about two dollars and ninety-six cents of our present money. In 1727, it was worth one dollar and forty-eight cents; in 1734, it was worth about ninety-one cents, and in 1738, about seventy-eight cents. It continued to depreciate until it reached what was afterward called 'Old Tenor,' which was one-tenth of the pound sterling.

The revenues of the school during the first period of its history, were derived from the School Farm, as the land in Chebacco, granted by the town, was called, which gave fourteen pounds per annum; 'the Little Neck,' which was leased to John Pengry, in 1680, for sixty years, at a yearly rent of seven pounds, and the 'school orchard,' which comprised the three acres of land given by Mr. Robert Payne, and Mr. William Hubbard, which, with some other small pieces of property, let for about the same rent as the Little Neck, in all about £28, or \$250 at this time.

There is no record of the agreement with Mr. Cheever, as to his compensation; and that with Mr. Andrews, is partly obliterated. It appears, however, from what remains, that there was a stipulated allowance 'for every Grammar Scholar'—'But for such as are taught to write, cipher, or read English, he shall agree with the parents or overseers of the children what they shall allow yearly otherwise as he shall think meet.'

There is no record of the compensation paid to Mr. Russell, or to Mr. Rogers. Their engagements were probably similar to that made with Mr. Andrews. Mr. Gay was paid fifty pounds, in 1715, and Mr. Crocker sixty pounds, in 1717. In 1720, Mr. Wise was appointed by the selectmen, with a salary of fifty-five pounds 'in bills of credit.' He seems to have received about the same annual stipend, as long as he continued in the school. Mr. Norton's salary, in 1732, was seventy pounds. Whether it was the same or not, during his whole term of ten years, does not appear. Mr. Staniford received eighty pounds per year, for four years, and seventy-five pounds per year for two years. Mr. Wigglesworth, for the years 1757 and 1758, received for annual salary, twenty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, together with 'his board at Mr. Samuel Sawyer's, who agreed to board him for seventeen pounds per annum.' In 1759, Mr. Crocker engaged to keep the school 'for all the rents and annuities,' and in 1760, for thirty pounds, three shillings, and seven pence, which amounted to about the same sum. Mr. Noyes, in 1762, had fifty-three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, 'and he board himself.' His salary varied from that amount, to forty-six pounds, and probably consisted of the whole income of the property of the institution. Mr. Burnham, received for the years 1774 and 1775, fifty pounds per year. In 1778, he agreed for one hundred pounds, 'if there be a stipulated price agreed to by the State; if not, one hundred and fifty pounds.' In 1780, Mr. Noyes agreed in May, to keep the school three months, at two hundred and forty pounds per month; and in September, agreed to keep three months for one thousand pounds, 'Continental Money,' per month.

The present income derived from the property of the institution, is about three hundred dollars per annum. Of this amount, about two hundred and twenty dollars, besides the land on which the school-house stands, are derived from the donations of the Messrs. Paynes, and Mr. Hubbard; about thirty dollars from the donations of Mr. Cross, Mr. Noyes, and Mr. Judah Goodhue, and about fifty dollars from the grants of the town.