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Brasenose College

Monographs



Brasenose College
Quatercentenary
Monographs

Vol. I
General

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PREFACE

IN view of the Fourth Centenary of the foundation of the College in 1509, a Committee was appointed at a College Meeting early in 1908 to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the event. Among other schemes which came before the Committee was one by which several writers would undertake short monographs, which, though to a large extent independent of each other in subject and authorship, might when taken together form a survey and picture of the past history of the College.

This plan was adopted, and it was found that the subjects naturally grouped themselves into such as were general in character (Vol. I), and such as dealt with special periods of time (Vol. II). Thanks to the loyal support of those who were asked to be contributors, the projected subjects were all soon taken up, and the first volume is now issued with its full complement of chapters and with more than its proportionate share of illustrations.

The brunt of the work has fallen on the Bursar, and to a less extent on the clerks of the Bursary, Dr. Butler having generously undertaken no fewer than four monographs. The numerous Benefactions, the Plate and Pictures, and the Estates and Advowsons of the College have entailed a much larger amount of research and labour than are suggested by the concise and orderly presentment of their long array. A Calendar of the older Brasenose Muniments recently completed by Mr. Herbert Hurst has aided the task.

An account of the Site of the College in former days, and of its Name and Arms, together with brief Annals and a tentative Bibliography, fell to my own lot. They are far from exhaustive, but it is hoped that the chief facts of permanent interest have been recorded. The one romantic incident in the history of the Hall which preceded the College is the Stamford Migration of 1333, about which and the authenticity of the Brazen Nose it is still allowable for a reader to hold unorthodox opinions.

In one case it has been necessary to go outside the walls of the College for a contributor, since the professional training of a resident architect was essential for the history of the Buildings, and it is fortunate that Mr. Allfrey of Trinity College has been able to spare the time to help in this important matter. He has thoroughly searched the muniments, and found many unexpected facts, while there can be only one opinion of the striking plans and illustrations which accompany his elaborate essay on the buildings and architecture.

Of the second volume, which is to be expected in October next, and which deals with successive periods of College history, three monographs are already completed and in print. The honour of being first in the field belongs to Professor Richard Lodge, whose original study of the later Stuart times is a triumph of mind over material. Mr. Jeffery's essay on the 'spacious times of great Elizabeth' covers a period of which there has been hitherto no account at all, and Mr. Wakeling contributes a first-hand inquiry into the stirring days of James I, Charles I, the Oxford Visitation, and the Commonwealth.

As to the three remaining essays we are in a condition of 'animated expectancy'. They are all in safe and competent hands, but it may be well to warn our readers that they cannot reasonably expect a finished and even history of that changeful period, the nineteenth century. It is too near to us to be dealt with as a history of the past, and the monograph has in fact not yet taken definite form.

The second volume will contain a General Index, which will, however, not repeat the special indexes attached to the Bursar's monographs, but will gather together under personal and subject headings the scattered notices of features of the College life and its conditions which abound in this varied series.

The best thanks of the contributors are due to the Principal, who has given help in the working out of these monographs, while engaged on his own Register of the College; and to the courtesy and helpfulness of the two clerks of the Bursary, Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Coxhill. The latter has combined a first-hand knowledge of the archives with much industry, much intelligence, and a ready willingness to give aid which are gratefully acknowledged by every contributor to these volumes. The Clarendon Press, as represented by the Controller, Mr. Horace Hart, and his staff, has as usual bestowed much more than mere technical skill on the numerous illustrations and other details of the printing.

F. M.

May, 1909.

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I

The Site of the College before its
foundation, including Brasenose
and Little University Halls

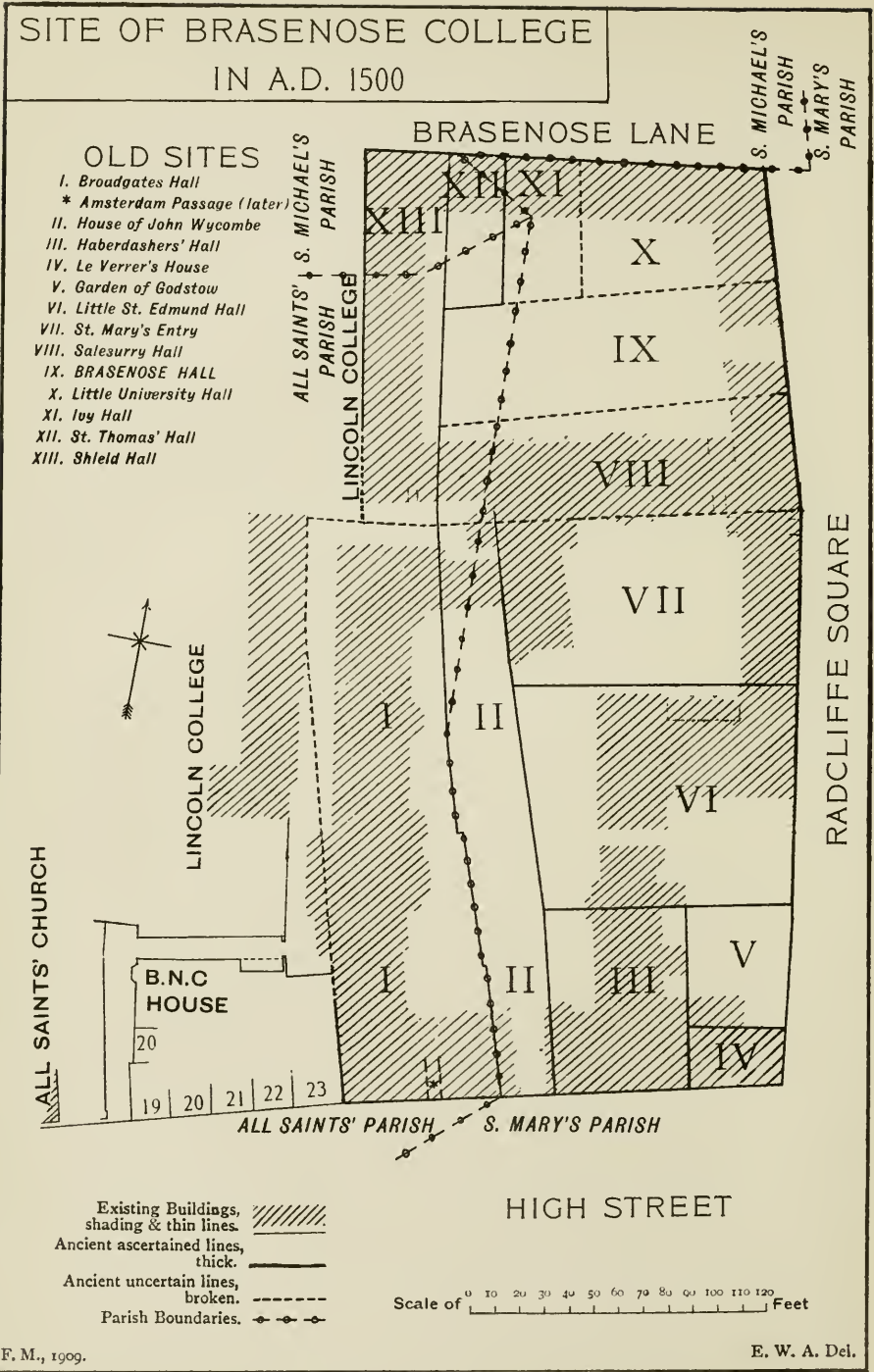
By Falconer Madan, M.A.

Fellow of the College

Illustration to Monograph I

Plate, Site of Brasenose College in A. D. 1500 page 3

SITE OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE
IN A.D. 1500



THE SITE OF THE COLLEGE

BEFORE ITS FOUNDATION, INCLUDING BRASENOSE AND LITTLE UNIVERSITY HALLS

OWING to the central position of Brasenose and its proximity to the High Street the present buildings of the College cover an area which has considerable interest for antiquaries. Not only were the early buildings which abutted on the High of some importance, but the ancient School Street, running from the west end of St. Mary's northward to the city wall, was filled with academical halls of varying date, many of which are now built over by the College. And to two of them (Brasenose and Little University) a quite special interest belongs, as will be seen in the following pages. No apology is therefore needed for attempting a sketch of the history of the site before A.D. 1509.

There is no satisfactory view of the city older than that engraved for Agas in 1588, of which only one imperfect copy survives, but which was fortunately re-engraved from a complete copy by Whittlesey in 1728. Even in 1588, as a glance at Agas's Map or View (for it is a combination of the two) will show, three-fourths of the space within the walls was open ground or gardens: though at one particular earlier period (about 1250) the intra-mural town was decidedly more populous, so that the proportion was nearer one-half. In accordance with this the exacter indications of dimensions and description which are found when dealing with High Street tenements give way to vaguer terms as soon as one leaves that thoroughfare.

The following description deals first with the High Street frontage, then with the Eastern face of the College (School Street), and lastly with Brasenose Lane as far as the limits of Lincoln College. Not all the known facts are given in detail, but such as contribute to the direct history of each tenement or garden.

i. The High Street Frontage.

A. ALL SAINTS' PARISH.

1. *Broadgates Hall.*

The New Buildings of Brasenose reach the High Street at their westernmost limit between what are at present Nos. 23 and 24, that is to say, at a point about 178 feet from the south-east corner of the Principal's House and about 112 feet from the nearest point of All Saints' Church. In the western portion of these 112 feet we may safely place Burwaldescote Hall,¹ and in the 65 feet within All Saints' Parish which will be occupied by the New Buildings we may place Broadgates Hall, which is stated by Wood to have 'had its entrance at the wide or broad gate at the utmost house save one of the limits of this parish from S. Marie's and almost opposite to the Swan Inne' (the court of which was cut through by King Edward Street). Mr. Hurst is satisfied, from some New College leases, that the entrance to the Hall was just east of Amsterdam Passage, which passage is between Nos. 25 and 26 High Street. The Hall itself (*Aula Latae Portae*, *Aula Latarum Portarum*, *Aula Lateportensis*) stood back from the street, and broadened out at the back. The garden of Olifant Hall in Brasenose Lane (see p. 17) was its northern boundary (information from the Rev. H. E. Salter).

Broadgates Hall—which is not to be confused with the Hall of the same name which became Pembroke College, nor with six others enumerated by Wood in his *History of the City*, edited by A. Clark—must have been of considerable size. Wood speaks of a large court and of a chapel with other edifices which were only pulled down in 1661. There can be no doubt that it even had the right of sanctuary, for in *Munimenta Academica* it is recorded that as late as 1463 one Johannes Harry, a tailor, having wounded a man, fled to the 'Aula Latae Portae' and claimed a right of sanctuary, which the record states to have been

¹ Wood states in connexion with a rental of 1426-7 that the two halls described in this paragraph are identical, Broadgates being the later name, but this cannot be the fact.

derived from the ownership of the Hall by the Hospital of St. John the Baptist (where Magdalen now stands): and it was ultimately granted to him. The Principals are known from 1436 to 1503. The site appears to have been bought by the College from Sir Daniel Webb in 1715.

B. ST. MARY'S PARISH.

The next point to be settled is the exact limit of the parish between St. Mary's Church and All Saints' Church.

This is undoubtedly at a point about 5-6 feet west of the west front of the new Tower of Brasenose, and about 25 feet east from the nearest part of Amsterdam Passage. This gives an extent of about 113 feet for the frontage of the parish in High Street occupied by the College buildings.

2. *The House of John Wycombe.*

The first tenement in the parish, after passing the All Saints' boundary, was known about the middle of the thirteenth century as 'the house of John Wycombe in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin'. At that date Laurence Rufus granted to St. Frideswide's four shillings a year from this house: and in 1400 John Spront, a brewer, still pays them to the same body from the 'house of Wycombe'. In 1440 John Spront's heir sold the tenement to All Souls College, which finally sold it on Aug. 6, 1736, to Brasenose for £174. In 1466 it was still a brewery and had long been called Garland's Place.

In Agas's map the house is not figured, and it was probably overshadowed by the larger buildings known as Haberdasher's Hall: but its ground ran some considerable way back from the High Street, for it formed the western boundary of Sale-surry Hall and St. Mary's Entry in 1508.

Documents.

- c. 1190. The land west of the Haberdasher's Hall was owned by Nicholas Parmenter, and must have included the site of this house.
- c. 1250. Laurence Rufus grants to St. Frideswide's 4s. from the house of John Wycombe (Chartul. of St. Fridesw. i. 368).
- 1257. It is west of Haberdasher Hall (Chartul. of Oseney).
- 1400. John Spront owes 4s. a year to St. Frideswide from the house (Fridesw. i. 479).

1440. All Souls bought the house of Wycombe from John Spront's heir (All Saints' Mun.).
1508. It is the west boundary of Salesurry Hall and St. Mary's Entry.
- c. 1730. In Skelton's Plan of the Radcliffe Library Area it is marked No. 9, and with its garden measures about 225 feet by 20 feet (frontage).

3. *Haberdasher's Hall.*

This was a large and important building, occupying the whole space between the corner house in School Street and the tenement last mentioned (the house of John Wycombe).

The first mention of the site is about 1190, when it was granted as 'land' by Peter, son of Johannes Praepositus, to Oseney Abbey. As early as 1255, when Oseney leased this site to Thomas le Spicer, there was on it a 'great stone house', which is called *Domus Thomae Apothecarii* in the Oseney rentals of 1260 and later, and early in the fourteenth century *Spicer's House* (*domus Speciarium*). Even in 1317 it has a Principal and seven *seldae* (shops, rooms), though it was certainly not any one of the four 'Spicer's Halls' mentioned by Wood.

By 1377 it has changed its name and has become 'Tenementum Ailnoth', and about 1410 we at last get the alternative names in an Oseney rental 'Tenementum Aylnote, Haburdasser Hall', still with its seven *seldae*. It is curious, however, that the title Haberdasher should have been so long delayed, for Willelmus Haperdasser occurs as occupying part of the house as early as about 1280! From this time (early fifteenth century) its common name is *Haberdasher Hall*, as when certain Welsh scholars there in 1430 were accused by Nicholas Bishop of riotous conduct towards himself. The names of Principals of this hall are known from 1436 to 1477, and in 1498 it is described as having four *scholae*, two *seldae*, three cellars, and (probably) a solar.

On May 12, 1530, Oseney demises the Hall to Brasenose, and it is described as a messuage with gardens, &c., having the High Street on the south, an All Souls tenement on the west, the garden of Little St. Edmund Hall on the north, and a tenement of Magdalen on the east. Its frontage to the

High may have therefore been about 63 feet, but its depth cannot have exceeded 80 feet. As early as 1519 Brasenose was certainly renting the Hall from Oseney.

In Agas's map this Hall must be the large building running east and west with two seldae projecting from it towards the High Street.

On March 6, 165 $\frac{5}{8}$, it is surprising to find that Brasenose parted with this valuable property by exchange to Christ Church, and it is described as 'now divided into three tenements'. But it reverted finally to Brasenose on Jan. 27, 173 $\frac{6}{7}$, for about £575, and the site (which is numbered 6, 7, and 8 on Skelton's plan of about 1730) is now occupied by the buildings of Brasenose and the Principal's house from a point just east of the Gateway to a point about 35 feet from the corner.

Documents.

c. 1190. Grant by Peter fil. Joh. praepositi to Oseney as land between land of Nich. Parmenter on the W. and Thomas le Verrer on the E.

1255. Leased by Oseney to Thomas le Spicer, 'a great stone house'.

1260. 'Domus Thomae Apotecarii,' Oseney Rental.

c. 1280. Do. : Domus Tho. Apot. + 5 seldae + 2 seldae per Willelmum Haberdasser.

1317. Do. : Domus Speciarium with a Principal.

c. 1330. Do., with 7 seldae.

1377. 'Tenementum Ailnoth' (Wood's *City*, ed. A. Clark, i. 82).

c. 1410. Osen. Rental 'Ten. Aylnote, Haburdasser hall'.

1417. Do. Do. Do.

1430. Welsh scholars there (Wood's *City*, i. 82).

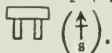
1449. Osen. Rental (full description of seldae, cellarii, &c.).

1453. Do. Do.

1498. Do. Do.

1530, May 12. Granted by Oseney to B.N.C.

In Agas's map (1578) a large building with two wings at right angles to it



165 $\frac{5}{8}$, Mar. 6. Surrendered to Ch. Ch., as 3 tenements.

c. 1730. In Skelton's plan, Nos. 6, 7, 8.

173 $\frac{6}{7}$, Jan. 27. Sold by Ch. Ch. to B.N.C., as 3 messuages.

4. *Le Verrer's House* (domus Vitrearii).

Between Haberdasher's Hall and the corner of School Street was one piece of ground, which in about 1190 is described as the land of Thomas le Verrer (Vitrearius, the glazier), who is called in a Godstow deed of about 1188 *Jordan Cariour*. In 1243 one Thomas le Verrer (a son of the above?) granted it to St. John's Hospital. In the Oseney rentals of 1260 it is described as 'Domus quae fuit Thomae Vitrearii in cimiterio Beatae Mariae'. The statement here made was unexpectedly verified by the discovery of at least one skeleton at the corner itself, when Standen's shop was removed to form part of the new house of the Principal of Brasenose in 1888. This site was therefore actually within, and not merely over against, the churchyard at some time before the close of the twelfth century.

At the time of the rental mentioned (1260) Oseney received a rent only from the house (which first disappears in a rental of 1324-5), St. John's Hospital being still the owner, from whom it of course passed in due course to Magdalen, which continuously owned it till the eighteenth century. In *Monograph VI* it is stated that it was purchased from Christ Church by Brasenose in 1736.

In Agas's map the corner house is clearly represented, with a second adjoining it on the north. These two no doubt stood on Le Verrer's ground, which may be taken to have had about 35 feet of frontage to the High and nearly 30 feet to School Street.

ii. School Street, West Side.

School Street is the old name of the ancient way which extended from the High Street at the west end of St. Mary's in a straight line northward to the city wall, past the front of Brasenose, and through what is now the Proscholium: a passage also continued southward down Oriel Lane to the City Wall. The southern part of School Street was undoubtedly at one time a lane leading through St. Mary's Churchyard which extended on both sides of it. This is demonstrated by the

discovery of skeletons, not only at the corner of High Street and School Street, as mentioned above, but also in 1895 at a point about 5 feet south of the south-eastern corner of Brasenose Chapel.

The name undoubtedly came from the number of 'Schools' (scholae, places where lectures were delivered) in the street, and though unknown in 1279 is mentioned as having thirty-two schools in it in a Statute of the University of about 1408-9. The earliest occurrence of the name that I have met with is in 1253 in a grant of Little University Hall. The Statute of 1408-9 shows that the street was regarded as the centre of the University, for it provides that Bachelors shall only determine within the limits of its thirty-two schools, from the Oseney schools in the extreme north to (Little) St. Edmund Hall and Glass Hall in the south.

4. *Le Verrer's House.*

See p. 8 above.

5. *Garden of Godstow.*

Between the corner house last mentioned and Little St. Edmund Hall was a garden which had a frontage of about 47 feet to School Street, and probably a depth of 35 feet.

This garden is first mentioned in about 1188 as of the fee of St. Mary's Church, being indeed at one time obviously a part of the cemetery. In that year John fitz Ralph of St. Martin, who had received the grant of the garden through his wife Gunnild, sold the grant to Robert Buckthorpe, who by his will in 1188 or 1189 bequeathed the lease to the nunnery of Godstow, subject to an annual quitrent of 2s. to the church of St. Mary.

In 1369 it is still a garden, and its boundaries are given in a lease from the Abbess of Godstow to Nicholas Garland and Juliana his wife, and Henry Bilborough, as follows:—tenements of Oseney on the north and west (the latter, no doubt, Haberdasher Hall), of St. John's hospital on the south, and St. Mary's churchyard on the east, and with it was leased the free passage through a door beside the tenement of the hospital.

From the sequence of entries in the Oseney rentals, it would appear that that house derived from this garden a rent yearly from at least 1260 to at least 1498 'pro augmento coquinae'. Successive lessees were,—Porter (fifteenth century), John Caswell (shortly before 1491), Richard Northcote (1491), Antony Caryswall or Caswell, who sold it for £8 to Sir John Port, who in 1516 gave it to Brasenose. In the fifteenth century we find it annexed to Little St. Edmund Hall, and both it and the hall passed into the possession of Brasenose.

In Agas's map we see two buildings on this ground, one facing School Street in the north part of the site, and a smaller building behind it, backing on to the garden of Haberdasher Hall.

6. *Little St. Edmund Hall.*

The ground immediately north of the Godstow garden is first mentioned as a boundary of the garden about 1180-90, and described as land of John and Benedict, sons of Ailnoth : and at about this date Benedict leased it to Anfrid the doctor, with the consent of the parson of St. Mary's. But early in the thirteenth century we find one Lucas de Worth granting it to Oseney Abbey, and thereafter it is usually described as ' Domus Lucae de Worth in cimiterio Beatae Mariae ', until in 1436 there is record of a Principal of the ' Aula Edmundi ', afterwards (from 1498) called for distinction's sake *Little St. Edmund Hall*. The list of Principals extends to 1477, during which period it was an *Aula Artistarum*. In 1491 it was let to John Mertoock or Martock, B.M.

The garden was of considerable size, for it extended west past the back of Haberdasher Hall till it reached the garden of the house of Wycombe (i. 2, above). The depth was therefore about 105 feet, and Agas's map shows the trees in it and the large building of the hall, occupying a frontage of about 80 feet in School Street. The Hall must have flourished, for in the fifteenth century it annexed the Garden of Godstow (ii. 5, above).

As early as about 1510 Brasenose must have been renting it from Oseney : and on May 12, 1530, the hall was again

leased by Oseney to Brasenose, and was finally transferred to the latter on March 6, 165 $\frac{5}{8}$. When the new chapel was built in 1656-66 it was wholly within the limits of Little St. Edmund Hall, which extended about 15 feet to the north of the main north wall of the chapel.

The southern part of the Hall was occupied in 1593 by a tenement called Hamond's or Almond's house (No. 1 in Skelton's plan), but it may have been then a new house, as there is no sign of it in Agas's map of 1588. From 1656 to 1737 this plot, not needed at the time by Brasenose, was in the hands of Christ Church.

7. *St. Mary's Entry (Parvus Introitus Sanctae Mariae).*

Between Little St. Edmund Hall and Brasenose Hall were two small halls usually mentioned together, St. Mary's Entry and Salesurry, of which the latter was certainly the more northerly of the two, and the former must have occupied the site of the southern portion of Brasenose Library.

The 'entry' was undoubtedly exactly on the line of an old lane which ran from Cat Street, skirting the northern limit of St. Mary's Churchyard, to the Turl, leaving All Saints' Churchyard some 50 feet to the south.

The entry was in the earliest days a possession of St. Mary's Church, and was at one time occupied by the Vicar. In 1392 the entry bore the name of Introitus Julianae Glasier, being then the southern boundary of Salesurry Hall (which see). In 1451 it appears to be nameless, and described as a 'hortus' between Salesurry and St. Edmund Halls, being then cautioned for as an academical hall by Thomas Lemster. In 1457 it is definitely an academical hall (Introitus Beatae Mariae in vico Scholarum), and its Principals are recorded from that year till 1469. Its subsequent history is the same as that of Salysurry Hall, which follows.

8. *Salesurry Hall.*

The earliest form of this curious name is 'Le sale de Syrrae' (A. D. 1333), probably 'Salle Désirée', Aula Desiderata: it is at any rate clear that the name is *not* Salisbury.

In 1260-70 this house belonged to Walter Feteplace, see under Brasenose Hall.

In 1333 the 'messuage and two shops' was demised by Juliana Feteplace to Richard Tekne.

In 1392 the tenement called Salisyrry, then lying between Le Brasynnose on the north and the Entry of Juliana Glasier on the south, which had been held of the king by one Nicholas Garland then deceased, was given by John Forester and others to Oriel College, on condition that the College should find a chaplain for the Chantry of St. Thomas in St. Mary's Church. Oriel at once let it to John Maddesdon and Robert Abingdon for 100 years.

From 1436 to 1511 we find Principals of Salesurry Hall, and from 1444 to 1453 Principals of a tenementum annexum eidem called Aditus S. Thomae. Rowse's Tabella (fifteenth century) states that the 'Aula Salutis Desiderii idem Salisburi' was an Aula Artistarum, and it is clear that Salutis Desiderium is an attempt to explain the name Sale de Surry.

On Feb. 20, 15 $\frac{09}{10}$, Oriel granted the two halls, Salesurry and St. Mary's Entry (then lying between Brasenose Hall on the north and Little St. Edmund Hall on the south, and having All Souls' ground on the west), to Sir Richard Sutton, co-founder of Brasenose for ever, at a rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*

Clearly this Hall occupied the northern part of the present Library, and the SE. corner of the front quadrangle of Brasenose, and extended (as did St. Mary's Entry) about 110 feet back from School Street, almost exactly taking in the whole length of the present Hall of the College.

9. *Brasenose Hall.*

The ground between Salysurry Hall and Little University Hall, which latter occupied the corner of what is now Brasenose Lane and School Street, was undoubtedly the site of Brasenose Hall, which therefore was on the site of the present Gateway of the College, and extended some 20 feet to the north of it and about the same distance to the south.

There can be little doubt that 'Jussell's tenement', which was next to Little University Hall on its south side, is identical

with Brasenose Hall. The former is first mentioned in 1243-4 as in the tenancy of Roger le Fleming, from whom it passed to his son Roger, and from him to Simon Balindon, see below.

The next distinct mention of the name of Brasenose is in the Survey or Inquisition of 1279, where it is stated that 'eadem Universitas [Oxoniensis] habet quandam . . . domum que vocatur Brasennose cum quattuor scolis in eadem parochia [Beate Marie Virginis], et taxatur ad viij marcas, et fuit illa domus aliquo tempore Galfridi Jussel'. This shows that the permanent name of Brasenose was attached to this house by 1279, and that a former owner was one Geoffrey Jussel.

Now there was a Geoffrey Jussel in the first half of the thirteenth century (known through his daughter Matilda, mentioned in a St. Frideswide deed), whose *floruit* was about 1240, and who held divers tenements in St. Mildred's parish; and we cannot doubt that he gave his name to the tenement which afterwards became Brasenose Hall.

The University owned only three tenements in St. Mary's Parish in 1279, namely (A) Brasenose, (B) Little University Hall (the corner house just north of Brasenose), and one other house (C) only described as next to a tenement of the prioress of Studley, which tenement had been given her by Andrew Halegod, but this house was undoubtedly on the site of what is now All Souls College. It would seem then that the following grant made about 1262, though the name of the tenement is not given, must apply to Brasenose, namely a sale by Simon de Balindon, canon of Lichfield, to the University of land with houses situated between land and houses of Walter Feteplace and land formerly of William de Lewkenore (Univ. Coll. deed). This entirely fits in with the fact that Juliana Feteplace owned Salesurry Hall in and before 1333. We find then that Brasenose Hall was purchased in 1262 by the University, and this was done, according to the historians of University College, with William of Durham's money and for the purposes of his foundation.

After 1279 a long silence falls on Brasenose Hall, partly accounted for by the migration, as is supposed, of almost all its students to Stamford in the year 1333 (see Monogr. II).

The Hall consisted chiefly, it may be inferred from the facts given at this last reference, to Northerners, and it must be supposed that for the time it almost ceased to exist.

At last in 1416-7 we find in deeds of University College that the Hall and St. Thomas's Hall (which lay west of it, see p. 18) were granted by that College to John Legh, chaplain of St. Anne's chantry in All Saints' Church. Then in 1435 occurs the first name of a Principal, as cautioning for the Hall to the University. We can now proceed by taking the successive names of Principals (see Wood's *City of Oxford*, ed. Andrew Clark, i. 588).

1st Principal.

1435. William Long, Bachelor of Arts.

2nd Principal.

1436. R. Markham, Master (of Arts?): Brasenose was certainly about this time an *Aula Artistarum* (Wood's *City, ut supra*, i. 638, from Rowse's Catalogue of Halls).

3rd Principal.

1438. Roger Grey, M.A.

1438. In this year died master Thomas Cooper in Brasenose Hall. His rooms were broken open by order of the Chancellor on July 31, and an inventory made of his goods, which is printed in *Munimenta Academica*, ed. H. Anstey (Rolls Series, 1868), ii. 514-6, and in J. Buchan's *Brasenose College*. On Aug. 23 we obtain another Brasenose name, master John Norys (*Mun. Acad.* ii. 517).

4th Principal.

1439. John Lye, M.A., who is found as renting the garden of Ivy Hall in this year.

5th Principal.

1444. Roger Markham, M.A., again.

6th Principal.

1451. William Church, M.A., who died in 1461: see Boase's *Register of the Univ.* (O.H.S. 1885), *index*. In 1458 Thomas M. of Brasenose occurs (*Mun. Acad.* ii. 676).

7th Principal.

1461. William Braggis, M.A.

8th Principal.

1461. William Wryxham, M.A. (see Boase's *Register*, p. 16).

9th Principal.

1462. William Braggis, M.A., again.

10th Principal.

1462. John Molineux, M.A. He was the first Brasenose Proctor, in 1458 (Boase's *Register*, p. 15).

11th Principal.

1465. Adam Heale, M.A. He was tenant of the garden next St. Thomas's Hall, west of Brasenose, in 1462 (*Mun. Acad.* ii. p. 691), and died on May 12, 1465, leaving a legacy to Oriel (Oriel Treasurer's Accounts, 1465).

12th Principal.

1465?—at least 1483. William Sutton, M.A. In 1468 he repaired the Hall.

13th Principal.

in 1501. Edmund Croston, M.A.

14th Principal.

in 1502. John Fornby, M.A.

15th Principal.

in 1503. Edmund Croston, M.A., again. He died in Brasenose Hall on Jan. 27, 150 $\frac{7}{8}$, and in his will dated Jan. 24, 150 $\frac{7}{8}$, occurs the first mention of the intended College, to which, if it be founded, he bequeathed £6 13s. 4d. His sepulchral brass still remains in St. Mary's Church where he was buried.

16th Principal.

1508, Sept. 9. John Fornby, M.A., again. He resigned on Aug. 24, 1510, and became in that year one of the original Fellows of the College.

17th Principal.

1510, Aug. 24. Matthew Smyth, B.A. (1505), Fellow of Oriel (Apr. 27, 1506). In 1512 he still cautioned for Brasenose Hall on Sept. 9. But he was Principal of the new College not later than Jan. 15, 151 $\frac{2}{3}$, for on that day Roland Messenger signs an acquittance as 'Bursar of the King's College of Brasen Nose', implying a corporation established on or before that date.

The connexion between Brasenose Hall and Brasenose College is exceptionally close:—(1) The chief entrance and gateway of the College is on the site of the Hall, and the latter had recently absorbed several of the other Halls now covered by the College: (2) the name and traditions of the one passed to the other, and perhaps the actual Brazen Nose now over the chief Gate: and two of the former Principals of the Hall (Matthew Smyth and John Fornby) became Principal and Fellow respectively of the new foundation. (3) Though no relationship has been discovered between Matthew Smyth,

Fellow of Oriel in 1506 (who cautioned for Brasenose Hall as Principal from Aug. 24, 1510, till at least Sept. 9, 1512, and became first Principal of the College), and Bishop William Smyth, the Founder of Brasenose, yet he was well known to the Bishop, who had given him the prebend of Centum Solidorum at Lincoln on Oct. 2, 1508, and subsequently the prebend of Banbury on Dec. 2, 1512: and his transference from the old institution to the new established a real continuity to which there is no parallel in other Colleges.

10. *Little University Hall (Aula Universitatis in Vico Scholarum).*

The whole space between the northern boundary of Brasenose Hall and the lane now called Brasenose Lane was occupied by Little University Hall.

The first mention of it is in 1239, when Robert Owain and his wife Juliana, daughter of John Pady, grant to Robert, son of John de Preston, a corner house near Geoffrey Jussell's house (i.e. Brasenose Hall) on the north side, but a rent from it is reserved to St. Frideswide's. But about 1241 Robert de Preston sold it to the Hospital of Brackley.

In 1252 this Hall acquires a quite special interest. Its purchase from Brackley Hospital in that year by the University was the first territorial endowment of education in Oxford. For the University had received by the bequest of William of Durham (who died in 1249 and was by this bequest the originator of the College system in Oxford) 310 marks for the benefit of ten or more Masters of Arts, and in 1253 made this first purchase, namely a 'tenementum angulare in Vico Scholarum', which is no other than Little University Hall. Though the Hospital had given 55 marks for the Hall, it sold it for 36, little considering, maybe, that it was placing in the hands of the University its first property for educational purposes. Probably William of Durham's Masters lived there at least until 1255, when another purchase was made for the same purpose, namely Drogheda Hall, nearly opposite the final home of the Masters in University College, no part of the site of which was owned by the Masters of William of Durham

before 1332. Long before this, in 1262, the Masters had secured Brasenose Hall (see p. 12 above), and accordingly in the Inquisition of 1279 the University owns not only Brasenose Hall with four schools paying 8 marks, but also 'aliam domum angularem cum duabus scolis . . . et taxantur ad xls.' In 1368 University College leases to John Warden the Hall with a school on its north side, called Little University Hall, and from 1436 we have a list of Principals. But Brasenose was always the more valuable plot, and in 1501 annexed its neighbour, and at last on October 20, 1508, the two were granted to Sir Richard Sutton and others to form part of Brasenose College.

iii. Brasenose Lane.

As soon as we leave such thoroughfares as High Street and School Street we find the data with respect to tenements decidedly vaguer, though the order is often recoverable.

At the corner of School Street and St. Mildred's Lane (now Brasenose Lane) stood Little University Hall, as we have seen. At the other end of the Lane, still on the south side, there was anciently part of St. Mildred's Church and Churchyard, given to form Lincoln College by its founder, Bishop Fleming, in 1429. Next, towards Brasenose, was a lane bought by Lincoln in 1435: next, Deep Hall bought in 1430: next, Winton or Winchester Hall acquired by Lincoln in 1439; and lastly, Olifant Hall, bought from University College by Lincoln in 1463. This is the limit of Lincoln, and all between that Hall and Little University was certainly acquired by Brasenose and is part of its present site.

11. *Ivy Hall.*

12. *St. Thomas's Hall.*

13. *Shield Hall.*

(Treated in reverse order.)

Now we can be certain that the tenement next eastward from Olifant Hall was Shield Hall (*Aula Scuti*), for it is noted as in that position in deeds of 1351, 1372, and especially in 1463 in the record of a grant of the former to Lincoln,

where it is also mentioned that it was then in the tenure of the Principal of Brasenose Hall.

This tenement seems to have had a garden¹ measuring 115 by 33 feet, and, if we allow about 20 feet of depth for the building in front of the garden, the latter would run back from Brasenose Lane to about the outer SW. corner of the present front quadrangle. But there are few records of this Hall, though its Principals are recorded from 1436 to 1458. In 1462 it seems to have been practically annexed to Brasenose Hall.

Next came St. Thomas's or (more anciently) Staple Hall, for it is known to be the easternmost of the three halls standing together owned in the fourteenth century by University College (Olifant, Shield, St. Thomas). This Hall had, in 1220, no garden but a court of 66 by 25 feet. In 1293 it was called Staped Hall (*Aula Stapulata*). In 1341 it passed from John, son of Nicholas le Goldsmith, to William de Legh. Then in 1401, when in the possession of University College, it is found as *Aula S. Thomae alias Stapel Hall*, and in 1495 as *S. Thomas' Hall juxta Brasenose*. Its Principals are known from 1435 to 1462, when it also seems to have been absorbed by Brasenose Hall. This Staple Hall must be carefully distinguished from another Staple Hall very near it on the east side of School Street.

Lastly, wedged in between St. Thomas Hall on the west and Little University Hall on the east, lay Ivy Hall. In the Inquisition of 1279 it occurs as '*domus juxta domum angularem Universitatis, quam domum dicta Priorissa [de Stodeley] habuit de dono Celene Oweyn*'. In 1402 it occurs in a rental of Studley Nunnery as belonging to that house. In 1438 it is called *Eybur Hall juxta Brasennose*, showing that its garden ran back to form the west boundary of Brasenose Hall. Even before this, in 1435, it is recorded that the Principal of Brasenose Hall rented the garden. Only one of its Principals is known, John Gregory in 1439, and it must have been a place of small importance.

¹ The forged deed of 1220 may be of about 1320 and afford correct measurements of about the latter date.

II

The Name and Arms of the
College

With some account of the Brazen Nose
and the Stamford Migration

By Falconer Madan, M.A.

Fellow of the College

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THE NAME AND ARMS OF THE COLLEGE

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BRAZEN NOSE
AND THE STAMFORD MIGRATION

i. The Name.

THE proper title of the College is 'The King's Hall and College of Brasenose in Oxford' (Aula Regia et Collegium de Brasenose in Oxonia). The 'King' is no doubt King Henry VIII, from whom the royal charter of foundation came, dated Jan. 15, 151½. Little University Hall (included in the site of the College, see *Monogr. I*), though at the time it might have been popularly connected with King Alfred, never bore the name of the King's Hall.¹ The Royal Arms on the High Street Tower only commemorate the fact that that Tower was built in the reign of Queen Victoria. The College Seal, which presumably has not intentionally varied from the foundation, exhibits three Gothic niches or compartments, with the Trinity in the centre and St. Hugh and St. Chad² on either side: beneath is a small shield with Bishop Smyth's arms, and round the whole runs the legend 'Sigillum commune Colegii Regalis de Brasinnose in Oxonia'.

The earliest occurrence of the name Brasenose is in 1279 (see *Monogr. I*), in a Survey of the City, where mention is made of 'domus que vocatur Brasennose'. The early forms

¹ Aula Regis, or Regia, or King's Hall, was a title of

(1) a part of the King's quarters in the Castle;

(2) Beaumont Palace;

(3) Oriel College, which was more usually termed, if not Oriel College, Collegium Regis or Regale, or St. Mary's College;

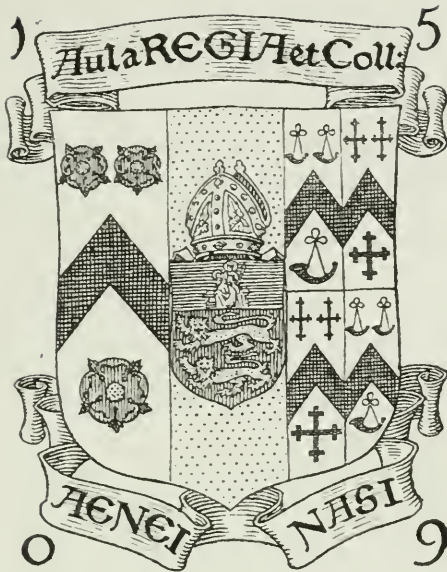
(4) Brasenose College.

See Wood's *History of the City*, ed. Clark, iii. 313.

² The two saints probably commemorate Bishop Smyth's connexion with Lincoln and Lichfield respectively.

found are trisyllabic, as Brasennose or Brasinnose, and all of them point, so far as old spellings can be relied on in such a detail, to an original form Brazen Nose. The fiction that the word is a hybrid name based on the Low Latin *bracinum* (malt) and the Teutonic *haus*, with the meaning *brew-house*, cannot be found earlier than 1837,¹ when Dr. James Ingram, in his *Memorials of Oxford* (St. Mary's Parish, p. 2), seems to have invented the idea, and even connected the brew-house with King Alfred's palace or King's Hall supposed to have existed near St. Mary's Church. For all this tissue of guesses there is no real historical or philological warrant at all. The origin of the Ale Verses of the College (see *Monogr. VII*) must therefore be quite independent of any tradition of eponymous brewing in the College.

¹ To Mr. Herbert Hurst belongs the credit of having discovered (in 1904) the very late origin of the idea (*The Four Noses of Brasenose College*, p. 5: see *Monogr. VII*, p. 26).



ii. The College Arms.

The Arms which in this Monograph are taken as the standard arms may be blazoned as follows:—TIERCED IN PALE, 1. ARGENT A CHEVRON SABLE BETWEEN THREE ROSES GULES SEEDED OR BARBED VERT (for *Smyth*); 2. OR AN ESCUTCHEON OF THE ARMS OF THE SEE OF LINCOLN (GULES TWO LIONS OF ENGLAND IN PALE OR, ON A CHIEF AZURE OUR LADY CROWNED SEATED ON A TOMBSTONE ISSUANT FROM THE CHIEF, IN HER DEXTER ARM THE INFANT JESUS, IN HER SINISTER ARM A SCEPTRE, ALL OR) ENSIGNED WITH A MITRE PROPER; 3. QUARTERLY, FIRST AND FOURTH ARGENT A CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE BUGLE HORNS STRINGED SABLE, SECOND AND THIRD ARGENT A CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE CROSSES CROSSLET SABLE (for *Sutton*).

A study of the Arms of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge shows that the general principle of their formation

has been to adopt and sometimes adapt the arms of the Founders, with or without additions. Thus the Founder's arms (real or supposed) appear at Oxford in the shields of *all* the Colleges which preceded Brasenose, for even University College bears the arms attributed to its traditional founder, King Alfred. In fact the only exceptions at all among the Oxford Colleges are Christ Church, which bears the arms of the founder of the earlier institution called Cardinal College; Jesus, which is peculiar; and Pembroke, which bears its Patron's arms, and not its Founders'.

We may therefore safely begin the investigation of the College Arms by endeavouring to ascertain the arms of its founders, Bishop William Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight.

*Smyth's
Arms*




William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln 1496-1514, had a well-ascertained coat of arms:—Argent a chevron sable between three roses gules seeded or barbed vert. The only variety is an inversion of the colours, so that the field is sable and the chevron argent, in some arms in Lidington Church in Rutland, which belonged to the see of Lincoln, and in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, iii. 310 (where it is an obvious error, for Nichols states that the arms were the same as those used by the College, which has never exhibited this peculiar form). There is, however, some evidence that originally the Bishop bore the roses only, as shown by his seal of 1496, now in the British Museum (Add. Ch. 6335, cf. 21,379); while on his seal at Lincoln College we find a W between three roses. If this be so, the chevron was added, as in the cases of William of Wykeham and of Archbishop Chicheley, to indicate by its likeness to a gable that the bearer of it was a founder or builder of an institution. Bedford, in his *Blazon of Episcopacy* (2nd ed., 1897, p. 73), accepts the ordinary arms given above (though he mentions the variant in which the field is sable and the chevron argent), and they may be regarded as certain. A Bishop of Lincoln would bear the arms of the see (see above, p. 5) on the dexter side of his shield, and his

personal arms on the sinister side. The arms of the see should themselves be ensigned with a bishop's mitre stringed, and may have two pastoral staves or crosiers in saltire behind the arms.

The motto of the Bishop (whether loosely or firmly attached to him we cannot say) was 'Dominus exaltatio mea', as is still to be seen in the hall windows at Lidington, and as is accepted by Bedford. The expression comes from the Vulgate of Exodus xvii. 15, where it is recorded that after Israel had conquered Amalek 'aedificavit Moyses altare; et vocavit nomen ejus, *Dominus exaltatio mea.*'

The armorial bearings of Sir Richard Sutton have been ^{Sutton's Arms} thought to be in one detail less certain. Exclusive of this detail they were undoubtedly:—Quarterly, first and fourth a chevron between three bugle horns stringed sable (for *Sutton*), second and third argent a chevron between three crosses . . . sable (for ?): but the question is whether the crosses should be crosslet, crosslet fitchy, or flory (or patonce).¹ That both Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire, and Helsby, his latest editor, should agree in crosses *crosslet* as on the arms of Sutton of Sutton in Cheshire (for *Southworth*), would seem almost enough to establish the point, especially when taken in conjunction with their appearance on the arms in Sir Richard Sutton's own Missal in the possession of the College. The variations, other than the crosses crosslet fitchy, may be accounted for by the fact that one Michael de Southworth in 1394 bore crosses patonce (though the Southworth arms are otherwise crosses crosslet), while crosses bottonnée (if found at all) are easily confused in form with crosses flory or patonce. So the only variation from the cross crosslet which is deserving of attention is the cross crosslet fitchy.

For this variety the evidence was at one time thought to be strong, since it occurs on the coat armour of Sir Richard

¹ The four arms of the cross would end thus in each case:—in a cross-crosslet , in a cross-crosslet-fitchy the lower arm (only) would end  (for *Davenport* or *Sambesbury*), in a cross-flory  (for *Moston*).

Sutton in his portrait in the College Hall, as well as in some sixteenth-century glass in one of the Hall windows. But now that it is known that the portrait in oils is more than a century later than the foundation of the College, *cadit quaestio*, for glass-painting is notoriously untrustworthy in small details. The cross crosslet fitchy must be regarded as an accidental error, and the cross crosslet remains in possession of the field.

*College
Arms*

The College Arms were clearly formed out of the coats given above. Had the authorities of the time simply taken their founders' coats, we should have found the dexter side of the shield divided into two parts in pale, the Lincoln arms being in the outer or dexter pale, and the Smith arms in the inner, while Sir Richard Sutton's coat would have occupied the whole of the sinister side. But with the example of Lincoln College before them they ventured on two important modifications. First they gave the arms of the great diocese, within which Oxford then lay, a dominant central position, surrendering to them one third of the whole shield, and assigning to each founder one of the remaining thirds. Secondly (as at Lincoln College), instead of filling the whole central compartment with the Lincoln arms, they placed them on an escutcheon on a field of gold, thus enabling the mitre which ensigns those arms to be itself placed within the College shield. Both these changes were obviously made from considerations not of pedantic accuracy, but of the symmetry and honour of the coat.

The result is that Brasenose displays tierced arms, of which there are only three examples known in English heraldry, the others being Lincoln College and the College next in chronological order of foundation to Brasenose, namely Corpus—in both of which similar principles have obviously been at work.

It has been customary also, (1) in imitation of the see of Lincoln, to ensign the entire coat with a second mitre borrowed from the central part, and to place behind the arms

a pastoral staff and a key (which perhaps ought properly to be a second staff) in saltire, and (2) to use Bishop Smith's motto (*Dominus exaltatio mea*) for the College, as is done in the Principal's house; but these additions are without proper authority, though permissible as customary adjuncts.

It now remains to examine the external authority for the coat described above, and to notice the occurrence of deviations from it.

The official authorities for an old coat of arms are the muniments of the College of Arms, chiefly as represented by the reports of its Heralds in their Visitations, which took place under Royal Commission between 1530 and 1687. In accordance with custom the Heralds visited the City and County and essayed to visit the University officially in 1533, 1566, 1574, 1634, and 1669, at the time when they registered the arms and pedigrees of the nobility and gentry of the rest of Oxfordshire. Of the 1533 Visitation no account ¹⁵³³ has been printed, but by the courtesy of the College of Arms I was allowed to inspect it, and need only note that it was made by Benolt, and makes no mention whatever of any University or College arms. The Visitations of 1566 ^{1566 and} and 1574 may be regarded as one, being so near together, ¹⁵⁷⁴ but according to Turner's edition (which was derived not from the records of the College of Arms, but from copies of them in the British Museum and Oxford College Libraries) there is no mention of the heraldry of the University in either, but only pedigrees of county families. On the other hand, in MS. H. 6 in the College of Arms there does occur a shield in colours purporting to be Richard Lee's (Portcullis) official record of the Brasenose arms in the Visitation of 1574. In this there is no sceptre in the Virgin's sinister hand, and the crosses are patonce. There are, however, circumstances which are to be noticed about this particular record, for (1) in 1634 the University denied that their archives showed any trace of such a Visitation, and claimed exemption 'a Mareschallis Regiis' (i. e. in this case from the jurisdiction of the Earl Marshall) by charters of 1 Edw. IV, § 95, and

*Heralds'
Visitations*

8 Hen. VIII, § 37; (2) a variation in such well-known arms as those of the see of Lincoln is an unexpected thing to be found in an official register; (3) there exists in the Bodleian (MS. Wood D 14) a volume of 'Gatherings' made by Richard Lee in 1566, consisting of notes of arms in the windows of the Colleges, but with no pedigrees. Now these are just such notes as a Herald would make if he were unable to conduct a Visitation, and yet wished to have some material for a report. In the case of Brasenose these notes record nine coats in the windows; the third, fourth, and fifth (as printed by Turner) are the see of Lincoln, Smith's arms, and Sutton's arms, all as in the standard coat given above, while the rest are not to our present purpose. And (4) none of the numerous copies of the 1566 and 1574 Visitation present any trace of academical shields. The question of the validity of this Visitation has been disputed between Mr. Percival Landon and the Rev. Andrew Clark in *Archaeologia Oxoniensis* (1893), p. 143, and the *English Historical Review* for April, 1895 (p. 333), and July, 1895 (p. 541). On the whole, in spite of the fact that Lee issued official certificates of arms to certain Colleges, as Mr. Clark shows, it seems to me clear that the Herald failed to carry out a proper Visitation in 1574, and only made to the College of Arms the best report he could supply under the circumstances, and that in consequence of this the record is not of primary authority.

1634 In 1634 the Heralds John Philpot and William Ryley failed entirely to carry out a Visitation of the University, and the Oxfordshire Visitation of that date in consequence does not even mention the University or the Colleges. In 1669 there was a perfunctory Visitation by Sir Edward Bysshe, completed in 1675, but I have not found any record which even implies that the University was formally visited.

The evidence earlier than 1700 may be summarized as follows, it being understood that the Smith and Lincoln arms are practically certain. For the Sutton arms the witnesses are :—

1634

1669-75

Early
evidence

i. For *Crosses Crosslet*.

The known arms of Sir Richard Sutton.

- c. 1520. Arms on a boss in the gateway of the College Tower : which may however be a renewal of the original at a later date.
1574. Notes of Richard Lee, Portcullis (see above), from painted glass in the College.
1578. Arms on Agas's engraved View of Oxford.
1608. Arms engraved in *Ilium in Italiam*, printed at Oxford.
1675. The Arms in Loggan's Engraving of the College.
- 17th cent. Arms on wood at the west end of the Hall, in which however the arms of Lincoln occupy the *whole* of the central part of the shield, the mitre being omitted.

ii. For *Crosses Crosslet fitchy*.

- 16th cent. The old arms in a north window of the Hall.
- Abt. 1625. The picture of Sir Richard Sutton in coat armour in the Hall.

iii. For *Crosses Flory or Patonce*.

1574. The record of the Visitation by Richard Lee (see above).
- 17th cent. Arms seen by Antony Wood in a window in the Hall, as the Sutton arms.
- 17th cent.? Wooden arms in the Buttery.
- Mr. Perceval Landon, the latest writer on the subject of Oxford Heraldry, accepts the Crosses Flory (*Archaeol. Oxon.*, 1893).

But this variation can be accounted for, see above, p. 7.

I may add in conclusion that the College arms which occur in this and the other monographs, have some claim to be considered the first accurate delineation of the heraldic bearings of the College, and thanks are due to Mr. E. H. New for the artistic care which he has bestowed on them.

iii. The Brazen Nose.

It is shown in *Monogr. I* that the name of Brasenose was attached at least as early as 1279 to a house (on the site of the present chief entrance to the College) which used to belong before that date to one Geoffrey Jussel. It will be readily understood that to all the numerous academical Halls in Oxford it was a considerable advantage to lay hold on a permanent name. As long as a Hall was distinguished solely by the name of the Principal it was likely after the death of that Principal to lose with its head its future *clientèle*. The youth who came up inquiring for Jussel's Hall might entirely fail to find it after Jussel's death. For this reason a determined effort was generally made to secure something more permanent than a personal name. Thus in 1440, when we can assert (thanks to the assiduity of the Rev. Andrew Clark) that there were neither more nor less than eighty-four academical Halls in Oxford, not one bore the name of its temporary Principal. Sometimes the name is taken from the external appearance or site, such as White Hall, Black Hall, Glass Hall, Deep Hall (if you had to go down steps into it), Corner Hall, Broadgates Hall. Sometimes the names of former Principals were permanently adopted, as Trillok's Inn, Burnell's Inn, Neville's Inn. Sometimes the patronage of some saint or philosopher was invoked, as St. Mary's Entry, St. Edmund Hall, Aristotle Hall. But in several instances we find that a figure or sign or other external adjunct was made use of, such as (we can hardly doubt) was the case with Saracen's Head Hall, Eagle Hall, and Lion Hall; and to this latter class we may believe Brasenose Hall to belong.

The fanciful idea that 'Brasenose' did not mean what it appears at first sight to mean, but rather was connected with the Low Latin *bracinum* (malt) and the Teutonic *haus*, *huis*, &c., thus signifying a brew-house, has been entirely disproved: see p. 4 above. There is little opportunity therefore left us of going astray, if we suppose that a brazen nose or knocker (perhaps from a sanctuary in St. Edward's Parish¹ known

¹ Broadgates Hall in All Saints' parish did not acquire its rights of sanctuary



The Brazen Nose

Recovered from Stamford in 1890

to have existed within a short distance) was acquired and affixed to the outer door shortly before 1279. As a conspicuous feature of the entrance to the Hall, it was excellently adapted to afford a permanent name. A dozen or more Sanctuary Knockers consisting of metal faces still remain, and in nearly all a ring or knocker runs through the nose or mouth, which is made prominent in order to afford a firm holdfast. The best example in England is perhaps the well-known Sanctuary Knocker on the north door of Durham Cathedral. There is another on a door of the parish church of All Saints, Pavement, York; but of neither of these do I find that the date has been ascertained. At Lindsell in Essex there is a message called Brazen Head, because a wolf's head of brass was affixed to the top of the outer gate and is still on the entrance door (see *Oxf. Arch. Soc. Proceedings* for 1890, p. 302). But Italy provides much earlier examples of the Brasenose type, though there is good reason for believing that the heads mentioned below are really not Italian but Byzantine in style and origin. Dr. Butler, the Bursar of the College, has kindly referred me to what are among the earliest known lions' heads with rings, namely those on the doors of the Grotto Church of Monte Sant' Angelo on Monte Gargano, which were brought *from Constantinople* in 1076. He refers me also to some panels on the west door of the Cathedral of Troja, near Foggia, to which are affixed four bronze lions' heads with knockers, not unlike the Brasenose one; while to some similar ones on the south door the date of 1127 is definitely assigned (see F. H. Jackson's *Shores of the Adriatic* (1906), title-page and plate at p. 149, and p. 184). At Benevento some bronze doors figured in W. R. Lethaby's *Mediaeval Art* (1904, opposite p. 106) bear two brazen heads with rings dating from the end of the twelfth century: the 'maniglia della porta dell' Archivio' at Badia di Cava is also of the same kind. I am indebted for these references to Mr. J. E. W. Wallis, of Brasenose. According to Dr. Butler there are also two very fine lions' masks with rings on the early eleventh-

till the fifteenth century, but there was one of unknown age near St. Edward Hall in St. Edward's parish.

century bronze doors of Hildesheim Cathedral, and again on some late eleventh-century doors of Augsburg Cathedral. A comparative study of knockers of this well-marked type does not seem to have yet been attempted.

The following description of the Brasenose Nose or Knocker is sufficient to show that we have to deal with a fine example of this class. It is a leopard's or lion's head of antique bronze, five inches across, projecting from a rim-plate about five-eighths of an inch across. It grasps in its jaw an iron ring bearing two dragons' heads of a type characteristic of English work, but leaving a gap in the ring within the mouth, between the dragons' heads. The nose and upper lip are prominent, in order to provide good holding for the ring, and the eyebrows are well marked ridges of an antique kind. 'The smooth hair combed back as it were from the forehead; the diminutive, pointed ears; the almond-shaped eyes; the wrinkled cheeks', are all early features, and antiquaries like the late Sir John Evans and his distinguished son, the ex-Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, agree in assigning to it a date of about 1120-30.

During the long period when, if we accept the conclusions of the later part of this monograph, Brasenose was without its true Brazen Nose, various attempts were made to supply what was lacking. The best known is of course the Nose still affixed to the outside of the chief gate of the College, of which there are many photographs and gilt plaster casts, and which was apparently noticed by Polydore Vergil not later than 1534, that is to say, not long after the foundation of the College. Two other forms, one from some sixteenth-century glass still in the large north window of the College Hall, and one from the seal of the College as Governors of Middleton School in Lancashire, made about 1570, are depicted in Hurst's *Four Noses* (see p. 4). But all these are obviously creatures of the imagination, and do not correspond to any eleventh or twelfth century original, least of all to the Stamford migrant now safely repositied in the place of honour in the Hall.



Two Caricature Noses

From the glass of the North Bay Window of the College Hall

iv. The Secession to Stamford, A.D. 1333.

We must now turn to an event of 1333. Dr. Rashdall, in his *Universities of Europe*, has pointed out that the mobility of Universities in the Middle Ages—so utterly alien to our modern ideas—afforded an academical body one of its strongest weapons against ill treatment at the hands of the city or injustice from the king or his officers. A University could literally move away, and there are several examples of the fact accomplished. But short of this wholesale migration there are examples at Oxford, as elsewhere, of partial secessions, such as happened in 1297 after a conflict between the clerks and the townspeople.

So in 1333, 'under colour of some discord among them' (no doubt, as we shall see later, a struggle between North and South, in which the former were beaten), 'several Students of the University, as well Masters, as Bachelours and Scholars . . . did depart hence,' as Wood says, 'to Stamford¹ *Stamford* in Lincolnshire, and there began, or rather renewed or continued an Academy,' probably in November, 1333, but apparently with reinforcements who arrived, according to Wood, in the months of May, June, and July, 1334. 'So that that prophecy of old by . . . Merlin was come to pass which runneth thus—

Doctrinæ studium quod nunc viget ad Vada Boum
Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad Vada Saxi.²

Stamford, as its historian Peck does not fail to point out, had at this time a considerable number of religious houses and even some organized teaching. There was a Benedictine Priory of St. Leonard, a cell of Durham, to which its alma mater even sent young monks for study. There were settlements of Franciscans, Dominicans, and Carmelites. There was actually a kind of University Hall in St. Peter's parish, founded in 1303 by Robert Luterel for Gilbertine students. Moreover in 1309, as we know from Exeter College (Oxford) MS. 28, one William Wetelay *rexit scholas* at Stamford, the very expression used of delivering lectures in a University.

¹ Stamford or Stanford = Stone-ford.

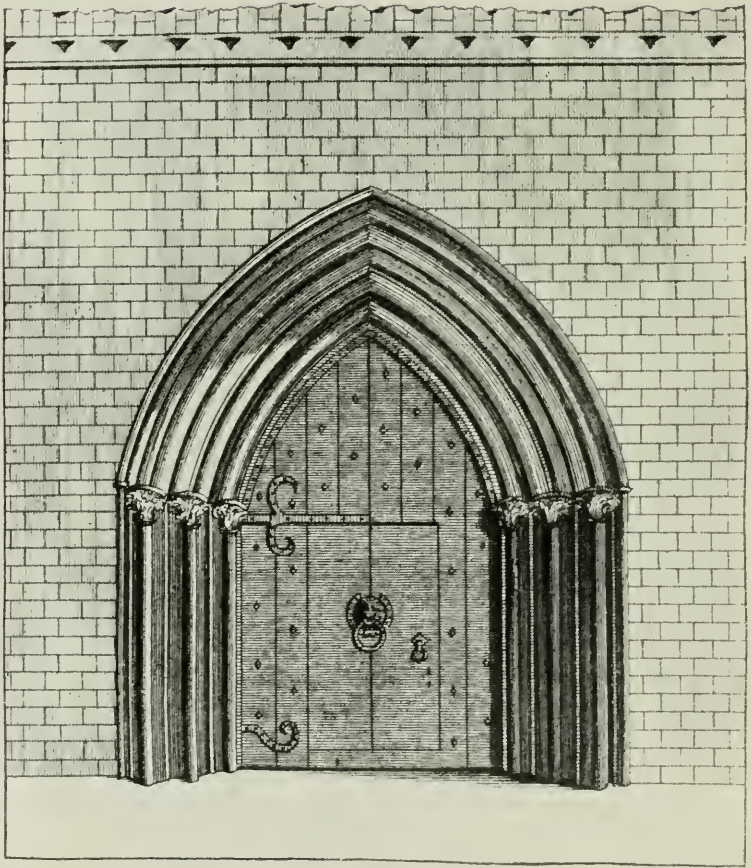
But strong as this testimony is, it must be remembered that the expression *regere scholas* was first used of grammar schools, and that Wetelay was in 1316 made the master of the grammar school at Lincoln. And after all there is no trace of that organized Studium, with a power of conferring degrees, which is of the essence of a University.

We may say then that it was to a place at least capable of affording varied lectures, and quite likely, if encouraged by the King, to become a true University, that our Oxford refugees wended their weary way. The known steps in their chequered career are these. First, on Feb. 14, 133 $\frac{3}{4}$, the University writes to the Queen that 'aukunes gentz, qe toutz ses honeures ount resceuz entre nus, en destruction (quant en eus est) de nostre Universite seu sont treez a Estanford, et toutz les jourz treount aultres par leur fauses covines': would she help the University? Similar aid is requested in Latin letters addressed to the Bishop of Lincoln, and to the King himself, written no doubt at the same time. The King is asked to extirpate the 'novus concursus scolarium, ad oppidum Stanfordie pretextu scolastice discipline'. On Aug. 2, 1334, the King orders the Sheriff of Lincoln to proceed to Stamford and compel the students to return to Oxford, and sends a corresponding message to the Mayor of Oxford. But these steps were not wholly successful, and on November 1 the King again issues commands to the Sheriff of Lincoln. At last, after a warning to the Sheriff, and an appeal from the students that they might be left at Stamford in peace, on March 29, 1335 (9 Edw. III), the King issued a special commission to William Trussel to proceed to Stamford, and suppress the studies of the Oxford scholars, and for the third time commands the Sheriff of Lincoln to bear his share in the total suppression of the Oxford migration. 'Those that they found, they caused to be led out of Town,' says Wood. 'But no sooner were the officers gone from Stamford, but the Scholars, by the encouragement of the inhabitants of that place, returned again and made profession of good letters several months after.'

It is certainly astonishing that this continuous pressure from

Lib. XI

p. 9



Brazen-nose College Gate at Stanford.

the highest quarters still failed in its purpose, and that an Inquisition which took place before Trussel at Stamford on July 26, 1335, was able definitely to name thirty-eight Oxford men who had up till then continued at Stamford in defiance of the King's commands.

It is this list which is to us of the highest interest. There appear in it seventeen Masters (one a Rector), one bachelor, six Stamford parish priests (*domini*), and fourteen students and others. Nearly all these persons were, as Mr. Leach observes, Northerners, and their leader, William de Barnby, Fellow and Bursar of Merton College in 1320, was a Yorkshireman. The one entry which concerns us vitally is that of

‘ Philippus le manciple atte Bresenose ’.

Now here is a remarkable thing. Brasenose Hall in Oxford bore a very peculiar and indeed unique name. A large band of students leave Oxford in 1333, and go to Stamford. After two years a list is made of those who persisted in remaining at Stamford. Except the seven parish priests, no word of description is appended to any name on the list except one, and that one is described as the manciple of ‘ Brasenose ’.

What then was Brasenose Hall at Stamford, which is for the first time mentioned in 1335? Wood says, writing in the second half of the seventeenth century, ‘ A third building there is in St. Paul's parish near to one of the Tower gates : It is called Brasenose to this day and hath a great gate and a wicket ; upon which wicket is a face or head of old cast brass with a ring through the nose thereof. It had also a fair Refectory therein, and is at this time written in leases and deeds as Brasen nose.’

Until more evidence is forthcoming the only theory which accounts for all the facts is that a contingent of Northerners from Brasenose Hall at Oxford carried their palladium to Stamford, clung together as a community, acquired a stone building which they called Brasenose, and affixed the Nose to its gate, in imitation of their Oxford home. So really and practically was it a community, that it had a cook or manciple, who had accompanied the rest in their journey from Oxford.

*Brasenose
at Stam-
ford.*

The possession of a permanent Hall was no doubt what determined the transplanted society to hold on at Stamford: how could they bear to lose all their money and all their new property without a struggle? However the king applied *force majeure*, and the poor boys and their manciple were whipped back to Oxford, leaving the hall with its gateway and its Brazen Nose behind them.

But so serious and vital was the crisis to the well-being of Oxford, that shortly after the return of the truants the University passed a statute that whosoever should thereafter be promoted to a degree should take an oath that he would not deliver or attend lectures at Stamford as a University or place of study. Even the Laudian Statutes of 1634 caught up the old expression, and until 1827 every Oxford Bachelor of Arts repeated the oath, 'Item tu jurabis quod non leges nec audies Stanfordiae, tamquam in Universitate, Studio vel Collegio generali'!

The further fortunes of Brasenose Hall at Stamford, thus suddenly created in 1334-5, are only known from Peck's *Stamford* (1727): 'Brazen-nose college was pulled down by Mr. Burman in 1688 by order of the corporation, proprietors of the fabric; & another large building erected with the materials; which, tho' not designed for that purpose at first, is since made use of for a charity school. The gate of Brazen-nose college stood formerly more backward than it does now; but, when pulled down with the college, the corporation knowing the value of that piece of antiquity, ordered it to be set up again, tho' not in the very same place where it stood before; yet as near as might be. The fashion of it, I think, looks a good deal older than Edw. the thirds time. I have talked with one Alexander Morris (now living 1725.), one of the workmen who pulled down the refectory or hall above-mentioned, who tells me, it was a strange wide place, with a fire hearth in the middle; a description exactly agreeing with that of our university halls. He adds, there were many little rooms & apartments about the rest of the house, with stone stairs leading up to them: which we may suppose were the students lodgings.' Thus far Peck.

In 1890 Brasenose College received from a firm of Stamford auctioneers a detailed notice of the sale by auction of 'Brasenose College' in Stamford, and the College bought the whole property at the sale. The Brazen Nose (which had been detached from the door and kept within the house) was brought back to Oxford, where it now hangs in a conspicuous place in the College Hall. The same dent which is visible in the outer rim to-day is distinctly discernible in Peck's engraving of 1727, and may well have been caused when it was detached from its fastenings at Oxford in 1333. *The Nose regained*

The argument for the Stamford Nose being the original Nose of Brasenose Hall in Oxford may be briefly re-stated thus:—Before the end of the thirteenth century Brasenose Hall at Oxford received its name from a conspicuous knocker affixed to its door. In 1333 a considerable migration of students took place from Oxford to Stamford. The only list of names preserved is one of thirty-eight persons from Oxford, who after repeated admonitions and enforcements were still found in 1335 in residence at Stamford. Only one of the names suggests a community, namely 'Philippus le manciple atte Bresenose'—an entry which implies a common life in a house or hall deriving its name from a brazen Nose or Knocker. Here is a unique appellation, known only at Oxford, suddenly found anew at Stamford in conjunction with the occupation of a house or hall (of which the stone gateway still exists), soon after a migration from Oxford. Before 1333 there is no trace of the house or name, and after 1335 there is no trace of the Hall at Stamford being in use as a place of study, though the name, gateway, and Nose continued. It appears necessary to believe that the Oxford community migrated almost *en masse*, carried with it its symbol of corporate unity, founded a hall in academical style at Stamford, and displayed especial tenacity of purpose because it had so much at stake in its new home. It is hardly possible to frame a theory which will suit all the known facts except in some such way as this, for most of the other foundations at Stamford are recorded to have been founded at definite times, or at any rate as exhibiting activity over a considerable period. We may *The argument*

conclude therefore with real confidence that the Brasenose community at Stamford had to leave its Hall with some precipitancy, and accordingly failed to carry back again to Oxford the symbol which they had two years before escorted thence in triumph. The College then was justified in purchasing its Brazen Nose in 1890, and in claiming that it is the only College in either University which holds its eponymous totem, in other words the object from which its name is derived, within its walls.

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NOTE.

Mr. T. G. Jackson, the eminent architect, has recently visited Stamford, and states that in his opinion the existing 'Brasenose Gateway' cannot be later than about 1260-70. In that case the Brasenose Hall students must have found an existing tenement to their taste, and the difficulties which might have been felt, how the wandering students could have raised money at once to build a new house, disappear. But it is now open to any one to maintain that the Gateway and Nose were *in situ* for many years before 1333. It may be urged, however, that in Peck's voluminous Annals of Stamford there is no mention whatever of any 'Brasenose' before this year, and that the appearance of a recent migrant from the Oxford Brasenose on the establishment of a Stamford 'Brasenose' would be an almost inexplicable coincidence.



The Brazen Nose
Over the Old College Gateway

III

The Architectural History of the
College

By

E. W. Allfrey, M.A.

Trinity College

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PREFACE

THE information contained in the following pages is derived, in the main, from the Bursar's Bills preserved in the Muniment Rooms of the College; also from the College Books, Registers, and other documents. The plans and illustrations of the designs for building schemes not carried out are in the possession of the College. The large plan of the entire College was measured and drawn by myself.

I must acknowledge with gratitude the compliment paid me by the College in asking me to contribute this Monograph to the series. The work has been full of interest and instruction, but without the help I have received from others would scarcely have been possible in the time. I must thank Mr. Madan and the Rev. W. K. Stride for their valuable criticisms and corrections to my proofs; Mr. W. T. Coxhill for his invaluable assistance and the extensive information concerning the College which he has placed at my disposal; Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., for allowing me free use of the plans and illustrations of his own designs and work; Mr. E. H. New for the view of the College given on the frontispiece; also Lady O'Malley for the information concerning the old tracery of the Chapel and Library windows, and all others who have contributed directly or indirectly to the work. I must not omit the Clarendon Press, whose excellent reproductions and illustrations form the chief feature of the Monograph.



THIS REPRESENTATION OF THE COLLEGE is drawn as it would appear from a lofty and unattainable standpoint, that all the Buildings may be shown at a glance. It is a greatly reduced copy of a pen drawing made by Edmund Hort New and now published. THE BUILDINGS are shown as they now appear, except that the High Street front is completed in accordance with the plans of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A. THE ANCIENT NOSE or knocker is drawn at the bottom of the design, the more modern Nose, from the old gateway, at the top. THE COATS OF ARMS of England, of the College, of the Founders and of the See of Lincoln are within the border. The border itself consists of the charges borne by those shields.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

IN writing the architectural history of any building prior to the beginning of the seventeenth century the historian is usually hampered from the first by the difficulty of obtaining any documentary evidence either as to how the building was carried on or what it was like when it was finished. The architect, as we know him, or even as the seventeenth century knew him, did not exist. There were no elaborate plans or working drawings, the traditions of the craft took the place of the specially trained architect, and the building was probably planned out on the ground itself.

Especially at Brasenose does this difficulty meet one at the outset. So far as is known there are no plans, instructions, sketches, or letters of any kind, to anybody, as to the form the founder wished his buildings to take. We have no record as to how much money was spent on the work, or where that money came from. The good bishop seems to have had the buildings carried out for himself, and to have handed them over entire to the College on their completion. Somewhere, among his private correspondence if it exists, or elsewhere, the secret may be enshrined, but for the present we are in darkness. The only two documents we have which refer to the first building of the College are, the grant, or lease to the founders, of the quarry at Headington which supplied the stone, and a bill of June 10, 1518, for £14 14s. for lead for the roof of the Tower. The former may perhaps be of interest, and runs as follows¹:—

Early
Docu-
ments.

To the court of Franchise at Hedynton. At a court held the Tuesday before the Feast of S. Johns Nativity, in the first year of Henry VIII came

¹ Hurst, *Calendar*, vol. xxxiv.

Edward Mosseley before . . . and surrendered all his Minerale lapidale called a Ston Quarre in the fields of Hedyngton for the use of the Venerable father in God, William, Bp. of Lincoln, of Sir Richard Sutton, and master Roland Messenger, Clerk.

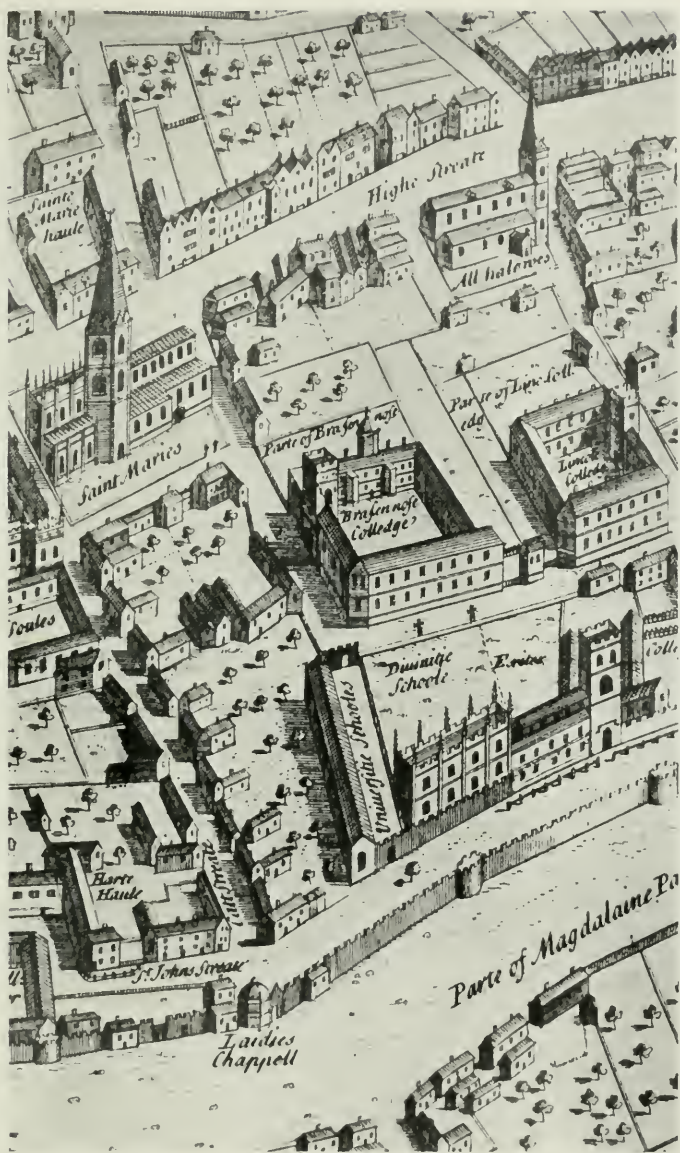
Thereupon the Lord granted them the quarry to hold for the term of his life, by the giving of a twig, according to the custom of the manor for the services due and by right accustomed, allowing ingress thereto, and they were thereupon admitted tenants.

The bill is a sealed document, bearing witness that 'Riç Shirwood, bursar of ye Kings College of brasenose' paid to one William Thomas 'pluñar' the sum of £14 14s. at various times for lead for the Tower roof.

These are the only contemporary records of the work that have come down to us, and convey the very scanty information that Headington stone was used, and that, for some reason or other, the College and not the founder paid for the lead on the Tower roof.

Nor have we any prints or maps of the time, showing the buildings as they left the workmen's hands. The only illustration to be found which gives us any idea of the College, complete and in its proper setting, as Bishop Smyth handed it over in 1516 to the authorities of his newly formed institution, is in Agas' map of Oxford, of 1578, sixty years or so after the completion of the work. A reproduction from Whittlesey's copy of the original made in 1728 is given on the opposite page. Though to a very small scale, and not altogether reliable as to architectural details, it is extremely valuable as showing the form and extent of the buildings before any of the later additions were made. It also illustrates the very important position the College then held, at the corner of St. Mildred's Lane, its fine Tower fronting on School Street, then the main thoroughfare of academic life, bounded to the west by Lincoln College, to the south by gardens and open ground, the site, at a later date, of its first and most important enlargement.

For further details, and for any knowledge of the internal arrangements and disposition of the parts, we are compelled to fall back on the buildings themselves, often the safest, and, if read aright, the most interesting source of such information,



The College in 1578
From Agas's map of Oxford



The College

From the view by Bereblock given on Whittlesey's copy of Agas's map



and to such clues as the College accounts and bills for additions made at later dates can give us, if we wish to form an accurate picture of the first home of the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose.

An account of the site, and of the buildings which originally stood on it, will be found in Mr. Madan's monograph at the beginning of this volume, and the position of the various halls, and of the other properties which it comprised is shown in the first of the series of plans illustrating the growth of the College, at the end of this monograph. These give a very good idea of the condition of the ground when Bishop Smyth's master mason, surveyor, or whatever you please to call him, first came on the scene to lay out the plan of the new college. He made short work of the existing tenements, clearing the site completely, and sweeping away, in the course of the works, Little University, Brasenose, Salesurry, Shield, Staple and Ivy Halls, and all buildings and outbuildings attached to them, thus giving himself free scope for the planning of his building.

Where, exactly, the building operations began is not certain. What is known as the Foundation Stone is over the doorway of Staircase No. 1, formerly the entrance-way to the Chapel, but the work must have been somewhat advanced before the stone was laid by Bishop Smyth, June 1, 1509.

First
Buildings.

It represents an unintelligent copy of the original metrical inscription, and runs thus :—

Anno Christi 1509 et Regis Henrici octavi
primo nomine diuino lincoln presul
quoque Sutton Hanc posuere petram
regis ad imperium primo die Junii.

It is very probable that, as Mr. Buchan says in his history of the College, building operations began somewhere in this corner, in order to leave the Halls standing for use as long as possible. Everything, however, with the exception of the Tower roof, was probably finished by 1516, when the property was made over to the College.

The College buildings, as they were then completed, are now represented by what we know as the front quadrangle,

which comprised the entire College, and formed a very compact and self-contained little institution.

There was the fine entrance Tower and Gateway in School Street, with its battlements, mullioned windows and panelled tracery, facing the main artery of academic life. Above the entrance, in the Tower, were the Principal's Lodgings, with the front door just inside the quadrangle, on the left. Within the quadrangle (120 ft. x 90 ft.), the Hall occupied the greater part of the south side, with its buttresses and oriel window, and was crowned by a late Gothic lantern, with wood mullions and glazed lights, or, more probably, open louvres, and a lead cupola, not unlike the one at Wadham College. Next to the Hall, westwards, and on the first floor, was the Chapel, now the Senior Common Room, entered from No. 1 Staircase through an ante-chapel, or 'Outward Chapel' as it is called in the list of Room Rents. It had tracery windows both on the north and south sides, the marks of which may still be seen. Those towards the quadrangle have been replaced by sash windows, those to the south are now blocked up.

The Hall was entered, as now, from the passage dividing it from the Buttery, but the interior in those days was very different to what it is in our own. Once through the screen we should have found ourselves under a fine open-timbered roof, with an open lantern or louvre in the centre, through which the smoke from the fire on the large central hearth made its way out. The walls were panelled with oak in small panels, there was probably a screen to match, and there were seats all round the walls. The windows were the same as now, except that there was but one bay window, and the floor was paved with stone.¹

The Kitchen, modified in later years, and often threatened

¹ This is no fancy picture. The panelling is later in date, and in 1684 we find in the bill an item of 10s. for taking down the old wainscot. The present ceiling was also put in later, and above it can be seen the old timbering, with collar beams and curved braces, and also the remains of the old octagonal louvre, evidently intended to be seen from below. In 1566 we have a bill for £20 for a new louvre, and in 1670 one Joe Dew was paid £5 2s. for 'mossing' the Hall, the moss being probably used to lay under the stoue slates of the roof, during repairs.



The Front Door to the Old Principal's Lodgings in the Tower

with destruction, opened off the south end of the passage between the Hall and the Buttery, a very convenient arrangement. It projected southwards into the garden on that side of the College and, as may be seen from the plan, stands at a very curious angle to it. It has a fine open-timber roof, apparently of an earlier date than anything else we have, and has every appearance of being an older building, incorporated into the College. There is, however, no documentary evidence at present to hand, to show that anything so important stood on the site before the College was founded.

On the north side of the quadrangle, on the first floor, west of the present Sundial, was the Library (IV. 4), overlooking the Chapel and balancing it. The exact position of the Common Room, in the old days, before it rose to its present place of honour in the old Chapel, was until quite recently lost sight of, but there is no doubt now, as will be seen later on, that it was on the ground-floor, on the left-hand or southern side of No. 2 Staircase. Possibly the now indecipherable tablet between the windows of the upper floor was placed there to mark its importance, just as the Foundation Stone marked the importance of the doorway leading to the Chapel.

For the rest, there were the ground-floor rooms, those on Rooms. the first floor, or 'Middle Chambers', as they are called in the list of Room Rents, and the 'Cocklofts', or attics in the roof. The method of lighting these before the present row of dormers came is not known. The Middle Chambers were approached up the broad staircases, as they are now, but some alteration to the access to the Cocklofts appears to have been made, the traces of which have been obliterated by many years of paint and repair, and the balusters in the walls and over the doorways are certainly of later date.

The original arrangement of the rooms internally is not very clear. The Statutes, as revised by Sutton, assign three occupants to the upper rooms, four to the lower rooms. The present division into bedroom and sitting-room is not the original one, and is of the early seventeenth century. It seems perhaps possible that there were no partitions, but

that what is now bedroom and sitting-room represents one large room, and that there were no studies, such as we find in other colleges. The only main dividing-walls which are original are those on either side of the stairways, and those dividing the building into what we now term 'Staircases' or blocks of rooms served by one common stairs¹; if any other divisions existed they have long since been taken away.

Underneath many of the ground-floor rooms are cellars, which were also rented for various college purposes. The remainder must have had earth or gravel floors, for Dean Nowell, writing to Lord Burghley in 1596, says that 'the lower chambers of the college were dampeshe and unholosome being unboarded', and that he caused them to be 'boarded', which cost above £40².

Such, then, was the College at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and its appearance now is not so very different. Substitute mullioned lights for the sash windows in the Common Room and elsewhere, iron casements for the sash frames behind the old mullions, remove the Sundial and the very picturesque row of dormer windows of the attic floor, and you have the buildings practically as they left the builder's hands. How the grass plot was laid out is not certain. Loggan, in his print of 1674 (see p. 23) shows a fantastic maze, surrounded by a wall, with clipped hedges, trees cut into curious shapes, winding walks and the like, such as were common in the Elizabethan manor house of his date. This, according to Hearne, continued till 1727, and was called by him a Pleasant Garden; perhaps it may have been part of the original scheme. But for this, and for the background of clear sky to the Tower, instead of the golden stone of the Radcliffe Camera, an undergraduate of the sixteenth century would have looked, from the western side of the quadrangle, on a view very similar to the one we see to-day.

From outside the College the buildings would have appeared more imposing than now. For the uppermost

¹ See Plan of the College at end.

² MSS. Burghley, lxxxii, no. 48.

story did not then exist, the Tower rising well up above the surrounding roofs, so that the whole front, standing by itself on the west side of School Street, flanked by an open garden to the south, and not yet rivalled by the cliff-like walls of the Bodleian Quadrangle, must have been, next to St. Mary's Church, the most prominent building in the street.

These, then, were the buildings which the Founders handed over to the Principal and Fellows in 1516, compact and self-contained, embracing in one quadrangle all the necessities for corporate collegiate life, Hall, Chapel, Library, and apartments, and such they remained for more than one hundred years, sufficient, or made sufficient, for the wants of the College, and practically without alteration. From 1604 to 1612 about £1,100 was spent on various repairs and work, including £113 on windows, £173 19s. 2d. 'on chambers over the Library, seats in the Chapel and 'Raggestone', £16 in chambers over the Chapel, £257 odd for buildings towards 'the Entry'. The money spent on chambers may perhaps be the first making of the cocklofts, but, for the rest, we have no indication as to where the work was done.

It is clear, however, that the College, from its foundation onwards, became by degrees too large for its buildings. It is not till the days of Principal Radcliffe, however, one of those progressive spirits who from time to time appear in the history of every college, to control its destinies and expand its scope, that we find definite record of any attempt to increase the accommodation.

This Principal had great ambitions for enlarging and beautifying his college; the greatest of them was not destined for fulfilment till after his death, but two of them he achieved in his lifetime, one of which is the close-set line of large and mullioned dormer windows which form the tiara of the old quadrangle, and give it the charm and the peculiar character which it alone possesses of Oxford colleges.

We probably owe to him the entire scheme for these windows, but I can only find a definite record for those on the south side, which were given outright to the College by the Principal. There is an agreement between the Principal

Radcliffe's
Schemes.

and one Chrysostome Parkes of Oxford, carpenter, dated November 7, 1635, in which the latter undertakes—

To make 6 dormer windows on the south side of the quadrangle to the pattern of others on the East West and North of the same quadrangle, of which three are to be East of the Hall, and three West.

There is also a statement on a sheet of paper telling

“What sums of money were layd out for y^e Buildinge of the South side of Brasenose Coll. to make it uniform to the rest of ye Buildings. Dr. Radclif, principall of ye Sayd college payd for ye Buildinge of ye Cockloftes, Battlements, &c., to severall artificers here undermentioned out of his owne purse, and at his owne proper cost and charge these sums of money ut pat.”

Here follow the amounts paid to the mason, carpenter, ‘plummer’, &c., totalling up to over £200. The two statues of the Founders, also the gift of the Principal, and the work of one Hugh Davis, ‘Statuarist,’ for which he received £6, also appear on this statement, and are those in the niches in the middle of the Hall parapet.¹

The contract for the windows, which is drawn up with much elaboration and detail, refers only to the dormers themselves, and makes no mention of any alterations to be done to the roof space they were designed to light. Whether any accommodation in the roof of this southern side of the College existed before these times is not very certain, though there would seem to have been attics of some sort over the middle chambers in the rest of the buildings. The addition of the new cocklofts, or the alteration of the old ones to suit the new windows, was not ordered until the following year, when a further agreement was entered into with the same Chrysostome Parkes on August 25, 1636—

To well and sufficiently make two Chambers and two Studdies near the three new dormer windows . . . And five dormer windows out upon the said Chambers and all so five studdies there and a pair of staires out of the lower chambers up to the said studdies.

This probably refers to the new cocklofts to the east of the Hall, above the ‘Middle Chamber’ over the present Lecture

¹ Both are engraved in Spelman’s *Life of Alfred* (Oxford, 1678), on Plate 1.

Room. Loggan shows these five dormers, which are quite small, in his view (p. 23), and, presumably, the rooms on the other side of the Hall were made shortly afterwards. There is no mention in the accounts of any partitions, so that it looks as if the stairs went up straight out of the large room below, which was used for sleeping in while the 'Studdies' in the roof were used for work.

The addition of all these windows, besides the effect it had on the appearance of the buildings, must have improved the character of the rooms very considerably, and also have enabled the College to add to the number of in-College residents.

Besides this increase in accommodation, Dr. Radcliffe also made very considerable improvements to the Lodgings, adding a 'compase' or oriel window, towards the street, panelling a room, putting new 'stayres, closets, studdyes, hangings, furniture', and so forth, all of which are bequeathed to the College in a codicil to his will. The 'flowring wainscot' mentioned in this document is very probably the panelling in the rooms now known as VI. 4, which open out of the Tower Bursary on the North. When this opening out of the Bursary was made is uncertain, it can hardly have been so designed originally. The work on the beams, ceiling, &c., in the Tower Bursary over the Gateway seems to be of the same date, but the rest of the panelling is later.

Beyond these additions, however, nothing was done in the way of further expansion before Dr. Radcliffe's death in 1648, and he left it to his successors to carry out the great scheme for enlargement upon which he had set his heart.

The Chapel and Library

It is not surprising that the need for the enlargement and extension of the College buildings should have impressed itself on Dr. Radcliffe during his tenure of office. The College must have steadily increased in numbers ever since its foundation, and at the time of the census of 1612, only two years before his accession to the post of Principal, it numbered 200 all told. Many of these were, doubtless, accommodated in the neighbouring halls and tenements owned by the College, but, even allowing for this and for the fact that several scholars shared one of the large rooms with a Fellow, they must have lived at extremely close quarters, especially as the cocklofts in those days were but ill-lighted garrets. Also it must have been quite impossible to hold service for the whole College in the old Chapel, then little more than the upper chamber in a house of the early days of Christianity. Radcliffe then, devoted to his College, and realizing the needs of a growing institution, did all he could to enlarge and improve the accommodation, and to provide a worthy building, wherein to minister to the spiritual needs of a College which then held so important a place in the University.

Although the Civil War and the very great falling off in the numbers of residents gave a temporary check to his ambitious schemes, he doubtless saw far enough ahead to be certain that, when the storm was over, the College would again recover its old position. It was impossible, however, to raise money for his darling schemes during his lifetime. All the College funds were needed for the Royalist cause, and the cost of the alterations that were made in his own day came out of his own pocket. He had, however, his private fortune and property, and out of this he devoted, by his will, the funds wherewith to realize his great project—a new Chapel, a new Library, and a Cloister, or covered place, under which men could walk and take exercise, this last a great acquisition in those days, when all had to be within

the gates by 9 o'clock, and forms of exercise were limited. And so by his will, April 24, 1648, he directs his executors—

to sell Piddington within 1 year, give one years profits to the poor of Rochdale. This should return £1500, of which £1000 to the Chapel, & the material of the Coll. tenement by the Starre [i. e. S. Mary's College: 'the Starre' is now the Clarendon Hotel], to make the south side of the Quadrangle, £600 for a building on pillars betw. Mr. Sixsmiths Chamber & the Small Hall of Edmund; this will make a walk under cover the great want of Brasenose.

The College, accordingly, set to work to carry out the Principal's wishes. The sale of Piddington realized £1,850, two other legacies of £66 13s. 4d. and £15 respectively came in, and a subscription list which is printed in full in *Monograph IV*, shows that money continued to be given from time to time up to November, 1671, when the total sum subscribed amounted to £4,775 4s. 4d.

Besides these legacies and subscriptions in cash, or in promise, the College possessed a very valuable asset in the shape of the old buildings of St. Mary's College, situated to the west of Cornmarket Street, on the site of which Frewin Hall now stands. This property was acquired in 1580 (*Monograph VI*, p. 33), and in 1584 was let with the proviso that any unroofed buildings might be pulled down whenever required. In 1628 two masons and two carpenters viewed the buildings and other accessories which had been erected since it came into the hands of the College, and valued them at £1,480.¹ Whether the College had any designs as to the ultimate fate of the Chapel belonging to St. Mary's College before 1649 I do not know, but in this year its destruction was certainly in view, for the site was let to one John Kinge of the Inner Temple, reserving the right to 'enter in with workmen and labourers, carts and horses, to pull down the old Chapel, and to carry away the materials to build the new Chapel according to the intencion of the last will and testament of Samuel Radcliffe'.

Even if a site for the new buildings had not been prescribed

¹ Hurst, *Cal.*

in the will, there would have been no difficulty in finding one. The College had rented since 1530 and now finally acquired, both Little St. Edmund Hall and the large piece of garden separating it from William Smyth's buildings, a plot well suited for the formation of a small quadrangle, with the 'covered walk' on one side. The Chapel could very well take the place of St. Edmund Hall itself, then to be pulled down, and be connected with the rest of the College by the cloister or covered walk, to which the Principal attached so much importance.

Both money and land, then, being provided, there seemed no reason why the work should not begin at once. Owing to various delays however, caused by disputes over the will, the sale of Piddington, the transfer of the site, and for various other reasons, an actual start was not made until 1656, so that eight years elapsed after the Principal's death before the preliminaries were all finally settled and operations could commence. The interval was employed in collecting timber and other material; when once begun, work went steadily forward without intermission until the Chapel was well nigh complete. Preparations began soon after Principal Radcliffe's death, in 1651, when the selection and felling of timber in Mynchery Wood, the property of the College, was undertaken. The Bursar saw to this himself, and records his expenses: 'given y^t day when I went to viewe y^e tymbre to y^e 2 woodmen for their care 4s. and to y^e 6 workmen to drink 3s.' Further items are given for felling and carting, and for sawing up at the College. By July 9, 1651, the last load of timber was drawn in, and all the carters received a 'dinar and beverage bringing home y^e last timber from y^e woods to y^e college'.

Nor is workmen's compensation forgotten:—

Item, June 3, 1651, given then to y^e poore man y^t had his leg broken in plucking down a tree 5s.

Something more human there is in this old entry than the crude 'compensation for injury' that we should probably find in a modern account.

In addition to all this, £84 was paid to Sir George Stone-

house, for timber bought outright from him, the purchase of which was sanctioned by the College.

Then follows an interval, and it is not until 1656 that a real start is made, and building operations begin in earnest.

In dealing with the history of these, and in discussing the various problems that present themselves to any one who studies the architecture with any care, we are exceedingly fortunate in possessing a most valuable contemporary authority, in the shape of a record entitled 'The Book of Accounts for the New Buildings, in Brasenose College, in Oxford, begun Anno Dñi 1656'. This book has only recently come to light ¹⁶⁵⁶ among the College documents, and contains information of all sorts concerning the work, besides throwing very considerable light on the various disputed points in connexion with it. It is foolscap size, containing eighty-eight pages, stitched into a parchment cover, and is the work of the then Bursar, Mr. Houghton, who seems to have had the entire management of the business side of the undertaking in his hands. His powers were formally recognized by the College November 4, 1657, when it is decreed that—

Mr. Houghton to have sole charge of finishing the new Chappell, and building a new Library upon a cloyster with buttresses acc. to ye modell and to receive such sumes of money as shall be issued out for that purpose out of the common chest for which he is to give an account to the Society once every month.

There was no contractor. The Bursar laid out the money thus entrusted to him in the purchase of materials, payment of wages, and so forth, and of all this the book is a complete and detailed record. Amounts paid for scaffold poles, stone, timber if required, tools, and all necessaries and materials for carrying out the work are put down. The names of all the workmen are entered, with their daily and weekly wages, notes are made of the important events during the progress of the works, such as the laying of the foundation stone of the Chapel, the commencement of the Cloister or Library, and so on. Each page is totalled up, and signed by 'Dan. Greenwood Pr.' (Principal). At intervals the accounts were balanced up, the amounts due from the College to the Bursar,

or vice versa, were noted, and the whole audited and signed by the Principal, Vice-Principal, and four Fellows.

The business side of the work, then, was in the hands of the Bursar. The practical part, the superintendence of the building operations, and all that now falls to the architect and his clerk of the works, were in the hands of a Mr. John Jackson, the 'overseer' as he is called in the book. I shall have more to say on his precise position and responsibilities when I come to consider the design of the Chapel, and it will be sufficient, now, to quote the entry which gives his style and duties.

M^{dum} y^t Mr. Jo. Jackson the overseer of the buildings his wages are not reckoned in the afforegoing Accounts: being 20s. per weeke he undertooke ye worke uppon ye 24 day of March, 1655.

As we shall see later, in addition to his other duties, he made a model for the Chapel roof, and subsequently gave evidence in court as to the cost of the building, so that, altogether, he is an important personage, with a salary equal in our own times to £200 a year.

By going carefully through the book, then, we can form a very good idea of the rate at which the work progressed, and the order in which it was done. We shall find also that, from time to time, certain entries were made which throw light on disputed points and serve to clear away certain misconceptions as to the construction of the building, besides illuminating the whole question of the design of the Chapel.

Preliminaries being settled, pulling down began in earnest, and the first entry in the accounts is for March 22, 1656, when baskets for the slatters, ladders, mattocks, boards, &c., are bought, and 1s. 6d. a day and bevers (i.e. 'lunch') are paid to the men for taking the slates off the old Chapel at St. Mary's College. Then comes a very important item:—

Pd y^e s^d Redheads & Quatermen (3 carts) in bringing y^e Roofe of y^e Old Chapple to y^e Coll: & alsoe y^e Scaffoldinge 2 days a piece at 6d. a cart & 3d. Bevers in all paid y^m 1l. 17s. 6d.

The workmen received 3s. extra in all, on account of the

dangerous character of the work. Subsequently we get an item for 'building ye sheds for ye Roof of ye Chapple'.

Then comes 'Rowling ye timber into ye church yard of S. Mary's', and by April 26 all the old roof was down.

Then follows the pulling down of Little St. Edmund Hall. On May 24 the first lot of freestone is brought, and very soon after this the foundations are begun.

Foundacon of y^e Chapple was layd on Wednesday y^e 18 of June, 1656,

this being the first stone, for shortly after comes

M^{dum} y^t on Fryday y^e first of August: 1656 y^e foundacon of our Chapple being 20 ft. deep one place with another, was then fully brought up and finisht.

Walling stone, 'Scapeld Burr' at 12*d.* a load at the pit, lime, and Burford stone, are continually purchased, and from fourteen to twenty labourers at 12*d.* a day each and bevers, and from six to ten masons at 18*d.* a day and bevers, are regularly employed. The number of labourers, however, is shortly reduced, as soon as the digging for the foundations is completed. The work must have gone forward at a good pace, for in October the carver gets £1 for carving 'two Ionick capitals' in Burford stone, also 7*s.* for the spandrels, probably those of the North doorway of the ante-Chapel. In October £1 13*s.* 6*d.* is spent on 'straw to thatch the chapel', and a load of clay is procured 'to be dawbed upon the thatch', as a temporary roof, no doubt.

The following item, though not a large one, is important in view of the design and style of the architecture :

Payd Wm. Redhead one days work with his team, in bringing ye window james (jambs) from ye old Chapel.

In March, 1657, 'The Little Cloyster begun to be diggd,'^{1657.} and at digging a foundation for 'ye little lobby' the workmen receive 5*s.* at several times 'to make them drink and continue their work longer than ordinary, by reason of ye often coling of ye mould', from which it appears that the trenches were in soft ground and had to be got out and filled in quickly.

'Plancking stone' is mentioned, and some boards and poles

are bought in London by Mr. Jackson, and conveyed by water to Oxford. A great deal of stone is used at this time, so the work must have been going on fast. On June, 1657, the lead for the side cloister is bought, and in August old iron bars for the windows are worked up.

Two cartloads of moss are drawn in for the chapel and some boards come from London by water to 'ye High Bridge' (Hythe Bridge).

In November, 1657, began 'ye preparative work for the new Library', and 'the foundation of the new Library began to be layd' in March, 1658. By this time the Chapel was probably well forward, as I find an item of 'Bottle creasts' from Burford, which I take to be the urns over the buttresses. It is, however, difficult to arrive at the rates of progress of the work in any detail, from the fact that an entry in the book of payments for various materials does not necessarily mean that they were built into the work at the date of the entry.

The smiths' work and ironwork, &c., came from Birmingham to Banbury by water, and thence to Oxford. In Dec., 1657, when the last payment for ironmongery is made, Mr. Nathaniel Brokesby, the schoolmaster of Birmingham, who took great pains to secure these materials for the College, received two pairs of gloves with black fingers, and a pair of white 'kid's leather' gloves.

1658. The carving seems to have been completed by December, 1658, for Symon White (who is evidently a superior workman, receiving 22*d.* a day, the highest wage paid to any one, and who was the master carver) is no longer employed. No other carvers are mentioned, and as there is not a great deal of ornament, he may have done all the work himself, with the aid perhaps of his apprentices. Very probably he designed it also, and was, no doubt, trained in the new school of classic design, after the manner of Nicholas Stone, or any of the other carvers of that date, whose work could then be seen on St. Mary's Church porch, or elsewhere.

In December, 1658, we find an interesting item

For 4 spykes & one holdfast used in y^e Chapple in y^e Hamer Beame employed in adapting the old roof of St. Mary's College

Chapel. Whether for temperance' sake or for other reasons bevers are now abated, and after this date Mr. John Jackson is not paid as overseer.

The College was now in the midst of the lawsuit with Ralph Reniger, and the Book of Accounts was shown to John Jackson and John Hopkins, gent., at their examination before the commissioners.

The total amount paid over to Bursar Houghton at this time seems to have been £2,260, made up as follows, according to the entry:—

Piddington	£1850	0	0
Mr. Sedgwick	50	0	0
Elisabeth Arundell	66	13	4
Mr. Greenwood & fellows	170	0	0
From the Common Chest	123	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£2260	9	6

The amounts, however, are added up wrong.

Mr. Houghton having disbursed £2,341 os. 6d., the remainder is stated as still due to him.

There was a cessation of the work, practically speaking, for more than a year from March, 1658. No masons were employed after November 20, 1658, until April 30, 1659, when ^{1659.} two of the old men were taken on again. In July, 1659, 'the arch work in the cloyster begun this weeke,' and in November, 1659, there is an entry 'Pease straw for the Library windows, used, perhaps, to block up the openings temporarily.

Some long timbers are bought for the 'new Roofe of the Chapel', and plastering to the roof began on June 14 of this year, 1659.

The design of the Chapel ceiling must have been decided before now, and it would seem to have required considerable elaboration and contrivance, for Mr. John Jackson, on November 5, 1659, gets £20

for his modell of the Roof of y^e new Chappelle, & his paynes taken about it, according to the agreement made before the undertaking of it.

From this I think it may be fairly inferred that some entirely new work was added to the old timbering, otherwise an elaborate model, costing £80 or so of our money, would not have been necessary. But I shall discuss this question of the roof later on, and, for the moment, will pass on.

Mr. John Jackson is also entrusted with moneys to pay for certain work done, including

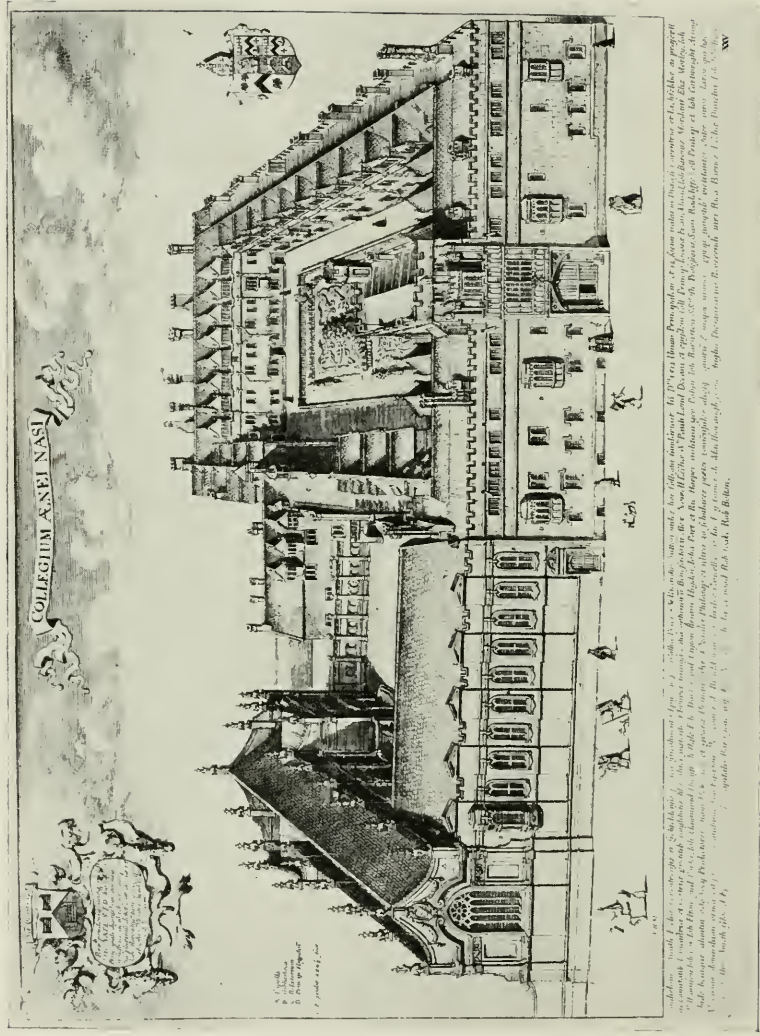
the frontispiece over the cloyster door being of Burford Stone, with y^e Kings arms on a shield,

the door being the one leading out into School Street.

At about the middle of June, 1659, there occurs a break in the building operations, and there are very few entries until August, 1661. By this time the roof was completed, and was then whitened. The interior of the building, however, had stood in the rough all this time, the ground had now to be levelled up, timber removed, and preparation made for the internal finishings.

The panelling does not appear to have been put in till June, 1662, when the joiners, who came from London, are paid, and also a bill of £63 for forty wainscots. Work went on for the rest of this year, £42 was spent on marbles, and the last item in the book is one of £23 for 'wyre for the east, west, and north Windows', probably nettings to protect the glass. At the end of April the book is balanced up, and signed by Thomas Yate, Principal; Radol. Rawson, Vice-Principal, &c. The interior of the Chapel, however, was not yet completed. A further payment was made to John Wyld, the joiner, of £50 in 1664, also £30 to Simon White, the carver, for marbles, in 1665. In 1666, White gets £52 for laying the marbles, and in the same year there is the account for fittings, cushions, &c. All these bills were paid by the Bursar, but do not come into the Book of Accounts, and amounted to £81 18s. 11d. Everything must have been practically completed, however, by 1666, for in that year Walter, Lord Bishop of Oxford, performed the solemn act of consecration, the account of which, with the form of service used, will be found in Mr. Lodge's Monograph.





The College in 1674
From Loggan's print

A. N. E. I. NASI
 COLLEGIUM
 A. N. E. I. NASI
 J. Loggan sculp.

Of the Library but little is said, and we have no record of what the fittings and bookcases were like. The books were brought across and established in their new home in 1664, some tables were bought in 1672, and in 1673 I find an item

Nov. 17 ffor 10 chaines & for chaining 10 bookes in the Library, 5s.

from which it may be inferred that all the books were confined in the same way.

Thus we come, at length, to the completion, after eighteen years of work, of the new Chapel, Library, and covered Cloister, Principal Radcliffe's most cherished addition to the College. Practically speaking, they have come down to us almost unchanged, and are shown very well in Loggan's bird's eye view, which is reproduced on the opposite page. Underneath the Library was the cloister, open to the quadrangle through the round porthole windows, and now converted into rooms. On the west side was a screen wall, cutting off the new buildings from the back premises, screening the kitchen, and forming a secluded little court, which then, as now, opened out of the main centre of college life through the passage-way in the south-east corner of the old quadrangle. There was always a staircase here, but the way through seems to have been made in 1609, if we may judge from the date in the spandrel of the arch at the south end of it, which leads out into the Chapel quadrangle. This passage appears at this time to have been known as Dog or Dagg Lane. It is mentioned as Dagg Lane in the 'Book of Accounts' with reference to some paving done to the Cloister at the completion of the work, and the cockloft over it is described in the list of Room Rents in 1678-9 as 'over Dog Lane' (see plan, p. 36). The origin of the name, however, has unfortunately been lost sight of.

The actual cost of all this work, even with the details given ^{Cost.} in the Book of Accounts, is a little difficult to arrive at. In the first place there was the old material from St. Mary's College, valued at £355, and also that from Little St. Edmund Hall and other buildings and walls pulled down in clearing the

site, of which there is no record. Then there is the timber, almost all of which came from Mynchery Wood, the College property, the expenses in connexion with which amounted to about £75. Then there is the £84 paid to Sir George Stonhouse for timber bought from him. All of these were paid for by the Bursar, but do not come into the 'Book of Accounts'. The Book itself records, on page 78, the amount disbursed up to Christmas, 1658, as £2,341 *cs. 6d.*, to which must be added a further sum of £764 *1s. 3d.* noted later, making a total up to April 17, 1663, of £3,105 *1s. 9d.*

Lastly, among the College bills, after the closing of the 'Book of Accounts', we find amounts paid in 1664, 1665, 1666, to

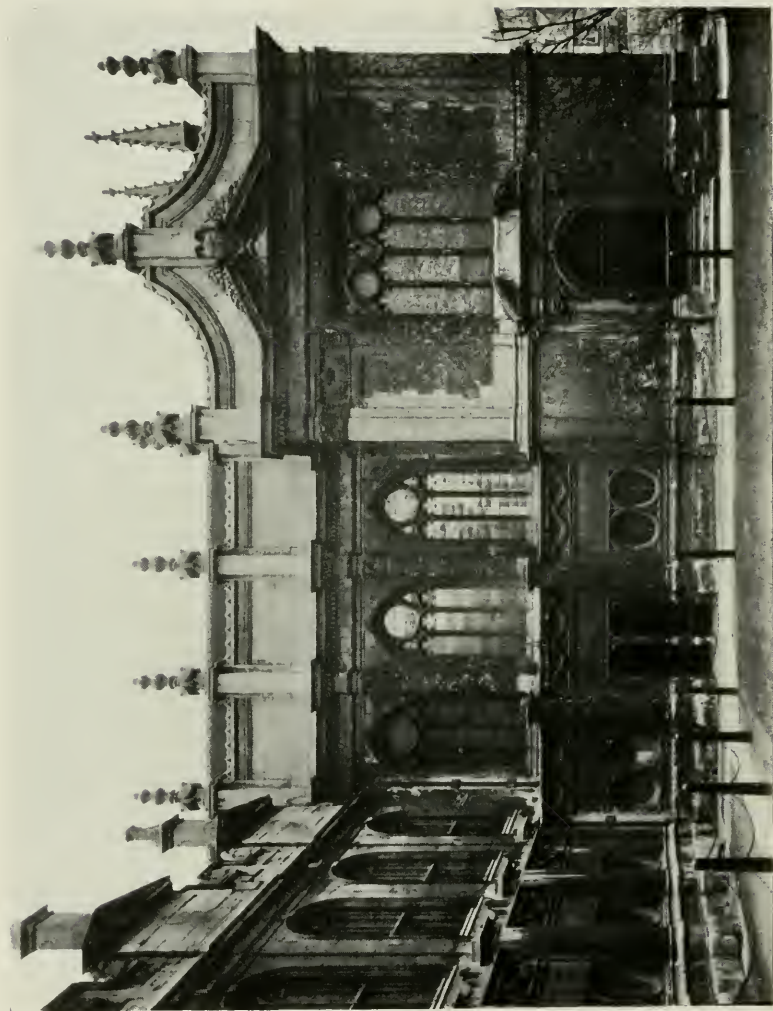
John Wild, the joyner	£30	0	0
John Wild, the joynerman	20	0	0
By a Bill on Mr. Morris & Mr. Clayton for Simon White to buy marbles	30	0	0
Mr. Wilde the joyners bill for Wainscot in the Chapel	100	0	0
Simon White's Bill for laying ye marble in ye Chapel	52	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£232	10	0

also the bill for the chapel fittings of £81 *18s. 10d.*, which is given in Hurst's *Calendar*, and will be found in detail in Appendix A.

To arrive then at an approximate cost of the building, when complete, we must put down the items somewhat as follows:—

Old material from S. Mary's College	£355	0	0
Felling, carting, & sawing Timber	75	0	0
Sir George Stonhouse, for Timber	84	0	0
By Bursar Houghton's Book of Accounts	3105	1	9
Amounts spent subsequent to the closing of the book	232	10	0
Fittings	81	18	11
	<hr/>		
	£3,933	10	8

Multiply this amount, nearly £4,000, by 4 to bring it up to a figure representing the cost in our own day, we arrive at



The Chapel and Library in 1909

the sum total of nearly £16,000, which, considering the elaboration of the work, is not so very excessive.

Now arises the important question, who was the designer of this curious and unassimilated mixture of the old Gothic and the new Classic. For a curious mixture it certainly is, late Gothic tracery, Renaissance swags of fruit and foliage, cherubs and cusps, fan-vaulting and Corinthian capitals. Whence came this strange medley of styles?

The explanation is not far to seek. In the first place there was the old Chapel of St. Mary's College, the roof and window jambs of which were used up again in the new building. The date of this Chapel is not quite certain. It may have been as early as 1440, or even before that date; it was certainly completed by 1536. It would in any case have been in late Perpendicular Gothic, with tracery windows, and had, as we know, the hammer-beam roof, now over the new Chapel. Also, it is a very curious but notable fact, that Gothic traditions lingered on in Oxford longer than anywhere else; we have Trinity College Hall, with its Perpendicular windows built 1610, Wadham College 1610, Bodley's additions to the Bodleian Library, and the old Schools, the last finished in 1613, and various other examples. On the other hand, we have the new school of the Renaissance, in its later and more classical phase, with its carvers trained in the school of Inigo Jones, Nicholas Stone, and others, who had already done work in Oxford, at St. Mary's Porch, the Botanical Gardens, and elsewhere. We are at the Between-time. The old Gothic or early Renaissance master craftsman, or master builder, is disappearing, the architect, planner and designer, is beginning to take his place. The former lingered on awhile, the latter, pioneered by Inigo Jones, did not attain his full strength till the time of Wren and his successors. So there is no architect, so called, appointed, and it is as 'overseer' that Mr. John Jackson gets his £1 a week, at first at any rate. I say no 'architect', in the modern sense of the word, but I am very strongly inclined to ascribe the design to him. Trained in the new school, but with all the traditions of the old around him, hampered by

Design of
Chapel.

the necessity of using up the materials of the old Chapel, he had not the authority, if he had the strength of conviction, to throw aside the old manner, and it is not surprising that a medley of both should result. The plan of the Chapel is a good one, holding to the Gothic tradition of the T form, but the proportions of the interior, the arrangement of bays and buttresses outside, and certainly the carving, are distinctly Classic. Perhaps it was difficult owing to the disturbed state of the country to get carvers outside Oxford; in any case he had to use up old material, and to cut his coat according to his cloth. That he was the designer I think is more than probable, and there is no evidence whatever to suggest that any one else had a hand in it. For some reason or other, perhaps because it contains swags and Classic capitals, it has been attributed to Sir Christopher Wren. It seems to me to be exceedingly improbable that he ever had anything to do with it. True, he was in Oxford in 1656, not being elected to the Gresham Professorship till 1657, but from then onwards he spent most of his time in London, and probably did not return till his election to the Savilian Professorship in 1661. It is, of course, possible that he was interested in the matter, as an amateur: his father had very strong architectural leanings, and may have imbued his son with like interests: but there is absolutely no evidence in support of the theory, nor is there anything to show that he had any taste or leanings towards architecture, or that he took to it in any way, before his appointment to the post of Assistant Surveyor General in 1662, when the Chapel was practically completed. Beyond details of carving, I do not find any resemblance to his work, and the building lacks the unity and feeling for proportion and scale which are the chief characteristics of his style.

Several works in the Classic manner, attributed to Inigo Jones, or to his carver, Nicholas Stone, had been executed twenty years before in Oxford, and the Chapel has much more in common with the Porch of St. Mary's Church than with anything that Wren ever did. And here we are met by a curious coincidence, which may prove to be something more.



The Interior of the Chapel in 1909

Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., in his book on St. Mary's Church, reviewing the question of the authorship of the Porch, quotes an entry by Wood to the effect that one Mr. Jackson 'received £22 more than his bargain (£230) for the erection of the porch', and suggests that Mr. Jackson was the 'Builder'. Can this have been our Mr. John Jackson, risen to the position of surveyor, and the designer of important college buildings?

The Interior, except for its screen, has more congruity; the Ceiling. tracery of the windows and the Gothic network of the roof bear one another company, and are only disturbed by the proportions of the whole, which have more of Trinity Chapel than is in keeping with the interior of a building in the Perpendicular style. This same roof, or rather ceiling, has given rise to much speculation, and in almost every book on the Chapel you find it stated that it came from St. Mary's College, and that it does not fit the building. This, however, is true only in part. The facts appear to be these. The old Chapel of St. Mary's College possessed a fine open-timbered hammer-beam roof. When this was pulled down the roof was, as we have seen, transported and housed, not in St. Mary's Churchyard, but in the College, under sheds, till the walls were ready to receive it. It was then put up over the new Chapel, one of the hammer-beams being secured with irons (see above, p. 20). The trusses were carefully spaced out to suit the windows and the length of the ante-chapel, which is so proportioned that it is equal, from east to west, to two bays of the Chapel itself, there being a very narrow strip over the organ, with a pair of brackets on either side, instead of one. This is not due to a misfit, but is intentional, otherwise the key of the vault at the centre of the bay would not come opposite the centre of the window. The brackets, which are all that we can see of the old roof, do not come exactly in the centre of the piers between the windows, possibly because the windows are not opposite one another, or more probably because the old trusses had become distorted in moving.

But, for some reason or other, an open-timbered hammer-

beam roof was not wanted, and I have no doubt that this decision was made from the first, since the trusses are spaced to suit the existing vault exactly. Mr. John Jackson was therefore instructed to prepare a model for the new roof, for which he received, as we have seen, £20, and he accordingly designed a fan-vaulted ceiling, of wood and plaster, to be put up beneath the old hammer-beam roof, and securely fixed to it. And very ingeniously he did it. The points of the hammer-beams gave him the line for his pendants, the great feature of the later fan-vaulted roofs. From these the ribs of the vaulting spring, and between them he shaped his ceiling in the ordinary way, after the manner of that at Windsor, for example. The hammer-beams themselves gave him a springing for short, low pitched tunnel vaults, running north and south, to connect the wall above the window heads with the rest of his vaulting. These are stepped, so to speak, and in two levels. If he had run his tunnel vault through at one level, the crown of it would have run out high above the head of the windows, and necessitated a gable over each window. The hammer-beams and the brackets below them are left to show below the new vault, and are ingeniously worked into the design. All the rest of the old roof is up above, and out of sight. The effect of the whole is successful, and not out of keeping with the windows. A glance at the photograph of the interior will explain the arrangement, which is very difficult to make clear with words only. The design is almost identical with that of the stone vault over the Choir of the Cathedral, the great stone bracket pieces there taking the place of the hammer-beam supports, while the tunnel vaults run through at one level.

I have no doubt that this ceiling was done at the time the new Chapel was built. It would not have been possible to remove a wood and plaster ceiling entire, or even in pieces, and re-erect it, and there would have been no need for an expensive model if the old vaulting had been in the College, ready to put up again. Also, we have the entry June 18, 1659, 'began to plaster the Chapel roof,' which, doubtless, refers to the panels of plaster between the wood ribs. It may

be objected that this is very late for a fan-vaulted roof, and so it would be anywhere but in Oxford. We have fan-vaulting of 1637 in St. Mary's Porch, and the great fan-vaulted staircase at Christ Church was not done until 1640. So there is no reason at all why it should not have seemed quite the natural thing to cover even a partially Renaissance building in this manner, especially one with so much Gothic feeling about its windows.

By the end of 1666, then, the new Chapel and Library were complete, fitted up, and in use by the College, and from now onwards very little change in the fabric itself is recorded.

Various accessories and fittings have, however, been added by the College, or by various donors from time to time.

The first of these that we come to is the extremely fine brass Eagle, which stands in the middle of the floor, given by Eagle. Thomas Lee Dummer of Swatheling, Hants, in 1731. It is commemorated in an inscription on the globe on which the eagle stands, with the giver's coat of arms and motto; its history, and that of the eagle it superseded will be found in the Monograph on 'Benefactions', No. IV in this series. It seems to have taken three days to fix, and stood on a stone slab 9 feet square. It was sent to London in 1734, possibly to be engraved, and on its return some new ironwork was put to the 'agle', and four men employed to fix it.

In 1733 Sir Darcey Levir, of Ackrington, Lancashire, gave £50 towards a marble altar piece, of which there is no further record at the time, but which I take to be the present one, recently restored. In 1748-9 some very elaborate furniture of crimson velvet, crimson damask curtains containing 36 yards of stuff, and a Wilton carpet, were provided for the communion table, the whole costing £140 13s. 4d.

At this time, also, the altar was railed off, and the item of 'painting and gilding the ironwork to the altar rail £12 10s.' suggests that the railings were of the elaborate scrollwork which was common at that date, such as we see at All Saints Church or in the iron gates at All Souls. They were taken down many years ago, and apparently used to form the front of the seats against the north and south walls of the sanctuary.

The two gilt chandeliers, now hanging, were given by William Drake of Shardeloes, in 1749, but for twenty-three years (from 1865 to 1887) were in Coleshill Church (see *Monograph IV*).

Repairs of
Chapel,
&c.

The building had by this time been exposed to the trying atmosphere of Oxford for nearly one hundred years, and we consequently find that sundry external repairs are necessary from time to time to keep the fabric in proper condition. £350 is spent in new slating, timber, and lead, in 1779. Fourteen years later one of the ends is scaffolded, and the vases taken down. Decay seems to have gone on gradually, and in 1817 the east end is reported to be very perishable, having decayed to the depth of 3 or 4 inches from its former surface. In 1819 the interior of the Chapel was very extensively overhauled and done up, £201 being spent on cleaning and painting the ceiling and walls, and staining and twice varnishing the oak. The capitals of the reredos were re-gilt, also 'a large glory' and 'a very large rich carved frame, 7 feet wide, at the altar'. A considerable sum was spent on repairs to the roof, and there is a note on the estimates for painting, that the 'colour is so much injured by damp that it will require in many places to be painted four times over'. Various repairs to the wainscot were also carried out, so it would seem that the building had suffered considerably from neglect. A bill was sent in at this time for 'a flight of three oak steps carved at the sides, the top forming a platform, with carved balusters, the arms of the College on each side, the founder's arms in front, with a rich carved foliage ornament of vine leaves and wheat with ribbands'. This elaborate stage was used for reading essays and declamations from, and was intended for the ante-chapel. It did not give satisfaction, apparently, for there is a note on the account. '?Will he take back his flight of steps, cumbersome and disproportionate to the chapel, and without anything to recommend it but the beauty of the carving below. F.H.' Apparently he would not, as it had been ordered by the College and carried out, for the bill was paid in 1820. At the same time, new hangings and fittings

are provided, crimson cloth, a new altar table, with turned and carved legs, a new carpet, cushions, kneelers, covers, &c., costing over £610, so that the interior now must have been in perfect order.

The exterior next demanded attention. I cannot find any mention in the 'Book of Accounts' of the kind of stone used for ordinary facing work, but it seems to have been a very unsatisfactory kind, and was probably from Headington.

By 1841 it was in a very bad state of decay, and Philip^{1841.} Hardwick, the architect, who had contributed a design for the High Street front in his earlier days, was called in to report on the general condition of the Chapel and Library, and also of the rest of the College. His report is still among the College documents, and was to this effect:—'The principal trusses of the roof of the Chapel are sound, of oak, and moulded. The queen posts have moulded bases, and have the appearance of having been used in a more antient building. The roof was once stripped of stone slates, and new rafters and Welsh slates put. These are lighter, and thus the weight, which has pressed the walls outwards has been relieved. The groined ceiling, of wood and plaster, seems sound. Brackets and corbels are decayed. The walls are much perished, especially the south wall. Part of the cornice has been removed and wet has got in. The upper part of the wall is nearly 7 inches out of centre. Pinnacles and battlements are much perished.'

'The roof over the Library is the strongest framed I have ever seen, the stone covering outside has been removed and blue slates substituted. The stone covering on the west side is defective; substitute blue slates. The walls are similar to the Chapel, and extremely decayed. The west side has blank windows with Gothic tracery and mullions, within semi-circular arches, and is extremely perished. The east front of the Library and on to the Tower gateway, including the parapet and battlements, is much decayed. Parapets to be restored in Bath stone and the upright parts of walls cased with ashlar 4 inches thick. The Chapel to be done as soon as possible. The interior decayed work to be taken out, and the cornice, between the battlements, done in cement. "I would

not recommend that the leadwork and glass be again inserted in the blank windows, but leave the windows as recesses only, omitting the cross mullions, which so much hold the wet.”

An estimate was prepared for all this work by G. Wyatt & Sons, and amounted, including restoration of part of the old front up to the Tower, to £3,200. It was carried out in 1844-5. sections, the upper part of the Library in 1844, the east end of the Chapel and Library in 1845. Hardwick, however, as we can see, was not allowed to alter the blank windows as he proposed. The old tracery of the Chapel and Library windows, renewed during the restoration, was taken over to Denton House near Cuddesdon, where some alterations were being made by Mr. Sneyd, a relative of the then Warden of All Souls. Here it was built into the wall surrounding the garden, the east window being set up entire. Portions of the Library windows were used up similarly. The south wall 1869. was left till 1848, the ante-chapel until 1869, when Wyatt & Sons sent an estimate to J. C. Buckler, architect, for refacing it in ‘ground Box’ stone, and for restoring the pinnacles in Tainton stone, at the cost of £940 16s. This was then carried out. A plan giving the dates at which they had carried out the previous restorations was also sent, and is now in the College Library.

Previously to this, in 1859, a committee had been appointed to report on the internal condition and fittings of the Chapel. Whether disrepair or the aversion of the Gothic Revivalists to the old Georgian fittings prompted this movement is not apparent, but Buckler’s report would suggest that his leanings are certainly in the direction of reform, though he does not advise any very drastic change. The walls and roof were to be painted the same colour, the panels of the roof painted brilliant blue, the edges of the ribs to be gilded, and the sides coloured vermilion. One bay, over the altar, is to be coloured in this manner, as a trial. The marble screen at the east end was to be re-polished and re-gilded. The altar dais and steps and also the rest of the Chapel floor to be paved with Minton’s tiles, using for the latter as much of the black and white marble as remained. The panelling to be darkened



The Interior of the Chapel
Showing the Screen before the Organ was added
From Ingram's *Memorials*

and varnished. The Portland stone paving of the ante-chapel to be renewed, leaving the gravestones, and the platform on which the eagle stood to be altered.

The ante-Chapel must have been then seated throughout, as it was proposed to remove the seats, leaving only the seat along the wall at the south end. A new altar was suggested, and new furniture, also new gas standards. How much of this proposed work was actually carried out is not told by the accounts.

The decoration of the interior and the stained glass in the windows were considered together in 1886, when Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., sent in a report on the Wordsworth Memorial. The present glass, he says, is dark and heavy; elaborate decoration is of no use owing to the darkness of the building, and more light is wanted. He suggests a wall decoration of arabesques and a new and complete scheme of windows, with figures on a clear ground, possibly like those in Trinity College Chapel.

The present glass in the windows¹ is of no very great antiquarian or artistic interest, though its historical and commemorative value is not to be despised. A complete series of windows on one comprehensive scheme in harmony with the architecture and decoration is no doubt what every building wants for its artistic completion, but sentiment is apt to intervene when the removal of the memorials of past worthies is suggested.

The latest addition is that of the organ, designed by Mr. Jackson, and given by the present Principal. After the possibility of placing it in a recess to be formed in the north wall of the sanctuary had been considered, it was eventually placed over the existing screen. A reproduction of the engraving in Ingram's *Memorials of Oxford*, here annexed, shows the screen as it was before the organ came. The pillars in the ante-Chapel supporting the organ gallery are, of course, an addition. To Principal Heberden also the College is largely indebted for the restoration and repair in 1902 of 1902.

¹ Except the east window, by the late Mr. Kempe, which is a fine one of its kind.

the marble reredos, which had fallen into a bad condition. The whole was carefully taken down as far as the surbase and thoroughly overhauled. As much of the old work as it was possible to save was used again, some of the pilasters being rubbed down and repolished. Panels, frames, the columns next the centre, and all defective parts, were replaced with new.

The panelling and seats, now stripped of their varnish, are the original work, except that a third row was added in 1884, though an addition to the screen was made when the organ was erected. The ceiling was recoloured in 1895 by the late Mr. Kempe.

Library
Repairs.

We can only guess at the interior arrangements and appearance of the Library when first completed, for there are no records of it, nor is there any mention in the accounts of cases or fittings. The ceiling dates from 1780, when the line of western windows was blocked to give more wall space for the books. I should imagine that there were cases at right angles to the walls on both sides, as at the Bodleian or Merton College, with a table under each bookcase, the recesses so formed being lighted each by a window. The important books were chained, and remained so until the new fittings were put in, Brasenose Library being the last in England to have its books set free. The form of the original ceiling is unknown, but it is not likely that the timbering above the present plaster cove was ever intended to be seen. Additional shelving was put in in 1771 to receive Dr. Yarborough's books, and in 1779 James Wyatt, the architect, sent his design for remodelling the interior. Take away all the bookcases which now stand at right angles to the walls, which were constructed in 1891, and you have the room as Wyatt left it—with a long line of windows on the east side, a continuous wall of shelving on the west, and the columns and apse at the far end: a free and uninterrupted interior, though not, perhaps, so convenient either for work or storage of books as at present. Three large mahogany tables were placed in the Library, and six mahogany stools, which had scroll ends with carved pattern and leaves; also



The Library in 1909

one pair of large stools with carved pattern and leaves. The total cost of Wyatt's alterations was £732 5s.

With a few minor alterations the Library remained thus until our own time, when in 1897 it was fitted up for undergraduates' use, and provided with heating apparatus, lighting, &c.

The Cloister under the Library occupied the entire length and breadth of the building at ground-floor level and formed rather an unusual feature in college buildings. It was similar to the cloister at old Charterhouse in London, forming a gradual and impressive transit from the noise and bustle of college life to the quiet seclusion of the Chapel. Similar also to Lord Burlington's undercroft to the great dormitory at Westminster School, and similar in its fate. For, hallowed by 150 years of use, and the burying-place of not a few departed worthies, it fell a victim to the demand for increased accommodation at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in 1807 was converted into college rooms. Cloister.

This action by the College aroused the indignation of a certain writer to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1825, who requested the insertion of two of the epitaphs 'which were lately in the cloister or burying ground of Brasenose College, Oxford, but which, on its being converted into two or three gloomy chambers for the reception of the living instead of the dead, have lately been removed'. I trust that the spirit of this irate person may be appeased by the list of burials given at the end of this monograph, which will show that they have not passed into the oblivion that he feared was in store for them.

The Library quadrangle, as we have seen, was bounded on the west by a screen wall, with buttresses and porthole windows similar to those of the Library and Chapel cloisters. This cut off the Kitchen and back premises from it, leaving a passage-way to them between the quadrangle and the east wall of the Kitchen. How long it remained is not certain, but a carefully measured plan of the ground and houses between the College and High Street made about 1810 shows that it had by then been removed, and that a wall had been built in continua-

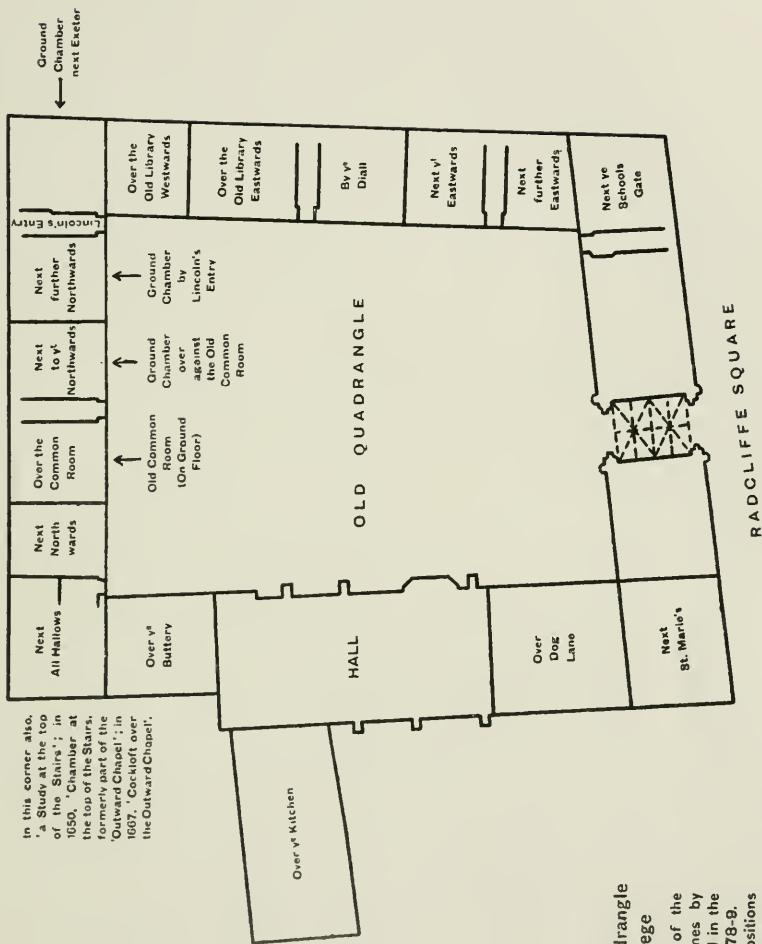
tion of the east wall of the Kitchen, in a southerly direction, thus slightly enlarging the quadrangle.

The back way to the kitchen department, as may be seen from this plan (given at p. 57), may very well have been through Amsterdam Court, which in those days ran up to the southern wall of the Buttery: this would have avoided the present arrangement by which everything taken to the Kitchen passes through the Chapel quadrangle.

The Old Quadrangle.

THE building of the new Chapel and Library, which I have just dealt with, set free for other uses two very important rooms in the old quadrangle. The old Chapel and ante-Chapel, now used as the Senior Common Rooms, were converted into ordinary rooms immediately after the new Chapel was completed. This we know from the Fine Book of 1650-75, in which we find that in 1667, 'The chamber that was the Inner Chapel' was let for £5, the 'Chamber that was the Outward Chapel, with a Study, without the cockloftes' for £3. The question naturally arises, Where was the old Common Room, and when was it moved to its present position? A careful study of the lists of 'Room Rents' for 1678-9, and those for the years at the beginning of the eighteenth century, enables one to give a conclusive answer to both these questions.

The cocklofts are all described in these lists by their position as regards neighbouring colleges, churches, &c., or by the rooms they are over, and are given in order, beginning from the south-east corner, right round to the north-east angle, designation by staircases not having come into vogue. With two cocklofts to each staircase, one on either side, they fit exactly into the quadrangle, as may be seen by the plan here annexed, in which I have given them all, with their names and positions. By referring to this, it may be seen that we have 'The Cockloft over the Common Room', which fits into a place on the south side of No. 2 Staircase, showing that the Common Room itself was just below. It was not on the



In this corner also, 'a Study at the top of the Stairs'; in 1650, 'Chamber at the top of the Stairs, formerly part of the 'Outward Chapel'; in 1667, 'Cockloft over the Outward Chapel'.

Plan of the Old Quadrangle of Brasenose College

Showing the Positions of the Cocklofts, with the names by which they are described in the list of Room Rents for 1678-9.

Also, the names and positions of the ground floor rooms adjacent to the Old Common Room.

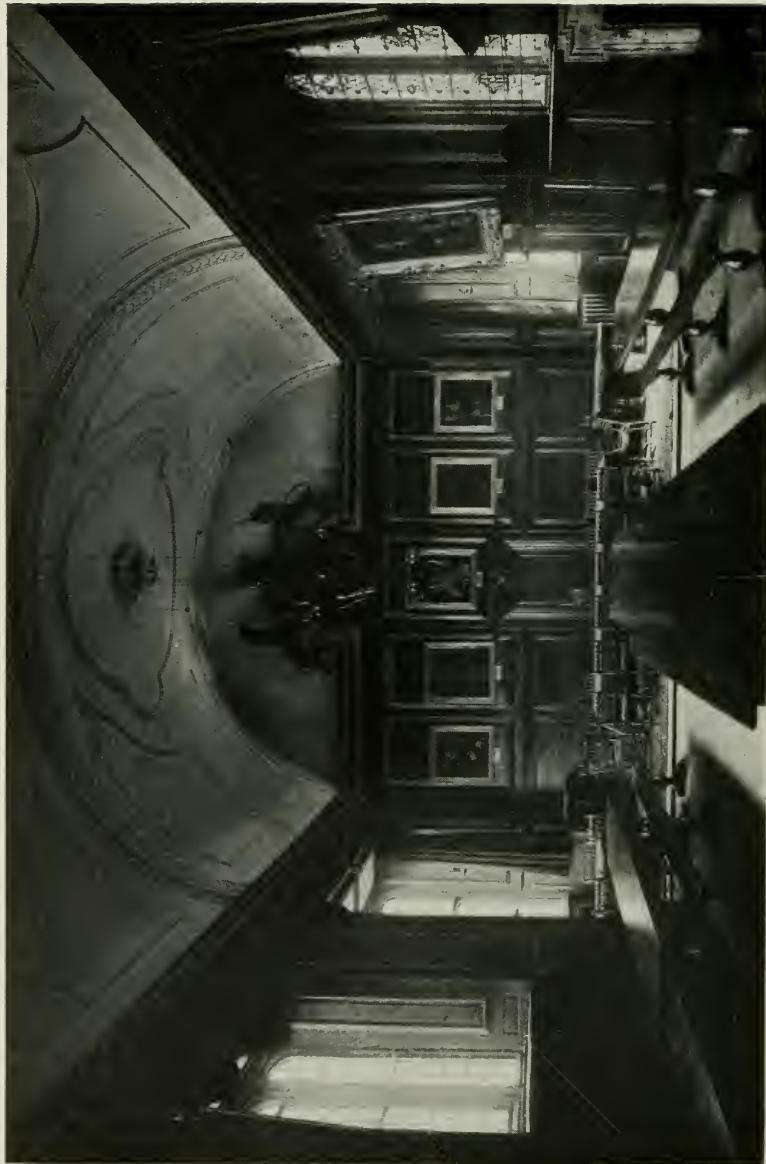
first floor, for in 1682 there is a rent for 'a chamber over the Common Room' (not a cockloft, notice), and in 1706 the 'Middle Chamber over the Common Room' is rented at £1. Again, the list of Room Rents in 1707 (the year the Common Room was moved), gives the Ground Chambers 'over against the old Common Room', 'by Lincoln's Entry' 'Next to Exeter', naming them in that order. So that there can be no doubt that the Common Room, in the early days of the College, was on the left hand side of No. 2 Staircase. The first floor room above has a fine Gothic doorway in oak, just at the head of the staircase, evidently coeval with the first buildings, and may also have been set apart for the use of the senior members.

The Common Room seems to have remained here until 1707, when it was moved to its present position, for we have a bill for altering the Common Room, timber, &c., also a joiner's bill, and in the following year the room rent for 'the middle chamber over the old Common Room' appears. Further, the Benefactions Book commemorates donations made in 1708-9, -10, -11, amounting to £97 in all, expressly made 'for the adornment of the new Common Room.' The present panelling and carving are of this date, and are very well executed. The room has that comfortable atmosphere of the eighteenth century, suggestive of good port wine and a blazing fire, that always associates itself with the long panels and heavy mouldings of the period, and seems to hang heavy in every Oxford Common Room: a singular change from its earlier shape, aspect, and purposes. The old Chapel door, however, seems to have survived desecration, for I find, among the bills, &c., for 1670, 'Received of Mr. Principal for ye old chapel door, sold to S. Mary's Church, 15s.'

After the removal of the Library, and the settling of the books in their new home, the Old Library, on the first floor, on the west side of the quadrangle (IV. 4), was converted into rooms. In 1663 certain work, value about £12, was done, timber taken out, a partition put up and glazing and casements put in. The rooms were given to Mr. Hinde, Bursar, and in Rooms. 1678 a bedroom was partitioned off from the study, the room

being then panelled in Flanders oak from floor to ceiling, with a carved chimney-piece and two coats of arms, one of these being the arms of the College, all executed by Arthur Frogley, the joiner and carver. An elaborate agreement was drawn up between Frogley and Mr. Hinde, under which the former undertook to complete everything before the Feast of Saint Thomas the Apostle in that year. The rooms are panelled to this day, but the carved chimney-piece and the two coats of arms have disappeared. At about this date also some alterations appear to have been made in the arrangement of the rooms, particularly on the ground floor. I have already suggested the way in which they may have been planned by the founder. From the end of the seventeenth century, however, appears to date the present arrangement of a very long narrow bedroom divided from the sitting-room only by a thin panelled partition. This partition, however, in several cases, on further examination, will be found to consist mainly of pairs of large folding doors. So large an entry to so small a bedroom seems at first sight absurd, but the explanation is given by Williams' plan of the College, published side by side with Hawkesmoor's rebuilding scheme of 1723, and reproduced on page 50. The long narrow chamber was divided into two, or even three, by partitions, forming a bed cupboard, for it was no more, and a study, or studies. During the day the doors were shut. At night they opened back, and the sitting-room was transformed into a spacious bedchamber, with the bed in a recess in one corner. The walls of the rooms are entirely panelled, with large panels, and bolection mouldings, handsome cornices and overmantels, and make most comfortable abodes.

There are detailed accounts of 1691 for so panelling three of the rooms on the ground floor, one at the north-west angle, next to Lincoln College, then 'Mr. White's Room', the ground chamber under the old Library westwards, then 'Mr. Astrey's, and 'Mr. Brown's Chamber'. The room on the ground-floor of No. 4 Staircase, right-hand side, was similarly treated in 1698, and three others later on, up to 1733. The panelling in all of



The Hall in 1909

them is very like to that in the Hall, and other rooms with similar panelling were probably done at the same time. Several rooms, however, contain a different type of wainscotting altogether of much earlier workmanship, and in small panels, with fine delicate mouldings. The Lecture Room on No. 3 Staircase, for instance, has this type of panelling, but with a cornice obviously of the date of the newer panelling I have just described. So, too, in the ground-floor room on left-hand side of No. 4 Staircase. In the bill for wainscotting the Hall there is an item of 10s. for taking down the old wainscot, and this may very well have been used up in other rooms, wherever it was wanted. The panelling in the first-floor rooms on the right-hand side of No. V, and also in No. VI 4—the latter being very good, with a very fine Jacobean overmantel—was put in by Principal Radcliffe.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century also, in 1684, a great change was made in the appearance of the Hall. About £165 was spent, including masons', glaziers', plumbers', and smiths' work, £67 for carpenter's work; also £41 6s. 2d. for the mason. This would seem to be the bill for the bay or 'compassed window', as it was called, on the south side, which was added in 1683.¹ The interior was now newly panelled by Arthur Frogley, who also did the work in the old Library. He was a well-known Oxford joiner and carver, and executed the carving and panelling in the old Common Room at Trinity College.² The complete bill for the work here will be found in Appendix C. It includes all panelling, tables, forms, chairs, doors in the screen, &c., the whole amounting to £222 4s. 6d. The work was, in later years, varnished at regular intervals.

Some very important alteration was made to the roof of the Hall at this time, for there is an entry in Principal Yates' draft Ledger for 1683 to the effect that the new roof was made and the wainscotting begun. It may mean new rafters or slating, or new timbering. If, as has been said, the timbers formed a part of the old Chapel roof from St. Mary's College,

¹ Principal Yates' draft Ledger.

² Skelton, *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*, ii. Trinity.

they were probably put in now. The plaster ceiling is much later, and I cannot find that the central fireplace was removed and the chimney at the side built until 1748.

Principal's
Lodgings.

Another improvement that calls for attention is the enlargement of the Principal's Lodgings. In the old days the Principal must have been very much inconvenienced, especially as regards domestic offices, and was probably limited to the rooms on the Tower Staircase. Dr. Radcliffe, as we have seen, made some additions in the way of bay windows, panelling, &c. In 1652 the Bursar's offices were added to the old Lodgings, and in 1710 the 'middle and upper rooms' i.e. the first floor and attics over them, described as '*juxta novam Bibliothecam septentrionem versus positas*' were handed over to the Principal's use, so that, up to the time of the removal of the Lodgings to High Street in 1771, he possessed a very fair-sized house. Where his kitchen originally was, if he had one in the earliest times, and was not dependent on the College kitchen, is not very clear. There was one in 1653, for some repairs were then done to the floor of it. The basement or cellar, formerly the kitchen, under the present Bursar's offices, was not made till 1663, for we have an agreement made that year between Thomas Yates and William Pinwell, mason, the latter undertaking to make 'the stone arch or vault', and carry down the side walls, pave and drain the floor, and so on, for the sum of £45.¹

As regards the outside of the buildings, there are two features of the eighteenth-century quadrangle that must not be forgotten, the Sundial and the statue of Cain and Abel. The former may still be seen and judged by all. It certainly gives a character and interest to the quadrangle, but it seems to lack the decorative value of the one at All Souls and is a little out of scale with the buildings, the great patch of white light that it gives catching the eye rather uncomfortably. It was put up in 1719, and appears to have cost just under

¹ The name of 'The Old Lodge' is still applied to all the rooms which formed part of the Principal's Lodgings before they were moved to High Street.



The Statue of Cain and Abel

£9, the bill for 'painting and gilding the diall, with the blew' amounting to £7 7s.

The statue exists no longer. It stood in the middle of the 'grass platt', and first appeared in 1727; preparation for it, the base and so forth, having been made two years before. It was the gift of Dr. George Clarke, of Brasenose and All Souls, and appears in all the old prints and photographs of the quadrangle up to 1881, when it was removed, chiefly because it had fallen into disrepair and possibly as offering too great temptation to undergraduate efforts in gymnastics, statuary painting, or costumery. It has been generally known as 'Cain and Abel', but the accuracy of the title has been disputed, owing to the fact that Cain's weapon is a jawbone. I find this in a plasterer's bill of 1825, which contains an item for—

making a mould for Mr. Slatter of the Jawbone of a horse, to cast a lead one, £1 1s. od.

Also an item in a plumber's bill for soldering on the arm and jawbone. For this reason it has been taken to represent Samson slaying the Philistines. The question was discussed at length in *Notes and Queries*,¹ to which paper I am indebted for the information that it was a copy, partly of lead, of the original work, attributed to John of Bologna (1524–1608). The original was given to Charles I when Prince of Wales, or to the Duke of Buckingham, during their stay in Madrid. It stood for many years in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and was presented by George III to the ancestor of the present owner, Sir William Worsley, Bart., of Hovingham Hall, Yorkshire. The copy was purchased in London by Dr. Clarke, given by him to the College, and set up in the quadrangle, where, according to Hearne,² 'last week they cut down the Pleasant Garden in the College quadrangle.' Whether this is the maze shown in Loggan's print or not I cannot say, but I find no record of such work being done, or of anything beyond preparing the base, though in 1725 and 1728 the iron railing round the garden in the quadrangle is

¹ *Notes & Queries*, Series 4, iii. 83; 6, iv. 517; 8, vi. 285, 437, 497.

² Hearne's *Diary*, October 25, 1727.

mentioned. The weapon employed by Cain is accounted for by the writer to *Notes and Queries*, who says that in the earliest illustrated English Bibles—Coverdale's, for instance, of 1535—Cain is depicted as using a jawbone, also that in the Homilies of Aelfric the Saxon it is given as the traditional implement.

Here, then, the statue stood, in the middle of the 'grass platt', painted at intervals by authority, also by lawless hands, and suffering various indignities till it was finally removed in the long vacation of 1881 and the grass levelled over it.

After the advent of the dial and the statue, and the consequent removal of the Garden, very little change occurs. We are now, however, well in the Sash Window period, and many of these appear in various parts of the quadrangle. They still remain in the Common Room—renewed in 1823—and in the room close to it, now Mr. Turner's—put in in 1724. They were also put into the Tower Bursary, into the oriel windows, into five rooms on the right of the Tower, and into two on the left of it, as may be seen from the illustration opposite. These, however, have been removed, and the old mullions restored.

The engraving after the water-colour drawing by J. M. W. Turner, a reproduction of which is given on the opposite page, shows the quadrangle side of the Tower in the sash window age. No doubt these windows admitted more light, but they are entirely out of harmony with the buildings, and the paneling of the Tower fronts was sadly disfigured to admit them.

Hall. To the middle of the eighteenth century also must be ascribed the very important change in the Hall caused by the removal of the central fire, and the building of the chimney and fireplace at the side. In 1748 there is a bill of £14 17s., 'Mason's work done for Brasenose College, in pulling down a wall and building a chimney in ye Hall, and carrying ye Tunnil (flue) above ye Roofs.' Assheton Curzon, Esq., younger son of Sir N. Curzon of Kedleston, county of Derby, gentleman commoner, gave £50, which was laid out in part on the Hall chimney-piece, and in beautifying his own room on No. 4 Staircase. In 1752 Mr. Roger Mather, clerk and



The Old Quadrangle

From the engraving by J. Skelton after J. M. W. Turner's water colour drawing made for the *Oxford Almanack* for 1805

fellow, gave £25, laid out on the steel grate and hearth, on the hall chimney-piece, and on fireirons.

Apparently this method of warming the Hall was not found very satisfactory; no doubt, an open timber roof made a cold and draughty room. So a plaster ceiling, probably the present one, was shortly put in, for Dr. Yarborough in 1751¹ gives £120 for 'stuccoing the ceiling in the Hall and passage', and for other smaller things. In 1753 I find that six brown chafing dishes on brown plates are bought, and coal and charcoal procured for use in them. I imagine that they stood about in the Hall just as, at the present day, you find them in Italian houses. Dr. Yarborough also gave £30 for the new cupola over the Hall, put in this same year; this, however, appears to have been renewed in 1782,² unless its erection was, for some reason, postponed. A few years later, in 1763, the Hall was repaved, £90 being given for that object by Dr. Yarborough, two gentlemen commoners, and a Mr. Knightley. Two gilt chandeliers were procured with £36 given in 1772.

The next step in what may be called the movement southwards was taken in 1771, when a house adjoining the corner house by St. Mary's Church was altered, enlarged and converted into the Principal's Lodgings, thus setting free the old Lodgings for use as college rooms. Whether the two upper Tower rooms were then, as now, reserved for muniments, &c., is not certain: but probably both were: in any case a valuable increase in the accommodation was the result.

Beyond certain repairs, restoration of roofs and stonework, and an estimate of £63 3s. for taking down and rebuilding in Headington stone, with Barrington stone heads, the seven chimney-stacks on the west side of the College, the new ones being made similar to those on the north, I do not find that much alteration was done until the following century. A bill of 1773 may, however, be of interest—

The painting a circle on 12 doors on ye staircases and numbering ditto with a figure each.

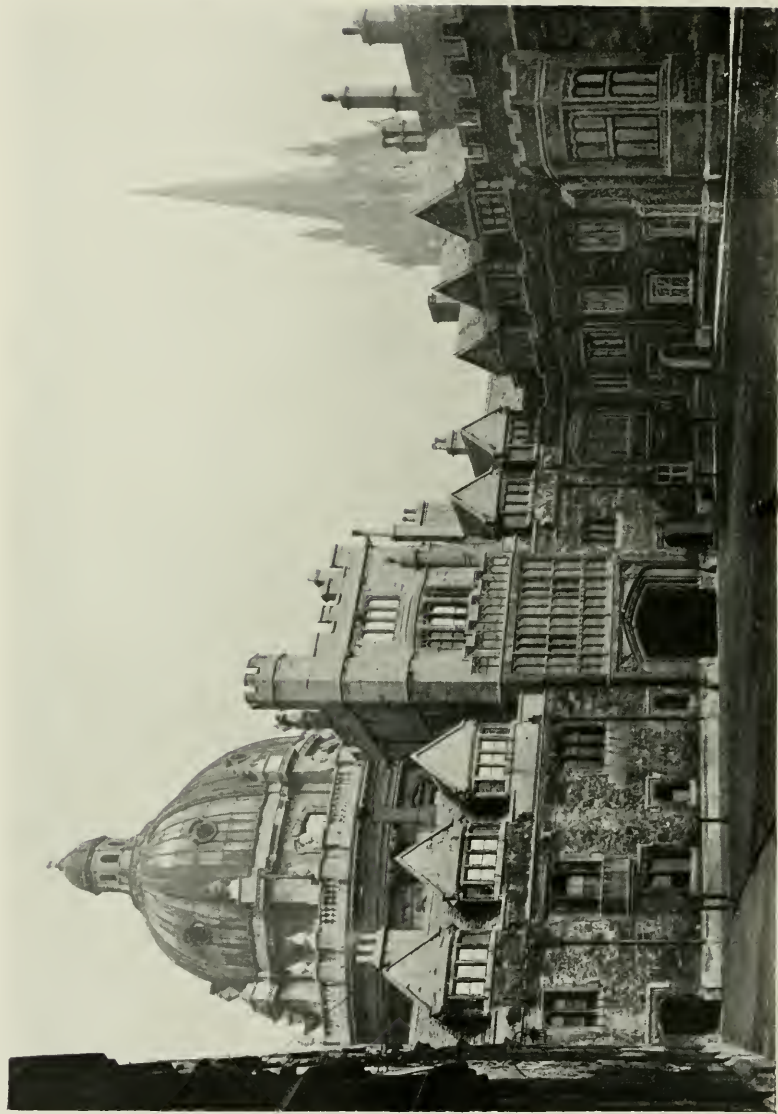
¹ 1751. Benefactions Book.

² 1782. Bill 'To taking down & re-building the Cupola, £35.'

Whether the designation of the rooms by staircases dates from now, and the old system of describing them as 'Middle Chambers over the Buttery' and so forth remained in use up till this date, is not quite certain, but this appears to be the first notice we have of the alteration.

We are coming now to the revival of Gothic taste and some 'Gothick Pannels' were put in somewhere in 1799. In 1816 the sash windows in the old Bursary, which had been let into the Gothic panelling and tracery, gave serious offence and there was some discussion as to what form the restoration should take. Drawings showing two windows of two lights each, and of three lights each, were submitted, with a report, which also calls attention to the fact that Loggan's view shows one window divided by mullions into several lights. A Mr. Henry Hakewill subsequently sent a nicely executed drawing, now in the possession of the College, of a design for two three-light windows. These are described in the estimate, given the next year, as having wooden mullions, sanded to look like stone. This barbarous sham was actually perpetrated, for we find a bill for £91 17s. 6d. paid to Thos. Wyatt for four Gothic windows in the Bursary; these remained until Buckler refaced this part of the Tower in 1868.

Tower. In 1819 the present cupboards and fittings in the Upper Bursary next above the Tower Bursary and also the sash windows were put in. The door to this room was formerly in the middle of the wall and the access appears to have been inconvenient, for the chimney was, in 1821, moved to its present position, the door put in the corner, and the staircase altered to give a better approach. A new bedroom had been made on the staircase in 1792, and this was probably sacrificed to suit this improvement. The parapets and dormers now begin to show signs of decay. In 1825 an estimate was given for rebuilding, in Bath stone, the parapet along the east front, running from the Tower northwards, and shortly after this two of the large dormers had to be rebuilt. Soon, too, the south wall of the Hall required restoration: this time, in 1826, the repairs, I regret to say, were done in a base material, and a coating of cement was laid all over the wall, bay window,



buttresses and battlements, with lines drawn on it to imitate stone joints.

In 1841 Philip Hardwick, in his report on the condition of the stonework of the Chapel and Library, includes a mention of the decayed condition of the parapet and battlements on the east part of the College, from the Library as far as the Tower, and also of two chimney-stacks, which were in the same condition. The external stonework of the Tower he found also to be in the same state, and a new lead roof to be necessary. An estimate of £90 for the chimneys and parapets was given by G. Wyatt, the builder, and the work appears to have been carried out. Hardwick also examined the roof of the Hall and reported it to be very sound.

In 1866 nearly £300 was spent on Stonesfield slating for the south and west sides of the quadrangle and the first instalment of the oak casements and frames, which are now in all the mullioned windows, except those of the Hall, was put in. The windows were probably, in the old days, fitted with iron casements; whether these lasted on until they were displaced by the wooden ones it is not possible to say. The panelling and stonework on the Tower seem at this time to have fallen into decay (unless it had been allowed to remain in the condition it was in when Hardwick reported on it, for I find no mention in the accounts that it was restored when the parapets were done), and J. C. Buckler, the architect, reported on its condition, and restored it. At the same time the oriel window in the room next to the Library—once Mr. Pater's (O. L. 4 and 5)—and one in another room were restored to their original form, the mullions having been cut away to make room for the sash windows of the previous century. Sufficient evidence, however, remained for a faithful restoration. In 1872 the parapet in Brasenose Lane was restored, and in 1873 some more oak casements and frames were put into the old windows.

In 1885 the Porter's Lodge was enlarged to its present size, and in 1893, 1896, and 1898, four of Principal Radcliffe's dormer windows were rebuilt in Clipsham stone.

Sundry alterations have been made recently to increase the comfort and convenience of the senior members of the College :

the new staircase leading from the Hall passage to the Common Room was put in in 1898; in the following year the new smoking-room was made by converting the rooms (I. 5) formerly occupied by Robertson of Brighton.

In 1901 a doorway was pierced in the centre of the eastern wall of the Hall, to give immediate access for the Fellows to the dais from No. VII Lecture Room.

Building Schemes.

Thus far, we have traced the history up to our own times of those buildings only which were standing in the middle of the seventeenth century, at the completion of Principal Radcliffe's new quadrangle. The College, to all seeming, was then complete in itself, with its main quadrangle and entrance Tower facing School Street, and its fine Chapel and Library. Thus it seems to have remained, with a few small internal adornments and modifications, for above a hundred years.

But even in the early eighteenth century the authorities were looking forward to the day when the College, then proudly facing the highway of academic life, should spread its boundaries to the south and front High Street also. School Street even then was losing its importance, and colleges, like inland nations which strive ever to their nearest sea, are prone to make their way, sooner or later, to the main thoroughfares of University life—High Street or Broad Street—as Queen's College had then recently done and as Oriel is even now intending to do. And so the various Halls and tenements along the High Street were absorbed, or their leases bought up, and the much coveted frontage was gradually acquired.

The need for further accommodation was still more emphasized by the loss of the Halls on the east side of School Street, pulled down early in the eighteenth century to make way for the Radcliffe Library, so that the question of future enlargement thenceforward became more and more pressing.

In the history of a college, just as in that of a man's life,

unrealized ideals form one of the most interesting chapters, and the designs for buildings that at various times have been proposed take almost as important a place as those which were actually carried out. They are interesting too, not only for the light they throw on the aims and ideals of past controllers of college destinies, but for the example they give us of the views held by leading architects of past times, on the problem of erecting new buildings in a town so full of great examples as Oxford.

We may pause then, in our survey of existing buildings, to consider those we might have had now before our eyes, had means or circumstances permitted.

Brasenose is unusually rich in these schemes, perhaps because, looking forward to a frontage on so famous a street, she felt that it behoved her to do something worthy of her position and opportunities.

The plans and elevations for these new buildings, which are in possession of the College, illustrate the important stage in the history of English building which succeeded the great era of Inigo Jones and Wren. We have the ideas, in no great detail it is true, of Nicholas Hawkesmoor, Wren's pupil and assistant; a modest scheme from the hand of some master builder; the detailed plans of the professional architect, Sir John Soane, the designer of the Bank of England, which are in the severe Neo-Greek style; and an example of the Gothic revival, from the hand of Philip Hardwick; all but one of them proposals for a new block of buildings, to form a southern quadrangle, with a frontage on High Street.

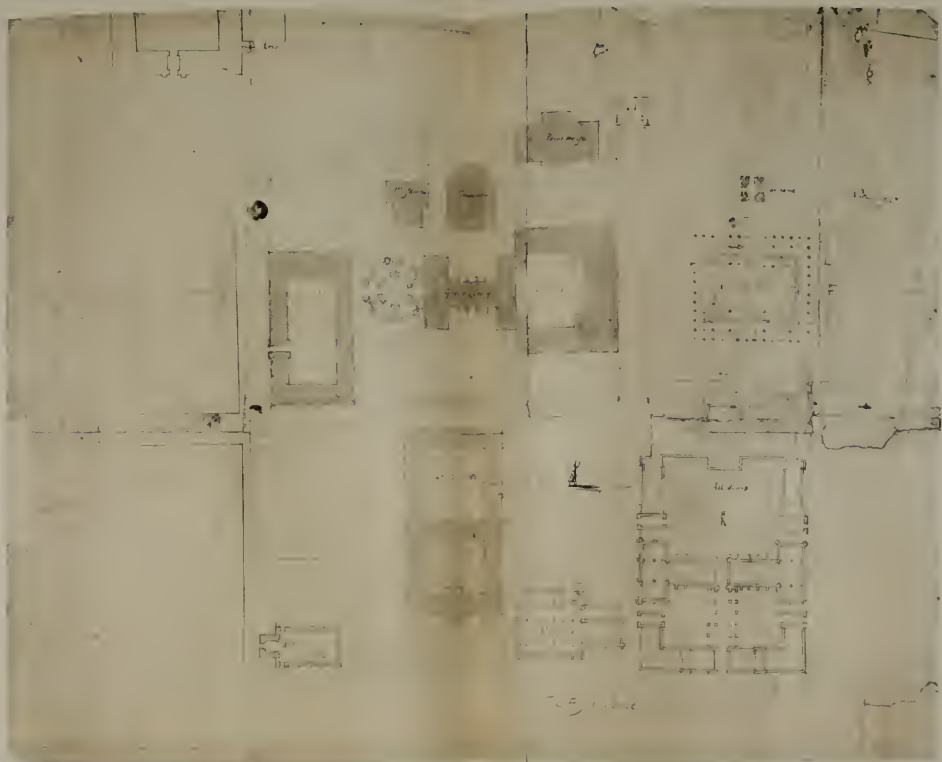
The idea of this new quadrangle seems to have been first seriously entertained early in the eighteenth century. It makes its first appearance on a very interesting plan which includes the complete rebuilding of the College in a comprehensive scheme for dealing with the whole area of Radcliffe Square and all its surroundings. The drawing is worthy of consideration, both for its special application to the College and as an illustration of the general trend of thought at the time. Sir Christopher Wren left, amongst other items in his legacy of great ideas, that of laying out cities on some general and compre-

r. Hawkesmoor.

hensive lines, with vistas, open spaces, and buildings massed and arranged on axial lines. This plan shows a scheme for the entire remodelling of the area now covered by Hertford College, All Souls, Radcliffe Square, and Brasenose. It is anterior to 1737, as the Radcliffe Camera is not built, but is shown attached to the west end of Selden's wing of the Bodleian Library, occupying nearly all the space between it and Exeter College, and blocking the great tracery window which faces you as you walk up Duke Humphry's Library. The site now occupied by the Camera is left as an open space and is entitled 'The Forum', with a statue in the centre. Hertford College is swept away, and a new University church, in the manner of a classic temple, stands on its site, with a double row of columns on either side and a great portico at either end. To one side and detached from it stands a campanile. All Souls, with the exception of the Chapel, is to be rebuilt, with a large quadrangle on the south side traversed from north to south by a covered way or cloister leading from the street to the great inner quadrangle. There is a gateway, farther south than the present one leading into Radcliffe Square, and the Codrington Library has a transept on the south side, facing the quadrangle.

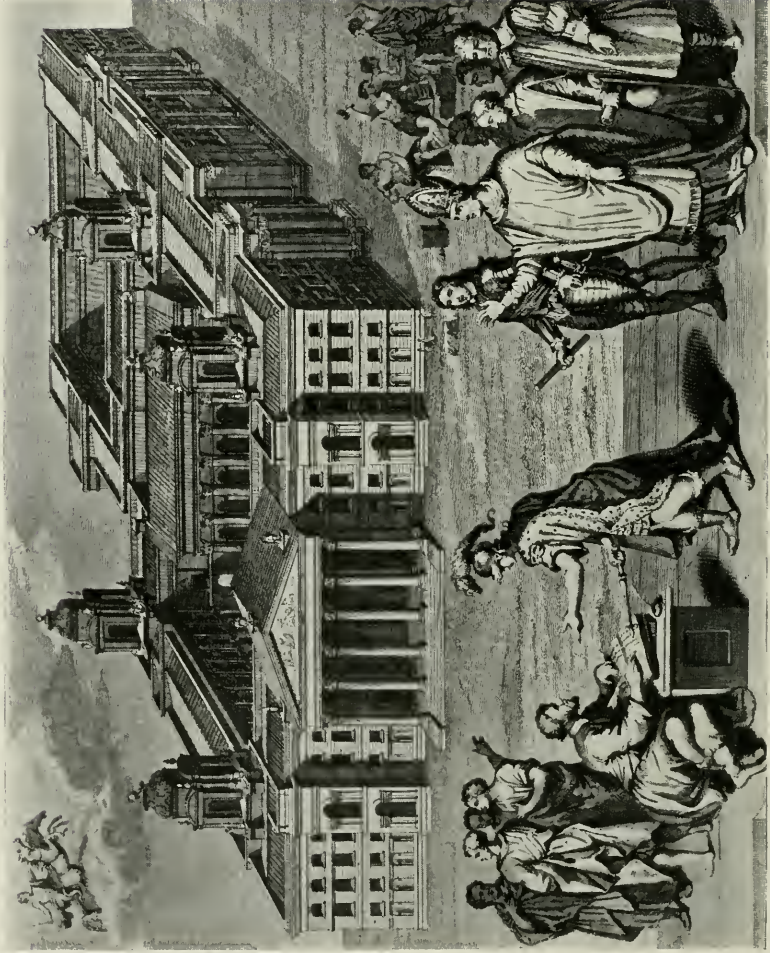
Brasenose is to be entirely rebuilt, with two quadrangles (unless the old quadrangle is intended to remain, with the gateway classicized). The High Street frontage is set right back from the street, till it almost lines with the north wall of the nave of St. Mary's Church, thus opening up the very fine west front to full view from 'The High', and forming a large open space between the street and the façade of the College. There is also in the possession of Mr. Madan a much larger plan for laying out Oxford on the same lines, with a 'Forum Civitatis' at Carfax, a 'Forum Universitatis' behind St. Mary's Church, and the same rebuilding of Brasenose. The lines and angles of the streets are incorrectly plotted in both cases, but the whole has been laid out 'regardless', and on axial lines, and shows the same breadth of conception and disregard of what then existed.

The College also possesses another plan, I think by the



The 'Forum' Plan

A scheme for remodelling the buildings round Radcliffe Square and rebuilding Brasenose College
From a drawing in the possession of the College



Hawkesmoor's design for the Rebuilding

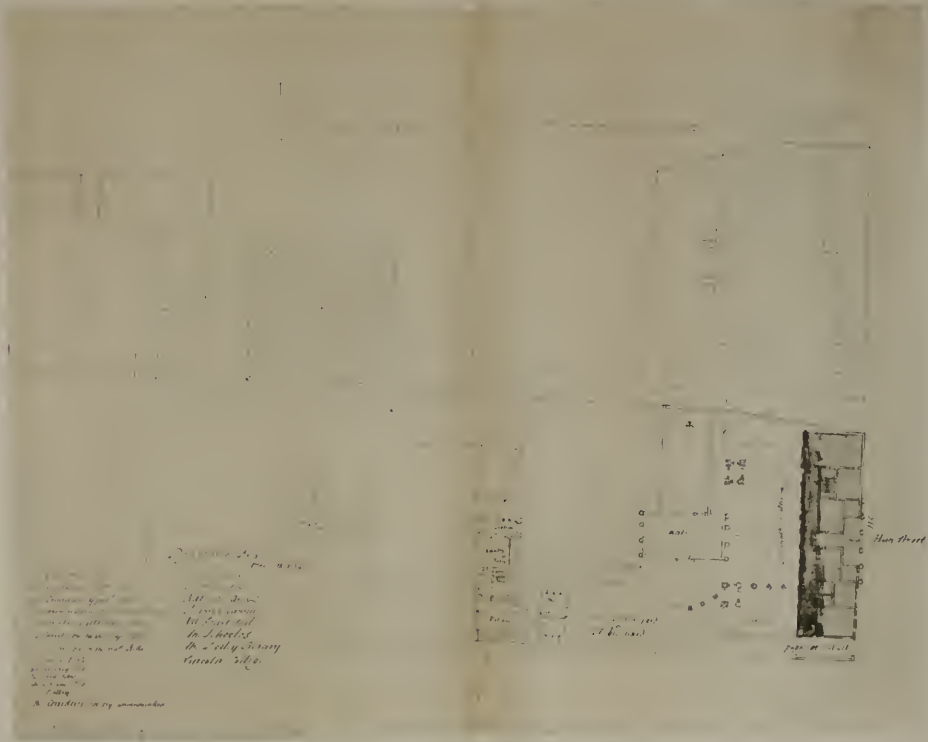
same hand, showing the same scheme for rebuilding Brasenose, but leaving All Souls' very much as it is. The Radcliffe Library is sketched on in pencil at the northern end of the square, with its axis on that of Brasenose Lane, connected, possibly, by a bridge with the Bodleian Galleries.

These are truly heroic if iconoclastic projects, showing great grasp of the principles of laying out towns and open spaces, and a complete disregard for anything in the shape of historical associations connected with any building that stood in the way of their realization. Whether they are to be taken seriously, or merely as exercises in the planning of towns, suggested by Oxford as it then was, I cannot say. None of them are signed, but for many reasons I am inclined to ascribe them to Nicholas Hawkesmoor, Wren's pupil and assistant. His work at All Souls is well known, and that College has his designs for the outer quadrangle, with the same colonnaded covered way. He is known to have made a design for the Radcliffe Library; the position for it suggested on this plan is certainly a sensible one from the practical point of view. There is also much to be said for the idea of setting back the frontage of Brasenose to open out the west front of St. Mary's Church.

Hawkesmoor, whether these designs are his or not, ^{2. Hawkesmoor.} evidently had ideas in his mind for the alteration of Brasenose College, for there is a scheme known definitely to be his, illustrated in the *Oxford Almanack* of 1723, and reproduced here, which shows in a bird's-eye view a complete rebuilding of the College. The High Street front has a large portico in the centre, with six Corinthian columns and a wide low pediment, giving a large covered space for shelter and an entrance to the quadrangle. At the four corners of the southern quadrangle are little towers rising above the roofs, each with a pediment on columns on either face, surmounted by a floriated cupola, round the base of which are statues. The plan, however, for this design, which the College possesses, and which is given in the reproduction (p. 50) seems to show that the old quadrangle was to be left alone for the most part. But the range of buildings on

the south side is to be pulled down, and a clean sweep made of the remainder of the site. Away go the old Kitchen, Chapel and Library, the old Dining Hall, and all the old halls and houses left on the ground. A new and larger Hall occupies the south side of the old quadrangle. To the south of it is the new Chapel, with a façade of classic columns, fronting the great new southern quadrangle 132 feet square. Round the quadrangle runs an open cloister, with two stories above it, like the one at Queen's perhaps, and a large colonnaded portico fronts the street. The east side, facing Radcliffe Square, is treated as one line of building, and classic features are added to the old tower to bring the whole into harmony. The rooms are mostly single sets, bedroom and sitting-room, and the passage-way to Radcliffe Square is carefully kept, running through between the Hall and Chapel to give access to the new Kitchen, which is in the far corner near the boundary between Brasenose and Lincoln. This scheme was followed, in 1734, by a much less revolutionary design, which, though it bears no signature, is undoubtedly Hawkesmoor's also. It is shown on a plan, to the scale of 30 feet to the inch, very similar in appearance and writing to the 'Forum' plan, and showing the Radcliffe Camera in the corner of the square, as before. The Chapel and Library are spared, but the old Kitchen is demolished and a new one built at the south end of the west side of the old quadrangle. A new Hall, with an apse, takes the place of the present one, and a new 'outlet' or doorway is made at the Dial Staircase, leading into Brasenose Lane. From this outlet a central axis line runs through the College to High Street, about which the buildings are grouped. On it is a new ante-Chapel; to the south, a third quadrangle called 'The Corinthian Atrium', surrounded on three sides by an open cloister or 'corridor for dry communication'. Two bell turrets flank the southern façade of the ante-Chapel. The Hall is reached from the 'Corinthian Atrium' by means of a colonnade or cloister running round the west end of the Chapel in a semicircle, also to give 'dry communication'. This cloister also serves to cut off the stableyard and other offices

3. Hawkes-
moor.



Handwritten notes in cursive script, likely describing the plan or providing a legend for the symbols used in the drawing.

Plan for the New Quadrangle, Brasenose College

Probably by Nicholas Hawksmoor

From a drawing in the possession of the College

from the new quadrangle. At the eastern end of the High Street front, which extends 135 feet, or nearly as far as the present one will, when completed, is the Common Room, with the Fellows' Garden stretching from its windows up to the Chapel, and a side door into Radcliffe Square. In the centre is a large Portico with six columns, and an entrance into the 'Atrium'. At the west end are the Principal's Lodgings, with a side entrance, and a garden to balance the Fellows' Garden.

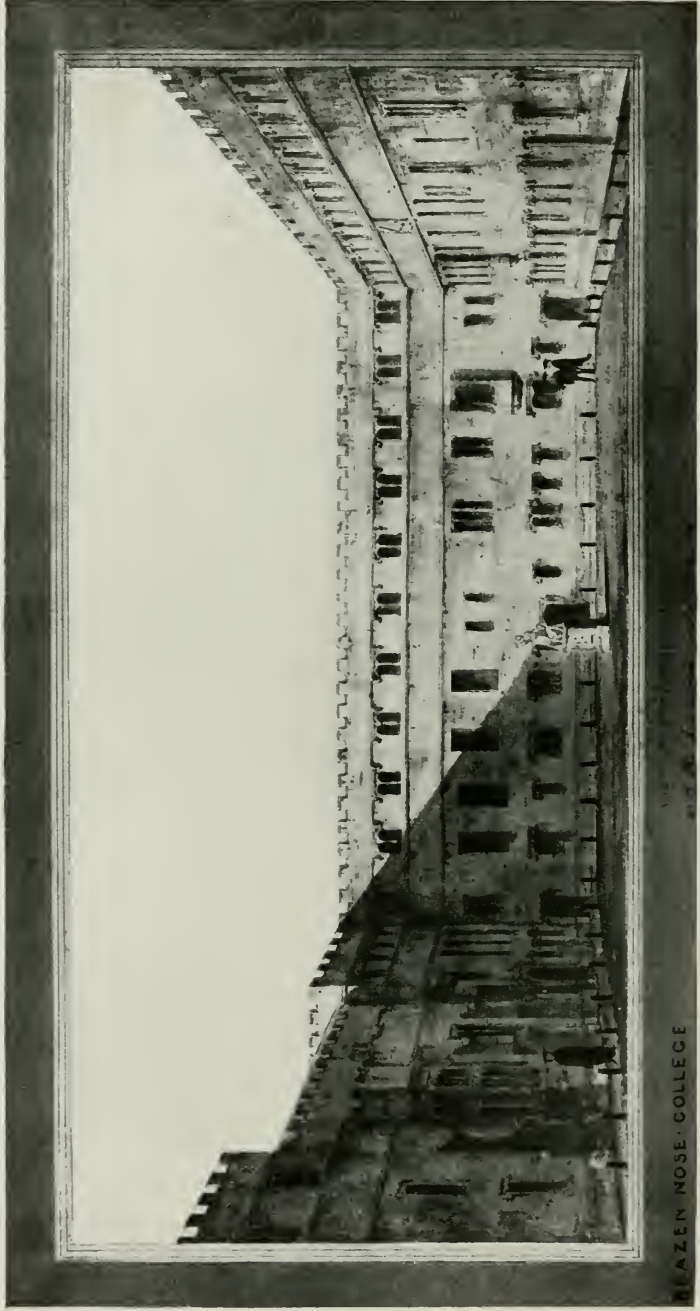
This is a very clever and attractive method of dealing with the difficult problem in planning which is set by the necessity of keeping the old Chapel and Library. The 'Atrium,' with its colonnades, bell tower, and semicircular court, and with the façade of the Chapel as a centre-piece, might have been very effective, and there is a great deal of skill and fancy shown in the arrangement of the parts, and the screening off of the private gardens from the 'Atrium'.

Hawkesmoor, however, does not seem to have tempted the College authorities sufficiently to persuade them to carry out any of his schemes; perhaps practical or financial difficulties stood in the way, and for the time the project stood over. We have an entry in 1752 of 'Room Rents' for seven 'Camerae Novae', but their whereabouts is not stated. The pressure was relieved somewhat in 1772 by the removal of the Principal's Lodgings from the old quadrangle to the new house fronting on High Street, thus setting free a portion of the old building for rooms. This does not seem to have been sufficient, and the question of additional buildings is again raised in 1784. One Samuel Weston was then employed to draw up ^{4. Weston.} plans and estimates for making four sets of rooms over the Kitchen, for which he received the sum of £3 3s. The question was considered in great detail, and two designs were made for this scheme. There was to be a new staircase in the north-west corner of the Kitchen block, where it joins the Hall, approached from the present passage between the Hall and Buttery. This would give access to two new sets of rooms on each floor, looking out towards the Library. The lower part of the Kitchen was to have remained as it is, but all the historical interest of the block

would have been swept away, for it was proposed to pull down the east wall, facing the Library, and rebuild it in Headington ashlar, with a string course, sash windows behind mullions, and a poor-looking Gothic cornice. The old open-timber roof, of course, would have disappeared. The west, or garden side, would have had ordinary eaves. The work to be provided seems to have been good; oak stairs, oak floors, stone chimney-pieces, thick stone walls, and roofs to be covered with Stonesfield slates. Patent slating is suggested as an alternative. The estimated cost, made out by James Pears, was £927 5s. 3d. There is also an alternative scheme, very similar to this, but with a different treatment of the exterior, with sash windows set in the orthodox eighteenth-century stone casings, a little like the older part of the front of Hertford College, except that a battlemented parapet is shown instead of a balustrade.

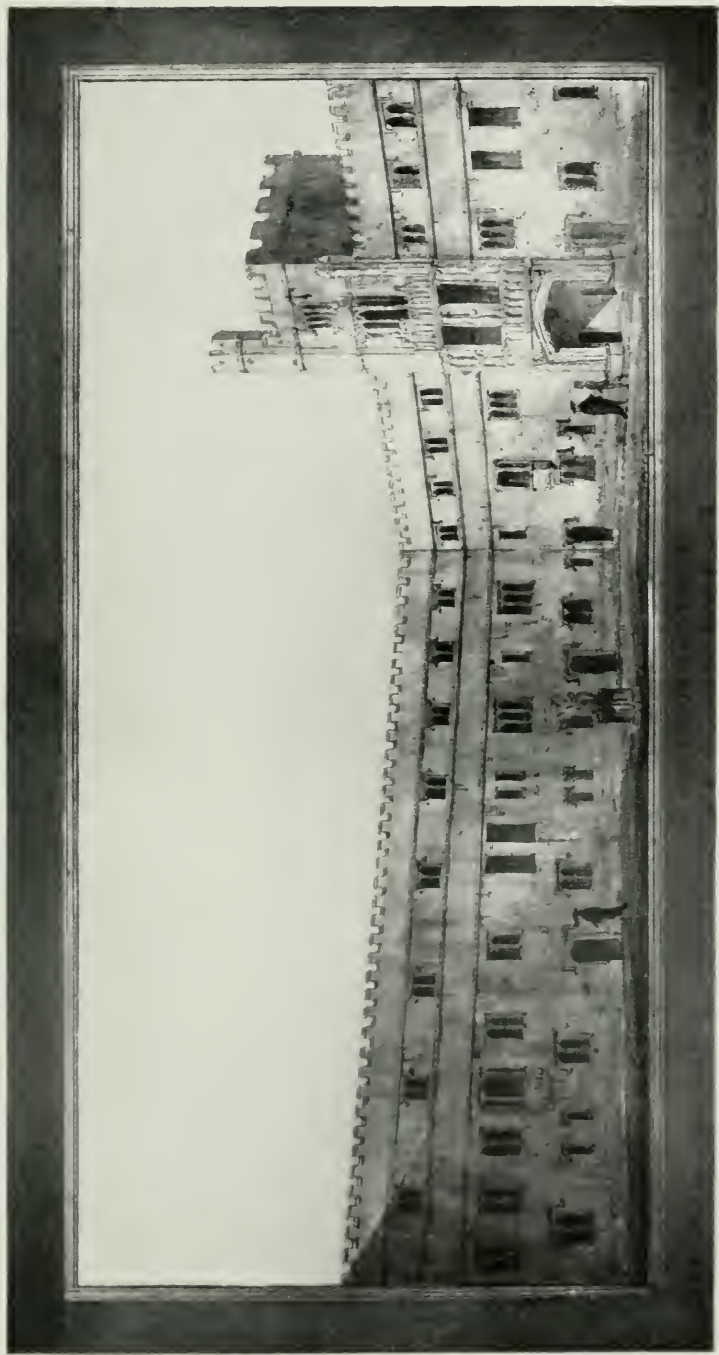
5. 1804.

Both of these proposals, however, came to nothing. In 1804 a project was put forward for adding a top story to the old quadrangle, with a row of two-light windows like those on the first floor and a battlemented parapet, to take the place of the extremely picturesque and charming row of dormer windows put into the cocklofts by Principal Radcliffe. We have the plans and two water-colour drawings, which show all four sides of the quadrangle treated in this manner. The first floor is hopelessly dwarfed, and a most commonplace effect is produced, as may be seen by comparing the view of the quadrangle as it now is (p. 45) with the reproduction of the design for this alteration given opposite. The plans, drawn to one-eighth of an inch to the foot, are rather cleverly arranged. The present stairs to the Tower Bursary, formerly the Principal's front staircase, and Staircases Nos. I, IV, VI, are carried up into the new attics. A long corridor runs along the Lincoln College Garden side of the west block and along Brasenose Lane, shorter corridors serving the remainder of the rooms. The sitting-rooms are of good size, 15 ft. by 12 ft., but the bedrooms, in most cases, can hardly be said to exist, the beds being shut up in cupboards, as they were formerly in the old buildings. Where proper bedrooms are given they



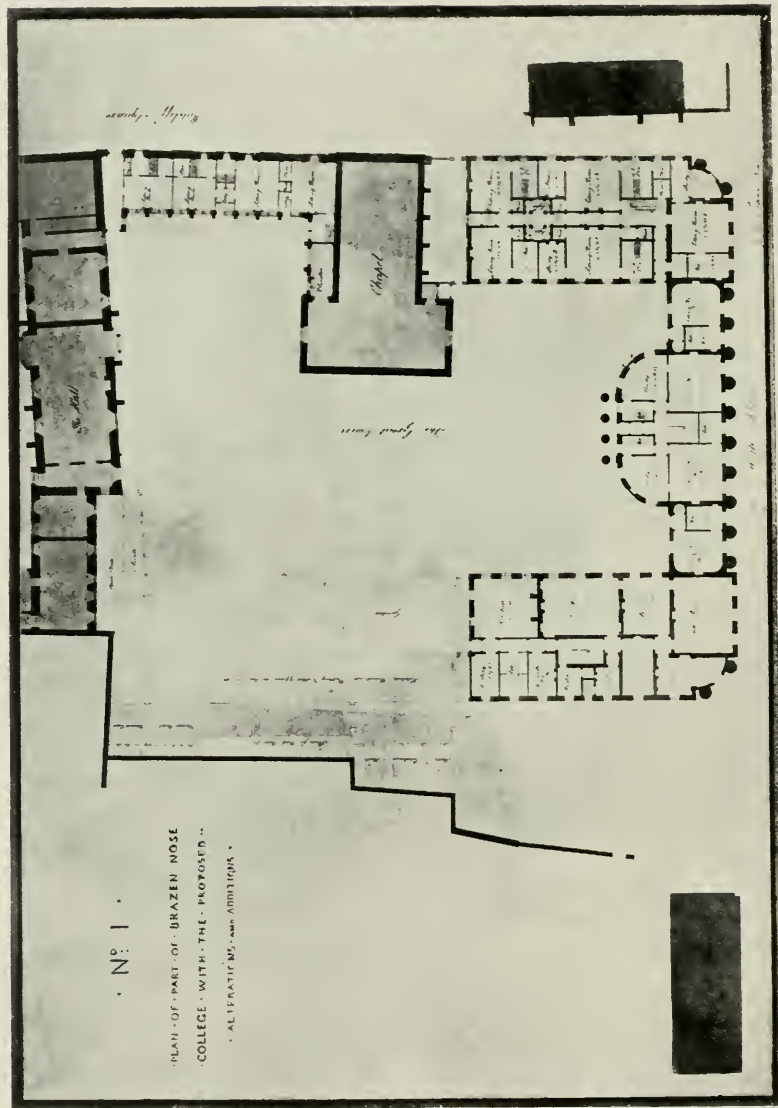
Design for a new Attic Story to the Old Quadrangle (W. side)

From a drawing in the possession of the College



Design for a new Attic Story to the Old Quadrangle (N.E. angle)

From a drawing in the possession of the College



Plan of Sir John Soane's design (No. 1) for the New Quadrangle

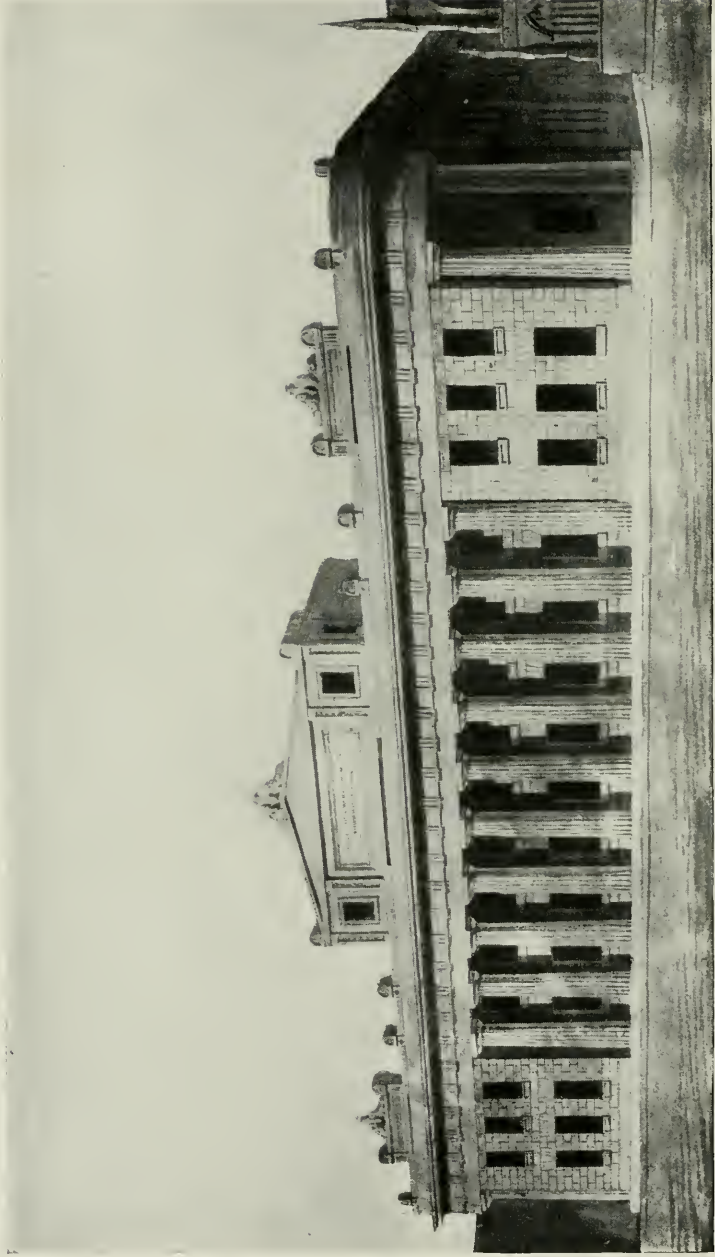
From a drawing in the possession of the College

are only top-lighted, though the sets on the staircase by the Tower and on No. 6 have studies as well. The attic story, of the whole quadrangle, with the exception of the Hall, is dealt with in this scheme, giving fourteen sets of rooms. The project seems to have been carefully considered, and alternative plans and elevations prepared, but the net result is only to add one more to the pile of unrealized designs. There seems to be a certain modesty in the designers of these additions, for here is another instance of unsigned plans, coming, however, in this case from an office in Lincoln's Inn Fields; the writing and methods of getting up the drawings are similar to those of the next set of plans we come to, from Sir John Soane, whose address is also Lincoln's Inn Fields: there is therefore a possibility of their being his.

Fortunately, the idea did not find favour, probably because the increased accommodation was not sufficient, and three years later, in 1807, Sir John Soane was called in, and produced his two designs for a new block of buildings fronting High Street, and forming the new quadrangle so often talked of. The planning is practically identical in the two schemes. The old Kitchen is swept away and a great quadrangle formed, 107 feet wide, 170 feet deep, with a frontage to High Street of just over 200 feet, extending from the corner opposite St. Mary's Church to the south-western angle of what is now Messrs. Ryman's shop. The large central block with a portico to the quadrangle, and the eastern wing, which returns along St. Mary's Entry to join the Chapel, contain rooms; the Principal's Lodgings are in the west wing. This wing continues northwards with a new Kitchen, brewhouse, and offices connected to the Hall by a covered way, and forming the west side of the quadrangle. The space between it and Lincoln College is occupied by other offices and the Principal's stable, though the access to the latter is not very clear. The Chapel quadrangle is thus thrown into the new great court, which would have made a fine open space, broken into as now by the Chapel. This plan also shows the rooms under the Library, but with an arrangement slightly different from the present one. For the exterior, represented by the

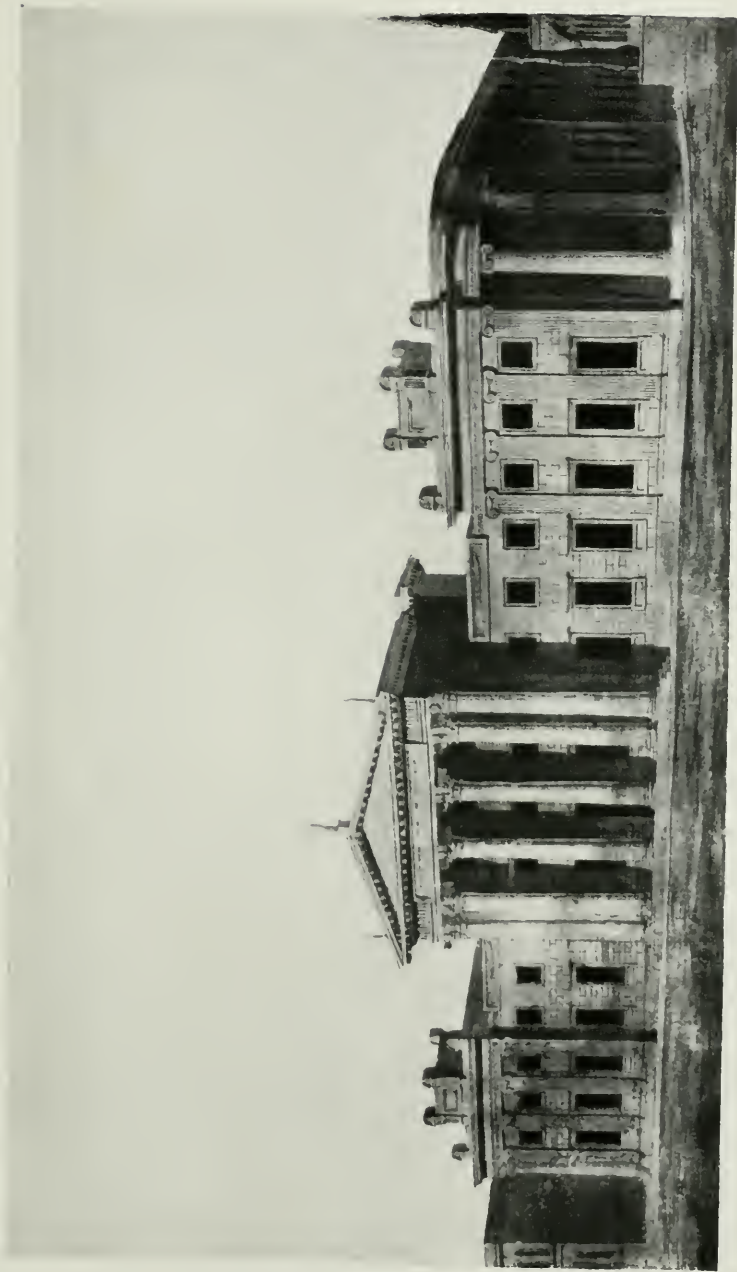
two perspective drawings, showing the High Street frontages, there is not much to be said. They are in the Neo-Greek manner of the period. The first, with its gigantic columns, triglyphs, and cornice, the front of a Greek temple plastered on to a modern building of several stories, the second with its great portico, darkening the rooms behind it, reflect the then fashionable method of decorating a wall space without reference to internal arrangements. Both are hopelessly out of scale and keeping with anything in sight, and would hardly have been an improvement in the splendid sweep of the street at its most important point. The design has a certain interest as the last word of pedantry in that classic revival which followed the great work of the English Renaissance before it gave way to the Gothic revival, an example of which we shall see directly. For this scheme follows the rest, and for the moment the College contented itself with the humbler project of converting the open cloister beneath the Library into sets of rooms. But it did not remain content for long. The attitude of the University as regards out-College residents¹ added weight in the balance, and yet another design for the new quadrangle is called for, Philip Hardwick, then in the second year of his pupilage, being this time called in. How so young a man, for he was only 18, came to be consulted on so important a matter is surprising, for, though he exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1807, he did not begin to practise until 1819. As usual, the Kitchen is to go. An oblong quadrangle is formed, with a long range of rooms along the western side and a frontage to High Street. The Principal's house is at the east end of this, approached under an archway from High Street, which gives on to a court or garden, divided from the quad-

¹ College minutes, 1810. 'Convocation having lately revived a Statute prohibiting more strictly than ever residence out of College, in order to comply with this Statute it was necessary either to reduce the number of undergraduates or to increase the number of rooms. The reduction not being practicable without present inconvenience to many individuals lately admitted, and still greater injury to many parts of our establishments, it was resolved, as a less evil, that 12 rooms should be built on the ground commonly called the Fellows' Garden. £1,500 stock sold to meet the expense of the new buildings.' These are the 'Camerae Hortulanae,' identified later with No. 9 Staircase.



Sir John Soane's design (No. 1) for the High Street Front

From a drawing in the possession of the College



Sir John Soane's design (No. 2) for the High Street Front

From a drawing in the possession of the College



Philip Hardwick's design for the New High Street Front

From a drawing in the possession of the College

rangle by a high wall continuing the line of the west end of the ante-Chapel, the kitchen and stables forming the east side. A similar gateway led into the quadrangle. The bedrooms are of fair size, and are approached through scouts' rooms as well as through the studies, which are about the same size, and open out of the sitting-rooms.

For the exterior, there is nothing to be said. It is in the worst and most cardboard-like style of Strawberry Hill, with rows of tracery windows, and poor thin pilasters flanking the gateways. The greater part of the front facing St. Mary's Church is blank wall, masking the stables and garden, with sham windows in it.

I find also a set of plans only, to a smaller scale, which appear to be Hardwick's also, for two alternative schemes ^{s. Hard-} with the High Street front extending right along to the ^{wick.} corner by All Saints' Entry. In one of them the east frontage to St. Mary's Church is set back 12 feet or so, to widen St. Mary's Entry. This wing contains the Principal's Lodgings, with the front door facing the Church.

In all three the planning is good, and it is interesting to note that it is distinctly of the eighteenth century, on the traditional lines of Adams, Soane, &c. The Gothic fervour has only influenced the exterior so far. Substitute sash windows for Hardwick's Gothic ones, and you have the simple and traditional treatment to be seen at the Market, or in any other plain eighteenth-century building.

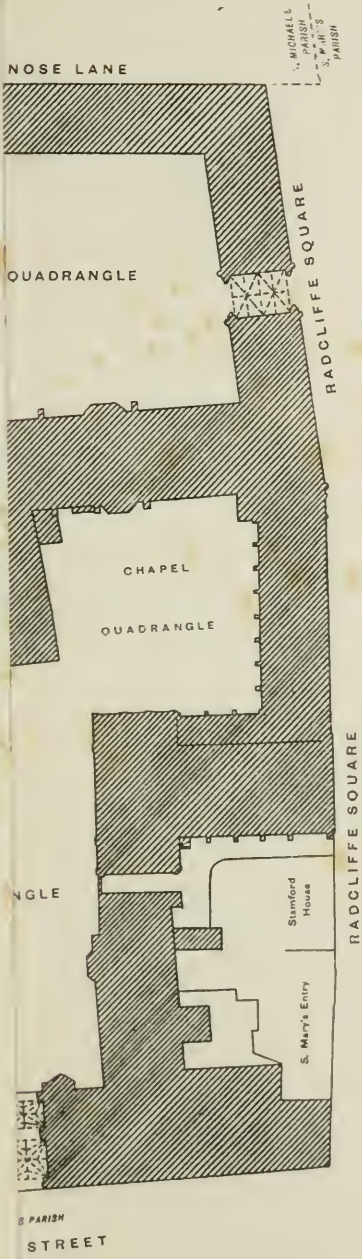
Fortunately, the College, as before, fell back on a more modest scheme, and we were spared the monstrosity of revived Gothic which Hardwick's boyish enthusiasm had conjured up. In pursuance of the resolution carried at the College meeting and quoted above, new rooms were built on the Fellows' Garden, and again the great scheme is postponed. Yet one ^{9.} more design, however, also in Carpenter's Gothic, remains to be considered. The idea of a new quadrangle seems to have been shelved for a time, probably owing to the difficulty of obtaining the entire site at the time, but a proposal was considered for beginning,—as was actually done when the time came,—with the block forming the western side. There are

plans and elevations for a long building abutting on, and practically continuing, the line of the west side of the old quadrangle, and reaching to within 70 feet of the street. The old Kitchen is demolished, and a new one put at the north end of the new wing—its usual place in all these schemes—connected by a corridor with the Hall. The rooms are arranged to face the quadrangle only, with a long corridor at the back and a semicircular staircase in the centre of it. The sitting and bedrooms are good, and seventeen sets are provided. The exterior is in the worst type of sham Gothic, with sash windows behind the mullions, battlements, and an atrocious little gable over the central doorway. This design, apparently, proved too much for the College, for though in 1816 an estimate of £710 3s. 9d. is given for '4 sets of rooms over the scullery and yard at Brasenose College to correspond with the new buildings lately executed', nothing further is done for sixty or seventy years. The net result of all these plans, discussions and considerable outlay in architect's fees is, the Lodgings moved to High Street, the addition of the rooms under the Library, and the building of Staircases 9 and 10 on the Fellows' Garden, the only site available at the time. We have to wait till the latter years of the nineteenth century, when architectural taste has improved, and planning and design are more in harmony with one another, before we see even a beginning made of the new quadrangle, discussed at intervals for over 150 years, and only now approaching its complete realization.

The New Quadrangle.

The great schemes for new buildings had all been considered and laid on the shelf before the first quarter of the nineteenth century had run its course. But the College, ever since the completion of the Chapel and Library, had continued to take in portion after portion of the site eventually occupied by the New Quadrangle. The series of block plans of the buildings at various dates illustrates the way in which Brasenose, ever since its foundation, has worked its way

1909.



MICHELL
PARISH
PARISH

RDY

These belong to the College

PARISH
STREET

St

PLAN OF THE COLLEGE IN 1520



PLAN OF THE COLLEGE c 1730

Adapted from the Plan in *Stetson's Opera House & Restaurant*



THE COLLEGE IN 1810

Adapted from a measured drawing at the possession of the College



THE COLLEGE IN 1874



THE COLLEGE IN 1909



PLANS OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE AT VARIOUS DATES

SHOWING THE GRADUAL EXTENSION SOUTHWARDS

southwards, and gradually spread over the ground between the original buildings and High Street. In the first of these plans we see the compact block of buildings given by the Founders, covering the northern end only of the ground at present occupied. The next reproduces a portion of a plan given in Skelton's *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*, showing Radcliffe Square and its surroundings just before the Camera was built. The College buildings are very inaccurately drawn in the original, but the boundaries and tenements along High Street seem to be fairly correctly given. I have re-drawn the part concerning Brasenose, slightly adapting it to the correct plan of the buildings as they then existed. The additions of the Chapel and Library are shown, with the screen wall which then cut off the Chapel quadrangle from the small back court to the south of the kitchen. This court contained the latrines; the wood yard and back entrance lay along the south wall of the Chapel. It will be seen that the boundary line running southwards from the south-west angle of the kitchen to High Street is identical with the old boundary between the house and garden of John Wycombe and Little St. Edmund Hall. It forms the western limit of the ground here used for College purposes at this time. Amsterdam Court is also shown, part of its western boundary being identical with the present western boundary wall, shortly to be altered in connexion with the new buildings now in progress.

In 1771, as we have already seen, the Principal's Lodgings were moved to High Street, the two tenements marked 6 and 7 being adapted for the purpose. The house formed a prominent feature in the line of old buildings which have since given way to the new front. It is shown on the photograph here given, which was taken just before the demolition commenced, and stood next but one to the corner opposite St. Mary's Church. Various alterations were made in it at the time it was converted into the Lodgings. The front of the old house was raised, a new roof added, also 'a friez and brackets, flutes, a shield and festoon of flowers costing £15.' A 'neat Dorich fronticepiece with columns and capitals and

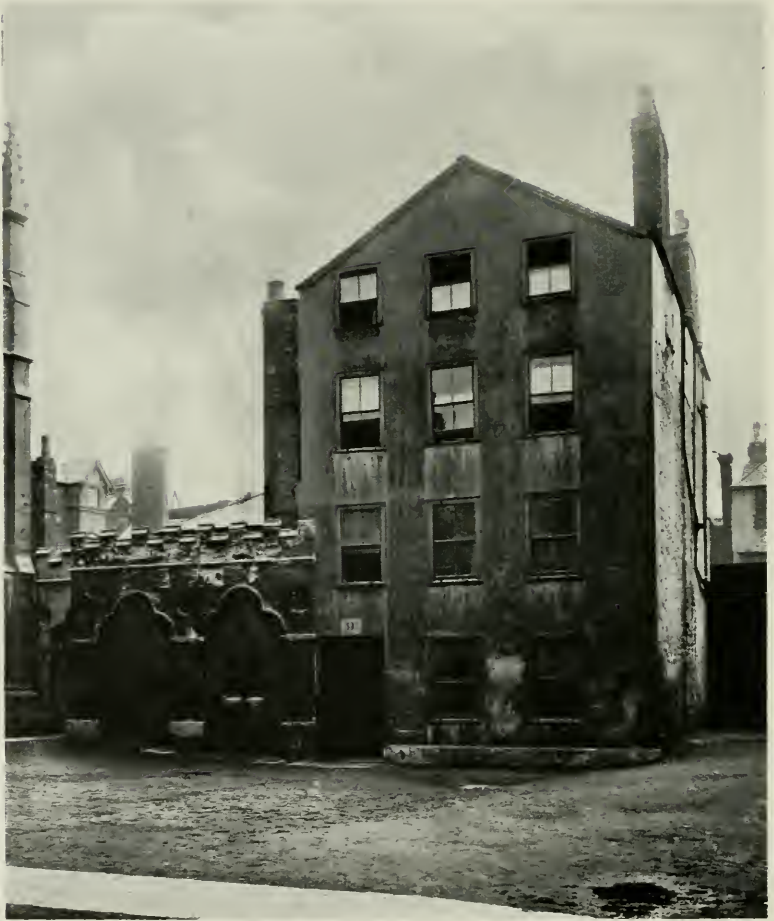
whole intablature' was added to the forefront, a 'neat plain Tuscan Fronticepiece with plain pillasters to the back front'. One of the rooms was named 'the Bow Room', and the 'Powder Room' is also mentioned. In the Hall was a circular staircase, insufficiently lighted at the time, for a new 'lanthorn' was added during the alterations. At the same time the side door in the ante-Chapel was made, as a private way in for the Principal, and the ground between the new Lodgings and the Chapel taken into the College.

Between 1771 and 1810 a further expansion took place, as will be seen by the third plan on the sheet. This is taken from a carefully measured drawing in the possession of the College. The bottom right-hand corner is torn off the original, but from the appearance of the drawing I have no doubt that it was made by Philip Hardwick, at the time that he sent in his design for the new buildings. It shows all the tenements, gardens, and so forth then in possession of or adjoining the College, with the names of the tenants or owners, and the number of years that their leases have to run. I have adapted it very slightly to suit the correct delineation of the buildings. The part lightly shaded is marked in the original as belonging to the College, but no buildings are shown on it. As will be seen, a part of John Wycombe's garden has been absorbed, thus enlarging the back court. The size of the Chapel quadrangle has also been increased by the removal of the screen wall to a position further west, in line with the east wall of the kitchen. Amsterdam Court is shown in detail, and ran right up to the back of the buildings of the old quadrangle. Its western boundary is identical with that shown on the plan of 1730. Beyond, is Mr. Sheard's house and garden.

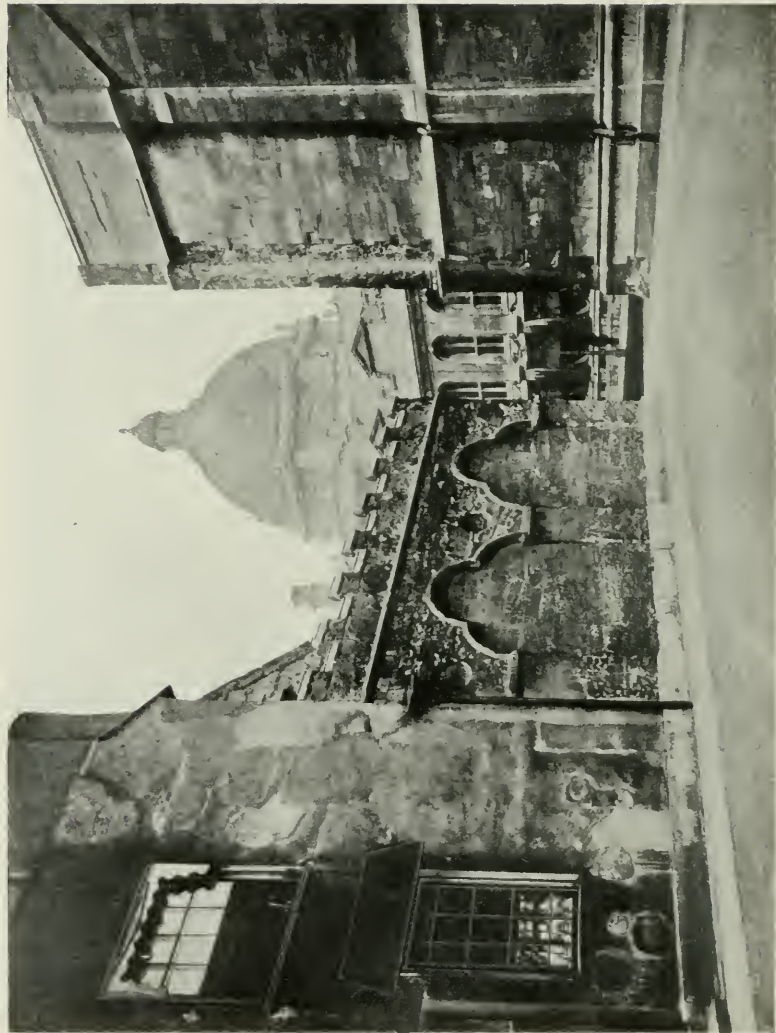
The next sixty years witnessed a further extension, this time chiefly in a westerly direction. By 1874 a portion of Amsterdam and the northern part of Mr. Sheard's garden has been absorbed. The College did not acquire the freehold of the entire property until 1872, but it owned one of the two houses occupied by him, as may be seen by the plan of that date. This house was rebuilt in 1828, Mr. James Gilbert



The High Street Frontage in 1887



Old No. 9 Staircase



Old No. 10 Staircase

being employed as architect. Gilbert was then helping Nash the well-known architect, whom he describes as being 'exceeding great with his majesty', and was too busy to give much attention to the work. The estimate of £850 was very much exceeded, the builder claiming £1,896. After a long dispute the account was apparently settled at £1,770. On the ground thus acquired an extension of the kitchen offices and latrines was made, also a Brewhouse. There is a bill dated 1826 amounting to over £750 for building a new Brewhouse, which is probably the one erected at this time, though nothing is said as to its position.¹ The 'Back quadrangle' now appears on the plans, staircases Nos. 9 and 10 standing on the south and north sides of it. The former stood by the corner of the ante-Chapel adjoining the Principal's lodgings, and beside it was a block of offices containing a back entrance to the kitchen department through Amsterdam Court. No. 10 stood beside the college kitchen, to the west of it, facing southwards.

These two staircases appear to have been built at about the same time, and very shortly after the conversion of the cloister into rooms. In 1809 the first rent of 8 'Camerae Novae' is mentioned; in 1810 we find a record of 12 'Camerae Hortulanae'. In later engrossed books the 'Camerae Hortulanae' are identified with No. 9 staircase, and the 'Camerae Novae' with No. 10. Photographs of these buildings were taken before their demolition, which are reproduced here.

And now a real effort is made towards the realization of the long cherished ideal of the new quadrangle. This time definite results were very shortly forthcoming. Mr. T. G. Jackson, whose new Examination Schools had not long before been commenced, was called in to advise, and to get out plans for a new building to run north and south in continuation of the line of the west side of the old quadrangle. This was to be contrived in such a way that it could form part of a com-

¹ Among the Bills of 1695-7 is also a bill for a new Brewhouse, the cost of which amounted to over £300. The position of it is not given.

plete scheme for a new quadrangle, of which it would form the western side, the southern side, fronting on High Street, being added later if desired. Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Jackson decided to keep the old Kitchen, which now projects into the quadrangle. The rest of the buildings south of the Hall and Buttery were to be cleared away and replaced by new ones. After due consideration the plans were finally settled on, and in July, 1881, building operations were actually commenced. The preliminary work of laying the foundations and bringing them up to ground level was carried out without a contractor, under the superintendence of Mr. Mockford, clerk of the works. The contractors' work, undertaken by Messrs. Symm & Co., was commenced in 1882, and staircases Nos. 10 and 11 were occupied after the Long Vacation of 1883. No. 9, with the larders and the undergraduates' library, was not, however, completed till 1887. The building forms the western side of the new quadrangle, and provides for twenty-two sets of rooms for undergraduates, a large set for a Fellow, two lecture rooms, and an undergraduates' reading-room, besides sundry offices for the kitchens. It is in the style which, for college work, Mr. Jackson has made his own. The rooms are of good size, though not so large as some in the older buildings; each set has a good bedroom and also a small pantry. The bedrooms can be entered without passing through the sitting-rooms; an arrangement which is not found in earlier times, probably owing to the fact that the purposes to which the rooms were put have been reversed, the present sitting-room being, in the old days, the bedroom.

In 1886, very shortly after this building was opened for use, Principal Cradock died, and it was resolved to rebuild the Principal's Lodgings, incorporating them in the new High Street Front. No one has a greater appreciation of the beauties of 'the High' than Mr. Jackson, and the greatest attention was bestowed on the new designs. Four schemes successively were carefully worked out and considered, of which the present one is the latest. The financial loss sustained by the sacrifice of so many valuable rentals was a consideration not to be neglected. The first design, there-

Design by T. G. Jackson, R.A.,
for the High Street Front,
with the 'Crowned Spire'
From the drawing by the Architect

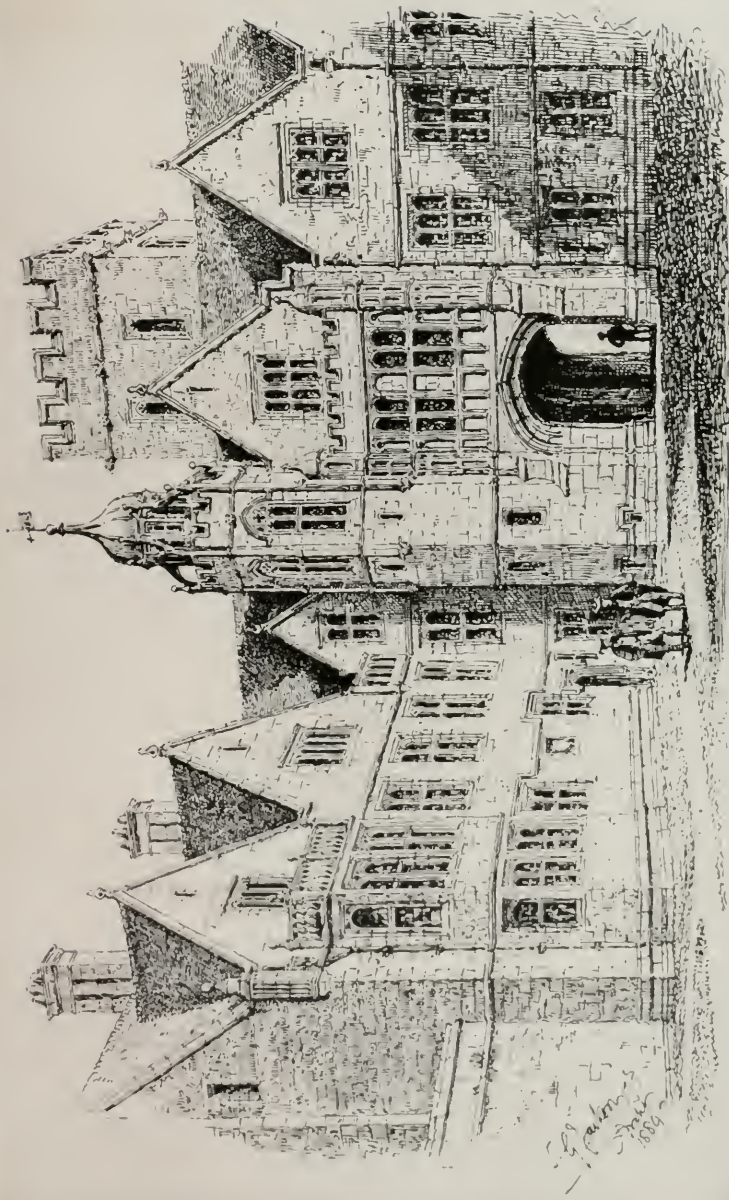




The High Street, showing Mr. T. G. Jackson's design for the 'Crowned Spire'
From a drawing by A. E. Perkins

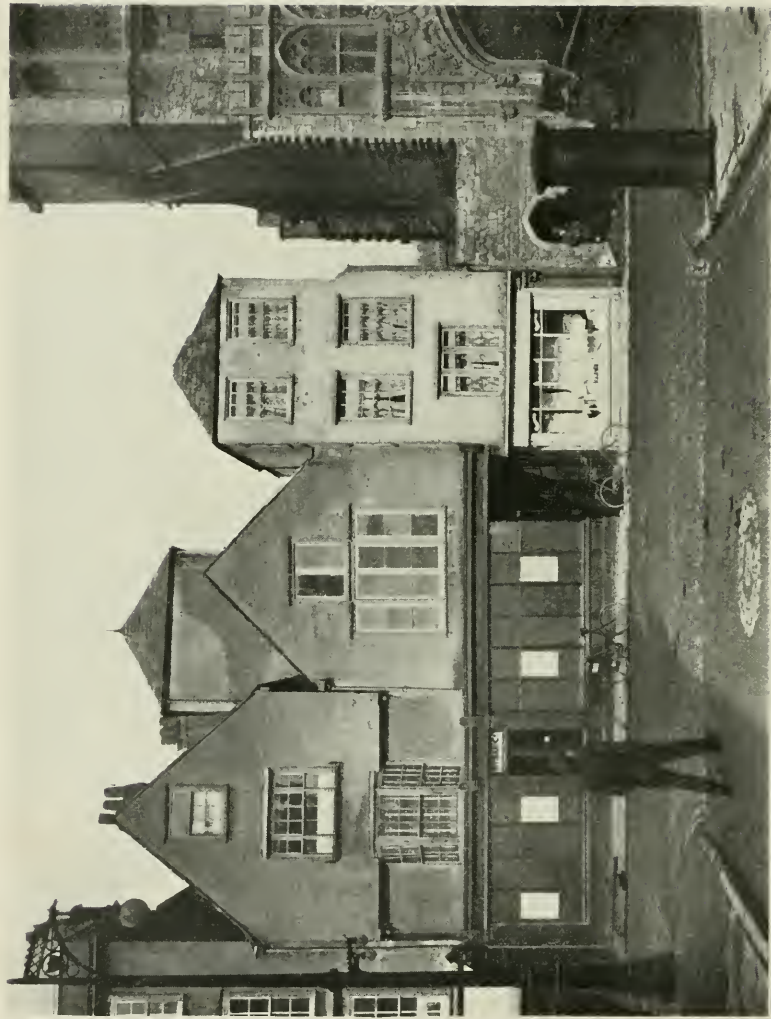


The New High Street Front, by T. G. Jackson, R.A.
From a drawing by the Architect



The New Quadrangle, by T. G. Jackson, R.A.

From a drawing by the Architect



Old Houses in High Street

Pulled down in 1909 to make way for the completion of the new High Street Front

fore, except for the part containing the Principal's house, was arranged with shops on the ground-floor and college rooms above them on either side of a central tower. This was a very original scheme, and one that required very careful planning, in order that the back premises of the shops might be well cut off from the quadrangle. It was given up, possibly because it was found that the necessity of providing business premises in High Street had been over estimated.

In the next design the central tower was to be made more important, to add a new feature to the street. This involved a very careful study of grouping. The street straightens itself at this point; unless very carefully placed the new tower would have blocked the view of All Saints or of St. Mary's spire. Trials were made with scaffold poles, and the tower was eventually designed to stand back from the frontage with an open screen between it and the street. The grouping of the old and new spires is very well shown in the illustration given here, reproduced from the original drawing kindly lent me by Mr. Jackson, to whose article in the *Magazine of Art* for August, 1889, I am also indebted for this information as to his designs. It seems to fall very happily into its place, and would have given a picturesque outline against a sunset sky. It is of considerable height, in order to be well seen from the street, and is surmounted by a kind of crown composed of flying buttresses supporting a lantern; a compromise between the ordinary square collegiate tower and the steeples on either side of it. Partly on account of expense the scheme was rejected, and the final design, which is now being completed, returns to the square tower in line with the main front of the building, the type characteristic of Oxford colleges, just as the square tower flanked by octagonal turrets is the mark of the greater Cambridge colleges. It bears on its front the feature of the Royal Arms, set large over the entrance, the emblem of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose. The eastern wing of the front, containing the Principal's Lodgings and one staircase of undergraduates' rooms, was commenced in 1887 and completed in 1889. The Lodgings are at the east end, with a wing containing the

kitchens running back at right angles to the street and almost touching the Chapel. The end of the main block looks out on to the west front of St. Mary's Church, but the old houses between it and the College Chapel have been preserved. For several years it has remained unfinished, and the effect of the whole at present can only be judged by the reproduction from the architect's own drawing, which is given here. It has been left for those of our own time to carry out the remainder of the design and witness the completion of the new quadrangle in commemoration of the first foundation of the College. On the first of June, 1509, the foundation stone of the first buildings of the College was laid by Bishop Smyth; on the first of June, 1909, will be laid the foundation stone of the latest addition to his work. In a short space of time we shall see the final attainment of the long delayed ideal, the final completion of the New Quadrangle and High Street Front. Whatever additions future generations may think fit to make, nothing further now seems needed in the architectural scheme and planning of the College, the history of whose buildings I have endeavoured to trace in the foregoing pages.

COLLEGE IN 1800

of the High Street front

BRASENOSE LANE

DATES OF BUILDINGS

- 1509
- 1656-66
- LATER ADDITIONS
- 1880-87
- 1887-9
- 1909

Note.

Division into Bedrooms and Sitting Rooms in the Old Quad is later



PLAN OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE IN 1909

Showing the Completion of the High Street front

APPENDIX A

FROM HURST'S CALENDAR

Chapel Fittings, &c.

[Notes about gifts received.]

	£	s.	d.
1664. September 25.			
To John Wild the Joyner by Mr. Houghton	30	0	0
1664. March 10.			
To John Wild the Joyner man	20	0	0
1665. March 5.			
To Mr. Houghton by a Bill on Mr. Morris & Mr. Clayton for Simon White to buy marbles	30	0	0
1666. Octob.			
For 26 yardes and an halfe of purple velvet for the Alter Pulpet and Cushions for the Chappell at 28 ^s p. yard	37	2	0
For 10 yardes and an halfe of Crimson Damask for Bottomes for the Cushions	5	9	0
For 37 ounces and $\frac{3}{4}$ of gold fring and gold edging & 14 ounces of Silke Edging for the Cloathes and Cushions	14	0	0
For in the embroydering of the Pulpit & Alter Cloathes	2	12	6
For the Upholsterer for ticking down in Buckeram & making of the cloathes & cushions	12	18	0
To the Upholsterers man given	0	2	0
For Damask Linnen for 2 cloathes & 2 napkins for the Table	1	0	0
To the Bishop of Rochester servant when I re- ceived the great Bible & Common Prayer book his Ld ^v . gave	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
For searching at the Rolles by the Ld. Bp. of Lincolne order about the accession of the Bishoprick of Oxon.	0	2	8
For a Larg Bible & Coñon Prayer booke and for the Binding of them	3	19	0
For ingraving the Colledg arms & m ^r Morris' arms etc. on the 2 great brasse branches he gave for the Chappell	1	0	0
To the Founder's man given	0	1	0
For Porteridge to London and for Boxes and things to put in the cloathes Cushions Bookes etc and for cariage of them and all the aforesaid things from London to Oxon	1	19	8
For the inrolling in Chancery of Mr. John Cart- wrighte's Deed whereby he settled 10/ p ^r annum	1	3	0

APPENDIX B

*List of Members of Brasenose who were buried in
the Cloisters*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1669. Richard Rogers | 1700. James Buerdsell |
| 1670. Thomas Ashton
John Middleton | 1702. James Hamer
Brian Nevile
Richard Fielden |
| 1671. Robert Twyford | 1704. Samuel Fielden |
| 1674. Edward Rishton | 1708. James Smethurst |
| 1675. John Caldecot | 1710. Charles Wright
Thomas Wright |
| 1676. Thomas Church
Edward Warren | 1712. William Rode |
| 1677. John Houghton
Robert Norman | 1713. William Thompson |
| 1678. Thomas Gamull | 1714. Moses Tipping
William Hichcocke
Lady Letitia Mules |
| 1679. William Wood
William Yate
Moses Greenwood | 1715. Roger Davies |
| 1681. Jeremiah Yate
Lady Katherine Boteler
Thomas Yate
Humphrey Shaw
John Tomlinson | 1716. John France |
| 1683. Gilbert Sherington | 1717. Thomas Clayton |
| 1684. Thomas Hatton | 1718. James Finch
Samuel Gouldborne |
| 1687. Thomas Prescot | 1720. John Hughson |
| 1689. Thomas Millington
John Skeate
John Warburton | 1721. Henry Bagshaw |
| 1692. Francis Acton | 1725. Adam Gartside |
| 1694. John Meare
Nicholas Birch
Charles Walters | 1727. (William?) Marsh
Randle Hopley |
| 1697. Richard Worrall | 1728. Benjamin Randolph |
| | 1729. Sylvester Richmond |
| | 1731. J(ohn?) G(reenwood?) |
| | 1740. Thomas Lloyd
George Polley |
| | 1754. Elias Hann |

APPENDIX C

*Arthur Frogly's bill for Wainscoting the Hall and
making the Tables*

Nov. 18, 1684

	£	s.	d.
379 yds 2 ft of Wainscot at 8/6 ye yd	161	3	6
For 2 planks to make upryghts to set ye benches on	2	0	0
For boards to line ye top of ye cornish round ye Hall		10	0
For 2 pair of open doors in ye Skreen	4	0	0
For taking down ye old Wainscot & benches		10	0
For ye upper tables	10	0	0
For four formes	2	4	0
For a chair	1	0	0
For a side table with two drawers in it	1	10	0
For another side table		12	0
for a desk	4	0	0
for toners? & frames for six tables	28	0	0
for ten formes	6	0	0
For a salt box & 3 boards for schemes?		15	0
	<hr/>		
	£222	4	6

APPENDIX D

Drainage

The following is taken from an account in 'Principal Yates' Register' for 1666, of certain drainage works carried out at that time.

The Confables or Privvies stood at the back of the garden ground that lay between the old quadrangle and St. Edmund's Hall (see Agas' map). They are shown on the plan of the College in 1730 (the second on the sheet of block plans) which is taken from the plan given in Skelton's *Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*, and on which they are called 'the Bogg House'. Under the building was a large pit walled with stone, the dimensions of which are given in the Register as 40 feet long, 10 feet broad, 19 or 20 feet deep, which was emptied every fifteen or sixteen years. This was a very expensive matter. Principal Yates says it cost £30. I find a bill of 1752 for £83 6s. for so doing, and in 1792 it cost £115 18s. 12d., the operation lasting for thirty weeks.

The following is the account of

'Where the Draine runnes that is made underground for carrying off the Water out of the Vault of the Confables or House of Office. And where the Well is that receives the Water from the Draine, &c., and where the way into the sayd Draine is to be found.'

'After the court or yard had the Chapel, the Cloyster and the Library built on it, and the Vault of the confables . . . was full nearly up to the floor of the Confables over the said Vault: there was then no way left to emptie it but at a far greater charg than . . . and without a very great annoyance both to the College and all the neighbourhood about it unless that the quantity of Water in the Vault could be drained and drawn away underground. For this end, in the year 1666, a contract was made with Mr. Pinell a mason, that he should, in the lower part (nearer the Street) of the piece of ground behind the Chappel (between the Chappell and the house adjoining where Mr Haslewood the apothecary now dwelles) dig a large Hole down to the Spring.'

This was walled up round, and was 6 feet in diameter, and had a 'tunnell' or small shaft for access, covered up with a stone 1 foot 6 inches square, so that it could be plumbed, and the water pumped out if necessary.

'This Stone lyes against the Second Buttress from the east end of the Chappell, betweene that and the House adjoining' ('eleven feet six

distant from the Buttress in a straight line' is a marginal note in another handwriting) 'and it was agreed, that he should dig the ground from the sayd well up to the Vault of the Confables (which is about 30 foot in length full 14 foot deepe and 10 broade) that there might be raised a Draine of Stone turned over with an arch of Stone 3·0 broad 7·0 high. This Draine was carried from the Well, along by the South end Wall of the outer Chappell, up to the Vault under the door of the undergraduates confables; and the said draine hath a current of a foot and a halfe or 2 foot from thence to the Said well.'

A catchpit for sediment was made where this drain ran into the well. At the junction of the drain and the vault holes were bored, one at the top, then one below it, and so on, until the vault was emptied of water, and the solid matter only was left. Then the wall between the vault and the drain was taken out (where the holes were), and stone jambs made. These were grooved, and pieces of 2 inch oak board, pierced with holes and painted, were let down into the grooves to form a filter. On the north side of the drain a way in and steps were made, to give access for cleaning the strainer and filter. Stones were laid over this and covered with earth.

'When there shall be occasion to use this way (i.e. the cleaning entrance) the men must begin to digg, about 9 foot Northward from that little wall between the South end of the outer Chappell, and the further end of the Confables, close to the wall.'

There are these notes at the end in later handwritings :

'In 1756 the waste water from the kitchen and pump was carried by a drain along the South Side of the outer Chappell, and so let into the drain that leads to the Well in the coal yard.

'N.B. 1771. This coal yard is now a faggot yard belonging to the Principals Lodgings.'

Care seems to have been taken that the overflow pit made in the yard near the road should 'go down to the spring', which I interpret to mean the water-bearing stratum supplying the wells of the neighbouring houses. Such an arrangement is inconceivable in our own day.

IV

An Account of the Benefactions
Bestowed upon the College

Part I General

Part II Chapel &c

By A. J. Butler D.Litt.

Fellow and Bursar of the College

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THE COLLEGE BENEFACTIONS

THE Benefactions bestowed upon the College rightly begin with those of the two Founders; but unfortunately the record of their gifts and endowments is nowhere clearly set out, and such details as are here given are necessarily scanty, incomplete, and altogether disproportionate to the claims of Bishop Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton upon the gratitude of the College. The same remark applies in a less degree to some other of the early gifts and endowments, particularly those made at the time when the ancient Brasenose Hall was being transformed and absorbed into the new foundation of Brasenose College.

The material for an account of the Benefactions is derived, first, from the College Muniments, of which an admirable catalogue has been compiled within the last decade by Mr. Herbert Hurst; next, from Principal Yate's Book, a large thick folio in MS., representing an enormous amount of work, written in the Principal's own hand for the most part, and containing an abstract of the 'Compositions', as they are called; and thirdly, from the Book of Benefactors. Abstracts of the 'Compositions' were printed for the exclusive use of the Principal and Fellows, together with a copy of the earliest statutes and other records, in 1772, and reprinted in 1853. In these abstracts I have found many errors and many omissions; nor are the benefactions set out in chronological order. These defects have been remedied, as far as space permits. I have corrected and expanded the account of the Compositions, incorporating such entries from the archives and from the Book of Benefactors as seemed appropriate and necessary; and I have arranged Part I, which deals with the Compositions, in order of date.

The Book of Benefactors consists of two large folio volumes beautifully written on vellum. The original calf binding having become much decayed and worn with age, the College recently had both volumes rebound in a sumptuous manner.

The thicker volume of the two falls into two divisions. (1) In the first is a brief record of Compositions—gifts of lands, manors, rent-charges, or money for the foundation of fellowships, lectureships, scholarships or exhibitions, annual commemorations, and the like; gifts for special objects, such as gilt chandeliers for the Hall or mathematical instruments for the Library; gifts of money without specific purpose; gifts of advowsons and moneys for the improvement of benefices; and gifts for the foundation of schools in connexion with the College, such as Middleton in Lancashire, Charlbury and Steeple Aston in Oxfordshire. These are all included under Part I. (2) The other division of the volume is devoted to gifts of plate, which are dealt with in a separate monograph.

The second volume of the Book of Benefactors, represented by Part II of this monograph, was intended, as the title-page shows, to preserve the record of benefactions, whether in money or otherwise, given for the benefit of the Chapel, Cloisters, and Library building then just springing from its foundations. It is not quite clear how long the whole fabric took to complete, though the Chapel was consecrated in 1666, nor to what date a debt remained upon it. But as late as 1680 we find a sum of £1,600 given by the Principal and Fellows partly from the corporate fund, partly from their private resources. Towards the end of the list, however, i.e. between about 1680 and 1724, when the entries cease, the gifts recorded are for various other purposes, of which the chief was the adornment of the new Common Room. These benefactions date from 1647, but the record was not actually begun till about 1671, all the entries up to that time being in the same hand.

Probably, however, no list of benefactions that can at present be compiled can be regarded as exhaustive. Churton,¹ for example, mentions a bequest of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* made by

¹ *Lives of Smyth and Sutton* (one vol., 8vo, Oxford, 1800). pp. 242. 439 seq.

Edmund Croston for 'the building of Brasynnoze in Oxford if such works as the bishop of Lyncoln and master Sotton intended there went on during their life or within twelve years after', and he left also his books for the 'liberay' under the same condition. Croston had been Principal of Brasenose Hall, and died in the Hall on January 27, 1507-8: he was buried in St. Mary's Church. It appears also that Bishop Oldham of Exeter, better known as benefactor of Corpus Christi College, must have contributed towards the Brasenose Library, on the windows of which his arms were emblazoned. The windows of the Refectory or Hall contained also the arms of Edmund Bury, Sir Robert Brudenell, William (or Edward) Greville, and William (or Richard) Fermor, who doubtless gave sums of money towards the building, besides aid rendered in connexion with some of the estates bestowed on the College. Sir Thomas Blount (or Blunt, as the name is spelt in the lists of money in the Chest entered in the old plate book) gave a donation of money and made a handsome bequest to the College—1516-1524. Sir John Hussy was another benefactor of about the same date.

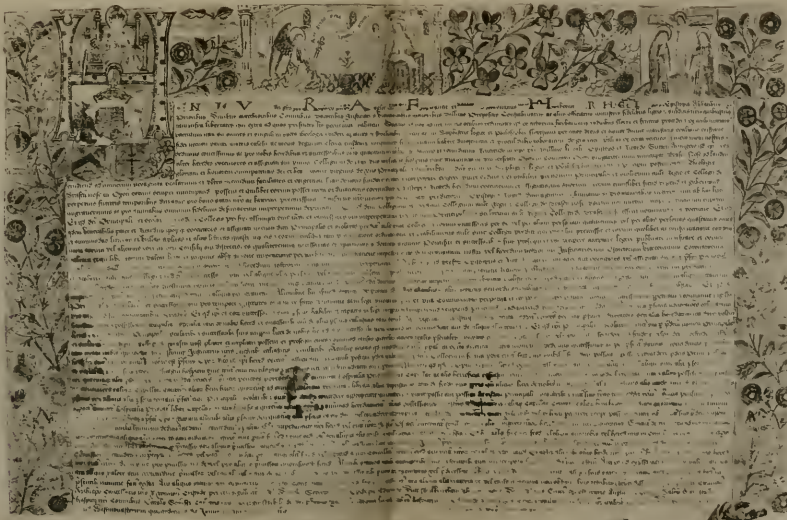
Again, to take a more modern instance, the Robertson window and some others of the painted windows in the Chapel, as well as the organ presented in 1876, were given by subscription among members of the College: but no list of subscribers has been preserved. It may well be, however, that, as the College archives are further searched, the names of many benefactors now obscured or forgotten will be brought to light and to remembrance.

As between this monograph and that upon the College Estates, which follows, I have thought it neither possible nor desirable to avoid a certain amount of repetition. Where a benefactor made a gift of land or of money arising from land, it is right both that the nature of the gift should be indicated in the record of the benefaction, and that the benefactor's name should be recorded in an account of the landed estate which he bestowed upon the College. But, while not seeking to avoid all repetition, I venture to hope that those discrepancies of statement to which one must be liable in a work dealing

with an infinity of details, and done at sundry times and often under great pressure, will not be inexcusably numerous.

I desire once for all to express here my acknowledgement of the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. W. T. Coxhill in connexion with this monograph and those others for which I am responsible. Mr. Coxhill's knowledge of the muniments and of the various books and documents relating to the history of the College is very great, and his services deserve the fullest recognition.

A. J. B.



The Charter of Foundation

PART I

GENERAL BENEFACTIONS

William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, Founder, 'gave the 1508. expenses of constituting & building the College,' and besides other benefits and gifts he endowed the College with various lands and tenements, &c. Among these were the **Priory of Cold Norton** with all its large estates, and land at **Sutton**, **Burgh**, **Wynthorpe**, and **Skegness** in Lincolnshire. He also conveyed in 1512-3 certain lands called **Bassett's Fee** or **Bassett's Land**, worth 12*l.* yearly, for the reparation of the College; by will he also appointed the College to pay 12*l.* yearly for ever to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln to maintain a Chantry Priest to sing mass for his soul and that of all Christian people.

Sir Richard Sutton, Founder, gave lands at **Burrough**, 1508. **Somerby**, **North Ockendon**, **Cropredy**, **Garsington**, **Cowley**, and the **White Hart Inn** in the **Strand**, London. He gave also 13*s.* 4*d.* to increase the Fellows' commons, and 5*d.* apiece to twenty-five Priests of this or any other College, who shall be present at mass on the day of his decease, and on that of Bishop Smyth's: also for three Priests, to be appointed by him and his heirs, five marcs a year, if the lands do not fall short of twenty marcs a year. They are to celebrate Divine Service, and to succeed to Fellowships, if they be eligible, and be not already Fellows. On every vacancy, notice is to be given to the Founder or his heir: but if he do not fill it up in six weeks, the College are to appoint for that turn only. The Chaplains are not to be absent more than seven weeks in one year; nor to hold any benefice, or perpetuity, above the clear annual value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* If the Principal and Fellows do not observe the conditions, they are to be mulcted 40*s.*, and power of distress is reserved to the Founder and his heirs.

1508. **Edmund Croston**, Principal of Brasenose Hall, who died in 1507-8, left his money and books towards the new foundation of the College.
- c. 1511. **Hugh Oldham**, a friend of Bishop Smyth, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, made a handsome donation to the College by furnishing the original library. Oldham was founder of the Manchester Grammar School: he died in 1519.
1515. **Elizabeth Morley**, of Westminster, widow, by tripartite deed between herself, William Porter, Warden of New College, and Matthew Smyth, Principal of Brasenose, dated 27 November, 1515, gave to the Principal and Scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose in Oxford the manor of Pynchpolles, in Chiping-Faringdon, and other lands in Faringdon and Westbrook near Faringdon, in the county of Berks, of the yearly value of 100s. to the intent that the aforesaid Principal and Scholars may make and sing prayers and exequies and pious devotions for the soul of the said Elizabeth and of all deceased members in every year within the Chapel of the said Royal Hall and College; and may provide a Priest, who is to be a Fellow, and at least a Graduate in Arts, to preach, in person or by deputy, once a year at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and there expressly to name Elizabeth Morley. The priest is to receive yearly 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and for his expenses 6*s.* 8*d.* and to enjoy the place so long as he is Fellow. On any vacancy the Principal is to choose another Priest within fifteen days: and the person so chosen is to be sworn to observe the will of the benefactress. There is to be a yearly commemoration of her on the twenty-sixth of January: and her Priest is to give notice thereof two days before to the Warden of New College, who is to receive for his attendance 8*d.*: and on the same day is to be a dinner for the Principal and Fellows. If the lands fail, the exhibition is to cease: and, if the Principal and Fellows omit to perform these covenants for one year, they are to pay a penalty of 20*s.* to the Warden and Fellows of New College, who have power of entry and distress.

John Cocks, or Cox, of Kyrtyngton, Wool-merchant, by 1518. tripartite deed between himself, William Porter Warden, and the Fellows of New College, and Matthew Smyth, Principal, and the Scholars of Brasenose, gave for 'the augmentation of vertu and lernyng' a tenement or house called the 'Redde Lyon in Chepyng Wycomb' in the county of Bucks and all other his land and tenements within the borough with all charters, deeds, &c., appertaining, together with 120*l.* to provide two priests being Fellows, one born in the county of Oxford or at least a 'sothern man', to say mass and pray for the soul of John Cocks and his family and 'all chrysten solles'. Moreover a sermon was to be made in the parish church of Kyrtyngton by one or the other priest, praying specially for the souls of John Cocks, &c. The priests are to be appointed by the Principal, to swear to observe the will of the Founder, to receive 40*s.* each annually, and to enjoy it as long as they are Fellows: and on any vacancy the place is to be filled up in forty days. There is to be a commemoration on the thirtieth of October yearly: and the Priests shall give notice thereof two days before, to the Warden of New College, who is to inquire whether these conditions are fulfilled, and to receive for his trouble 3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*d.* for his offering. The Principal is to receive 3*s.* 4*d.*; the Vice-Principal 1*s.* 8*d.*; and the Fellows present 8*d.* each. For want of two Priests, or omission of the commemoration, 200*l.* is to be forfeited to New College: and for any other fault 13*s.* 4*d.* toties quoties.

John Williamson, Rector of St. George's in Canterbury, in 1520. entered into an arrangement with (1) the Principal, &c., Brasenose College, (2) Sir John Port or Porte, (3) Mr. John Hales, that he would provide for two Scholars or Fellows by paying 200*l.* for the purchase of land of the yearly value of 9*l.* for their maintenance. They are to be persons born in the city or county palatine of Chester, and of the lineage or name of John Williamson or John Port. The first year they are to study sophistry and logic; and afterwards, if they continue, the other faculties. At the end of the said

year, they are at liberty to study the civil or canon law: and in that case must receive 53*s.* 4*d.* yearly for eight years, if they reside in any College or Hall in this University. In case of vacancy, either of those who are Fellows of the College or of those who live out of College, within or at the end of the said eight years, the place is to be filled up within a month, if any of the kindred offer themselves. If no such person requires the office within three years, then the exhibition is to go to the College till such person be found. The College is bound to perform the conditions by a bond to the Abbot and Convent of Chester, under the penalty of 300*l.* The arrangement was carried out by Sir John Port after Williamson's death: and it may be that the Moseley Hall rent-charge actually represents Williamson's benefaction.

1522. **Sir John Port**, of Etwall in Derbyshire, a friend of Bishop Smyth, gave in 1516 'all that garden place or vacant ground in Oxon adjoining to the Colledge of Brasynos upon the South side', having bought the land for 8*l.* from Antony Caryswall, whose ancestor John had acquired it in 1481 by grant from an Abbess of Godstow. Sir John Port also gave the Colledge the **Moseley Hall** rent-charge of 9*l.* yearly in 1523, but in 1527 he redeemed 2*l.* of this rent for the sum of 40*l.*
1528. **John Elton**, alias **Baker**, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, gave lands in **Stanlake** and **Ducklington** in the county of Oxford, and other lands in the parish of **Kemerton**, in the County of Gloucester, for founding one Fellowship. The Fellow is to be born in the diocese of Hereford or Worcester, of the lineage of the Founder; or in defect of such a person, then one born in the diocese of Salisbury; or in defect of such, the most deserving person born in any other place. If the lands fail, the stipend of the Fellow to decrease proportionably. If the Colledge do not observe the conditions, they are to pay a penalty of 20*s.* to the Provost and Fellows of Oriel Colledge, to whom is reserved power of entry and distress.

William Porter, Clerk, Warden of New College, befriended 1531.
 this College during his life. By deed dated 20 November, 1525, Humphrey Ogle, Archdeacon of Salop, and William Burley, priest, executors of William Porter, agreed with the Principal, Matthew Smyth, to put in the College one priest to sing and pray for the soul of William Porter, from whose estate they paid 80*l.* to the College to secure 4*l.* annually from lands. In 1529 the same executors agreed to make for the College an estate in fee of lands at **Marston** in the county of Oxford worth 4*l.* 10*s.* and of lands and tenements in **Kingsholme** in the county of Gloucester worth 3*l.* 10*s.* yearly, for the endowment of one Fellowship for the county or diocese of Hereford (or in defect of a person so qualified, then for one born in any diocese next adjacent towards Oxford) to keep an obit on the fourth of November in the afternoon yearly, for the soul of the benefactor; and to have mass on the fifth. The Warden of New College is to have notice to attend, and is to receive 20*d.* The Principal and Fellows being present are to receive 13*s.* 4*d.* The Fellow is to receive over and above his Fellowship 33*s.* 4*d.* every year, to be paid on the four great feast days in equal portions. If the lands fail, the Fellowship is to decrease proportionably; and if the lands decrease 8*l.* a year, the Fellowship is to cease. If the Principal and Fellows do not perform the conditions, they are to forfeit 20*s.* to the Warden of New College, who has power of entry and distress for the same.

Edward Darbie,¹ Archdeacon of Stow, gave 120*l.* for 1538.
 founding a commemoration on the day of his death (the fourth of May), the Principal to receive 2*s.*, the Fellows present each 1*s.*, and also for the endowment of one Fellowship. The Fellow is to be a graduate, and born in the Archdeaconry of Stow; or, if there be no such person found, then one born in the county of Leicester; or, in defect of such person, one born in the county of Northampton; or, in defect of such person, one born in the diocese of Oxford;

¹ or *Darby*, as in the deed.

or, in defect of such person, one born in the diocese of Lincoln : and if no such graduate be found, then an undergraduate, subject to the same limitations, is to be elected. If the College do not observe these conditions, they are to pay a penalty of 20s. to New College, Lincoln College, or Corpus Christi College, viz. to such of those societies as shall first lawfully demand it. The graduate Scholar (or Fellow) was 'to have chambers, stall in choir, place and voice in the College in every election and in all businesses in Hall'. This shows that the first Chapel had choir stalls for the Fellows, and that College meetings were held in Hall.

1538. **William Clifton**, Subdean of the Cathedral Church of York, gave certain lands, rents, &c., at **Kingsholme** in the county of Gloucester, one tenement in **Shipton under Wychwood** in the county of Oxford, and one other tenement in **Ascot D'Oyley** in the said county of Oxford, to maintain one Fellow; who is to be a priest and graduate of the county of York and Lincoln alternately; or in defect of such person, of the county of Nottingham; or, in defect thereof, any proper person of the University of Oxford. If the College do not observe the conditions, they are to forfeit 20s. to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College; to whom is reserved power of distress. The priest is to pray for the souls of several persons named in the deed, as was customary, and to say a requiem and mass once a month.
1538. **John Claymond**, President of Corpus Christi College, 'seeing the number of scholastics is diminishing so much that unless a remedy is soon provided they will soon fail altogether,' gave 48*l.* to purchase lands, at **Bradforth** (now **Broadward**), **Ivington**, and **Warton** near Leominster in the county of Hereford; and also a rent-charge issuing out of lands in **Middlewich** in Cheshire; and lands, &c., lying in **Shelswell**, and other lands lying in **Wheatly**, in the county of Oxford; to maintain six scholastics to be called Claymond's Scholars, who are to receive each 13*s.* 4*d.* a quarter. If the College fail to pay the stipend, the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College may enter on the

lands, and keep possession till the whole is paid. The Scholars are to be chosen, 1. From Frampton near Boston in the county of Lincoln, or at least to be of that county. 2. From Moreton or Stockton on the Tees, in the county of Durham, or at least to be of that Diocese. 3. From Overton, or Havant, or Mottesfont, in Hampshire, or at least to be of that county. 4. From Benager near Wells, or Monkton near Taunton in the county of Somerset, or at least to be of that county. 5. From Cleeve, or Bishop's Cleeve, in the county of Gloucester, or at least from that county. 6. From the city of Oxford, or at least from the county of Oxford. The Electors are the President, Vice-President, and Humanity Reader, of Corpus Christi College; or the greater part of them : but if they differ, and do not agree in twelve hours, then the President alone may appoint. The Scholars are to hold their Scholarships for three years after they have determined, or ought regularly to have determined ; so that in the mean time they be not Inceptors in Arts, nor are elected to Corpus Christi College, Magdalen College, or Fellows of Brasenose College ; and provided they are not in possession of any Inheritance, Patrimony, Fee, Corrody, Pension, Free Chapel for term of life, or of any Benefice or Prebend of the yearly value of four marcs. The Lector of Brasenose College is to have for instructing them 3*s.* 4*d.* a quarter. On any vacancy notice is to be given by the Principal or his Deputy to the President of Corpus Christi College within two days, that a new election may be made within one month or six months at farthest. If no proper person of the place or county of the former Scholar can be found, then they are to take some fit person of the other places or counties, provided that there never be two that occupy the place of that county, in which they were not born ; and provided that, when a place becomes vacant for his own county, another shall be elected into the place which he had before. The Scholars may not be absent above forty days in one year (unless for certain urgent reasons to be approved by the Principal) ; and during their absence, their stipend is to be converted to the

use of the College. They are to hear the Humanity and Greek Readers at Corpus Christi College, are to submit to the statutes of Brasenose College, and may be amoved if they be incorrigible.

1543. **Humphrey Ogle**, of Salford in the county of Oxford, Clerk, B.D. of Brasenose College, gave 100*l.* (with which were purchased Lands, &c., in **Hanbridge** near Chester) to maintain two Scholars. They are to be persons born in the parish of Prescot in Lancashire, or, in defect of such, persons born in the Diocese of Chester, or Lichfield, next adjoining to Prescot; or, in defect of such, any fit persons born in the king's dominions. They are to receive each 40*s.* a year, to be paid on the four great feast days, and are to be called Mr. Ogle's Scholars. They are removable by the Principal and Fellows, if they are not observant; and their Scholarship is to be determined if they are promoted to any Fellowship, or any Perpetuity above 6*l.* per annum. On any vacancy the place is to be filled up in six weeks. If the Principal and Fellows do not observe their covenants, they are to forfeit 40*s.* toties quoties to the Warden and Fellows of New College; to whom is reserved power of entry and distress. If the profits of the lands lessen to 4*l.* per annum, the Scholarships are to cease; and if there be any diminution of the profits, the stipends are to decrease in proportion. They shall go every Sunday into the Chapel between xi and iii o'clock of the afternoon and say *placebo* and *dirige* . . . the one being on the one side of the Choir, the other on the other . . . and there to remember the name of Humphrey Ogle, &c.
1547. **John Booth**, M.A. June, 1516, Archdeacon and Canon of Hereford, bequeathed his books to the College.
1549. **Brian Higden**, Dean of York, gave 100*l.* and 10*l.* to purchase lands for the maintenance of one Fellow, who is to be chosen out of the counties of York and Lincoln alternately. If the lands fail, the exhibition is to cease. The Principal and Fellows, if they fail to elect, are to forfeit 40*s.*

to the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, to whom is reserved power of entry and distress for the same.¹

Sir John Port, son of Sir John Port above named, was 1555.
Fellow of the College. Having heard that his great-uncle Dr. William Fitzherbert meant during his life to have endowed a Scholar, gave in 1555 an annual rent of 3*l.* to come from his estate at **Dale** in Derbyshire. In 1580 the College transferred this rent charge of 3*l.* to Henry, Earl of Huntington, as consideration for the conveyance by the Earl to the College of 'all the house and scite lately of the dissolved **College of St. Marie in Oxon**, . . . containing by estimation 1 acre 25 and half perches and an orchard of 21 perches'. Sir John also bequeathed 200*l.* to provide stipends for two sufficient and able persons 'both in learning and manners and good condition' to read and teach openly in the Hall, the one Philosophy, and the other Humanity; to be appointed by the Principal and Senior Fellows, on St. Michael's days or within six days after (*but this was afterwards repealed*) and to be removable by the same authority. One of these courses was called the Greek Lecture. They are to receive each 4*l.* per annum, and are to read each thrice in every week in term time: and the Humanity Reader to read thrice a week in the vacation also. The Philosophy Reader is also to reply every Friday at the Bachelors' Disputations: and the Humanity Reader is to hear repetitions every Saturday. If either of the Readers omit a lecture, 1*s.* is to be deducted from his stipend. There is to be an annual Commemoration on the sixth of June, the Principal to receive 3*s.* 4*d.*, the Vice-Principal 1*s.* 8*d.*, and 15*s.* to be equally divided amongst the other Fellows present.

Matthew Smyth, first Principal of Brasenose College, gave 1557.
lands, &c., lying in **Sutton** in the Parish of Prescot in the county of Lancaster (subject to the accustomed chief rent)

¹ *Hurst's Calendar*, under *Benefactions, Higden*, makes it clear that the sums given were 100*l.* and 10*l.* The power of distraint is on lands and houses belonging to the College.

for a yearly Commemoration of him on the 6th of February. The Principal, if present, or absent on College Business, is to receive 2*s.* (if the Principal be absent and not on the College Business, then the Vice-Principal to receive the said 2*s.*), and 18*s.* are to be divided equally among the rest of the Fellows being present. In case of default, the College is to pay 40*s.* to the heirs of Matthew Smyth, to be distributed to the poor of Farnworth.

1562. **Henry Fisher**, of London, Skinner, gave an Exhibition of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a Scholar to be elected by the Skinners' Company from Tunbridge School: also to his Tutor 13*s.* 4*d.* and to the Principal and Fellows 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the money to be paid by the Skinners' Company. N.B. Afterwards (A. D. 1730) was added from the arrears, by the company above mentioned, so much money as to make the Exhibition 6*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, the stipend to the Tutor, 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the stipend to the College, 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Henry Fisher conveyed by deed dated 5 May, 1562, to the Skinners' Company several houses, lands, tenements &c. of great value in Harrow or Fisher's Alley, Gracechurch Street, London, in trust to pay 5*l.* annually to the College (as above). This was paid till 'the time of the unhappy war and trouble', when the payment fell into arrear; no payment between 1642 and 1671. In 1671 the claim was admitted; but arrears continued, till in 1678 a composition was effected and an increased annual payment agreed upon.

1565. **Alexander Nowell**, Dean of St. Paul's, on behalf of 'the poor Scholars from the School of Queen Elizabeth in the Royal Hall and College of Brasenose', procured from the Queen, under charter dated 20 April 1565, power to hold an estate of 50*l.* clear yearly for the use of the Hall and College aforesaid. By another charter dated 11 August 1572 the Queen gave one rent-charge of 65*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of certain tenements of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul in Iremonger Lane; also 65*s.* 8*d.* rent left for an obit of Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster, and 2*s.* 6*d.* from the tenement of Adam Montague in the fishery of the City

(Old Fish Street): 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the manor of Bowles (or Bowes) and Polehouse in Middlesex, lately the endowment of two priests of the Chantry of John, Duke of Lancaster: the third part of the manor of Boyton Hall in Essex and the third part of the rents of Boyton Hall amounting to 53*s.* 4*d.* yearly, and all rights belonging to the two Chantries: the whole amounting to 28*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* clear annual value. She returns 8*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* to the Receiver of the Court of Chantries on condition of his paying the Master of the School 20 marcs and 10 marcs to the Under Master: and grants the College power to hold land worth 100*l.* yearly. Further the Queen (1) renews the foundation made by Edward VI of a Free School at Middleton in Lancashire, appoints the Principal and Fellows Governors, and incorporates them for that purpose. The Upper Master is to receive from the College twenty marcs, the Under Master ten marcs, yearly. (2) Finds six Scholarships in Brasenose College; the Scholars to be called Queen Elizabeth's Scholars, and to receive each five marcs yearly. They are to be chosen out of the School of Middleton, or, in defect of such, out of the School of Whalley, or Burnley, or, in defect of such, out of any School in Lancashire. (3) Enables Doctor Nowell to found seven other Scholarships, the Scholars likewise to receive five marcs a year, and to be chosen from the Schools above mentioned; or, if those Schools do not supply them, from any other School. No one of these Scholars is to enjoy his place longer than six years. If any of Nowell's Scholars are absent, substitutes are to be appointed for them out of the Schools above mentioned.

At the instigation of Dean Nowell, Queen Elizabeth further by deed of 25 June 1579 confirmed to the College, as Governors of the School of Middleton, the Manor of Upbery and Rectory of Gillingham and Chapel of Lidsing, parts of the Priory of St. Sexburge in Sheppey Island, in trust to pay to each of the thirteen Scholars above mentioned five marcs yearly; and to the Upper Master of the same School 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to the Under Master 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; and on trust also to apply to the amendment of commons

6s. 8*d.* every week in the following proportions ; viz. to the Principal, if present or absent on College Business, 1*s.* 4*d.* ; to the Vice-Principal, if present, 10*d.* ; and the remaining 3*s.* 6*d.* to be divided equally among the Fellows being present.

By a decree of seniority dated the twentieth of January, A.D. 1602, there is to be an annual commemoration of Dr. Nowell on the 13th of February ; the Principal, if present, to receive 2*s.* 6*d.* ; the Vice-Principal 20*d.* ; and each of the Fellows 1*s.* and the above-mentioned Scholars 8*d.* ; and 20*s.* to be given of the College money to increase the commons on that day.

Alexander Nowell, in addition to all his other benefactions, left to the College his library of books. An interesting letter from the Dean to Lord Burghley, dated probably 1596, is given by Churton¹ and throws further light on the Dean's relations to the College, as well as those of his brother **Robert Nowell**.

The School at Middleton does not seem to have prospered. Nowell died in 1601, and only eight years later the foundation is described as 'gone almost to nothing'. In 1609 a fresh charter was granted by King James, and the College was empowered to use a special seal as Governors of Middleton Grammar School.

1571. **John Lord Mordaunt** gave by Will the Manor of Tiptofts and Highams in the county of Essex and other lands, &c., to maintain three scholars, to be called Mordaunt's Scholars, to be nominated by his heirs, and to receive yearly 4*l.* each : and also to provide for four Almsfolk (natives of the town of Turvey in Bedfordshire) to be elected by the Principal and Fellows, and the Churchwardens of that parish. The Almsfolk are to receive each 8*d.* a week. If the Churchwardens omit for a month to give notice of any vacancy, or nominate an improper person, the Principal and Fellows may appoint without them. On any vacancy, the stipend of the successor must begin from the time when the place was vacant. The overplus of the rents is to go to the College. There is to be a yearly Commemoration of Lord

¹ pp. 420-425.



Seal of the College as Governors of the Free School of
Middleton, 1609

Mordaunt on the nineteenth of April: the Principal if present is to receive 2*s.*: and 20*s.* to be divided equally among the Fellows and Mordaunt Scholars who are present. If the lands fail, the Exhibitions are to decrease in proportion, or the number of Scholars and Almsfolk may be lessened.

Richard Harpur of Swarkeston in the county of Derby, 1572.

Esquire, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, gave one close in the field of Derby, one messuage in Frier Gate in Derby, a house and gatehouse in Waldwick, and divers other lands, &c., in Derby, to found a Greek Lectureship. The Lecturer is to be a Fellow; to be elected by the Principal and Fellows at the usual time of choosing the other Officers of the said College; and is to have no other Lectureship during that year. He is to read, open, and expound, three days in every week in term-time, and also in the great vacation, openly in the Hall, to the Scholars and Students, some part of the Greek grammar, or some Greek author, or both, at the discretion of the Principal or Vice-Principal, and Senior Bursar; and, before every such reading, the Lecturer is to hear the Scholars make repetition of the preceding lecture: and he is also to enjoin them to make weekly some exercise in the Greek tongue, whereby it may appear to the Principal and Vice-Principal, if they choose to call for such exercises, as well as to the Lecturer himself, how they profit in the same. The Lecturer's stipend is 4*l.*, to be paid quarterly: but for every default the Bursars are to deduct 12*d.* for the use of the College; unless he allege a reasonable excuse. If any better method be found out by the Principal and Fellows, the Lecturer is bound to follow their directions. There is to be an annual Commemoration of the benefactor on St. Andrew's day; the Principal to receive 2*s.*, and 19*s.* to be divided among the Fellows present. Also he gives 2*s.* 6*d.* for two fires in the Hall on that day; and 16*s.* 6*d.* for a gaudy for the Principal, Fellows, and other Students and Servants of the said College. If the lands fail, the Commemoration, &c., are to cease rather than the Reader's stipend; but that must cease also if it be necessary. It is mentioned in this composition, that, by

consent of all parties, the Philosophy and Humanity Readers are to be elected at the same time with the Greek Lecturer.

1586. **Joyce Frankland**, of London, widow, gave one messuage called the **Red Lion**, with two other tenements thereto belonging, at **Kensington** in the county of **Middlesex**, a rent-charge out of the manor of **Aldham** near **Hadley** in **Suffolk**, and out of all other the manors and lands of one **Philip Tilney** of **Shelley-Hall** in the county aforesaid or elsewhere in the realm of **England** (of which said rent the said **Joyce** was seized in her demesne as of fee) and also certain marsh ground, known by the name of **Mesday**, in the parishes of **Ivechurch St. Martin** and **New Romney** in the county of **Kent**; and later she, A. D. 1598, bequeathed 500*l.*, which sum was laid out in purchasing lands, &c., in **Water-Eaton**, alias **Eaton Hastings** in the county of **Berks**: for the following purposes. 1. For the amendment of the Principal's commons. He is to receive 2*s.* a week, if present; if he be absent, the Vice-Principal to receive it; and, in the absence of both, to go to the Fellows resident. 2. For the amendment of the commons of the Fellows being present 23*s.* 4*d.* a week. 3. For a dinner on the fifth of September yearly, 22*s.* 8*d.*; on which day her commemoration is to be kept, and the Principal is to receive 3*s.* 4*d.*, the Vice-Principal 2*s.* 6*d.*, and each of the Fellows and her Scholars 2*s.* 4. For the endowing one Fellowship called **Mrs. Frankland's Fellowship**: In the election her kindred, and especially the kindred of the **Trappes** and **Saxyes**, to be preferred. 5. For maintaining four Scholars not graduates, who are to receive 15*d.* a week, and 5*d.* more in **Christmas week**, **Easter week**, **Whitsuntide**, and **Shrove-week**: but if they are in commons only half a week, to have but half the allowance. The Scholars are not to continue in the scholarship longer than seven years after they are **Masters of Arts**: and the vacancies are to be filled up within one month. 6. For the increase of the stipend of the under or second Reader of the **Logick Lecture** the yearly sum of 53*s.* 4*d.* 7. For the increase of the stipend of the **Bible Clerk** the yearly sum of 40*s.* But if the lands fail, the Principal and Fellows may diminish the

allowance of the Scholars, the Logick Lecturer, and the Bible Clerk. If the Principal and Fellows fail to keep these covenants, they are to pay the penalty of 5*l.* to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for every such fault.

Richard Barnes bequeathed to the College books to the value of 20*l.* 1587.

Charles Langford, Dean of Hereford, gave to the College 8*l.* per annum, which sum together with **George Philpotts'** 4*l.* was to be divided between two Exhibitioners to be nominated and paid by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. 1593.

By virtue of a decree, made by the Commissioners acting under the statute of charitable uses, and afterwards confirmed by Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, the right of nominating a Lecturer, to preach every Sunday in the Church or Chapel of **Rodborough** in the parish of **Minching-Hampton** in the county of Gloucester, was vested in the Principal and Fellows. He is to be Master of Arts and to be allowed by the Bishop of Gloucester. His stipend arises from the rents of certain lands, &c., lying in **Rodborough**, **Bisley**, **Kingstanley**, and **Minching-Hampton**: the yearly sum of 5*l.* being first deducted for the repairs of the Church. The lands are vested in Trustees, who are appointed by the inhabitants and the Lecturer. 1603.

James Binks, alias **Stoddarde**, of St. Olave's Old Jewry, London, gave 5*l.* issuing out of the **Swan with Two Necks** in **St. Lawrence Lane** in the Old Jewry, to maintain one Scholar to be elected by the College. If his heirs do not pay the rent-charge in fourteen days after it is due, the College has power to distrain. The College deeds are 1. Extract from the Prerogative Court, Canterbury; 2. a parchment original dated 27 June 1634, and a copy certified and dated 1779. The parchment is a confirmation by Francis Gouldsmith of the grant of 5*l.* yearly by James Stoddarde. 1607.

George Palin, Citizen and Girdler of London, gave 300*l.* (which sum was laid out in purchasing lands in **Tirrington St. John's**, in Norfolk) to provide Exhibitions of 4*l.* per annum, for four poor Scholars being Fellows. Preference 1609.

is to be given to Cheshire men, if they are not undeserving; and the Exhibition is to last as long as they are Fellows, unless they become Doctors, or for some misdemeanour are amoved by the Principal and Fellows. If after any vacancy the College does not appoint a new Exhibitioner in three months, then the Lord Mayor of London is to nominate for that turn.

1613. **Richard Taylor**, Fellow, left to the College the advowson of **Setham** in Sussex, which he had bought for 50*l.* from **W. Bennett**, woollen-draper, of **Arundel** (a member of the College).

1620. ¹ *Mdu* hoc anno 1624 Decemb. 22. haec tres summae subsequentes vid: xiiij¹ ex dono **Guliel. Smith** Archidiaconii Lincoln ut apparet in hoc registro p. 8. H. 8. 33^o & xx¹ donat. Decemb. 23 1620 xl¹ ex dono **Henrici Mason** Baccal. in Sacra Theologia & Collegii huius Alumni | in toto — lxxiiii¹ in usum Junioris Bursarii ad emendos comēatus pro Sociis & Scholaribus eiusdē Collegii in cistam reponebantur recipiend. singulis annis a juniore Bursario sub conditione Billae obligatoriae approbat. per principalē & maiorem partem seniorū sociorū praesentiū quae summa lxxiiii¹ est etiam reponend. in eandem cistam in fine computi cuiusq. anni.

Edmundus Byrch de **Adderbury** legavit in usum Bibliothecae c. libras.

1637. M^o Magister **Thomas Allen** socius Collegii A^Etonensis & olim Alumⁿ Collegii Aeneii Nasi Oxon: legavit XX libras in usum Bibliothecae quibus empti sunt hi libri.

Liturgiae graecae quarum sunt 10 volumina

in fol. sex in 4^{to} duo in 8^o & 2 in 16 10^{li}

Ulis Aldrobandi opera fol. 5^{li}

Bellarmini opuscula 2^{obq} vol. fol. 2^{li} 6^d

Salmasii Pliniana exercitat. 2 vol. fol. 1^{li} 10^d

Pauli Fagii Annotat. in Gen. 4^{to} 3^d

Gulielmi Parisiensis opera fol. 1^{li}

Benii qua tandem ratione dirimi &c. 6^d

Theophiladf^o Epistolae fol. 1^d

¹ This and the following Latin entries are from the old Plate Book.

John Barneston, D.D., Canon of Salisbury, and formerly 1628.

Fellow of Brasenose College, gave a sum of 100*l.* to endow a Hebrew Lectureship. The money was paid to the lessee of the **White Hart** in the **Strand** to increase the rent reserved under the lease to the College from 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Of the improved rent the Lecturer, whose appointment is annual, is to receive 6*l.*, and he is to read a Hebrew Lecture in the Chapel twice a week in term time, and once a week in vacation. The remainder of the improved rent to go to the Principal and Fellows for ever.

Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., Principal of the College, gave 1640.

two Closes at **Winchmore Hill** by **Edmonton**, in the county of **Middlesex**, to certain persons in trust for the **School in Steeple Aston**, with a power to the Bursar of Brasenose to receive the rents and pay the Schoolmaster, who is to be nominated by the Principal and Fellows. At the renewal of the lease, the fine is to be set by the Principal and Fellows, and to be applied to the reparation of the Schoolhouse, and Schoolmaster's Chambers, and to defray suits in law. When any three of the Trustees are dead, the rest are to convey the trust to such persons as the College shall appoint: and the Principal and Fellows are further empowered to make laws and regulations for the government of the School.

He bequeathed in 1648 1000*l.* for building the Chapel, and 600*l.* for the Cloisters. At the same time he gave 40*l.* issuing out of lands in **Harrowden** in the county of **Bedford** to be disposed of as follows; viz. 10*l.* for a Commemoration to be held on the day of his death (of which 5*l.* is to be spent upon a dinner, 20*s.* to be paid for a Sermon at morning prayers, and 4*l.* to be divided between the Principal and Fellows then present, so that the Principal have a double share); 36*s.* 8*d.* to the Keeper of the Library, who is *Custos Jocalium*; 10*l.* to be paid yearly to the Schoolmaster at **Steeple Aston**, above what he had before given; 10*l.* for erecting two Scholarships, allowing the Scholars five marcs apiece yearly, and the rest to go to

the Dead House. The Scholars are to be chosen as other Scholars, and out of the School of Steeple Aston, or in defect of persons properly qualified from thence, from Rochdale School in Lancashire, or in defect, from Middleton School in the same county; or in defect, out of the Undergraduates of Brasenose College who are unpreferred: but the College are required to wait a quarter of a year after every vacancy for candidates from Steeple Aston School, before they proceed to elect any other person. The Scholars are to receive at the Commemoration 20*l.* apiece out of the overplus of the stipend to the Custos Jocalium; for it was not his intention that 36*s.* 8*d.* should be added to his stipend, but that his stipend should be increased to 40*s.* The remaining 10*l.* he orders to be laid up in the Treasury, as a stock for the Junior Bursar to buy cates, who is yearly to receive the same upon giving good security, and at the end of the year to deliver it into the Treasury and take up his bond.

1647. **William Hutchins**, B.D., late Fellow of the College, gave by will the sum of 100*l.* for the increase of the Vice-Principal's wages; and another 100*l.* for the Divinity Reader and the Master of the Hall, to be divided equally between them: 100*l.* also was left to divide among the 20 poorest of the sequestered Ministers, late Fellows of some College in Oxford. Hutchins also left his Commonplace Book to the Vice-Principal and his successors for ever.¹ It was ordered by the College that 5*l.* per annum should be assigned to the Vice-Principal; and to the Divinity Reader, and Master of the Hall, 2*l.* 10*s.* each.

1654. **John Milward**, Gentleman, of Haverfordwest, formerly member of the College, left lands in Bordesly in the county of Warwick, and a Messuage in Birmingham, called the Red Lion, to the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, the Bailiff of Birmingham, and the Mayor of Haverfordwest, in trust for various uses; and amongst others, one third part thereof to found a Scholarship, to be filled by a proper person elected from the Schools of Birmingham and Haver-

¹ Unfortunately this interesting book, if it ever came to the College, has disappeared.

fordwest by turns. And it was agreed by all parties that the Scholarship should be holden till the Scholar should be of standing for the degree of M.A., and no longer, or till he should obtain a Fellowship in the University, or such preferment in the country as would prevent his residence in College; and further that the profits during a vacancy should be converted to the use of the College.

John Cartwright, Esquire, of Aynho, in the county of 1665.

Northampton, formerly commoner of the College, gave a rent-charge of 10*l.* a year, issuing out of the Farm called Godwin's Farm, in Milcombe in the parish of Bloxham in the county of Oxford, in trust to apply 8*l.* of it to the maintenance of two Scholars, of the age of fifteen years at least, born in the counties of Chester, Northampton, or Oxford, and especially out of the School of Aynho, or the parishes of Budworth or Wrenbury in Cheshire, to be nominated by the said John Cartwright and his heirs for ever. He appoints the 8*l.* to be divided equally between these Scholars, who are to be called Cartwright's Scholars; and likewise institutes a Commemoration on the day of Doctor Radcliffe's Commemoration, at which the Principal is to receive 5*s.*, and 25*s.* are to be divided equally amongst the Fellows and Scholars present. The remaining 10*s.* of the said rent-charge are to be given to the Preacher on that day. The money arising from the absence of the Scholars or vacancy of the Scholarships is to be given towards the Commemoration, in such manner that the Principal shall receive one sixth part, and the rest be equally divided amongst the Fellows present.

Anne Walker of London, Spinster, bequeathed a messuage 1675.

and lands in Shotswell in the county of Warwick, and other lands in Cropredy in Oxfordshire, of the annual value of 60*l.*, on condition that 40*l.* should be paid annually for the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Charlbury to be chosen in one month after the vacancy, and out of Brasenose College, if any may be found fit; and that 10*l.* more be appropriated to two scholars to be chosen from the said school, or, in default of such, natives of the county of Oxford;

who are to continue till they be of standing for the degree of M.A. The Principal and Fellows are appointed Visitors of the school; and have power after three admonitions to amove the Master, and elect another. The scholars are not allowed to be absent more than six weeks in the year under pain of amotion: and the taxes are ordered to be deducted from the pensions of the said schoolmaster and scholars in proportion to their respective value.

1675. **Hugh Henley** bequeathed 100*l.* to purchase lands to maintain one scholar. College added 60*l.* and bought land and premises in Lechlade. Henley's will is dated 11 June 1668.
1675. **Daniel Greenwood**, Fellow, bequeathed 400*l.* to the College. The advowson of Catworth in the county of Huntingdon was bought with the money.
1676. **Richard Reed**, of Lugwardine in the county of Hereford, Esq., 'in thanksgiving for the care bestowed upon his education' at the College, gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* a year issuing out of lands, &c., called **Bartestrie's Court**, now **Bartree Court**, in the township of Bartestrie and parish of Weston Begger in the county of Hereford, for the maintenance of one Scholar, who is to be allowed 1*s.* 8*d.* a week till he be of standing for the degree of M.A. and must be of the posterity of the founder, or, if none such offer, must be elected out of the school of Bosbury in the county of Hereford, or, in defect of such, out of the free school of the city of Hereford, and must be by birth of the county of Hereford. Every vacancy is to be filled up within six weeks: and if the lands fail, the exhibition is to cease.
1676. **Thomas Church**, B.D., Fellow of Brasenose College, gave 300*l.* to purchase lands for the maintenance of two Scholars, to be elected by the Principal and Fellows, of the kindred of the founder, born in the town of Nantwich in the county of Chester, or, in default of such, any born in the said county; and to receive each of them 7*l.* yearly. Every vacancy is to be filled up in one month; and the scholars are

to continue till they are of standing for the degree of Master of Arts. He likewise appoints a commemoration on the day of his death, at which the Principal is to receive 3*s.*, the Fellows present 1*s.* 5*d.*, and each of his scholars 1*s.*

Sarah Alston, Dowager **Duchess of Somerset**, gave various messuages and lands in the parish of Iver in the county of Buckingham, for the benefit of four scholars, to be called Somerset Scholars, and to be chosen within forty days after every vacancy, from the free school of Manchester, with preference to the natives of Lancashire, Cheshire and Herefordshire; or if none from the said school offer themselves, the vacancy to be filled with any native of the three counties. They are to receive each 5*s.* a week for seven full years from their admission, (except during their absence contrary to the statutes, and except they be promoted to a Fellowship in this or any other College, or be expelled,) and are to have one chamber found them by the College, with four studies, or else four distinct chambers. They are required to wear cloth gowns with open sleeves, like the students of Christ Church, and square caps, but without tassels while they are Undergraduates. At their admission they are to receive from the College a new gown and cap, and a new gown and cap at the beginning of the third year; and again at the beginning of the fifth year; and are to deposit no caution, but if they do not pay their batels within a fortnight after they are due, their names are to be crossed, and their allowance stopped, till all arrears are paid. The Bishop of Lincoln is appointed their Visitor, and specially requested by the Duchess to visit once in three years. She appoints a Commemoration on the day of the foundation, and a Latin speech on that day to be made by one of the Somerset scholars (who are to take it in succession) to commemorate their benefactress. The scholars are to speak Latin, with a fine of two pence for breach of the rule. At this time 40*s.* is to be distributed to the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars present at prayers; of which the Principal is to have a double share. 1679.

She afterwards bequeathed to the Principal and Fellows, by will dated 1686, the manor of Thornhill, in Wiltshire, to increase the number of her scholars ; which increased number she orders likewise to be called Somerset Scholars. They are to have the same allowance and to be under the same regulations as the former ; but are to be elected from the free schools of Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford alternately. The College is to give notice of a vacancy within thirty days to the schoolmaster of that school from which the scholar is to be elected ; and if this be not observed, the privilege of electing into any of the additional scholarships for the next seven years is to be forfeited, and to be vested, during that time, in her trustees, viz. Lord Delamere, Sir Samuel Grimston and Sir William Gregory ; and their heirs. If any of the Scholars be absent more than three months in one year, upon any pretence whatever, his place is ipso facto void. No new lease is to be granted for a longer term than twenty-one years ; the best improved rent is to be taken which can be procured, and the fine not to be more than one-third of such improved rent, but the other two-thirds to be reserved for an annual payment. The tenants are to pay all taxes and keep the premises in repair. Of the fines, three parts out of four are to go to the College, in consideration of finding chambers, studies, caps and gowns ; and the other fourth to the benefit of all the Somerset Scholars, to buy them books. The Scholarships are to be increased in number, proportionably to the increase of the estate ; that is, a new Scholarship is to be added continually, when the estates shall have increased 15% a year.

She further gave her leasehold farm in the same manor for the establishment of six other Scholarships. The whole profits are to go to the six Scholars, no others are to partake with them, nor are they to receive any parts of the rents of the manor of Thornhill. They are to be sons of such persons as cannot afford to bestow much upon the education of their children, and therefore the larger stipend

is allotted them; are to be designed for the ministry; and to study divinity. In all other respects they differ nothing from the other additional Scholars.

By a codicil annexed to her will, dated 1691, she likewise gave the advowson of the living of Wotton Rivers in Wiltshire to the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of Brasenose College, Oxford, and to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge; who are to present alternately one of the Scholars upon her foundation, who has been educated in that College whose turn it shall be to present.

Thomas Yate, D.D., Principal, bequeathed 100*l.* to be laid 1680. out in purchasing lands for the augmentation of Church's Scholarships: and also one messuage called **Willoughby House** (later called Yates Court in Carey Street) in the parish of St. Clement Danes in Middlesex to be let for a term of years at the rent of 40*l.*, of which 24*l.* are to be equally divided among his three Scholars, who are to be chosen of the lineage of his father; or, in default of such, out of the parish of Middlewich in Cheshire; or, in default of such, out of the counties of Northampton and Wilts. The Scholarships cease when the Scholars are of standing for the degree of Master of Arts: and if any of the Scholars misbehave, the Principal is to deduct one-fourth part of his allowance for that week, or for so many weeks as he shall continue to misbehave, for a punishment, and to bestow the money so deducted on one of the said Scholars who is most deserving. The money arising from vacancies or absence is to be given to such as are resident. The remainder of the said 40*l.* is to be disposed of in the following manner; viz. to the Principal on St. Thomas's day 5*l.*; to the Fellows present that day at morning prayers 10*l.*; and to the said three Scholars or such of them as are present 20*s.* When the term of years above mentioned is expired, the College are to let the premises on rack rent; and apply the increased income to the purposes of augmenting the Exhibitions before mentioned proportionably. If the lands fail, the Exhibitions

are to decrease in proportion. Dr. Yate also gave the Rectory of **Middleton Cheney**.

1683. **Thomas Weston**, Rector of Crissleton near Chester, gave 200*l.* to provide a stipend of 8*l.* per annum for a Mathematical Lecturer.
1691. **William Hulme** of **Kearsley** in the county of Lancaster—probably a member of the College—left messuages, lands, &c., in Heaton-Norris, Denton, Ashton under Lyne, Redditch, Manchester and Harwood to trustees, to the intent that the clear annual rent over outgoings should be paid to four of the poorest sort of Bachelors of Arts at Brasenose College, who were bound to reside for four years after taking their degree. The nomination of these Bachelors was to rest with the Warden of the Collegiate Church of Manchester and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury. Owing to a large increase in the value of the estate, various private Acts were passed regulating the income, &c., and powers of the Trustees (see Monograph VIII). Thus up to 1870 no less than £80,000 was spent in the purchase of Benefices for former Exhibitioners. Subsequently the Endowed Schools Commissioners were induced by the Trustees, acting on behalf of certain Manchester and local interests, to claim jurisdiction, which claim was asserted in a Scheme of the Commissioners dated 1881, and not adequately or successfully resisted by the College. The effect of this scheme was to divert a large part of the revenue to local Lancashire purposes. In 1904 the Board of Education was approached, without the privity of the College, to make another scheme appropriating a further large surplus to the same purposes. But the College, hearing of the proposal, were able, mainly through the assistance afforded by Mr. Leage, to secure a large share of the surplus and to settle once for all the proportion of their claim on the revenues of the estate, present and prospective. The new block of buildings between No. XI and the New Tower will be erected mainly from Hulme moneys, partly also from money bequeathed by the late Rev. Albert Watson.

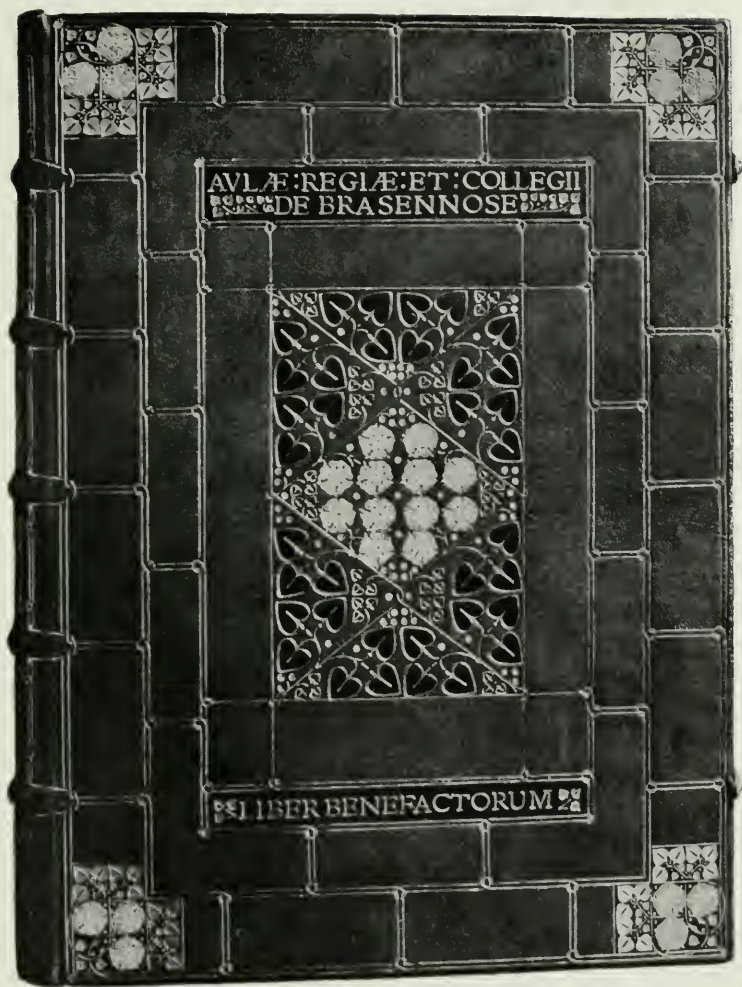
Robert Jones, a member of the College, 'where,' he says, 1698.
 'he had the most comfortable part of his life,' paid to the Bursars by the hands of Doctor Charlet the sum of 10*l.*; of which he desired that eight pounds might be standing caution for the two Philpottine and Langfordian Exhibitioners,¹ 5*s.* be given for a speech upon the thirtieth of January, and the rest be distributed at Mr. Porter's Commemoration. He further signified his desire to perpetuate his memory, when he should know what way would be most agreeable to the College, whether by a gross sum, or mortgage. In consequence of this request, the 5*s.* to the speaker is continued, and Mr. Jones is commemorated on the fifth of November, when one of the Exhibitioners is to invite the Master of University College, who is to receive 1*s.*, and 19*s.* is to be divided amongst the Principal, Fellows, and Exhibitioners present at prayers; of which the Principal is to have a double share, the others equal.

Sir Francis Bridgeman, Knight, bequeathed among other 1701.
 things, 500*l.*, for a panegyric yearly on King James the Second. By a decree in Chancery (A.D. 1734), the money was ordered to be applied to pay one Fellow, to be appointed yearly by the College, for making and pronouncing an oration on some of the arts and sciences taught in the University. The Principal and Fellows appointed a commemoration for the benefactor on the twenty-first day of December.

William Grimbaldson, M.D., bequeathed in 1725 the sum of 1725.
 1000*l.*, which was invested, and with interest realized 1503*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* by the year 1739, when the College bought an estate at North Hinksey. The College added 250*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* at the time of purchase, and apparently paid a balance of 847*l.* at a later date. The bequest was for the purpose of buying books for the library, at the choice of the Principal and senior Fellows, annually on the twenty-fourth day of June. The Principal and Fellows added a Commemoration for the benefactor on the twenty-fourth day of June.

¹ See p. 21 above.

1725. **Henry Jackson**, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, London, in his will appoints the Principal of Brasenose with the Warden of New College Visitors of his Foundation at Merton College: and, among other bequests, gives to his trustees 800*l.* to purchase a perpetual advowson, in trust to present thereto one of his Scholars being a Priest, or, in defect of such an one, some one of the Fellows of Merton being a Priest, or, in defect of such, one of the Fellows of Brasenose College. It does not appear that this bequest ever came to the College.
1732. **Charles Halstead**, of Rowley in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, after several limitations, bequeathed his lands, &c., in Lancashire, to endow six additional Fellowships in Brasenose College; in the election to which, preference is to be given to his relations. This benefaction does not seem ever to have taken effect.
1737. **Sir John Chesyre**, Knight, Serjeant-at-Law, bequeaths 500*l.* for the benefit of the College generally. By a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1743 the money was invested in South Sea Annuities, but was subsequently used to purchase a rent-charge at **Didcot**.



The Book of Benefactors



Brass Eagle

Presented by Thomas Dummer, 1731

From this point onwards the entries are copied from the first volume of the Book of Benefactors without alteration.

	£	s.	d.
1726. Richard Atherton of Atherton in the County of Lancaster Esquire left the Sum of Fifty Pounds to be laid out in beautifying the College Building 1726	50	0	0
1731. Benjamin Swete of the Parish of Saint Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex Esquire gave every fourth Turn of Patronage to the Rectory of Begbrooke in the County of Oxford 1731			
1731. Thomas Lee Dummer of Swathling in the County of Hants Esquire Gen: Comr: gave a Brass Eagle for the Chapel ¹			
1733. Sir Darcy Levir of Alkrington in the County of Lancaster Knight & D.C.L. gave the sum of Fifty Pounds towards the Marble Altar Piece in the Chapel	50	0	0
1741. Thomas Brown Esquire Cler: Com: left the sum of Two Hundred Pounds to the Use of the College	200	0	0
1747. The Revd. Henry Wilbraham M.A. late Fellow and Rector of Shelford in the County of Berks left by Will the Sum of Fifty Pounds , which was laid out in the Furniture of the Communion Table	50	0	0

¹ See note p. 58 and illustration.

	£	s.	d.
1748. Asshton Curzon Esquire younger Son of Sir Nathaniel Curzon Baronet of Kedleston in the County of Derby Gentleman Commoner gave the Sum of Fifty Pounds which was laid out in the Hall Chimney Piece and in beautifying and repairing his own Room No. 4 Staircase III	50	0	0
1749. William Drake of Shardelois in the County of Bucks Esquire Gen: Com: in 1740, & D.C.L. in 1749, gave a Pair of Gilt Chandeliers for the Chapel ¹			
1750. William Cartwright of Aynho in the County of Northampton Esquire gave the sum of Forty Pounds towards rebuilding the College Chimneys	40	0	0
1751. The Revd. Francis Yarborough D.D. Principal gave Fifty Pounds for the Glazing the Hall and Garret Windows	50	0	0
1751. The Revd. John Davie M.A. Rector of White-Chapel in London gave Fifty Pounds for the Use of the College to be laid out at the Discretion of the Principal & Fellows which was apply'd the Year following to the Glazing of the Library Windows	50	0	0
1751 } Dr. Francis Yarborough Principal of Brasen- & } nose College Oxon gave One Hundred and 1752. } Twenty Pounds which were laid out in Stuc- coing the Hall Cieling and Passage; in the Side-Table, Chair, and Desk, belonging to the Hall; and in Stuccoing the Gateway and Library Staircase	120	0	0

¹ These chandeliers were removed from the Chapel some time after the installation of gas in 1839, and in 1865 were returned to Mr. Drake of Shardeloes, who put them in Colehill Church. They were recovered and replaced in the Chapel by the present Bursar in 1887.



One of the Drake Chandeliers

	£	s.	d.
1752. Mr. Roger Mather Clerk, and a Senior Fellow of BrasenNose College in Oxford, gave Twenty Five Pounds which were laid out in the Steel-Grate, Hearth, Back, and Coves, in the Hall-Chimney piece, and the other Utensils thereunto belonging	25	0	0
1752. Mr. James Parker Clerk, and Rector of Rollwright in Oxfordshire, gave Fifty Pounds to the College Stock for the Augmentation of the abovesaid Living	50	0	0
1752. Henry Currer of Kildwick in Craven in Yorkshire Esq ^{re} , and Gentleman Commoner of Brasennose College in Oxford, gave Twelve Pounds towards the Furniture of the Tower Room	12	0	0
1752. Richard Heber of Marton in Craven in Yorkshire Esquire and Gentleman Commoner of Brasennose College Oxford, gave Twelve Pounds towards the Furniture of the Tower Room	12	0	0
1752. James Dansie Esquire of London, and Gentleman Commoner of Brasennose College Oxon in the Year 1733, gave Twelve Pounds towards the Furniture of the Tower Room	12	0	0
1753. Sir Peter Leicester of Tabley in the County of Chester Baronet gave Ten Pounds which were laid out in repairing and beautifying the Room No. 4, in Staircase IV	10	0	0
1753. Dr. Francis Yarborough Principal gave the Sum of Thirty Pounds which was laid out in a New Cupola over the Hall	30	0	0
1756. Dr. Francis Yarborough Principal gave to the Library Doctor Radcliffe's Bust, and painted the East-End Window ¹ in the Chapel	35	0	0

¹ This can only mean painted the stonework, &c.

	£	s.	d.
1759. Dr. Roger Mather Rector of Saint Mary White-Chapel Middlesex, built a new front and Set of Rooms to the Parsonage House, and gave by a Deed of Gift, which is in the College Tower, all the fixtures belonging to the same, as specify'd in a Schedule, for the Benefit of his Successors, the whole Building and Fixtures amounting to twelve Hundred pounds and upwards	1200	0	0
1761. Mr. James Parr Clerk Rector of Wold in Northamptonshire gave Fifty Pounds to the College Stock for the Augmentation of the abovesaid Living	50	0	0
1761. Robert Philips late of Church Withington in the County of Hereford Esqr deceased left by Will the Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds which he has directed to be laid out in Building as the Principal and Scholars of Brasen Nose College shall think fit	350	0	0
1763. Dr. Francis Yarborough Principal gave towards new Paving the Hall &c	30	0	0
Thomas Cartwright of Aynho Northampt: Esqr late Gen: Commoner gave towards the same	20	0	0
1763. William Strode of Punsburn Hertf: Esqr late Gen: Commoner gave towards new paving the Hall &c	20	0	0
Lucy Knightley of Fawseley North: Esqr late Gen: Com: gave towards the Same	20	0	0
1767. The Honble Mr. Noel eldest Son of Lord Viscount Wentworth of Kirkby Mallory in the County of Leicester gave Twenty Pounds to be laid out at the Discretion of the Principal and Fellows in the purchase of mathematical Instruments for the Use of the Library	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1767. Sir Frank Standish Baronet of Duxbury in Lancashire gave Twenty Pounds to be laid out at the discretion of the Principal and Fellows in the purchase of Mathematical Instruments for the Use of the Library	20	0	0
The Revd. Ralph Cawley M.A. (late Fellow) Rector of Stepney, Middlesex, expended the Sum of Six Hundred and Ninety Pounds (his own private Property) in erecting a Parsonage-House, and in making other Improvements there, exclusive of Dilapidations recovered,			
1763. One Hundred and Fifty Pounds ;			
1764. exclusive of the Monies arising from the Sale of the Old Buildings, then totally demolished, One Hundred and Forty Four Pounds ; and also exclusive of the Donation of One Hundred Pounds , with which the College complimented him in Consideration of the great Expences incurred on this Occasion	690	0	0
1769. James Smythe Barry , of Belmont, in Cheshire, Esquire, Gen: Com: gave Twenty Five Pounds which purchased the Picture of King Alfred in the Hall	25	0	0
1770. The Revd. Ralph Cawley D.D. (Principal) expended again of his own Property, the Sum of Forty Two Pounds in accommodating the New Lodge and building a Coach-House for himself and his Successors ¹	42	0	0
1770. Tho: Yarborough Esquire, and the Revd. Henry Yarborough D.D. Administrators of the Effects of the Revd. Francis Yarborough D.D., late Principal, gave his Library, valued at Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds	350	0	0

¹ i. e. the house in the High Street, which now became the Principal's Lodgings. The coach-house was doubtless in Holywell on land leased by the College from Merton.

	£	s.	d.
1777. Richard Beaumont of Whitley Hall in Yorkshire, Esquire, Gen: Com: gave Fifteen Pounds which purchased the Arms of the Founders in Stained Glass in the Hall Window ¹	15	0	0
Robert Markham D.D. Rector of Saint Mary White-Chapel, late Fellow, gave a New Testament and seven Common Prayer Books, Folio, for the Use of the Principal & Senior Fellows of the Chapel			
1777. The Revd. Ralph Cawley D.D. Principal by his last Will gave his library of Books for the use of his Successors in the Headship			
1781. The Revd. Thomas Barker D.D. Principal gave Three Hundred Pounds towards fitting up the Library in its present form with a new floor and coved ceiling upon a plan of Mr. Wyatt's	300	0	0
1788. Mr. Samuel Malbon of Oxford (Conditi in Agro Cestr: oriundus) gave Fifty Pounds to purchase Books for the Library	50	0	0
1792. The Revd. Samuel Jackson M.A. Rector of Stisted, Essex, formerly Fellow, gave the sum of One Hundred Pounds three per Cent consolidated Bank Annuities, the interest thereof to be distributed annually to the Principal and Fellows as a Commemoration: which the Seniority ordered to be kept on the 10th of March, the anniversary of his decease. See Gent. Mag. 1792, p. 292.	100	0	0
1795. The Revd. John Holmes D.D. Rector of Saint Mary White-chapel late Fellow, gave by Will One Hundred Pounds for the purchasing of Books for the Library, together with 'such particular Books as he at his death might chance to be possessed of, and which the			

¹ i. e. in the south bay window, since renewed.

Society (not having them in their library) might think worthy their acceptance.'

£ s. d.

1833. **The Revd. John Lingard** B.D. of the College bequeathed the sum of **Sixtythree Pounds** to provide the stipend for a preacher in College Chapel on Good Friday afternoon. He also gave his silver dish-cross which is used by the Principal 63 0 0
1842. **The Misses Elizabeth, Lucy, and Susannah Colquitt** gave under deed a sum of One thousand three hundred and thirty three Pounds six shillings and eightpence Three per cent consolidated Annuities, subsequently increased to Four thousand three hundred and twelve pounds thirteen shillings and threepence on the death of the last survivor of the three sisters, for the purpose of founding in the College three exhibitions, each of the annual value of Forty Pounds for the assistance of Undergraduates studying for Holy Orders¹ 4312 13 3
1875. **Mrs. Jane Ann Robinson** gave under deed the sum of Three thousand three hundred and thirty three Pounds six shillings and eightpence in Three per centum Consolidated Annuities to found a scholarship of the annual value of One hundred Pounds in memory of her brother the **Revd. John Watson** sometime Fellow of the College 3333 6 8
1887. A sum of One hundred and five Pounds subscribed as a testimonial to the **Revd. John Wordsworth**, Fellow of the College, on his elevation to the Bishopric of Salisbury, was with his concurrence invested to found a Divinity Prize 105 0 0

¹ Scrope Colquitt, in whose memory these exhibitions were founded by his sisters, had been Fellow of the College.

	£	s.	d.
1892. Charles Buller Heberden M.A. Principal of the College, gave the organ which is in the Chapel and defrayed the cost of adapting the screen to receive it, the total outlay being One thousand two hundred and forty Pounds	1240	0	0
1894-5. Past and Present Members of the College subscribed a sum of about One thousand two hundred Pounds for the purpose of converting the meadow opposite the College Barge into a Cricket Ground and building the Pavilion upon it	1200	0	0
1899. The Rev. Albert Watson M.A. Fellow of the College, gave £2094 London & North Western Railway 4 per cent Preference Stock for the further endowment of the Library	3000	0	0
1902. Charles Buller Heberden M.A. Principal of the College, gave the sum of Five hundred Pounds for the renewal of the marble panelling and the further adornment of the Chapel	500	0	0
1904. The Rev. Albert Watson M.A. Fellow of the College, bequeathed by will his cellar of wine for the use of the Fellows and a sum of £4000 for the Building Fund of the College	4000	0	0
1908. Heath Harrison of Le Court, Liss, Esquire, formerly Commoner of the College, gave a sum of £5000 to found two Exhibitions for Commoners	5000	0	0

Part II

Benefactions for the Chapel and
for other College Purposes
from the year 1657

Being a transcript from the second volume of
The Book of Benefactors

LIBER AULAE REGIAE ET COL-
LEGII DE BRASEN-NOSE IN
ACADEMIA OXONIENSI

EXHIBENS OMNES QUOTQUOT, AB ANNO 1657,
PECUNIIS NUMERATIS, ALIISQ̄ QUIBUSDAM MUNIFICENTIAE
SUAE SYMBOLIS, IDEM COLLEGIUM DONAVERUNT

IMPRIMIS VERO QUI IPSUM AMPLIARE SOLLICITI AD
NUPERAM HANC CAPELLAE ET BIBLIOTHECAE FABRICAM
QUA EXTRUENDAM, QUA ORNANDAM, PRO PIA EORUM
BENEVOLENTIA ERGA PRAEFATUM COLLEGIUM, ADEOQ̄
IPSAM REMPUBLICAM LITERARIAM, NUMOS EROGARUNT

1657. **Samuel Radcliffe** SStae Theol: Doctor hujusq.
Collegii aliquando Principalis jam ante decem
annos, supremis tabulis legavit terras in
Piddington in Comitatu Northamptoniensi, ad
extruendam hanc fabricam venales, unde et
Mille Octingentarum et quinquaginta Libra-
rum redibat Summa, quibus impensis moenia
haec tum primū feliciter surgebant li. s. d.
1850 o o
1657. **Gulielm⁹ Brock** ex Agro Cestrensi Generos⁹.
olim Commensalis hujus Collegii, ante quadra-
ginta annos, testamento suo Centum Libras
huic Usui erogandas legavit, et cum primum
jactum fuerit Capellae fundamentū nume-
randas, sed temporum angustiis prohibentibus
sanctum est, ut non nisi sexaginta sex librae
tredecim solidi et quatuor denarii Collegio
Solverentur 66 13 4

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Thomas Wilbraham de Woodhey in Comitatu Cestriae Baronettus, olim hujus Collegii Commensalis, donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
1657. Thomas Delves de Doddington in agro Cestrensi Baronettus donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Thomas Cholmondeley de Vale-Royal in Comitatu Cestrensi Armiger donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Thomas Mainwaring de Over-Peover in Comitatu Cestrensi Baronettus olim hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
Rogerus Wilbraham de Darford in Comitatu Cestriae Armiger donavit quatuor Libras	4	0	0
1657. Galfredus Shakerley de Holme in Comitatu Cestriae Eques Auratus aliquando hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Ricardus Wright de Nampt-Wich in Comitatu Cestriae Generosus olim hujus Collegii Commensalis Donavit tres Libras	3	0	0
Ricardus Johnson Rector de Bradwell in Comitatu Glocest: et Oxon: aliquando hujus Collegii Comensalis donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
Gulielmus Shephard de Barford in Comitatu Oxon: Armiger donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1657. Johannes Cartwright de Aynho in Comitatu Northamptoniensi Armiger olim hujus Collegii Comensalis donavit viginti Libras. vide etiam annum 1663	20	0	0
Ricardus Adams Stae Mildredae in vico vulgariter dicto Breadstreet Londini Rector, nuper hujus Collegii Socius donavit sex libras	6	0	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Jacobus Whitney Rector de Downton in Comitatu Wiltoniensi olim hujus Collegii Socius donavit quinque libras. vide etiam annū 1671	5	0	0
Thomas Chamberlaine de Oddington in Comitatu Glocestriae Armiger donavit quinque libras	5	0	0
1658. Daniel Greenwood Rector de Steeple-Aston in Comitatu Oxon: nuper hujus Collegii Socius donavit Sex libras, tredecim Solidos, et quatuor denarios	6	13	4
Gulielmus Osborne Rector de Thenford in Comitatu Northamptoniensi donavit quadraginta solidos	2	0	0
Franciscus Mulso de Burrough in Comitatu Leicestriae Armiger nuper hujus Collegii Socius donavit viginti Libras	20	0	0
Michael Woodhull de Thenford in Comitatu Northamptoniensi Armiger donavit quinque libras	5	0	0
1658. Stephanus Philipps Ecclesiae Cathedralis Herefordiensis praebendarius olim hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Franciscus Powel in Artibus Magister ex AEdē Christi olim hujus Collegii Coñsensalis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Petrus Leicester de Tabley in Comitatu Cestriae Baronettus olim hujus Collegii Coñsensalis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Edvardus Hyde de Norbury in Comitatu Cestriae Armiger olim hujus Collegii Coñsensalis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1658. Thomas Stanley de Alderley in Comitatu Cestriae Baronettus olim hujus Collegii Coñsensalis donavit quinquaginta Solidos	2	10	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Jonathan Bruen de Stapleford in Comitatu Cestriae Armiger olim hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit quadraginta Solidos	2	0	0
Gulielmus Day Oxoniensis, Generosus, idemque Chirurgus peritissimus donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Edvardus Fleetwood de Missenden in Comitatu Buckinghamiensi Armiger nuper hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit quinq libras	5	0	0
1658. Edvardus Moseley de House End in Comitatu Lancastriae Baronettus nuper hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis donavit viginti Libras	20	0	0
Gulielmus Burrough de Burrough in Agro Leicestrensi Armig: olim hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Johannes Prestwich Collegii Omnium Animarum Socius Olim hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit viginti libras	20	0	0
Rodolphus Brideoake aliquando hujus Collegii Studiosus postmodum Episcopus Cices-trensis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1658. Henricus Browne Londinensis Generosus donavit tres Libras	3	0	0
Josephus Maynard SStae. Theol: doctor et nuper Collegii Exoniensis in hac Academia Rector donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Edmundus Gregory de Cuxham in Comitatu Oxon: Generosus donavit quinq libras	5	0	0
Johannes Barcroft Presbyter hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit decem libras	10	0	0
Samuel Blundell Presbyter olim hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit quinque libras	5	0	0
1658. Robertus Scudamore Rector de Stoke-Edith in Comitatu Herefordiensi olim hujus Collegii Socius donavit quinque libras	5	0	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Petrus Aspinall Presbyter olim hujus Coll: Alumnus donavit decem solidos	0	10	0
1660. Johannes Newton SStae. T.B. hujus Col- legii Socius donavit quindecim Libras. vide etiam annum 1666	15	0	0
Jacobus Moreton Presbyter donavit tres libras	3	0	0
Johannes Meredith SStae. T.D. idemque Collegii Omnium Animarum Custos, nec-non Coll: Etonensis prope a Vindesorio Praepo- situs, donavit quinq Libras	5	0	0
Ricardus Marriot Armiger donavit decem libras	10	0	0
1662. Robertus Leigh Armiger Frater Baronis Leigh de Dunsmore aliquando hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
1663. Edvardus Skinner olim hujus Coll: Coñen- salis donavit quinq Libras	5	0	0
Johannes Cartwright de Aynho in Comitatu Northamptoniensi Armiger olim hujus Col- legii Commensalis, ultra viginti libras quas prius dedit sicuti ad annum 1657 retro memo- ratum est, donavit Secundo Libras Centum	100	0	0
Hugo Roberts de _____ in Comitatu Denbighensi Armiger nuper hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1663. Thomas Mainwaring SStae. T.D. Rector de Welden in Comitatu Northamptoniensi olim hujus Collegii Socius legavit decem Libras	10	0	0
Jacobus Lamb SStae. T.D. Ecclesiae Paro- chialii Sti. Andreae in Holborn Londini Rector, idemq Ecclesiae Cathedr. Sti. Petri Westmonasteriensis Praebendarius, olim hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit decem libras	10	0	0

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Johannes Scudamore Vice-Comes Scudamore de Sligoe donavit decem libras	10	0	0
1664.	Edvardus Rosingham Londinensis Armiger donavit quindecim libras	15	0	0
1664.	Gulielmus Watts Ecclesiae Cathedralis Herefordiensis Praebendarius donavit tres Libras	3	0	0
	Thomas Traherne Rector de Credenhill in Comitatu Herefordiensi nuper hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit viginti Solidos	1	0	0
	Ricardus Jackson de Nampt-Wich in Comitatu Cestriae presbyter donavit quinq libras	5	0	0
	Thomas Geeres de Marsh in Comitatu Herefordiensi Armiger donavit viginti Solidos	1	0	0
1664.	Johannes Sefton Rector de Winchfield in Comitatu Southamptoniensi olim hujus Collegii Comensalis donavit quinq libras	5	0	0
1665.	Thomas Cooke Archidiaconus Salopiensis in Dioecesi Herefordiensi olim hujus Collegii Socius donavit decem libras	10	0	0
	Matthae^o Smallwood SS.T.D. idemq Ecclesiae Cathedralis Lichfieldiensis Decanus olim hujus Coll: Comensalis donavit quinq libras	5	0	0
	Thomas Church S.T.B. atque hujus Collegii Socius donavit viginti quinq libras, quibus empta est patina ¹ amplissima Argenti deaurata quae Mensam sacram ornaret et offerentiis Eucharisticis inserviret	25	0	0
1666.	Gualterus Blandford Episcopus Oxoniensis, die consecrationis Capellae (viz Nov: 17. A: D: 1666) qui et ipse huic negotio praefuit omnes oblationes ad sumam undecim librarum et duodecim Solidorum dono dedit	11	12	0
	Robertus Jones Rector de Lech-Hampton in Comitatu Glocestriae nuper hujus Collegii Socius donavit quatuor libras	4	0	0

¹ The almsdish now in use : see College Plate, p. 28.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Johannes Newton S.T.B. hujusque Collegii Socius, praeter quindecim libras quas prius dedit ut supra ad annum 1660 notatum est, jam demum supremis tabulis legavit libras quinquaginta	50	0	0
1667. Rowlands Jewkes ex Interiiori Templo Londini Armiger Testamento suo legavit viginti Libras	20	0	0
1669. Johannes Scudamore de Ballingham in Comitatu Hereford: Baronett ^o idemque Eques de Balneo donavit quinque libras	5	0	0
1670. Thomas Clayton Eques Auratus idemq Collegii Mertonensis Custos donavit viginti libras	20	0	0
1671. Ricardus Duckworth S.T.B. hujus Collegii Socius donavit decem libras	10	0	0
1671. Jacobus Whitney Rector de Downton in Comitatu Wiltoniensi aliquando hujus Collegii Socius, praeter quinque libras quas prius dedit, ut habetur ad annum 1657, testamento suo legavit deinceps libras viginti	20	0	0
Principalis et Socii hujus Coll: pro summo eorum affectu quo hanc Capellā et Bibliothecā honestius condere ipsasq elegantius ornare usq studebant a jacto primum fundamento diversis subinde vicibus pecunias quas licebat Thesaurario extrahentes, alias vero de propriis identidem largientes, erogarunt ultra mille et Sexcentas Libras	1600	0	0
Jacobus Rudierd de Winchfield in Agro Southamptoniensi Armiger, nuper hujus Collegii Socio-Coēnsalis, ad Globos maximos eosq editionis emendatissimae quibus etiam dum prelum sudat comparandos, donavit viginti libras	20	0	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1679. Matthaeus Hutton S.T.B. Rector de Aynho in Comitatu Northamptoniensi ac nuperrime hujus Collegii Socius donavit viginti libras	20	0	0
Honoratissimus Jacobus Comes Abingdon donavit viginti libras †	20	0	0
Honoratissimus Johannes Comes Bridgewater donavit decem libras †	10	0	0
Radulphus Eaton Rector de Berfeild in Com: Eborac: olim hujus Coll: Socius donavit Quinquaginta Libras †	50	0	0
Robertus Huntington Armiger hujus Coll: olim Socio-Comensalis donavit Viginti Libras †	20	0	0
Petrus Birch S.T.B. et AEdis. X ^{ti} . Sacel- lanus donavit Quinq Libras †	5	0	0
1683. Richard^o Richmond A.M. Rector de Sefton in Com: Lancastriae hujus Coll: olim Comen- salis donavit Quadraginta et tres Solidos †	2	3	0
D^s. Rich: Atherton de Busey in Agro Lan- castriae Eques Auratus, et hujus Coll: olim Socio-Comensalis donavit Quinq Libras septem solidos et Sex denarios †	5	7	6
D^s. Roger^o Bradshaigh de Haigh in Agro Lancastriae Baronettus et hujus Coll: olim Socio-Commensalis, donavit Quinq Libras septem solidos et Sex denarios †	5	7	6
D^s. Robert^o Leicester de Tabley in Agro Cestriae Baronettus et hujus Coll: olim Socio-Comensalis donavit Quinq Libras septem solidos et Sex denarios †	5	7	6
Robert^o Cholmondeley de Holford in Agro Cestr: Armig: hujus Coll: olim Socio-Comen- salis donavit Quinq Libras septem solidos et Sex denarios †	5	7	6

† These sums were specially given towards the cost of repanelling, paving, and general repairs in the Hall, as appears from the Bursar's accounts of 1683-4.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Robertus Kinsey Coll: Oriel A.M. et Socius, hujus Coll: olim Alumnus, donavit viginti solidos †	1	0	0
Mattheus Hutton S.T.B. et Rector de Aynho in Comitatu Northamptoniensi olim hujus Coll: Socius Senio ^r . donavit decem Libras. vide etiam annum 1679 †	10	0	0
D^s. Philippus Egerton de Olton in Agro Cestriae Eques Auratus donavit decem Libras †	10	0	0
D^s. Thomas Mainwaring de Peover in Com: Cestr. Baronettus, hujus Coll: olim Comen- sialis donavit decem Libras. vide etiam annum 1657 †	10	0	0
Francisc. Cholmondeley Armiger donavit quinq libras †	5	0	0
Thomas Houghton A.M. hujus Coll: olim Commensalis donavit quinq libras	5	0	0
Petrus Wilbraham de Berfold in Agro Cestr: Armig: donavit quinq libras †	5	0	0
Radulph^o Wilbraham de Newbottle in Comi- tatu Northamptoniensi Armiger donavit Quinq libras septem solidos et Sex denarios †	5	7	6
Franciscus Barrell Armiger et hujus Coll: nuper Socio-Comensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinq libras	5	0	0
Robertus Eyre hujus Coll: Socio-Comensalis vice Argentei vasis donavit Sex Libras et novem solidos †	6	9	0
Franciscus Lindley Armiger hujus Coll: Socio-Com: vice vasis argentei donavit Sex Libras et novem solidos †	6	9	0
Orlando Niccolls de Boycott in Agro Salop: Armig: hujus Coll: nuper Socio-Comensalis (praeter vas argenteum ¹ quod olim dedit) donavit quadraginta tres solidos	2	3	0

¹ See College Plate, p. 34.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Gulielm⁹ Hanmer A:M: hujus Coll: Coñensalis donavit viginti unum Solidos et Sex denarios	1	1	6
Johannes Dod hujus Collegii Socio-Comensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1687. Petrus Shakerly Armiger Castri Cestrensis praefectus hujus Collegii quondam Socio-Comensalis praeter vas argenteum ¹ quod olim dedit donavit quinque libras septem solidos et sex denarios	5	7	6
1688. Johan: Legh fil: Natu max: Th: Legh de Adlington in Com: Cest: Arm: donavit Decem libras vice vasis Argent	10	0	0
1689. Elkanah Horton A.M. hujus Coll: Coñensalis donavit quadraginta solidos in usum Bibliothecae	2	0	0
Johannes Wegewood de Heracles in agro Staffordiensi Armig: hujus Coll: Socio-Comensalis Vice Vasis argentei donavit sex Lib: & nov: sol:	6	9	0
1691. Johannes Dwight de Fulham in Com: Middlesex Gen: in piam memoriam Filii sui Georgii Dwight Artium Incept: hujus Collegii Socii elect: donavit quinq Lib:	5	0	0
1693. Edmundus Arblaster de Longdon in Comitatu: Stafford Arm: hujus Coll: Socio-Comensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque libras	5	0	0
1694. Jacobus Holt de Castleton in Comitatu: Lancast Armiger olim hujus Collegii Socius donavit Viginti duas Libras	22	0	0
1696. Gulielmus Hanmer Armig: filius in Comitatu: Flint hujus Collegii Socio-Comensalis vice vasis Argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0

¹ See College Plate, p. 33.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1697. Joannes Atherton de Atherton in Comitatu: Lancast Armiger hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis donavit Viginti Libras	20	0	0
1697. Petrus White M.D. filius in Comitatu: Sussex hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis (vice vasis Argentei) donavit quinq Libr.	5	0	0
Joannes Offley Generos: filius nat: max: in Comitatu: Stafford hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis vice vasis Argentei donavit quinq Libras	5	0	0
1698. Rogerus Corbet de Adbright Hussey in Comitatu: Salop: Armiger hujus Coll: Socio-Commensalis (vice vasis Argentei) donavit quinq Libras	5	0	0
1698. Thomas Stanhope de Elvaston in Comitatu: Derb: Armiger hujus Coll: Socio-Commensalis (vice vasis Argentei) donavit quinq Libras	5	0	0
1698. Edvardus Greenwood A.M. hujus Collegii Socius legavit Viginti Libras	20	0	0
1698. Nicolaus Birch S.T.B. hujus Collegii Commensalis Legavit Decem Libras	10	0	0
1698. Daniel Greenwood M.D. hujus Collegii Commensalis donavit Decem Libras	10	0	0
1699. Josias Carlton LL.B. hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis legavit viginti Libras	20	0	0
1700. Administratrix Jacobi Buerdsell A.M. hujus Collegii nuper Socii donavit Sex Libras	6	0	0
1701. Thomas Cowper e Civitate Cestriae Armig: legavit Viginti Libras in usum Bibliothecae	20	0	0
1701. Robertus Myddelton in Agro Salopiensi Armig: Filius hujus Collegii nuper Socio-Commensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1702. Reed Pollexfen in agro Surriensi Armig: Filius hujus Collegii Socio-Coñensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras septem solidos et sex denarios	5	7	6
1702. Robertus Booth in agro Cestriensi Armig: Filius hujus Collegii Socio-Coñensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1702. Jacobus Hamer S.T.B. hujus Collegii Socius legavit quinquaginta Libras	50	0	0
Georgius Venables de Agden in Comitatu: Cest: Armig: Filius hujus Collegii nuper Socio-Coñensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
Edvardus Glegg Armigeri Filius natu maxi- mus de Worrall in Com: Cest: hujus Coll: Socio-Coñensalis vice vasis Argentei donavit quinq Libras	5	0	0
1703. Robertus Fielden Frater et Administrator Richardi Fielden S.T.B. et nuper hujus Collegii Socii donavit Viginti Libras	20	0	0
1704. Georgius Shakerley Filius natu minor Gal- fridi Shakerley de Hulme in Comitatu Cestriae Militis, hujus Collegii Socio-Coñensalis, vice vasis argentei donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
1704. Leftwich Oldfeld de Leftwich in Comitatu Cestriae Armiger hujus Collegii Socio- Coñensalis vice vasis argentei donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
1704. Gulielmus Church in agro Salop: Armiger hujus Collegii Socio-Coñensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinq Libras	5	0	0
1707. Thomas Horton de Chadderton in Com: Lancastr: hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis vice vasis argentei donavit decem Libras	10	0	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1708. Thomas Willis de Hill-Hall in Com: Lancast: hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis ut elegantius exornaretur nova Camera Cōmunis donavit decem nūmos aureos	10	15	0
1708. Honoratissimus Franciscus Powlet de Englefield in Com: Berk: Armiger hujus Coll: Nobilis ut elegantius exornaretur nova Camera Cōmunis donavit Triginta Lib:	30	0	0
1708. Nathan Wrichte Ecclesiae Norvicensis Prebendarius et Rector de Farnham in Com: Buck: hujus Collegii nuper Socius ut elegantius exornaretur nova Camera Cōmunis donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
1708. Johannes Shallcross Filius unicus Johannis Shallcross de Shallcross in Com: Derb: hujus Collegii Socio-Cōmensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1708. Johannes Blackburne S.T.P. hujus Collegii nuper Socius Senior Eccl̄iae de Stoke Brewerne in Com: Northton: Rector ut Capellam Aquila deaurata ¹ et Bibliis sacris elegantius exornaret erogavit Triginta Libras	30	0	0
1708. Mattheus Hutton S.T.P. et Rector de Aynho in Comitatu: Northton olim hujus Collegii Socius Senior donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
1708. Richardus Norris in agro Lanc: Gen: Henrici Norris S.T.B. hujus Collegii nuper Socii Frater et Administrator Donavit Viginti Libras	20	0	0
1708. Caryl Bootle in agro Lancast: Generos: hujus Coll: nuper Cōmensalis donavit tres nummos aureos	3	4	6

¹ This was a fine wooden Eagle, gilt, bearing the date 1694. In the year 1743, twelve years after the presentation of the brass Eagle by Thomas Dummer (see p. 33 above), the College gave away Blackburne's Eagle to the Chapel of Abingdon School, where it still remains with an inscription recording its history. For the present Eagle see above p. 32, where it is shown to have been presented to the College in 1731.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1708. Robertus Davies in agro Denb: Generos: hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis vice vasis argentei Donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
1709. Johannes Dod M.D. e Civit: Londinensi nuper hujus Collegii Commensalis ut elegantius exornaretur Nova Camera Communis Donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
1710. Georgius Shakerley Armiger de Hulme in Comitatu Cestriae olim hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis ut elegantius exornaretur nova Camera Communis donavit quinque Libras. vide Añ. 1704	5	0	0
Pierce Starkie Armi: hujus Collegii nuper Socio-Commensalis ut elegantius exornaretur nova Camera Communis donavit decem numos aureos	10	15	0
1711. Holland Egerton Filius natu maximus D ⁿⁱ Johannis Egerton Baronetti hujus Collegii nuper Socio-Commensalis ut elegantius exornaretur nova Camera Communis Donavit decem numos aureos	10	15	0
Johannes Merik de Southwel in Com: Middlesex Armig: nuper hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis vice Vasis Argentei donavit octo Libras	8	0	0
Rogerus Wilbrahā Filius natu maximus Ranulphi Wilbraham de Townsend Nampton in Com: Cestriae Armiger nuper hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis vice Vasis Argentei donavit decem Libras	10	0	0
Radulphus Asshetō de Cuerden in Com: Lancast: Armiger nuper hujus Collegii Socio-Commensalis vice Vasis Argentei donavit octo Libras	8	0	0

		<i>li</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
c. 1715.	Georgius Farington de Worden in Com: Lancast: Armiger nuper hujus Collegii Socio- Commensalis ut elegantius exornaretur nova Camera Communis donavit decem Nuños aureos	10	10	0
	Gulielmus Wright de Offerton in Com: Ce- striae Armiger nuper hujus Collegii Socio- Commensalis vice Vasis Argentei donavit Viginti Nummos aureos	21	0	0
1721.	Thomas Leigh A.M. hujus Collegii Socius donavit Viginti quinque Libras	25	0	0
1724.	Gulielmus Lenthal Filius natu maximus Johannis Lenthal de Burford in Com: Oxon: Arm: nuper hujus Collegii Socio-Commens- salis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0
	Thomas Docksey Armiger de Snelston in Agro Derb: nuper hujus Collegii Socio- Commensalis vice vasis argentei donavit quinque Libras	5	0	0

Explicit Liber Benefactorum.

The following Additional Donations to the new Chapel, &c., are preserved on a loose slip of paper :—

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1658. Tho. Legh of Adhington 4 June, 1658	10	0	0
Tho. Yate Rector of Middleton Cheyney 2 Apr., 1658	5	0	0
Widdow Porter of Burrough Apr. 14, 1658	5	0	0
Ric. Adcock of Burrough " "	2	0	0
Wm. Symson " "	0	13	4
Nic. Preston " "	0	5	0
Edm. Rowright Apr. 20, 1658	1	0	0
Geo. Gardiner	1	0	0
Jo. Baughan	0	10	0
1659. Mr. Rich. Fuller June 25, 1659	10	0	0
From the Principall and Fellowes at two times for wood money ready to be divided amongst them viz.	170	0	0
	58	10	0
	228	10	0
1663. Of proceeding Masters 21 July 1663	21	0	0
M^{rs} Amy Bromley	1	0	0
Recd. from Mr. Sedgwick when hee shrunk from his bargaine	150	0	0

II

Other unrecorded benefactions :—

1859. Thomas Charles Baring , Fellow, gave £117, most of which was expended in 'altar furniture', the balance in plate.			
1859. George Casson , Fellow, presented a message at Old or Wold.			
1862. George Hornby D.D. Fellow of the College, gave £200 in 1862 and the same sum in 1864 towards the repair of the old Tower	400	0	0

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The names of Fellows are denoted by an asterisk.

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V

The College Plate

With a complete List of Donors

By

A. J. Butler, D.Litt.

Fellow and Bursar of the College

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*Reproduced by Mr. Moffatt's permission from *Old Oxford Plate*.

THE COLLEGE PLATE

IN giving some account of the plate now and formerly possessed by the College, I have thought it well to transcribe exactly every entry in the old Plate Book, which goes back to the time of the Founders. The early inventories give, in addition to the plate, a list of vestments in use for the Chapel Service: but this record is so interesting in itself that no apology need be made for retaining it as it was written. The richness of these vestments is remarkable: still more remarkable is the evidence that their use continued unbroken after the Reformation, which seems indeed to have produced little if any immediate change in the customary ritual within the College.

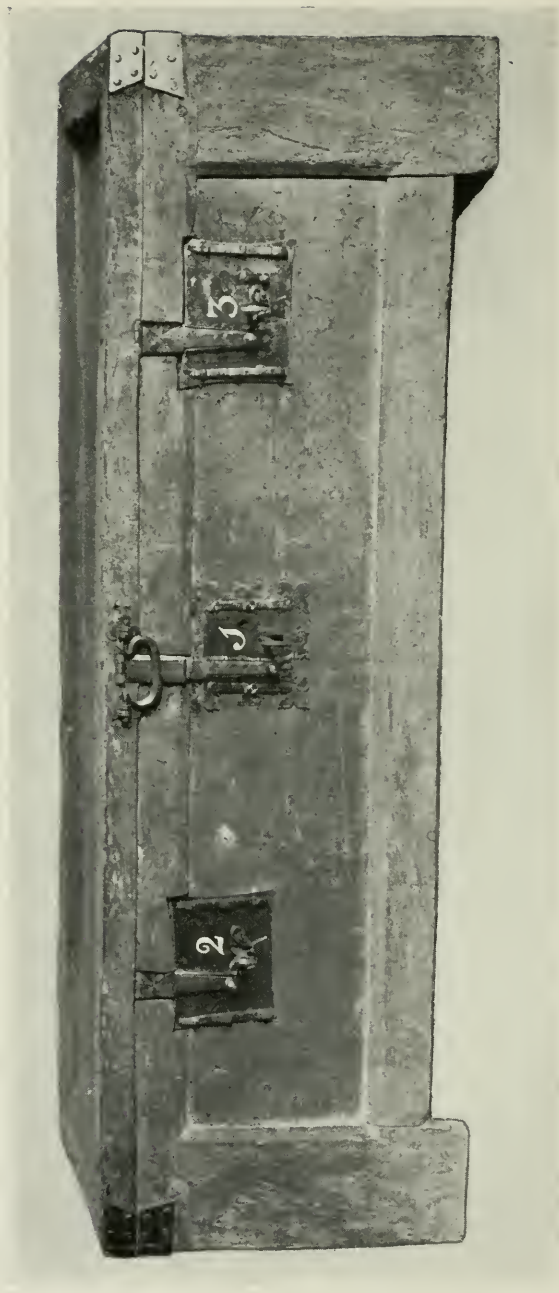
Of the plate in the first inventory nothing now remains in possession of the College except the pair of chalices with patens, dated 1498, which are still in use. They are the only known pair of pre-reformation chalices complete with patens: but curiously enough the very tradition of their antiquity was completely lost, and it was reserved for the present writer to rediscover it. Brief notes on the subject, sent by me to the *Athenaeum* and published on Nov. 25 and Dec. 9, 1882, aroused much interest at a time when the study of ancient plate was almost at its beginnings. There can be no doubt that these chalices are two of the three enumerated in the original inventory, and the three chalices, together with some at least of the vestments, came to the College from the Founder, William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln.

I may here explain that I have ventured to insert below (p. 8) an extract from the will of Bishop Smyth, for the purpose of comparison with the earliest College inventory, which is dated some six years after probate of the will. It must be observed that while in the general bequest the Bishop gave the 'books, chalices, vestments and other ornaments' belonging to his own chapel, yet the chalices are not mentioned in the schedule of things declared to have been actually delivered to the College. The presumption—amounting almost to

certainty—is that the chalices were made over as a gift to the College by the Bishop during his lifetime.

The disappearance of the third chalice in the inventory is accounted for in a note which records the exchange of 'a chales and a censar w^{ch} were broken' for other plate in 1562, this censer being doubtless the one named in the same inventory. There is no other mention of a censer, though a ship for holding frankincense is among the recorded altar vessels. But besides one chalice and the censer, the cruets, cross, pyxes, paxes, and candlesticks named in the inventory have gone, leaving no trace. They probably fell into disuse slowly, and were neglected, broken, and bartered away.

Of the secular plate possessed or acquired by the College during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the list is most interesting and most tantalizing. The descriptions in the various entries given below leave much to the imagination: but a fair idea can be formed of the wealth and splendour of the collection which was surrendered to the king and struck into coin at the Oxford mint in New Inn Hall Street. Dr. Henry King's great gilt standing bowl with cover weighing 49 oz.: the gilt ewer and bason weighing together 81 oz.: Joyce Frankland's bason with a rose in the bottom, gilt and chasen about the edges: her round salt gilt weighing over 19 oz.: the gilt standing cup with a cover having in the bottom a scutcheon with three black boars' heads and a rose:—these among others must have been magnificent pieces. Among the College archives there still remains the receipt given at the mint for a mere brute weight of silver—1454 oz.—of which 154 oz. represented silver-gilt: but the artistic value of all this treasure passes conjecture. An eloquent note in the margin records that when the plate was 'sent for' to the mint one dozen apostle spoons were reserved, saved possibly by their semi-sacred character. These spoons had been acquired by exchange in 1562: they are found in a list of about 1590, and they are mentioned as belonging to the Treasury in 1642. But what became of them is unknown. Dr. Radcliffe, in a codicil to his will dated May 9, 1648, speaks of 'six apostle spoons from the mint', which he found among the few pieces



The College Chest

of furniture in his Lodge, when he returned from London newly confirmed as Principal. The sense is not clear, but the words may refer to a separate half-dozen spoons rescued from the mint: the original twelve were not sent to the mint. Moreover, in an inventory of goods taken over by Principal Yate from Dr. Greenwood in 1660, among various items are mentioned 'a gilt Bole with a cover given by Dr. Radecliffe, a great silver Bole given by 3 Inceptors, The 12 Apostle Spooones'. This is the last word about the spoons. But in the accounts for 1677 is an entry of £1 15s. 6d. 'allowed Mr. Principal what hee payd for y^e exchange of y^e spoons'; which may mean that the apostle spoons were bartered for some other piece of plate unrecorded.

In connexion with the munificent gifts of plate and jewels made by Joyce Frankland in 1587, we learn that the 'Treasure House' of the College was broken into and several valuable pieces of plate were stolen: the remainder was probably among the silver surrendered to the king. The Treasure House or, as it is otherwise called, the Treasury, was the room at the top of the Tower, in which the College Chest was and still is kept. It was naturally the place of security for housing the more valuable pieces of plate in the sixteenth century.

There can be no doubt that the detailed and numbered list on pp. 24 to 27 below represents the plate owned by the College in 1642, and distinguishes the few pieces retained from the mass which was surrendered. The list is not dated, and the Plate Book makes no comment upon the list; but the evidence is overwhelming. In the first place the list contains all the plate which came to the College up to the year 1637, and no plate which came after that date. Next, while almost every item in the list has its weight set out, there are certain excepted items, for which no weight is given: and all the excepted items save one are definitely known not to have been surrendered. These excepted items are (*a*) the Chapel plate, (*b*) a dozen apostle spoons, (*c*) Ralph Richardson's bowl, (*d*) Richard Hill's tankard. Now, as regards (*a*) and (*b*), the note of Jan^y 17, 1642 (p. 14 below), expressly declares that when the plate was surrendered the Communion plate was not required of

the College, and that one dozen apostle spoons were reserved. We know also that for some reason or other Richard Hill concealed and refused to surrender the tankard (*d*) which he had presented to the College in 1637 in lieu of a cup which he had given in 1617: consequently it was not weighed in with the tale of silver, though its weight was known, and it is described as missing in the list. Its further history is given in a note on p. 26 below. Whether Ralph Richardson's bowl was concealed in the same way, is uncertain: but it was marked as missing, was not weighed in with the plate, and was not delivered up.

It is quite clear therefore that the entries without weight in the list denote pieces of plate retained by the College. But, further, on addition of the weights in the list one finds that the total of weighed silver corresponds almost exactly with the total for which a receipt was given at the mint, the difference amounting to 4 or 5 oz. only. It is true that between the silver gilt in the list and the silver gilt in the receipt there is a great discrepancy. The receipt gives only 154 oz. silver gilt, whereas the list shows an amount which may be variously reckoned, but which may be as high as 254 oz. The explanation of the discrepancy is that some pieces are described in the College list as gilt, when they should have been described as parcel gilt. This is beyond question the case with regard to Mrs. Frankland's bowl (in the list No. 3, Principal's Lodgings), as the note on p. 24 shows: and one certain example suffices to support the conjecture. The mint only gave credit for silver gilt in the case of pieces which were whole gilt. The contemporary estimate of value inscribed by the College upon the mint receipt (see p. 27) proves (1) that silver gilt was valued at 5^s 6^d per oz. as against 5^s for plain silver, and (2) that the College regarded the valuation on this basis as determining the amount of their claim against the Crown for future repayment. That an expectation of repayment existed is clear, e. g. from the terms of Mr. Sixsmith's bequest in 1651 (p. 28 below), directing that the value of his previous gift of a bowl (No. 14, Plate in the Buttery, given in 1635), *if it can be recovered*, is to be added to his legacy of £10 to purchase

a new piece of plate. Moreover, the mint receipt was always kept in the College chest, and was clearly regarded as a bill upon the Royal Exchequer.

On the whole the concurrence of evidence is so striking, that I have no hesitation in dating and describing the list as I have dated and described it.

After the Restoration gifts of plate came freely again to the College, though it is clear that the benefactions then made were not altogether voluntary (see p. 44 below). Yet it is interesting to see that some of the donors whose gifts were confiscated at the time of the Civil War made fresh donations after its close. Several of these pieces of plate are still in the possession of the College, while others are no longer traceable. The list of benefactions has not been transcribed here beyond the year 1809: for it was not thought advisable to publish the entries for the last century of College history. But the register of plate has been very carefully kept down to the present moment, and the name of every donor is inscribed in the Book of Benefactors. Moreover, a complete index containing the name of every donor from the foundation of the College has now been drawn up and is appended to this monograph.

Limits of space render anything like artistic criticism of the several pieces impossible: nor can any account be given of the hall-marks, though date-letter and maker's mark are often beautifully clear. It may just be mentioned that in some cases a piece of plate has been renewed: i. e. the old piece—worn out or damaged—was discarded and a new piece substituted with its own hall-mark and style, but repeating the original inscription and date.

The illustrations will give a good idea of the plate still owned by the College. My best thanks are due to Mr. H. C. Moffatt, of Boyton Manor, Codford, for kindly allowing me to reproduce several illustrations from his admirable book on *Old Oxford Plate*. The other illustrations represent pieces carefully chosen and arranged by me and rendered from most skilful photographs by Mr. Holliday of Oxford at the Press.

A. J. B.

BISHOP SMYTH'S BEQUEST FOR THE CHAPEL

*Extract from Bishop Smyth's Will proved
30 January, 1513.*

Item do et lego Aulae regiae et collegio de Brasen nose p̄c̄t
principali & scolaribus eiusdem & suis ibidem successoribus
ad usum capelle eiusdem collegii et ad deservieñd̄ deo in
divinis officiis ibidem libros calices vestimenta & alia ornamenta
ad capellam meam pertinentia que in quadam scedula sive
codicillo praesenti testamento meo inferius annexo singillatim
duxi specifienda et exprimenda

Chapell Stuff gyven bequethed and delyvyryd
to the Kynges Coleage of Brasen Nose in Oxon

Dorses and reredorses for altars

Inprimis a dorse and reredorse¹ of crymsyn velvet with flowers
of gold in length ij yerds iij q̄rters and in depth j yerd
& j quarter

Item a dorse and a reredorse of panyd velvet and tawney and
marble color in length ij yerdes and in depth j yerde and
j quarter

Item ij dorses and reredorses of panyd velvet sad tawney and
lyght tawney in length ij yerdes iij quarters In depth
j yerd and j quarter

Cortaynes

Item ij pair cortaynes of red tartaryn

Item a pair cortaynes of grene tartaryn

¹ Dorse and reredorse here were clearly of a single piece.

Processionales

Item a processionale ij ^o folio	Sequatur
Item a processionale ij ^o fō	Justum
Item a processionale ij ^o fō	Excita

*Grailes*¹

Item a graile ij ^o fō	Tot
Item a graile ij ^o fō	Sini

Masse bokes

Item a mase bok ij ^o fō	Corus
Item a mase boke imprynted beyng in secundo fō	Ad te levavi

Altar clothys

Item ij clothes of diapre in length the pere iij elnes and in breid j elne	
Item other ij cloths of diapre of y ^e same length and breid	
Item a playn cloth in length ij elnes & j quarter and in breid j yerd	
Item a nother playn cloth in length iij elnes and in breid j yerd	
Item ij course playn clothes in length the pere iij elnes	

Vestments

Item a sute of vestments of crymson velvet with iij copys poudred with flowres of gold lynyd with grene bokerham	
Item a sute of vestments of cloth of tissue with the apparill linyd w ^t blew bokerham	
Item a cope of crymson velvet upon velvet	
Item a sute of vestments of tynsild silke	Item ij copys of the same
Item a vestment of velvet of sade tawney the orfreis of lyght tawney	
Item a vestment of velvet of blew damaske the orfreys grene damaske poudred w th flowres of gold lynyd w th grene bokerham	

¹ i. e. Graduals.

*Corporas cases*¹

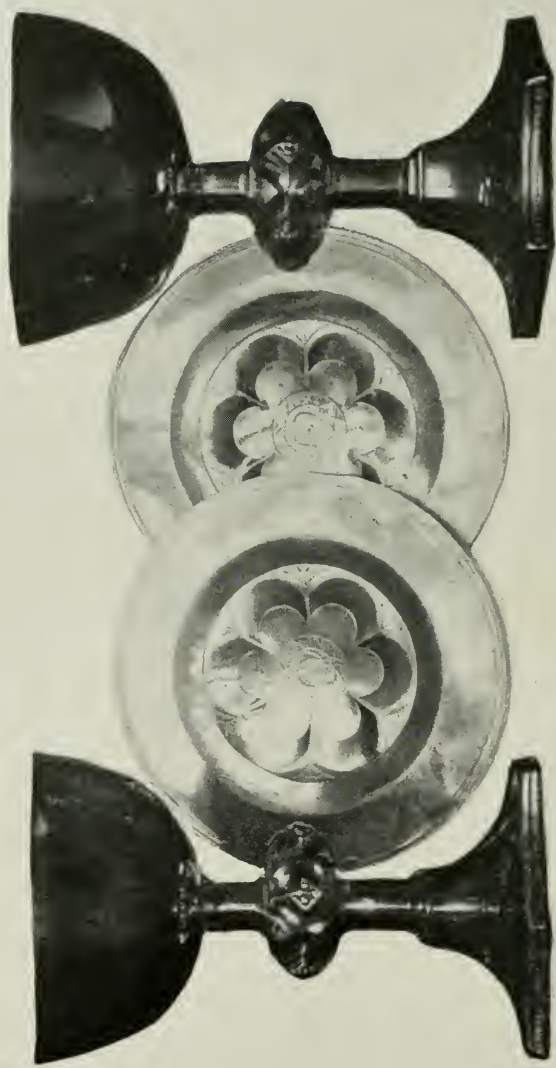
- Item a case for a corporas made of bordes and coveryd wth black velvet and in the same an Image of Crist made with silke and perles and withyn that a corporas case of cloth of gold
- Item a nother caas like to the same with Images of Mary and Gabriell and a case in y^e same of black velvet with a vernacle
- Item a case with a corporas the oon syde velvet powderyd with gold thother syde russett damaske
- Item a case the on syde cloth of gold thoder syde blake velvett

Antiphones

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Item an Antiphone s̄dō fō | Sacerdos |
| Item an Antiphone s̄dō fō | Et justiciam |
| Item an Antiphone s̄dō fō | Dicum |
| Item an Antiphone ij ^o fō | Vari |
| Item an Antiphone with a legend of the same ij ^o fō | Per omnia |

- Item a pair of orgaynes bought at London of the facion of a countyng borde or lowe-table

¹ The corporas was a cloth of linen or other stuff on which the elements stood at consecration. Cases for the corporas were, as here shown, of very rich material and embellishment. A paper on the corporas may be found in *Transactions of t. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, vol. vi, part iii, 1908, by the Rev. N. F. Robinson.



Bishop Smyth's Chalices and Patens, 1498

INVENTORIES FROM THE OLD PLATE BOOK

THE following inventories are arranged in the order of the book, but I have added dates in the left-hand margin, wherever possible. The book goes back to the beginnings of the College. It is of curious shape— $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 8 inches broad—bound in boards covered with stamped leather and closed by clasps: the leaves are of paper, not parchment. The binding is illustrated in Strickland Gibson's *Early Oxford Bindings*.

In this book also was kept the record of the money in the College Chest,¹ which then as now was in the top room of the Tower, called the Treasury.

During the interregnum of the Commonwealth the book was not in use and entries cease: apart from the entry of 1680, it was not brought into use again till 1749.

Inventarium² Jocalium et aliorum ornamentorum capelle et aule

- 19-20. In primis a crosse of silver & gylt
Item a fote for the same of silver & gilt
Item iij chales³ of silver & gilt with foure pattennes
Item j censar of silver & gilt
Item ij cruettes of silver & gilt

¹ The original Statutes require the Chest to have three locks: but at first it had only one, the side locks being added in 1516.

² This inventory is given in Churton's *Lives of Smith and Sutton* with a few inaccuracies here corrected.

³ Two of these are the chalices now in use: they are figured by Mr. Moffatt, pl. LVI, p. 114. The third was broken and given in exchange (as shown on p. 14 below) in 1562. The chalices were gilded or regilded in 1676, and again, with the other Altar plate, in 1749.

- Item ij cruettys of silver
 Item ij candelsticks of silver parcell gylt
 Item a paxe of silver & gilt
 Item a littil paxe of silver & gilt
 Item a shippe¹ of silver
 Item a pixe of silver & gilt
 Item a standinge cuppe with a cover of silver & gilt
 Item an oder cuppe with a cover of sylvyr parcell gylt ex dono domini Herefordensis episcopi²
 Item a corporas case with the Image of the Resurrection of Our Lorde sett with peerle & a small crosse of silver & gilt in the hande of the same Image and ij images of the Knightys of the Sepulcre sett with peerle on having a small axe & an other a swerde of silver & gilt
 Item a corporas case with the Image of y^e Salutation of Our Ladi & an angell sett with peerls & a small sepre of silver & gilt
 Item two corporas casys & ij coverings for the chalys
 Item three corporas cases of redde saten of Bruges
 Item viij corporas
 [Item a standinge cuppe of silver & gilt with a cover & a liberds hed graven in the vue within the said cover]³
 Item hole reparell of the priest [decon and subdecon] of clothe of tissue & grownde werke of redde velvett
 Item hole reparell of the priest decon & subdecon [& on coope] of redde tynsill saten
 [Item a hole reparell of the priest decon & subdecon & on coope of redde silke]
 Item hole reparell of on priest of white damaske
 [Item hole reparell for on priest of tawny velvett & yolowe]
 [Item hole reparell for ij priests of redde silke]
 [Item ij coopys of sangwyne silk with flowrys of yolowe silke]
 Item hole reparell for one priest of dorneye

¹ i. e. a vessel for the reception of frankincense.

² Inserted somewhat later. Probably Charles Booth, Bishop of Hereford 1516-35 and previously prebendary of Lincoln, and so a friend of Bishop Smyth's.

³ The square brackets denote that the original entry has suffered erasure at a later date.

Item iiij hangyngs for ij awters of tawny & yolowe velvett

Item on awter clothe of diaper & x other awter clothys

Item three towellys

1522 to 1530. Item a holl sute of vestments for the priest decon & sub decon & a coope of black damask & redde gyvyn by sr **John Porte**¹ knyght & Justice of Kyngs Pench

Item a holl reparell of on prest of white say & redde gyvyn by m^{tr} **John Hardyng**²

c. 1540. Item hole apparil for a prest of the grownd of blewe & crosse of redd saten & an Image of Saint John Baptist
 Item hole apparil for a prest whos grownd ys whit damaske silke the crosse of saten of Bridges (Bruges) having the Image of God & Our Ladye

ex dono doctoris Clifton³ sbdecani ecclesiae Eboracensis.

Item ij corporas cases wyth two corporases one of black & red velvet the other of divers colors & a blacke barre of rybyng

c. 1550. Item a cope of red velvet with Image of Nedle (? werke)
 Item an other cope whos grownd ys red sylk in the bordes ys blewe velvet

Item a cope of yelow sylk with borders of cloth of gold & images

1560. Item ij vestments gyven by sr **Rauff Alen Jr** of Warrington a^o 1560^o

Item an aulter cloth of diaper ex dono **m^{ri} Ogle**⁴

Item for a prest decon & subdecon of blue saten & a coope of the same color⁵

¹ Died 1541.

² Or Hawarden, who was Principal 1548-65.

³ Dr. Clifton was Sub-Dean of York Cathedral in 1538.

⁴ Doubtless Humphrey Ogle.

⁵ The Vice-Principal's Register notes that on a 'veve' held Jan. 10, 1595, the only vestments were '3 copes, 1 pawle': but '2 chalices with covers' are mentioned, as well as altar coverings, cushions, and books. So, again, in 1632, a receipt given by Roger Porter to Jonathan Buckley for Chapel things delivered to his custody, names 'two flagons with lether cases, two cupps with covers, and three copes'.

1562.

Other plat had by exchange of a chales and a censar w^{ch} Jan. 17,
 were broken wth other lytle broken money a^o 1562 dec 4^o ^{1642.} These 12
 Imprimis ij salts one hoole gylt & an other p^{cll} gyllt spoons wth Apostles
 It. one dozen of spon wth thapostles upon were reserved whē al
 It. one other dozen silver at basse gylt at shoulds other plate except coio
 plate was sent for to
 y^e mint.

1636. Itē givē by **Edward Dorīgtō**¹ sonne of S^r **William Dor-**
nington a great silver potte wth eares² as also m^r **Henry**
Bridgmen fellow an other great potte with eares waygh-
 ing 34 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ wāt 1^d

Samuel Radeclif princ.
 Edmund Leigh: Viceprinc:
 Gabriel Richardson
 Raphe Richardson

mdū mr **Bridgman** his bowle is much enlardg^d Decemb. 23.
 1639.

Plate wanting the 26 Novemb. 1616.

2 farthing tonnes
 2 wyne cups
 2 eard tonne

Samuel Radclif princ.
 Stephen Allanson
 Raphe Richardson

whereof 2 of y^m melted in y^e fire in y^e sella
 1618.
 2 spoons wāting 1623.
 2 spoons wanting 1624.
 2 of these spoones are forthcoming whereof
 one is to come in 1629.
 so rest 13 sp. that has also
 so rest 14, 1632.
 one lost rest 13.
 1 lost 1636
 so rest at 1636 12 spoons but 1638 — 13.

¹ It is uncertain whether the name was Dorington or Dodington: Dornington is wrong.

² By 'ears' are meant handles, one on each side, probably ring-shaped and standing out, not drop-handles.

Buttery plate 1606

1606.

Memorandū that the xxxith of December 1606 et anno regni regis nostri serenissimi Jacobi quarto Edwardes our butler hath in his custodie these severall peels of plate followinge viz eight standinge cuppes, and six other smaller of the same fashion for wine : eight eared cuppes given by S^r **Thomas Egerton** S^r **Arthur Manwairinge** & by six fellowes viz m^r **Manwairinge**, m^r **Bolton**, m^r **Radcliffe**, m^r **Jackson**, m^r **Whitby**, and S^r **Richardson J^u** : five white silver salts & one litle guilt, one salt given by m^r **Brasegirdle** : A great standinge cuppe w^{ch} m^r **Jackman** gave [and twentie silver spoones]

Ita est Dionise Edwards

Vide plate in the Treasure House, page 21. Mr. Rich^r ju eared cup changed into a canne with aditō of 2. 15^d tot. 5. 18 10^d. 2 whyte silver salt in the tower & 4 in the Buttery.

Tho: Singleton P
 Edwarde Foxcrofte
 Richard Taylor

Dec. 31, 511. Item one great standinge bowle bequeathed by m^r **Robert Dannet** sometimes servant to Doct^r Humfrey

§ Item one silver tanker with a cover given by m^r **Thomas Marburie** at the time his nephewe was student in our College

Aug. 7, 613. I^ſ one great standing bowle given by m^r **Gamaliel Holloway**
 I^ſ one great standing bowle given by m^r **Vivian Molineux**
 I^ſ 2 cups wth eares given by m^r **Wirall** & master **Andrew** felowes

Ita est William Hollinpreist

Novemb. 1613. It. 2 dozen of silver spoones & an half ungilt

Itē one great standing bowle given by m^r **Richard Brawne**

Tho: Singleton Princ.
 Robert Whitbie ꝑ Bursar
 Samuel Radeclif

There was reposed 30 Decembris a^o Elizabetha 35^o dni 1599 A tunē with the ring of a nother tunē.

All the former prells of broken plate vz 3 broken bowles of sylver & there feete & the cover for the Tunnes & thother for the salt & the tūns with the other ring above menchoned was sent to London by m^r Singleton to be exchanged.

R. Harries
 (& others).

Decemb. 31. Item one great standinge bowle given by mr **Francis Moore**
1613.

Decemb. 31, 1614. It. one great standing bowle given by mr **Tho: Walmsley**
Samuel Radeclif princ.
John Pickeringe } Bursars
Robt Whitbie }

Item one great standing bowl given by mr **Thomas Leigh**
fellowe of y^e Colledge

Item 2 guilt lottery spoones¹ Decemb. 30. 1615.

Item one great standing bowl given by mr **Edward Stradling**

Item one great standing bowl given by mr **William Drury**

Samuel Radeclif princ.
Gabriel Richardson } Bursars
Raphe Richardson }

1617. Item one eard cup given by mr **Hil** 1617 which cup is
changed into a canne with addition of a farther chardg
one pound six shillings eight pence An. Dom. 1637.²

Sam: Radeclif Samuel Radeclif pri:
Gabriel Richardson
William Hutchins

1620. Item a great standing bowl given by **Humphray Davenport** eldest
Item a great standing bowl given by **Jhon Harpur** sonne to
Item a 2 eard pot given by **Charles Edmunds** S^r Hum-
phray.

P. B.³

‡ standinge bowls

4 q tuns⁴ whereof one lost

¹ This curious expression has puzzled the authorities to whom it was referred, and who knew of nothing analogous. But there can be little doubt that these spoons were won in some public lottery, prizes of plate being by no means uncommon. See J. Ashton's *History of Lotteries*. These spoons occur again p. 25.

² See introduction and note below p. 26.

³ P. B. denotes that the signatures of the Principal and Bursars are appended. Their names are given elsewhere and need not be entered here.

⁴ The reading seems to be q tuns, though 9 tuns is possible. But a nine tun would be inexplicable, whereas a q tun probably meant a quarter tun or farthing tun, as it is called on this and the preceding page. A Qu bowl is mentioned twice below (pp. 25, 26) and in one instance is called a farthing Qu bowl.

Item a great standing bowl given by **Richard Sprignal** 1621
P. B.

Item **mr Phipps** his farthing tunne 1623
P. B.

1624. Item a guilt bowle & a cover given by **S^r Tomkins** 1624
changed by his consent into a grate silver bowle 1627
P. B.

1625. Item a silver canne given by **d. Washington** & a great
standing bowle by **mr Thomas Blunt** Decemb. 30. 1625
P. B.

1628. Item a silver canne given by **mr. William Hutchens** & a stand- vide the
ing bowle given by **mr. Bruche** & a standing Bowle by Tower
mr. Cooke Decemb. 23. 1628 & a smale boule by **mr.** plate pag.
Griffits in the Treas- 20 & 22
sure House
kept.
P. VP.¹ B.

Item a great gilt bowle with a cover & the College armes vide the
thereupon given by **D^r Henry King** Archdeacon of plate in the
Colchester first place.

2 item a canne with a cover given by **mr Bouthe** & **mr Greenwood**

3 item a smale Bowle given by **mr Newton**

4 item a standing Bowle given by **mr Shipton**

5 item a Canne given by **D^r Jephson**

6 item a standing Bowle given by **mr Bostock**

1630. 7 item a Canne given by **mr Prestwich** wayghing 17 oz
wanting 1^d waight

8 item a College pott given by **mr Trafford** wayghing 20 oz
wanting 2^d wayght

9 item a standing bowle given by **James Davenport** second
sonne to **S^r Humfray**

P. VP. B.

¹ VP. = Vice-Principal. This is the first occasion on which the Vice-Principal attests.

1608. Given diverse yeares agoe two great flagons¹ guilt for the use of the Comuno at the charge of mr **Hughe Dycus** mr **Stephan Allanson** mr **Thomas Martin** mr **Gabriel Richardson** mr **Robert Loddington** mr **Phillip Price** mr **Phillip Cappur**
P.
1631. Item given by **Edward Fisher** Batchleur of Artes a great Colledg pott
P. VP. B.
1632. Item given by L^d **Gerrard** a great Colledg Bowle also two silver cannes by **Daniel Norton** Batchlour of Artes also by mr **Haughton** a standing Boule mr **Ouldfeld** a standing Bowle
P. VP. B.
1633. Item given by mr **Heywood** a standing Boule
P. VP.
1634. Given then by **Samuel Radcliffe** Principall of this College
June 25. one Ewer waighing 32 oz wanting vi^d att vi^s the ounce
ix^{li} xi^s xi^d
VP. B.
1634. Given then by Mr Principall D^r **Radcliffe** a little trencher
Decemb. Salt for y^e use of y^e High Messe²
23. VP. B.
1635. Given by Mr **Sixsmith** a great standing silver bowle
Decemb. P. VP. B.
22.

¹ These are the flagons still in use. They are specially fine and early examples of their type, and are in admirable preservation after 300 years of continuous usage. The receipt, which is still among the College records, runs as follows:—

'23 Feb. 1608. Thomas Vynor for his master Wm. Tirrie receives £33. 4. 3 for a paire of gilt flagons for Brasenose College their use.'

It shows clearly that these vessels were made for the College—the gift of seven Fellows—and so refutes Mr. Cripps's conjecture that they were given by Dr. Barnston of Salisbury. See *Old Oxford Plate*, by H. C. Moffatt (London, 1906), p. 116, and the illustration Plate LVII; also *Old English Plate*, by W. Cripps, p. 256 (8th edition). See also above, p. 13, n. 5.

² i. e. the High Table in Hall.



One of the 1608 Flagons

1594.

A note¹ of such plate as remaying in the custody of the butler of Brasenose for the daylie use of the colledg & specially for service in the haule at meeles

Imprimis there are delivered to Denyse Edwards eight tunnes fowre bowles for wyne four salts mr **Thomas Egertons** pott all which are white plate wey(ing) twoe hundred thirty one ounces three quarters

Richard Harries
Richard Dalton
Tho. Singleton
John Law
Edward Rillston
Geffray Percivall
John Barnston

1595. Item over and besides the plate above mentioned theare is delivered unto Dennis Edwards custodye towc silver potts w^t cares the greater given by M^r **Arthur Manwaringe** and the other by Mr **Thomas Manwaringe** fellowe of the College

Tho Singleton
Edwarde Rillston
Geffrey Percivall
Edwarde Gee
Richard Taylor
John Pickringe
Edwarde Hirst

¹ This note, though on a later page of the Plate Book, goes back to an earlier date, but I have thought it better to keep the order of the book.

Item over and besides the plate above mentioned there is delivered unto Dennis Edwards custodie one silver pott wth eares given by M^r **Robert Bolton** fellowe of the Colledge

Tho Singleton
John Pickringe
Geffey Percivall
Edwarde Rillston
Edwarde Foxcrofte
Richard Taylor
Edwarde Hirste

1604. Item over and besides the plate above mentioned their are three eared potts given by S^r **Whitbye**, S^r **Jack[man]** & M^r **Ratclife**, having their names upon them with three with the crest upon delivered to the custodie of Dennis Edwards Decemb 14, 1604

Tho Singleton
and others¹

A note of those prcls of plate that was stolen by braking up of our Treasure house most of them being part of M^{rs} **Joyce Frankland** her legacie in pag. sequent.

Look for the comō plate on the secon leafe (of the Plate Book).

In primis one salt lyke y ^t which is remayning	}	£ s.
& a cover the Salt vi ^l viii ^s iiiii ^d & the		
cover ii ^l vii ^s viii ^d in toto		

8 16

item a nest of guilt goblets 3 in nūber with a	}	24 11 4
cover		

¹ From this point onwards the full list of names attesting is not copied out, for reasons of space.

Item one basen with a rose in the bottom and gilt chasen about the edges waighing *li oz at v^s i^d oz*

Item eleven greate spoones parcell gilt with knobbes waighinge

Item one greate gilt spoone with a knobbe waighing *the twelve altogether wayes xxiii oz at v^s oz¹*

These parcelles of plate followinge have bene of longe tyme in the sayd Colledge

Item foure gilt standinge cupps with a cover bothe engraven upon wayghinge

Item one gilt standing cupp with a cover havinge in the bottome in a skutchin engraved three blacke bores heads with a rose waighing

Decembris 29^o die A^o 1587

c. 1590. Iſ one dossen of Apostles spones

Iſ eleven lesser silver spones

Iſ one ewar salt and one other trencher salt with covers to eyther of them

[added later] Item a great guilt Bowle with a cover & the Colledge armes thereuppon given by Dr. **Henry King** Archdeacon of Colchester

kept in the Lodging

¹ This description of the plate left by Joyce Frankland is almost identical with that in her executors' accounts, which are in possession of the College, but the executors' description is worth citing. It is as follows:—

'One neste of gobletts under a cover all gilte wayenge lxiii ounces given by the testatrix to the use of Brasenose Colledge in Oxforde

' 2 salts of silver all gilte wth one cover wayenge xlv ounces

' three boules with feete prell gilte wayenge liii ounces

' one bason of silver prell gilte wayenge li ounces

' xi spoones of silver with knoppes all gilte and one other spoone all gilte wayenge together xxxiii ounces.'

The weights here given differ somewhat from those in the text above.

Mrs. Frankland left other plate, specified in the same accounts, to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

1592.

The xiiith of Ap^l a^o Elizabethe 34^o dni 1592
there was reposed in the presence of the principal
and six seniors these parcels of broken plate
which had been used before in the buttry for the
daylie service of the hall vz

iii broken bowles of silver there feete
one cover of silver for the tunes
one cover of silver for a salt

R. Harries
Tho: Singleton
E. Foxcrofte

The plate above menched which was sent to
London by m^r Singleton was converted to these
parcells following of new plate & weyed 84 oz at
the time it was sent to London

Imprimis 4 wyne bowles 2 newe Tuñes & a new salt all w^{ch}
weyed 90 ounces quarter 1^d ob¹ out of w^{ch} deduct the
former 84 ounces of the owlde plate the exchange where-
of cost 7^d an ounce in tot 49^s

This for six ounces more et quarter 1^d ob weight of newe
silver to make up a new salt after 5^s 5^d the ounce in toto
34^s 3^d

1594. The rest [of] the plate waidd by m^r Singleton in the presence
of the princ & six seniors 22th of July a^o Elizab. 36 & soe
was discharged of the former broken plate d^d ² then

R. Harries
(and others)

¹ i. e. 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.

² Apparently the formal token of discharge.

INVENTORY OF 1642

THE WEIGHED SILVER DENOTING THAT SENT TO THE MINT,
THE UNWEIGHED THAT RETAINED BY THE COLLEGE ¹

{Plate in the chappell .:}

1642. Two gylt Flagons .:
Two gylt Cupps .:

{Plate in the Treasurie .:}

	ounces
1. Three great standing Bowles w th feete	55 0 0
2. One faire standinge Cup w th a cover gylt	28 0 0
3. another standinge cup w th a cover gylt	41 et qter
4. One Meate salt : & one Trencher salt ungylt	11 et dmi
5. One dozen of $\overline{\text{Aples}}$ Spoones ²	
6. Eleven spoones pcell gylt w th knobs	13 dmi et iiij ^d
7. One great Spooone gylt w th a knob	7 0 0
8. Eleven Spoones ungyllt	21 0 0

{Plate in m^r Principles Lodgeings}

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. One great Bason gylt: w th an
Ewer | 81 et q̄ter |
| 2. One standinge Bowle gylt: /m ^{ris}
Francklin's ³ | 13 0 0 |
| 3. One great standinge Bowle w th
a Cover gylt given by D ^r .
Henry Kinge | 49 0 0 |

¹ See pp. 5, 6 above.

² See p. 14 above, date 1562.

³ i.e. Frankland. This must be one of the three bowls weighing together 53 (or 55) oz. mentioned on p. 20 and p. 22 note, but there described as parcel gilt.

4. m ^r Vivian Molineaux's	}	Bowle	17. et dmi et ij ^d		
5. Richard Brawne's			21. et qter		
6. Francis Moore's			13. 3 qter et dmi q ^t		
7. Thomas Walmsley's			17.3 qt. et ij ^d w		
8. D ^r . Tho. Leigh's			25.3 qt		
9. Edward Stradling's			17. et dmi		
10. William Drurie's			14. et dmi		
11. Christopher Phips'			9. et dmi q ^t :		
12. Richard Sprignel's			15. et ij ^d w		
13. Thomas Blunt's			30. et dmi.		
14. Gam: Holloway			20. 3 q ^t : et ij ^d w		
15. Two Farthing Bowles (1 far: ab: ¹)			13. 3 qters		
16. {one Qu ² Bowle			}		15. et ij ^d w
17. {one wine Bowle					
18. S ^r Arthur Mainwaring's	Tun		19. et dmi:		
19. Mr. William Merburie's	}	Kan	21. et dmi.		
20. Lawr: Washington			16. et 3 w		
21. William Jephson's			22. et dmi		
22. One round salt gylt			19. et iij ^d w		
23. One meate salt			8. et ii ^d w		
24. Two Lotterie Spoones ³ gylt			2. et dmi. q ^t		
25. One dozen of Spoones ungylt			24. et dmi.		

{Plate in the Buttrie}

			ounces
1. Dutton L ^d Gerrard's	}	Bowle	46. et qter
2. mr Jackman's			23. et qt
3. mr Dañers'			19. dmi. et iij ^d w
4. mr. Humphrey Davēport's			19. 3 qt.
5. mr. John Harpur's			21. o
6. mr. Jerome Tomkins'			17. et qt
7. mr. James Davenport's			22. 3 qt

¹ i. e. one farthing bowl missing.

² See note 4 p. 16 above.

³ See note 1 p. 16 above.

8.	Robert Whitbie's		21 et dmi	
9.	Christopher Jackson's	} Bowle	12. et dmi	
10.	Edward Andrew's		10. 3 qter	
11.	Atherton Bruch's		14. 0	
12.	Thomas Cooke's		13. 3 qt	
13.	Nathaniel Bostock's		12. 3 qt	
14.	Thomas Sixsmith's		22. 0	
15.	Mr Herbert Griffiths'		9. 0	
16.	John Newton's		11. 0	
17.	Samuel Shipton's		15. 0	
18.	Robert Heywood's		12. dmi: 11 ^d w	
19.	Jeffrey Oldfeild's		17. 0	
20.	John Houghton's		13. dmi:	
21.	Henry Bridgman's		61. 3 qt	
22.	One halfpeny Bowle Coll		16. dmi	
23.	One Farthing Qu ¹ Bowle Coll		16. dmi	
24.	One Farthinge Bowle Coll		13. 0	
25.	Two wine Bowles		14. dmi	
26.	S ^r Thomas Egerton's		} Tun	16. 3 qt: ij ^d w
27.	Dr. Tho: Worrall's			18. 0
28.	Charles Edmond's	14. 0		
29.	Mr. Edward Fisher's	22. 3 qt		
30.	Edward Dodington's	25. 0		
31.	John Trafford's	20. i qter		
32.	Raph Richardson's ^{ab 2}	} Kan		
33.	William Hutchins'			17. 3 qt
34.	Richard Hill's ^{ab 3}			
35.	Mr. Rob. Booth's & Dan Grēnwood's			20. 3 qt: iij ^d w
36.	John Prestwych's		19. 0	
37.	Daniel: Norton's two		33. dmi	

¹ See note p. 16 above.

² i. e. missing.

³ From the Bursar's Accounts for 1659 it appears that the 'Kan' or tankard given by Mr. Hill was 'kept back from the College at such time as all the plate was delivered to Sir W. Parkhurst and Thos. Bushell, Esq. for the late King's use, and could never after be got from the said Mr. Hill.' A demand was made upon the executor, Mr. Baynham, and a sum of £6 13s. 4d. was finally offered by the College for the tankard. The money was paid, and though there is no definite

January the 17th 1642

Rec ^d . of the Masters & fellows of S ^r John Ho ^l ds College in Ox ^{ford} .	nd e 03	nd 8
in white by th ^o of th ^o of the Ma ^g ist ^r for the Ox ^{ford} Univ ^{er} s ^{ity} .	} 108.04.10	
for white plate		
for gold plate		012 10.08

Wm^m Partridge

Thomas B... ..

white at 5 ^s 0 ^d 0 ^g 10 ^g 10 ^g	325.02.07
Jan 31 at 5 ^s 0 ^d 0 ^g 10 ^g 10 ^g	42.08.04
	<hr/> 307.10.10

Receipt from the Oxford Mint, 1642

38. Four meate salts & one Trencher salt	48. 1 qt	11: w: ab 2
39. Thirteene great sylver Spooones R: B:	20. 0	
40. Ten Lesser Sylver Spooones Coll:	18. 1 qt:	
* * * * *		

The following copy of the receipt for plate sent to the Mint to be melted down and coined for the King may be here inserted.

January the 17th, 1642.

Rec ^d of the Masters & fellowes of Brasen Nose Colledge in Oxford in plate by them p'sented to his Ma ^{tie} & for his service. viz	}	w ^t	w ^t
In white plate		li.	oz. ds.
In guilt plate		108.	04. 10
		012.	10. 05

W^m Parkhurst
Thomas Bushell

}	White at 5 ^s p oz comes to	325. 02. 06	}
	Guilt at 5 ^s 6 ^d p oz comes to	042. 08. 04	
		367. 10. 10	

Endorsed—Plate sent to the mint—to the mint.

* * * * *

mention of the return of the tankard it must have been restored. For in a silversmith's bill of 1753 a sum of £8 4s. 7d. was allowed for 'Hill's old cup' weighing 31 oz. 9 dwt.

¹ This is added in another hand. In the *Visus Cistae* for 1659 the receipt is described as 'A note under ye hand of S^r W^m Parkhurst and Tho: Bushell Esq. dat: 17 Jan. 1642 for Colledge plate received by y^m for the use of the said King, wch Plate is valued at ye sum of 120: 15: 03'. But the writer of this entry, Bursar Houghton, clearly mistook the figures of weight for figures of money: the mistake was discovered and corrected, and the money value, £367 10s. 10d., was noted on the receipt.

		<i>ounces peny. w</i>
D ^r Ratclif Princ: bequeathed one gylt		
Bowl w th a cover		17 : 03
One sylver Tankerd bequeathed (by) M ^r		
Tho: Sixsmith 1651		35 : 13
He gave 10 ^l by will to buy a Plate unto wch was to be added if it cold be recouerd his former given plate weighing 22 ounces & both to be put into one peice		

Plate belonging to the Chappell

1680. 1. 2 Flaggons gilt
 2. 2 Chalices gilt
 3. 2 Pattens gilt
 4. a Bason gilt given by m^r **Thomas Church**¹
 5. 2 Candlestickes wrought and gilt given by S^r **John Egerton** Baronet & **John Egerton** Esq²

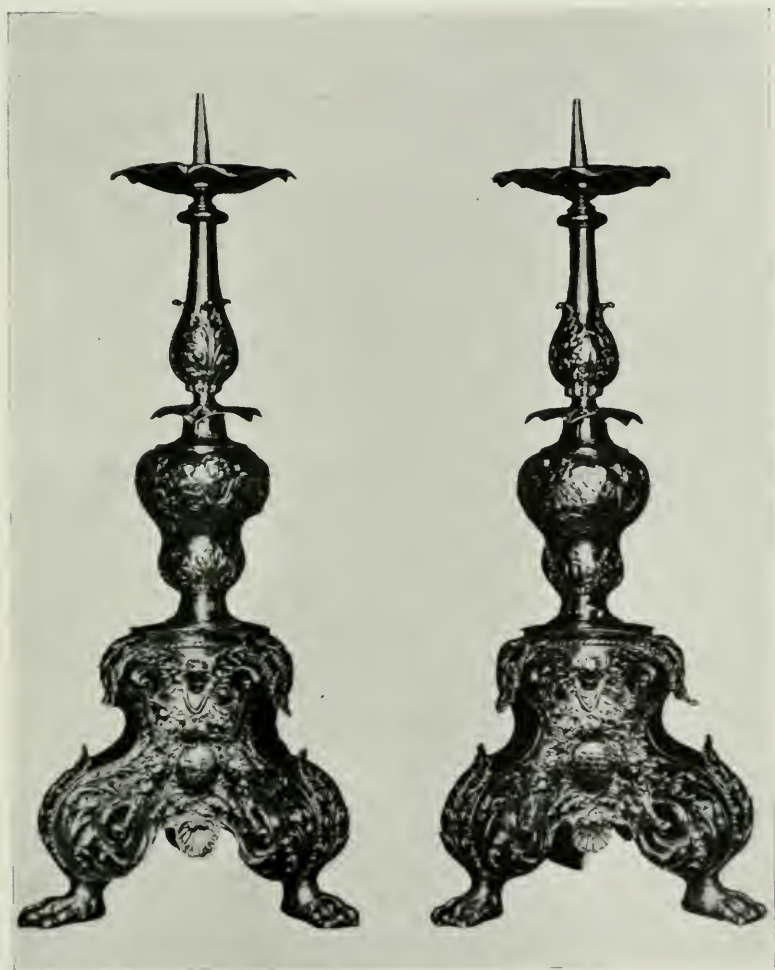
¹ Sometime fellow—founder of the Church Scholarships. The alms dish here mentioned is still in use, and bears the hall-mark of 1655, though from the Book of Benefactors the gift appears to have been made in 1665.

² See p. 34 below.

The following list is copied from the

Book of Benefactors

in which it was inscribed about the year 1745, the script being in one and the same hand up to that date. Some of the names are incorrectly given through misreading or careless copying of earlier records.



The Egerton Candlesticks, 1677

Benefactors to
Brasen-nose College in Plate

From the Year 1642

At which time the College Plate was converted into
Money for the use of His Majesty

Copy of a Rec ^t preserved in the College Chest	August 2 ^d Ann. Dni. 1642 Received of Brasen nose College in Oxon for his Majesties Uses accord- ing to his letters sent to the said College the sum of five hundred pounds 500£ p me Rich. Chaworth
---	--

Samuel Radcliffe S.T.P. Principal 1647 gave a wrought Silver gilt-Cup wth a Cover ¹

- P. Leicester *Cest.* Soc. 1649
R. Lytler *Sur.* Soc. } 1661 } 2 Pint Tankards
B. Law *Ebor.* Gen. Com. }
G. Grimston *Essex* Gen. Com. 1649 } A large Tankard
S. Degge *Derb.* Gen. Com. 1674 }
W. Hoare *Essex* Gen. Com. 1650. A large Tumbler
T. Sixsmith *Lanc.* Soc. 1650 } A Quart Decanter
H. Highfield² *Lanc.* Soc. 1652 }
E. Brerwood *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1650. A small Tumbler

¹ Extract from his Will proved 24 Apr. 1648: 'Item I give all my plate which the most parte consisteth of small parcells excepting a gilte bowle with a cover given me by my Lord Chancellor Egerton when being Proctor of the Universitie and was at his creation Mr. of Arts and his installinge Chancellor thereof which Bowle I give for a Grace to be used at our accounts in the Colledge.'

Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere, was installed Chancellor in 1610: Samuel Radcliffe was Proctor in the same year, and the hallmark of the cup with cover gives 1610. The cup was bequeathed by Samuel Radcliffe in 1647 for use at the College Audit on St. Thomas's Day. It is now kept in the Principal's Lodgings. See *Old Oxford Plate*, pl. LVIII, p. 120.

² The following extract from the Principal's Fine Book (1650-1705) is curious: —June 3rd, 1652, Item It was consented unto that Mr. Highfield having 12 trees graunted him from Minchin Wood there should be 8 trees more added unto the former 12 upon condition that upon his return out of the country he present his plate to the College. Minchin Wood or Myncherry Wood, better known now as Brasenose Wood, lies under Shotover and is a survival from the ancient forest of Shotover. The initial H. is a mistake: the name was Edmund. From the Bursar's accounts of 1656 it appears that Mr. Highfield's plate was presented 'on frankland's gaudy day' of that year.



The Radcliffe Cup, 1610



Prestwich Tankard, 1680; and Clarke Decanters, 1725

- H. Brooke *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1652. 2 Salts
- W. Cartwright *North.* Gen. Com. 1652. 3 pint Bekers
- A. Thistlethw^t¹ *Will.* Gen. Com. 1652 }
 T. Blount *Cant.* Gen. Com. 1652 } A Pint-Tankard
 J. Jeffrys *Denb.* Gen. Com. 1654 }
- J. Porter *Cant.* Gen. Com. 1653 }
 E. Goddard *Will.* Gen. Com. 1654 } 2 Pint-Tankards
 L. Crompton *Bed.* Gen. Com. 1672 }
- S. Buck *Cest.* M.D. 1653 }
 T. Bruen *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1656 } A small Tumbler
- T. Bruen *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1656. 4 Salts & Shovels
- T. Ashton } *Lanc.* {
 R. Twisse } Soc. { A Quart Decanter²
 J. Gilman } 1654 {
- R. Wilbraham *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1653 }
 W. Read *Heref.* Gen. Com. 1662 } A Quart Tankard
- W. Scudamore *Heref.* Bar^t 1656. 2 Salts
- E. Mosley *Lanc.* } Gen. Com. { A Pair of Candle-Sticks
 C. Hutchinson *Nott.* } 1654 { Snuffers and Pan
- H. Roberts *Denb.* }
 R. Hill *Salop.* } Gen. Com. { A Pint-Tankard
 J. Gelsthop³ *Nott.* } 1655 {
- T. Steevens⁴ *Glost.* Gen. Com. 1656. A Pint Cup
- T. Hutton *Ebor.* Arm. 1658. 2 half pint Tumblers
- W. Abraham *Bucks.* Gen. Com. 1659. A trencher-plate

¹ i. e. Thistlethwaite.

² By a decanter is meant what is now called a jug.

³ i. e. Gelsthorp(c).

⁴ Stephens is more correct.

- T. Brooke *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1659. 2 Pint-Tankards
- T. Holt *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1660.
- T. Jervoise *Hamp.* Gen. Com. 1663 } A 3 pint Tankard
- T. Bickley *Sus^w.* Arm. 1661. 3 Pint-Bekers
- J. Delabere *Glost.* Gen. Com. 1661. A Trencher-Plate
- W. Loggins *Warw.* Gen. Com. 1662 3 small Servers
- T. Church *Cest.* Soc. 1663. A pint & half Tankard
- E. Rowe *Cest.* Soc. 1663
- H. Cave *Midd^w.* Gen. Com. 1663 } A Quart-Decanter
- E. Gomond *Heref.* Gen. Com. 1664 }
- J. Burscough *Cest.* Soc. 1663 } A Quart Tankard
- R. Richardson *Lanc.* Soc. 1667 }
- R. Hide *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1664 } A 2 Quart Tankard
- J. Bradshaw *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1667 }
- J. Witham *Ebor.* Gen. Com. 1664. A Trencher Plate
- J. Stanhope *Derb.* Gen. Com. 1664. A Trencher Plate
- T. Lyster *Salop.* Gen. Com. 1664. A Sauce-boat
- P. Chetwode *Staff.* Gen. Com. 1664. Six Spoons
- L. Copley *Ebor.* Gen. Com. 1665 } A 2 Quart Tankard
- J. Astrey *Bed.* Gen. Com. 1673 }
- H. Wyrley *Mid^w.* Gen. Com. 1665 } A Quart Tankard
- H. Doleman *Berks.* Gen. Com. 1672 }
- J. Whitfield *Berks.* Com. 1667. 2 large Tumblers
- W. Brouncker *Wilt.* Gen. Com. 1667. 4 small Tumblers
- C. Walmsley *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1667. A Quart Tankard
- R. Crompton *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1668. A small Tumbler
- S. Phillips *Heref.* Soc. 1668 } A Quart Tankard
- W. Preston *Lanc.* Arm. 1668 }

Loggins's
three
Servers,
with some
other Pla
are ex-
chang'd
two pair
Candle-
sticks, a
Snuffer-
Pan and
Steel
Snuffers.¹

¹ This exchange was probably made between 1770 and 1780: but in a silver-smith's bill of 1726 a credit of £7 13s. 9d. is given for two old salvers weighing 29 oz. 15 dwt.



Holt and Jervoise Tankard, 1663; Orlando Nicolls Cups, 1683

See *Old Oxford Plate*, p. 122

- J. Middleton *Denb.* Gen. Com. 1674. A large Soop^dish
 G Hill *Midd^x.* Gen. Com. 1674. A 2 ear'd Cup
 R. Middleton *Denb.* Gen. Com. 1674. A pint Tankard
 H. Farington *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1674. A 3 pint Tankard
 J. Edisbury *Denb.* L.L.D. 1674. 12 Knives
 R. Norman *Lanc.* Soc. 1677. A pint Beker
 J. Egerton *Wrine-hill, Staff.* Bar^t. } A large chas'd & gilt
 1677 } Altar-Candlestick¹
 J. Egerton *Oulton, Cest.* Gen. Com. } A large chas'd & gilt
 1677 } Altar-Candlestick¹
 T. Buck² *Cest.* M.D. 1677. 2 pint Tankards
 T. Warburton *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1677. A pint Tankard
 J. Braddyl *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1678. 2 Soop-Spoons
 T. Caldecot² *Wilt.* Gen. Com. 1678. A Quart Tankard
 J. Grosvenor *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1678. A Quart Tankard
 J. Joddrel² *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1680. A Quart Tankard
 W. Andrews *Nott.* Gen. Com. 1680 }
 T. Wright *Derb.* Gen. Com. 1682 } A Quart Tankard
 J. Prestwich *Lanc.* M.A. 1680. A 3 pint Tankard
 O. Nicolls *Salop.* Gen. Com. 1681. 2 pint-Tuns³
 J. Shallcross *Derb.* Gen. Com. 1681. A Quart Decanter
 J. Baskerville *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1685. A Quart Tankard
 S. Fleetwood *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1685. A 2 Quart Tankard
 M. Woodhull *North.* Gen. Com. 1688. A 3 pint Tankard
 G. Mellish *Surr.* Gen. Com. 1689. A Quart Tankard
 A. Thellwall *Denb.* Gen. Com. 1691. A 3 pint Tankard
 E. Marshall *Midd^x.* Gen. Com. 1693. A 2 Quart Tankard

Middleton's Dish with some other Plate is exchang'd for two pair of Candlesticks, a Snuffer-Pan and Steel Snuffers.

June, 1777, Baskerville's old Quart-Tankard was exchanged for a new Pin Tankard.

¹ These are the fine altar-candlesticks still in use. The hall-mark corresponds with this date. See p. 28 above.

² These names should read S. Buck, P. Caldecot, E. Joddrel.

³ See *Old Oxford Plate*, pl. LIX, p. 122.



Cheyne Tankard, 1671 Grosvenor Tankard, 1677

Jodrell Cup, 1682

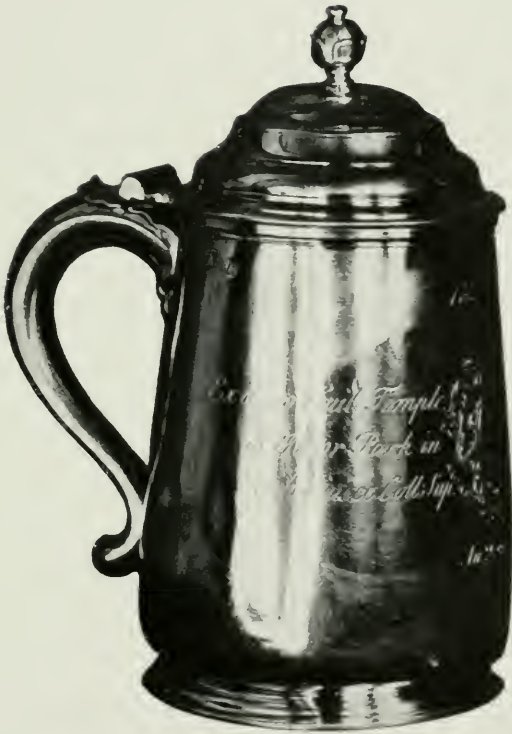
- T. Manwaring** } *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1697. A large Monteth
R. Manwaring }
F. Osbourne *Heref.* Gen. Com. 1697. 6 Knives & 6 Forks
E. Barkham *Linc.* Gen. Com. 1698. 2 Servers
T. Barnston *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1700. A 2 Quart Tankard
E. Fleetwood *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1702. A Quart Tankard
W. Hale *Hert.* Gen. Com. 1706. A 2 Quart Tankard
W. Alsop *Leicest.* Soc. 1706 } 4 Knives & 4 Forks in a
R. Hopley *Cest.* Soc. 1713 } Shaggreen Case
P. Egerton *Cest.* Gen. Com. & } 6 Knives & 6 Forks &
M.A. } 2 Smoaking Candlesticks
Phil. Egerton of Oulton in the County of *Chester* Esq^{re}
Gen. Com. in 1712, gave A Case of Knives & Forks
Richard Brooke, of Norton, *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1710
Rob. Cholmondeley, of Holford, *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1711 }
Davy Parry, of *Denb.* Gen. Com. 1716 }
gave a Case of Knives & Forks
H. Currer *Ebor.* Gen. Com. 1712. A Quart Decanter
J. Parker *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1716. A Quart Tankard
R. Salisbury Cotton *Cest.* Bar^t. { A Quart Tankard
1716 { 12 Spoons 2 Castres *
{ 2 Salts & Shovels
{ 12 Knives and 12 Forks
R. Nowell *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1717. A Quart Tankard
T. Heath M.A. 1718. A Pint Tankard
W. Delves *Lanc.* Soc. 1718. 3 pair of Candlesticks †
R. Atherton *Lanc.* Gen. Com. 1719. A Quart Decanter
F. Lindley *Ebor.* Gen. Com. 1722. 2 Salts & 2 Castres
E. Green *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1722. A large Coffee Pot
T. Ramsden *Ebor.* Gen. Com. 1724. A small Soop dish
G. Clarke¹ *Midd^x.* L.L.D. 1725. 2 large Decanters

¹ Dr. Clarke gave also 'Cain and Abel' to the College in 1727.

* June, 1777, Cotton's two Casters were exchanged for a Trowel and 6 Gradooned [gadrooned] Tea-Spoons.
† Two pair of Delves's Candlesticks with some other Plate, are exchanged for two pair of Candlesticks, a Snuffer-Pan and Steel Snuffers.

- W. Temple *Surr.* Gen. Com. 1726. A Quart Tankard ¹
- R. Gorges *Hibern.* Gen. Com. 1726. A Waiter
- G. Shakerley *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1727 { 2 pair of Candle Sticks
Snuffers & Pan
- Commoners 1727. 2 half pints & 2 quarter pints
- Schollars 1727. 2 quarter pints
- Battellars 1727. 2 quarter pints
- H. Tuite *Hibern.* Gen. Com. 1728. A 2 ear'd Cup wth a Cover
- R. Richardson *Ebor.* Gen. Com. 1730 } A Quart Decanter
- W. Lutwyche *Salop.* Gen. Com. 1731. A Soop dish
- H. Gorges *Hibern.* Gen. Com. 1732. A large Waiter
- R. Harcourt *Midd^s.* Gen. Com. 1734 { 12 Knives & 12 Forks
in a Shaggreen Case
- Commoners 1734. 2 pints
- Schollars 1734. 2 half pints
- Battellars 1734. 2 half pints
- T. Bacon *Suff.* Gen. Com. 1734. A Quart Decanter
- Commoners 1737. 2 large Mugs
- R. Howord *Lanc.* L.L.D. 1738. A Quart Tankard
- J. Davenport *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1738. 2 half pint mugs
- J. Levett *Staff.* Gen. Com. 1740. A Standish for Ink &c.
- W. Wickham *Oxon.* Gen. Com. 1740. 2 Sauce Boats
- R. Brooke *Cest.* Bar^t. 1741. A large Waiter
- T. Clarges *Hert.* Gen. Com. 1741. A pair of Candlesticks
- J. B. Whitehall *Denb.* Gen. Com. 1743. { A pair of Candle-
sticks
- T. Egerton *Lanc.* Bar^t. 1745. A Stand of Casters & Cruits

¹ See *Old Oxford Plate*, pl. LXI, p. 126.



The Temple Tankard, 1725



Roger Nowell Tankard, 1717 The Mellish Tankard, 1680

The Fowler Hicks Cup, 1739

1751. The Right Hon^{ble}
 Lady **Caroline Harpur** in the name of Sir **Henry Harpur** late of Cork in the County of *Derby* oz. dwt.
 Baronet deceas'd & formerly Gentleman Com- 113 2
 moner of Brasen nose Coll: in Oxford gave
One Cup & Cover richly chased
 W^t 113 oz. 2 dwt.
1751. M^r. **John Clayton** Clerk Rector of Bredsall in oz. dwt.
 the County of *Derby* and formerly of Brasen- 11 14
 nose College in Oxford gave *One Cream Cup*
 richly chased
 W^t 11 oz. 14 dwt.
1751. **Thomas Drake** of Amersham in the County of
Bucks Esquire and Gentleman Commoner
 of Brasen nose College in Oxford gave *Four* oz. dwt.
Hand waiters W^t 46 7
1753. **T. S. Mynshull** of Chorlton in the County of
Lancaster Esq^{re} and Gentleman Commoner of oz. dwt.
 Brasen nose College in Oxford gave *One* 54 2
wrought Cup and Cover
 Weight 54 oz. 2 dwt.
1753. Sir **Peter Leicester** of Tabley in the county of
Chester Bar^t gave Two Cases of Knives & £40
 Forks & Spoons, *value Forty Pounds*
1753. **Robert Watts** of Prestbury in the County of
Chester Esq^{re} and Gentleman Commoner of £12
 Brasen nose College Oxon in the year 1743, gave the Sum of Twelve Pounds which was
 laid out in *Four Pepper Boxes* W^t 25 oz. 1 dwt. } oz. dwt.
 and a *Marrow Spoon* W^t 1 oz. 17½ dwt. } 26 18½

1755. ¹ **Peter Walthall** of Wistaston in the County of *Chester* Esquire gave three Pint Mugs £20
W^t 53 oz. 9 dwt.

1756. **William Inge** of Thorpe Constantine in the County of *Stafford* Esq^r and Gentleman Commoner of Brasen Nose College Oxon gave Twelve £12
Pounds which was laid out in a Case of Desert Spoons W^t 23 oz. 4 dwt.

1758. **Robert Watson** Doctor in Physick of Wakefield in the County of *York* and formerly Gentleman Commoner of Brasen-Nose College Oxon left £20
by Will the Sum of Twenty Pounds which was laid out in four Servers W^t 45 oz. 5 dwt.

Richard Gorges Master of Arts Son of Hamilton Gorges of Katherine's Grove in the County of *Dublin*, Ireland, and Gentleman Commoner of Brasen-Nose College Oxon gave the Sum of Twenty Pounds } £60
William Lloyd Master of Arts of Aston in the County of *Salop* gave Twenty Pounds }
John Sneyde of Bishton in the County of *Stafford* Esquire gave Twenty Pounds }

1758. The above three Sums were laid out in a Terrein²
W^t 145 oz. 9 dwt.

¹ From this point onwards the actual gift is not recorded in the elaborate ornamental script which has hitherto been employed in the Book of Benefactors.

² i. e. a soup tureen.



The Poynder Cup, 1736

Presented in 1860

1754. **Peter Brooke** late Gen. Com. of Astley in the County of *Lanc.* Esq^r gave his Caution¹ of twelve Pounds
1760. **George Cooke** late Gen. Com. of Doncaster in the County of *York* Esq^r gave his Caution of twelve pounds
- } £24

Both which Sums purchas'd a Silver Bread Basket W^t 47 oz. 5 dwt.

1761. **Robert Philips** late of Church Withington in the County of *Hereford* Esq^r deceased left by Will the further sum of *Fifty Pounds* for the purchasing one or two pieces of silver Plate according to the Discretion of the Principal and Scholars of the said College in Memory of his great Grandfather Rich^d Harris formerly Principal thereof and his maternal Grandfather D^r Best Tho^s Cooke B.D.² his father Stephen Philips D.D. his Uncle Francis Philips Fellows of the same, and his worthy Friend D^r Robert Shippen late Principal

Dr. **Duncombe Bristowe** formerly Commoner of this College, late Rector of All-Hallows Staining *London*, left by Will, after the Death of his Widow the sum of *Ten Pounds* to be laid out in one or more Pieces of Plate for the Use of the Commoners' Table

£10

1761. **Michael Woodhull** late Gen: Com: of Thenford in *Northamptonshire* Esq^r gave a pair of Silver Candlesticks W^t 42 Oz. 10 Pwt.

¹ This is the first definite mention of the practice which long prevailed of giving Caution Money to the College for the purchase of plate.

² *Sic.* The relationship of Dr. Cooke to the donor is not clear.

1761. Mrs. **Jane Lorance** Widow of Capt. William Lorance of Goodman's Fields White-Chapel *Middlesex* gave a large Carving Knife and Fork
1766. **Robert Gwillum** of Atherton in *Lancashire* Esq^r late Gent. Com. gave a pair of Silver Candlesticks for the Use of the Common Room ¹ £20
1766. **David Robert Michel** Esq^r of *Dorsetshire* late Gent. Com. gave a pair of Silver Candlesticks for the Use of the Common Room £20
1770. **Filmer Honywood**, of Evington, in *Kent*, Esquire, Gen: Com: gave ten Guineas } £10 10
1772. **John Taylor**, of the *Island of Saint Christopher*, Esquire, Gen. Com. gave his Caution twelve Pounds } £12
- Which Sums purchased two Pair of Silver Candlesticks W^t 42 oz. 4 pwt. and a Pair of Silver Snuffers for the Tower Room ² 3 oz. 3 Pwt.
1771. **John Knightley** of Fawsley in *Northamptonshire*, Esquire, Gen: Com: gave his Caution twelve Pounds, which purchased two Silver Sauce Boats W^t 19 oz. 2 Pwt. and also three Silver Escollop-Shells W^t 8 oz. 11½ Pwt. for the Use of the Principal £12
1773. **George Taylor** of the *Island of Saint Christopher*, Esquire, Gen: Com: gave his Caution twelve Pounds, and also forty Pounds, which sums purchased a Silver Tea-Table-Urn, or Vase, W^t 99 oz. 10 Pwt., And also eight Silver gradooned ³ Tea Spoons; for the Use of the Principal £52

¹ The first mention of a separate service of plate for Common Room.

² i. e. the Bursary.

³ i. e. gradooned, as before.



Group of Tankards and Cups

1774. Mr. **Samuel Malbon**, Apothecary in *Oxford*, gave a Silver Standish W^t 26 oz. 8 Pwt. for the Tower Room
- Fulke Grevile** Gent. Com. only Son of Algernon Grevile Com. *Midd.* Esquire, gave his Caution, £12 with which was purchased a Dish Cross for the use of the Principal's Lodge
- Philip Puleston** Com. *Denb.* Arm. fil. nat. max. (Gent. Com. 1759) gave his Caution, with which were purchased a pair of hand Candlesticks for the use of the Principal's Lodge £12
1770. **Henry Watkin Dashwood** (late Gent. Com.) eldest Son of Sir James Dashwood of Kirtlington Co. *Oxon.* Baronet, gave a Bread Basket (W^t 42 oz. 5 dwt.) for the use of the Common Room
1777. **Thomas Brooke** second Son of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton Co. *Cestr.* Baronet, gave his Caution, with which was purchased a Dish Cross for the use of the Common Room (W^t 24 oz. 3 dwt.) and two Gravy Spoons for the Principal's Lodge £12
1787. **William Bankes** of Winstanley Co. *Lanc.* Esquire, late Gent. Com. gave four Pint Tumblers £23 (W^t 48 oz. 5 dwt.)
1792. The Rev^d **Henry Unsworth** M.A. a native of *Lancashire*, late Scholar, gave a Silver Teapot and Stand for the use of the Common Room £10 10s
1797. **Hugh Cholmondeley** M.A. and Fellow (third Son of Thomas Cholmondeley Esq^r of Vale-Royal in the County of *Chester*) gave twenty four silver four pointed Forks for the use of the High Table £31 10s

1798. **Viscount Folkestone.** A large Waiter
1800. **James Rothwell** { A Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug,
and Six Silver Tea Spoons
1803. **Wilbraham Egerton.** Twenty-four four-pointed Forks
1804. **Thomas William Tatton Egerton.**
Twelve four-pointed Forks. Twenty-four large Forks
- John Charles Fitzgerald.** Twelve dessert Spoons
Four gravy Spoons
Four Salts and Spoons
- Ralph Caldwell.** Four Bottle Stands
- Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake.** A Bread Basket
1805. **James Matthew Stronge.** A Cruet with nine bottles and
Spoons
An Argyle
1806. **Sir J. Smith Gardiner.** A Hand Waiter
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. An Argyle
1807. **George Ormerod.** An Argyle
William Bernard. Two Sauce Boats with lids and two ladles
1809. **Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, Bart.** Four Candle-
sticks

(Nec cetera desunt)



The Breaghmore Wheeler Chalice

Presented by Dr. Grundy in 1892

OTHER BENEFACTIONS OF PLATE

In the following cases the gift is unrecorded in writing, but the names are taken from inscriptions on articles of plate still possessed by the College.

Lanc. Allgood *Dunelm.* Soc. Com. 1738. 9 Table Spoons

Joh. Baker A.M. 1759. 2 Salts and Spoons

Joan. Davis e Com. *Denb.* et Sup. Ord. Commens. 1756.
11 Table Spoons

Fleetwood Hesketh e Com. *Lanc.* Arm. et Sup. Ord.
Commens. 1757. 12 Table Spoons

Benj. Hyett e Com. *Gloc.* Arm. et Sup. Ord. Commens.
1758. 12 Dessert Spoons

Edw. King *Hereford.* Batt. 1728. 1 Salt and Spoon

Thomas Loder e Com. *Derb.* Gen. Com. 1670

Lytton Lytton e. Com. *Derb.* Gen. Com. 1707

Gulielmus Glegg e Com. *Cest.* Gen. Com. 1723

Henricus St. John e Com. *Northant.* Gen. Com.
1724

} Cruet

Gul. Martin *Cest.* Batt. 1723. 1 Salt and Spoon

Ric. Price Parry *Flint.* Soc. Com. 176-. 9 Table Spoons

Gul. Pigott Rob. Pigott Arm. de Chetwynd in Agro *Salop.*
Fil. nat. min. et Coll. Aen. Nas. Comm. 1770. 2 Sauce
Boats

Robertus Radclyffe e Com. *Lanc.* et Sup. Ord. Commens.
1756. 12 Table Spoons

Edv. Studley *Salop.* Batt. 1760. 2 Salts and Spoons

Ricardi Chandos Temple Comitit Temple 1800. Urn

Watkin Williams de Penbedn in Com. *Denbigh* Armiger
Olim Com: Sup: Ord: 1777. Sugar Basin, 2 Gravy
Spoons

Extract from Principal's Fine Book

1650-1705

Ordered (the day above mentioned) [27 May 1651] by the principal & six seniors that none shall be admitted fellow comōner except they first deposite in the principals or bursars hands the sum of five poundes or a plate of that valew at the least.

Ordered that all those fellows that shall take their degrees or that have taken their degrees in this house (except such as have already given their plate) shall give a plate to the full value of three or foure pounds or deposite soe much money in the principalls or senior bursars hands

Extract from Principal Cawley's Note Book

1770-1777

Plate Money. Gentlemen-Coñoners put on, at entrance £1 1s. 0d., Bachelors, Coñoners, and Claymond Scholars £0 10s. 6d., Battelers and Servitores Domus 5s., for the Rep^{ra}. &c., of the Plate.

The Jun^r. Bursar receives these Monies in the Battels, and pays them to the Sen^r. in the last acc^t. between them, who returns them to Domus, by being charg'd with them in his onus under article of *Pro Vasibus argenteis*.



Cheese Dish

Given by Sir E. Gosling, 1814

See *Old Oxford Plate*, p. 126

DONORS OF PLATE

ALPHABETICAL LIST

THE dates in this index denote the year in which the gift (or first gift) of plate was made by the donor. If in any case the index date does not correspond with the date of the benefaction, it must be taken as the earliest date associated with the name in the books of the College.

It is quite impossible to attain uniformity of spelling in the old names. Andrew or Andrews, Blount or Blunt, Booth or Bouth, and the like, are used indifferently : and if the spelling in this index does not always agree with that of the preceding inventories, it cannot be helped.

The names of Fellows are denoted by an asterisk.

Abraham, William	1659	Baddeley, John	1729
Adams, James	1727	Baddeley, John	1734
Adams, John = ? James	1727	Bailey, Joseph	1852
Aiskew, John	1737	Baker, John	1759
Alcock, John	1734	Bankes, William	1787
Alcock, Thomas	1734	*Baring, Thomas Charles	1867
*Allanson, Stephen	1608	Barkham, Edward	1698
Allgood, Lancelot	1738	Barlow, Francis	1734
*Alsop, Nathaniel	1670	Barlow, Ralph	1734
*Alsop, William	1706	Barnett, James	1734
*Andrew(s), Edward	1613	Barnston, Trafford	1700
Andrews, William	1680	Barton, John Watson	1832
Arrowsmith, John	1727	Barton, William	1734
*Ashton, Thomas	1654	Baskerville, John	1685
Assheton, Ralph	1672	<i>Battellars</i>	1727
Astrey, James	1673	<i>Battellars</i>	1734
Atherton, Richard	1719	Bayly, Henry	1734
Atkins, Abraham	1734	Beaumont, Cha ^s . Rich ^d .	1810
Bacon, Temple	1734	Beaumont, Thomas	1734
		Bedford, Arthur	1734

Bedwell, John	1734	Buck, Samuel	1653
Belshaw, Barker	1727	Burdett, Robert	1815
Bernard, William	1804	Burscough, John	1667
Bickley, Thomas	1661	*Butler, Alfred J.	1906
Birchall, William	1734		
Bird, Samuel	1734		
Blount, Thomas	1625	Caldecott, Philip	1678
Blount, Thomas	1652	Caldwell, Ralph	1804
*Bolton, Robert	1596	*Cappur, Philip	1608
Boote, William	1737	Cartwright, William	1652
Booth, <i>Bishop</i>	c. 1516	Cave, Henry	1663
Bostock, John	1727	*Cawley, Thomas	1734
*Bostock, Nathaniel	1628	*Chaffers, Thomas	1853
Bourne, John	1734	Chatteris, William	1829
*Bouth, Robert	1628	Chetwode, Philip	1664
*Bowdler, James	1727	Cheyne, William	1673
*Bowen, Geo. Ferguson	1853	Cholmondeley, Francis	1670
*Bracegirdle, Roger	1606	*Cholmondeley, Hugh	1797
Braddyl, John Thomas	1678	Cholmondeley, Robert	1671
Bradshaigh, Roger	1669	Cholmondeley, Robert	1711
Bradshaw, James	1667	*Church, Thomas	1663
Brawne, Richard	1613	Chute, Robert	1727
Brerewood, Edward	1650	Clarges, Thomas	1741
*Bridgman, Henry	1636	Clarke, George	1725
Bristowe, Duncombe	1761	Clayton, John	1727
Brodhurst, William	1734	Clayton, John	1751
Bromwiche, John	1727	Clough, Hugh	1727
Brooke, Henry	1652	Cocks, William	1734
Brooke, Peter	1754	Colly, Hugh	1727
Brooke, Richard	1710	*Colquitt, Scrope, in mem:	1825
Brooke, Richard	1741	<i>Commoners</i>	1727
Brooke, Thomas	1659	<i>Commoners</i>	1734
Brooke, Thomas	1777	<i>Commoners</i>	1737
Brouncker, William	1667	Cooke, George	1760
Browne, Thomas	1703	*Cooke, Thomas	1628
Brownsword, Francis	1734	Coombs, Thomas	1734
*Bruce, Atherton	1628	Copley, Lyonel	1665
Bruen, Tilston	1656	Cotton, R. Salisbury	1716

Cowlishaw, John	1734	Eccles, Samuel	1734
Cowper, Peter	1727	Edge, Thomas	1734
Crompton, Lovet	1672	Edisbury, John	1674
Crompton, Robert	1668	Edmunds, Charles	1620
Crosse, John	1671	Egerton, John	1677
Crouchley, John	1734	Egerton, John	1677
*Crowther, James	1734	Egerton, Philip	1680
Currer, Hayworth	1712	Egerton, Philip	1712
		Egerton, Thomas	1589
Dalby, Richard	1727	Egerton, Thomas Grey	1745
Dannet, Robert	1611	Egerton, Tho. W. Tatton	1804
Danvers, John	1601	Egerton, Wilbraham	1803
*Darcey, John	1817	*Evans, Arthur John	1908
Dashwood, Hy. Watkin	1770	Falkner, Thomas	1734
Daubuz, John Claud	1864	Farington, Henry	1674
*Davenport, Edward	1734	Farncombe, John	1727
Davenport, Humphrey	1620	Fayle, John	1734
Davenport, James	1630	Fisher, Edward	1631
Davenport, John	1738	FitzGerald, John Charles	1804
Davey, William Horton	1866	Fleetwood, Edward	1702
*Davie, John	1734	Fleetwood, Samuel	1685
Davies, Richard	1734	Folkestone, <i>Viscount</i>	1798
Davis, John	1756	Forde, John	1737
Degge, Simon	1674	*Foxley, Thomas	1734
Delabere, John	1661	Frankland, Mrs. Joyce	1586
Delves, Thomas	1670	Frodsham, Robert	1727
*Delves, William	1718	Gardiner, James Smyth	1806
Denton, Alexander	1727	Gelsthorp, John	1655
Dickson, Edward	1734	Gerrard, <i>Lord</i>	1632
Dodington, Edward	1636	Gibbons, George	1734
Dolman, Humphrey	1672	Gifford, Thomas	1734
D'Oyly, Christopher	1737	Gilman, Henry	1727
Drake, Thomas	1751	Gilman, John	1654
Drake, Thomas Tyrwhitt	1804	Glegg, William	1672
Drury, William	1615	Glegg, William	1723
Duckworth, Henry	1734	Goddard, Edward	1654
Dutton, Thomas	1734	Gomond, Edmund	1664
*Dycus, Hugh	1608		

Gordon, William	1816	Hide, Robert	1664
Gorges, Hamilton	1732	Hide, Thomas	1734
Gorges, Richard	1726	*Highfield, Edmund	1652
Gorges, Richard	1758	Hill, George	1674
Gosling, William Ellis	1814	*Hill, Richard	1617
Gould, Moses	1727	Hill, Richard	1655
Green, Edward	1722	Hilton, John	1737
*Greenwood, Daniel	1628	*Hirtzel, Fred ^k Arthur	1902
Greenwood, John	1727	Hoare, William	1650
Gregson, John	1860	Hodges, John	1727
Gregson, William	1856	Hollinpriest, William	1602
Grenville, <i>Lord</i>	1810	Holloway, Gamaliel	1613
Greville, Fulke	1774	Holme, John	1734
*Griffith, Herbert	1628	Holt, Thomas	1660
Grimston, George	1649	Honywood, Filmer	1770
Grissell, Hartwell de la G.	1865	Hooper, George Francis	1908
Grosvenor, John	1678	*Hopley, Randle	1713
Grundy, George Beardoe	1892	*Hornby, George	1842
Gwillem, Rob ^t . Atherton	1766	Hornby, James	1734
		Hort, Robert	1727
Haddock, John	1737	*Houghton, John	1625
Hale, William	1706	Howord, Henry	1734
Hallenshead, Alan	1734	Howord, Radclyffe	1738
Harcourt, Richard	1734	Hunter, Robert Lewin	1908
Hargreaves, George	1734	*Hutchens, William	1628
Harpur, Henry	1751	Hutchinson, Charles	1654
Harpur, John	1620	Hutton, Thomas	1658
Hartley, John	1671	Huxley, John	1727
Had(t)field, John	1734	Hyde, George	1727
Hayward, Hugh	1737	Hyett, Benjamin	1758
Heath, Thomas	1718		
*Heberden, Charles Buller	1889	Inge, William	1756
Henshall, Ralph	1727		
Hesketh, Fleetwood	1757	Jackman, Robert	1604
Hest, Richard	1727	*Jackson, Christopher	1606
Heynes, Henry	1681	*Jackson, Samuel	1727
*Heywood, Robert	1633	Jeffrys, John	1654
Hickes, Fowler	1825	Jenkinson, Robert	1673

*Jenner, Charles	1727	Lockhart, Charles M.	1817
Jephson, William	1628	Loder, Thomas	1670
Jervoise, Thomas	1663	*Lodington, Robert	1608
Jodrell, Edmund	1680	Loggins, William	1662
*Jodrell, Edmund Henry	1816	Lorance, Mrs. Jane	1761
Jones, Benjamin	1727	Lowe, John	1734
Jones, Richard	1734	Lutwyche, William	1731
Jones, Robert	1734	Lyster, Thomas	1664
		*Lytler, Robert	1661
Kent, John	1668	Lytton, Lytton	1707
King, Edward	1728		
King, Henry	1628	*Maddock, Matthew	1737
*King, Joshua	1814	Maddock, Thomas	1734
Knightley, John	1771	Mainwaring, Arthur	1595
*Knott, John William	1853	Mainwaring, John	1671
Knox, Arthur Edward	1854	Mainwaring, Roger	1697
		*Mainwaring, Thomas	1595
Lancaster, Peter	1737	Mainwaring, Thomas	1697
Lane, John Bell	1734	Maisteron, Henry	1737
Lawe, Benjamin	1661	Malbon, Samuel	1774
Leech, Joseph	1734	Marburie, Thomas	1611
Legh, Ashburnham	1737	Markland, Ralph	1734
Legh, Peter	1727	Marlow, Michael	1734
Legh, Peter	1734	Marshall, Edward	1693
Legh, Thomas	1810	Marten, James	1734
Leicester, Peter	1649	*Martin, Thomas	1608
Leicester, Peter	1750	Martin, William	1723
*Leicester, Philip	1635	Mather, Roger	1737
*Leigh, Thomas	1614	Mawdesly, Thomas	1727
Leigh, Thomas Gerard	1858	Mayo, Charles	1734
Leigh, William	1727	Mellish, George	1689
Lever, Thomas	1734	*Menzies, Frederick	1853
Levett, John	1740	Merburie, William	1611
Lindley, Finch	1722	Mercer, Thomas	1734
Lingard, John	1833	Mercer, William	1734
Litchfield, Solodetus	1669	Merriman, William H.R.	1875
Lloyd, Thomas	1737	Michel, Robert David	1766
Lloyd, William	1758	Middleton, John	1674

Middelton, Richard	1674	*Philips, Stephen	1668
Minshull, Edward	1673	Phippes, Christopher	1623
Mole, William	1672	Pigott, William	1770
Molineux, Vivian	1613	Pilkington, James	1734
Moore, Francis	1613	Porter, John	1651
Moreton, Robert	1734	Powys-Keck, H. L.	1865
Mosley, Edward	1654	Poynder, Tho ^s . H. A.	1860
Mosley, Oswald	1806	Preston, William	1668
Moss, Thomas	1734	Prestwich, John	1630
Mynshull, Thomas S.	1753	Price, Hugh	1734
		*Price, Philip	1608
*Newton, John	1628	Pritchard, Thomas	1734
Nicolls, Orlando	1681	Puleston, Philip	1774
*Norman, Robert	1677		
Norris, Richard	1810	*Radcliffe, Samuel	1604
Norris, Samuel	1734	Radclyffe, Robert	1756
Norton, Daniel	1629	Ramsden, Thomas	1724
Nowell, Roger	1717	Randolph, Richard	1727
Nowell, William	1734	Rawstorne, R. Atherton	1854
Nutter, Ellis	1727	Read, Bagot	1737
		Reed, William	1662
Ormerod, George	1807	Remington, Daniel	1734
*Ormerod, John Arderne	1853	*Richardson, Gabriel	1608
Orrett, Henry	1727	*Richardson, Ralph	1667
Osborne, Farley	1697	Richardson, Richard	1730
Ouldfield, Jeffrey	1632	*Richmond, Silvester	1727
Owen, Edward	1673	Roberts, Hugh	1655
		Roberts, William	1737
Palmer, Thomas	1727	*Robinson, Matthew	1737
Parker, John	1716	Robinson, Thomas	1670
Parker, William	1734	Robinson, William	1737
Parry, Davy	1716	Rothwell, James	1800
Parry, Richard Price	176-	Rowbottom, Robert	1734
Patten, Thomas	1734	*Rowe, Edward	1663
Payne, Thomas	1737	Russell, Ratcliffe	1734
Penlington, William	1737		
Percival, John	1737	St. John, Henry	1724
Philips, Robert	1761	Salmon, Matthew	1734

Sandford, Nathaniel	1734	Stronge, James Matthew	1805
Saxye, William	1587	Strutt, Joseph Holden	1810
Scholes, James	1734	Studley, Edward	1760
<i>Scholars</i>	1727	Sunderland, William	1734
<i>Scholars</i>	1734		
Scudamore, John Lacy	1816	Taylor, George	1773
Scudamore, William	1656	Taylor, John	1772
Shackerley, Charles P.	1816	Temple, <i>Earl</i>	1800
Shackerley, Geoffrey	1727	Temple, William	1726
Shackerley, Peter	1669	Thelwall, Ambrose	1691
Shackerley, Peter	1734	Thickness, Ralph	1737
Shallcross, John	1681	Thistlethwayt, Alex ^r .	1652
Shaw, Bryan	1734	Thomas, Theophilus	1734
Shaw, Charles	1727	Thyer, Robert	1727
*Shipton, Samuel	1628	Tomkins, Jerome	1624
Shrigley, John	1734	Towneley, Nicholas	1670
*Simpson, William	1737	*Trafford, John	1630
*Sixsmith, Thomas	1635	Tuite, Henry	1728
Skyrm, Thomas	1734	Turner, Daniel	1734
*Smith, Isaac Gregory	1866	*Turner, Edward Tindal	1853
Smith, James	1727	Turner, Gregory Page	1809
Smith, John	1727	Twells, Leonard	1734
Smith, John	1734	*Twisse, Ralph	1654
Smith, Randle	1734		
SMYTH, WILLIAM, <i>Bp.</i>	1509	Unsworth, Henry	1792
Sneyd, John	1758		
Somers Cocks, J. J. T.	1857	Venables, Peter	1727
Southcott, FitzWilliam	1734		
Spencer, Thomas	1737	Wainwright, John	1727
Sprignal, Richard	1621	Walker, James	1734
Standish, Turner	1737	Wall, Nicholas	1737
*Standish, William	1737	Walmsley, Charles	1667
Stanhope, John	1664	Walmsley, Thomas	1614
Stead, Samuel	1727	Walthall, John	1669
Stephens, John	1734	Walthall, Peter	1755
Stephens, Thomas	1656	Warburton, Thomas	1677
*Stocker, William Nelson	1898	Warren, Langhorn	1734
Stradling, Edward	1615	*Washington, Lawrence	1620

*Watson, Albert	1847	Willink, Henry George	1908
Watson, Robert	1758	Winder, Thomas	1727
Watts, Robert	1753	Winstanley, Thomas	1734
Welton, Richard	1727	Wirrall, Thomas	1606
Weston, Phipps	1734	Witham, John	1664
Wetenhall, Edward	1727	Wodhull, Michael	1688
Wetenhall, Thomas	1727	Wodhull, Michael	1761
*Whitby, Robert	1604	Wrench, Thomas	1727
Whitefield, John	1667	Wright, Nathaniel	1727
Whitehall, J. Broughton	1743	Wright, Nathaniel	1737
Whitehead, Beaumont	1734	Wright, Richard	1814
Wickham, William	1734	Wright, Thomas	1682
Wilbraham, Ralph	1653	*Wylie, Francis James	1904
Williams, C. Eccles E.	1904	Wyrley, Humphrey	1665
Williams, Watkin	1777		
Williams, William	1737	Yate, Samuel	1727
Williamson, Samuel	1734	Yeates, Thomas	¹ 1734

¹ The frequent recurrence of the dates 1727, 1734, and 1757 in the index is explained by the fact that Scholars, Commoners, and Battellars severally combined in those years to make a contribution of plate to the College.

VI

The College Estates

and the

Advowsons held by the College

By A. J. Butler, D.Litt.

Fellow and Bursar of the College

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THE COLLEGE ESTATES

THESE notes on the College Estates must necessarily be brief and imperfect. It would be obviously impossible to give within the compass of a small monograph anything like a complete account of properties scattered over half the counties of England and reaching back through four centuries of history. And the difficulty of treating the subject arises alike from the abundance and from the scantiness of the material. In several cases it would be easy from the records to write a book on a single estate, such as Cold Norton; in other cases it is hard to write even a short note saying how the College got possession or lost possession.

For the College records, though often very complete in one direction, are very incomplete in another. When anciently an estate was conveyed to the College, it was customary to hand over all the title-deeds, which often comprised documents unfolding a very long and interesting history of the property prior to its acquisition by the College. All such documents have been labelled and classified by Mr. Hurst, on the whole with great accuracy; but the occurrence of totally distinct estate names in respect of the same property naturally proved a stumbling-block in many cases to a researcher not familiar with the College possessions, and it creates difficulties even to one who knows them from long experience. Moreover, no mere catalogue with short abstracts such as Mr. Hurst's can possibly bring out all the points of interest, whether social, historical, topographical, or merely Collegiate, which these muniments contain. The best abstract must necessarily miss points which some inquirer will consider of paramount interest. But the main difficulty which really hampers research upon the history of the estates is this—that until comparatively recent times there was nothing in the nature of an Estates Ledger in which all transactions in land, whether by sale, purchase, or exchange, were entered.

In the Vice-Principal's Register one would naturally expect to find at least the formal order for every such transaction : but even that is usually wanting : and the modern practice of copying *in extenso* all the more important deeds had no counterpart in olden times ; though the monumental work of Principal Yate set an example of careful recording which succeeding generations might well have imitated.

Naturally the old beneficial lease system was responsible for a good deal of confusion and for some loss to the College. These leases often went on for generations in the same family, but without any map or plan, and with a terriar copied and recopied long after it had ceased to be accurate. Moreover, the lessees' own freehold lands were often strangely inter-mixed with the College lands—from which two results followed : (*a*) boundaries were not very accurately defined and tended to disappear, and (*b*) when enclosure awards were made, the College lands which ought to have been thrown together were left scattered and isolated in an absurd way, as, for example, at Broadward and at Ivington. The lessee had in fact come to regard his holding as freehold subject only to payment of a fine. Some of the losses caused by the beneficial lease system are within the knowledge of the present writer : but losses arose not only from the want of supervision resulting from a system under which all repairs were thrown on the lessee, but also from the practical difficulty of visiting remote and widely scattered estates before the days of railways.

Besides the deeds, however, in the Muniment Room, the College possesses a certain number of maps, of which the most ancient of all is a sketch of the Abingdon Road causeway and Folly Bridge about the date of the foundation of the College : next come some curious maps of the Burrough property, a century later ; but there are not many earlier than the eighteenth century. Reference to any old plans of estates will be found in the proper place.

The variety of interesting points arising in connexion with the College lands is very great : a few such points may be indicated. The deeds themselves are often beautifully written,

and beautifully sealed—rarely illuminated, as the Charter of Foundation. They contain incidental allusions to historical events, and they throw odd lights on general social and economic questions, as well as on questions of land tenure and on the conditions of life in College. Points of architectural interest occur, such as the moated house at Tiptofts with its remains of a thirteenth-century banqueting hall. We find a strange survival of names, e. g. Court Place Farm at Marston carries back its name for more than 400 years: and a strange survival of customs. The College still pays a quit-rent to University College for part of its site, and the almsfolk at Turvey are still maintained as prescribed by Lord Mordaunt's will. No less remarkable are some of the changes. Thus Joyce Frankland left to the College: (1) the Aldham and Shelley rent-charge of £40 which remains the same; (2) land at Ivychurch worth £20 a year which is now worth £45; (3) land and houses at Kensington worth £7 a year, which now have an annual value of more than £3,000.

But the strongest impression made by a study of the College estates is that of continuity and permanence. From the very beginning of its history the College made it a settled policy to acquire land adjoining the site: this policy they pursued inflexibly and carried out at every opportunity, and their aim was not fully accomplished till 1872, when the last purchase secured complete control of the whole area extending from Brasenose Lane to High Street and from All Saints' Church to St. Mary's.

It may not be out of place to express the hope that this monograph may serve to bring home to the College the fact that the mere historic interest of the ancient estates which they inherit is in itself not only a precious possession but a great trust, and that this consideration—which has perhaps not always been present with the Governing Body—may have due weight in the future when any question of selling or exchanging arises. But on the whole the College has every reason to congratulate itself upon retaining unimpaired a very large proportion of its original landed endowments.

A. J. B.

ESTATES

The arrangement is as follows. First come notes upon the estates derived from the two Founders and upon the subsequent history of their endowments: after which the other estates are given in chronological order.

The Priory of Cold Norton in Oxon.

From the lands of this great foundation—which were spread over twenty-one parishes—the College inherited its present possessions at **Great Rollright, Chipping Norton, Chadlington, Steeple Aston, Burford, and Standlake**, as well as other property since sold or alienated at **Cold Norton, Overnorton, Hoggesnorton, Braddeston or Broadstone, Dunthrop, Lyddeston or Lidstone, Shalford, Netenston, Enstone, Churchill, Childston, Banbury, and Sewell**, in Oxfordshire, **Thenford** in Northampton, and **Wydeford** in Gloucestershire.

The Priory dates at least from early Norman times, and was probably refounded c. 1200. In 1511 it seems to have passed to the Crown on the death of John Wotton, the last Prior, through failure of any Canons to elect a new Prior. Henry VIII sold it to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, from whom it was purchased by **Bishop Smyth** and conveyed to the College by deed dated 8 May, 1513.

The College still possess the copy of a deed of enfeoffment, dated 19 May, 1530, which recites that in the chapel of the Royal Hall and College of Brasenose, before the Commissary

of the Bishop of Lincoln, Henry White, were exhibited the letters of Henry VII containing the grant of Cold Norton Priory, &c., to St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster and the grant by the latter to the College. This copy of the original attestation is interesting enough to be given in a rather full abstract,¹ as follows :—

Bishop
Smyth's
Endow-
ment.

1509.

*Abstract of Brasenose College Muniments
Cold Norton 43*

Dr. Henry White, deputed by John (Stockesley) Bishop of London [which latter is the Commissary of John (Longland) Bishop of Lincoln in the archdeaconry of Oxford] attests

That on May 19. 1530 in Brasenose Chapel John Hawarden, acting on behalf of the College, exhibited to him (1) certain Letters of Henry vii containing a donation from the King to Westminster Abbey

(2) certain Letters containing an enfeoffment of William (Smyth) Bishop of Lincoln and Richard Sparchford by the Dean and canons of Westminster

(3) certain letters containing a grant to Brasenose by William (Smyth) Bishop of Lincoln, John Daland and Richard Sparchford the tenor of which letters is given below

And that the copy given below is a true and faithful copy of genuine originals

First Letters

Grant by Henry vii to the Dean and Canons of Westminster of the monastery of Cold Norton and all its property, *July 6. 1507* (the names of the witnesses are given in this and the other Letters)

Second Letters

Grant by the Dean and Canons of Westminster to William (Smyth) Bishop of Lincoln, John Daland and Richard Sparchford of the monastery of Cold Norton and all its property *March 19. 1512*

Third Letters

Grant by William (Smyth) Bishop of Lincoln, John Daland and Richard Sparchford to Brasenose of the monastery of Cold Norton and all its property *May 8. 1513*

¹ For this abstract I am indebted to Mr. Madan.

Bishop
Smyth's
Endow-
ment.

1509.

And Dr. White seals and confirms this attestation with all due formality, May 19. 1530.

And Robert Warmyngton public notary testifies to the truth and accuracy of all the above, May 19. 1530.

The deeds relating to the several sections of this property are very numerous. The earliest is a notice by Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, that he has canonically instituted the Priory and confirmed all its possessions; next follows a deed by Reginald, Count of Bologne, bearing date 1201, confirming the grant of 348 acres with the manor and the house as it stands, and granting further all lands within the manor which his ancestors had not already given: and so onwards for a period of seven centuries the history of the property may be traced in the College archives.

The actual land at Cold Norton, Broadstone, Enstone, Little Tew, &c., was sold in 1872 to Mr. Brassey of Heythrop. A map of 1812 remains with the College.

Chapel House, the last remaining part of the ancient Priory buildings, was turned into an inn which was well known in coaching days. It was there that Dr. Johnson lodged on the evening after his drive from Oxford with Boswell, and there that he pronounced his panegyric on inns.¹

At **Rollright** the College still possess the manor and a considerable quantity of land. The manor was in the hands of the Brabazon family in 1318, as our deeds show; but in 1370 the Earl of Stafford bestowed the manor on the Priory of Cold Norton. The earliest Court Roll possessed by the College is dated 1450. The last copyhold of the manor, held by one Caperton, came to an end by forfeiture to the College in 1885.

A Seneschal of the manor, as well as the Steward, is mentioned in a deed of 1729, which shows also that a tenant was admitted 'by the rod'.

¹ Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, vol. iii. p. 35 (George Bell & Sons, 1892).

For some generations prior to the middle of the last century it was customary for the College to lease the lordship of the manor to a local landowner, whose successor has recently claimed title to it; but the claim is not likely to be established. In 1908 the College held a Court Baron in order to assert their right. The manor of Cold Norton, which was separate from the land, does not appear to have been sold with it.

Bishop
Smyth's
Endow-
ment.
1509.

The Rollright Estate has changed very little to the present day. A few acres were sold with the Cold Norton or Heythrop property to Mr. Brassey, and a small exchange was made with the Rector in 1849. Slatter's Farm was bought in 1830, and the larger purchase of Church Farm in 1899 much improved the College property.

The earliest deed in direct relation to Rollright or Rowlandrie, as it is therein called, is a grant of land, about 1170, to the Priory of Cold Norton.

At **Chipping Norton** the College still possess a few small parcels of land and some ancient tenements. The earliest deed is a grant of land in 'Stockwellestreete' by Richard Wine to 'the House of St. John the Evangelist of Nortune', i.e. Cold Norton Priory. The date is early thirteenth century. The first map of the property is dated 1759.

Of the small property at **Chadlington** the title-deeds go back to a grant by Robert Belet, 1310. The ancient name 'Brech' (Breach) or Canon's Breach still remains.

At **Steeple Aston** the College own the advowson and a parcel of land. Here the deeds begin with a grant of tithes to the Priory of Cold Norton by Adam de Brinton in 1263; and there is no doubt that the advowson came to the College from the Priory. But the land seems to have belonged originally to the monastery of Bicester, and to have been purchased by the College, or by Principal Hawarden, Rector, for the College in 1553.

Bishop
Smyth's
Endow-
ment.

1509.

The property at **Stanlake** or **Standlake** passed to Cold Norton Priory by a free grant from Eva de Gray in 1400. The deed speaks of a mill and meadow close to the junction of the Windrush with the Thames, not now belonging to the College. What land at Standlake, if any, the College inherited from Cold Norton Priory is uncertain; their present holding in the parish came at a later date.

Bassett's Fee is a curious relic of what was in the fifteenth century a valuable property. Bishop Smyth gave the College the lands called Bassett's Fee—really a part of larger lands at Northgate, Oxford, Rewley, Osney, Hinksey, Littlemore, Godstow, Bullingdon, &c. The charge of £12 imposed by the Bishop on the College, for his chantry at Lincoln, seems to have been removed after the dissolution of the monasteries upon a petition of the College, and the various lands and rent-charges comprised under the term Bassett's Fee passed to the Crown. The only rentals now received by the College are £1 *os.* 6*d.* from Mr. Harcourt for land at Hinksey, 2*s.* 2*d.* from New College, and 13*s.* 8*d.* from University College.

Sir R. Sut-
ton's En-
dowment.

1509.

First among the endowments of **Sir Richard Sutton**, Founder, comes the gift of two most important sites required for the new College. These were the old **Brasenose Hall**, which stood where the present gateway stands, and **Little University Hall**, which adjoined on the north side and reached up to Brasenose Lane. The deeds make it clear that there were gardens at the back of the two Halls, and the whole description is worth quoting: 'with all gardyns &c. which they have and have used, abutting upon the east parte on the Schole Streete and on the southe uppon a Hall and garden called Salysury and of the northe partie uppon the strete that goo from the Scole Strete toward Lyncolne Colege and of the west parte uppon Lyncolne Colege as they lye in length and brede after the olde bandes and mete.' The Halls belonged to University College, and were leased to Richard Sutton, John Port, Rauf Legh, John Sutton the elder, John Sutton the younger, gentlemen, and to John

Haster, John Fornby, Roland Messenger, and John Legh, clerks, by John Rokesburgh, Master of University, for a term of ninety-two years from Michaelmas, 1508, with a covenant for renewal. The deed bears date 20 October, 1508; it provides for a rent of £3 annually, and in case of default Sutton gives a right of distraint upon his **Manor of Erdborow** or **Burrough** in Leicestershire. The lessees engage to spend £40 within one year 'in new building or reparations in the tenement called Brasynnose'. In another deed of 1 June, 1511, Richard Sutton assigned the interest thus acquired to John Fytton and others as Trustees and Executors; but on 6 May, 1523, Sir Richard Sutton (as he had now become) made over the lease—presumably upon surrender by the Trustees—to 'the Princypall of the Kyngge Hall and Colege of Brasen Nose in Oxforde'. In 1602 there is a record that the rent of £3 was extinguished, owing to the gift of 'a field adjoining a meadow called **Great Sandhills** close to the City of Oxford' by **William Leech**, to whose widow the College voted 100 marks. Great Sandhills was part of the Swinsell estate.

Sir R. Sutton's Endowment.
1509.

Sir Richard Sutton also got **Salesury** (or **Salisbury**) **Hall** and **St. Mary's Entry** conveyed by Oriel College to the same persons as those named in the lease from University. The deed is dated 20 February, 1509: it describes the property as messuages, land, and tenements called Salesury and St. Mary Entre with gardens, &c., between the Hall called Brasennose on the north and the Little Hall of Edmund on the south and between School Street on the east and property of All Souls on the west. Oriel convey in consideration of a rent of 13s. 4d. released to that College by the Prior of St. Frideswide by arrangement with **Bishop Smyth of Lincoln**.

Of the other four Halls, viz. **Little Edmund Hall**, **Haberdasher Hall**, **Glassyn** or **Glass Hall**, and **Black Hall**, the College has deeds showing that in 1491 the first named was leased by the Abbot of Osney to John Martock for forty years; but from a receipt of 30 September, 1519, it is certain that Brasenose was renting all four Halls from Osney at that date. The rents or quitrents for these Halls were in later

Sir R. Sutton's Endowment.
1509.

times continued to Christ Church; but at the dissolution of the monasteries the College were in possession of a lease from Osney dated 12 May, 1530, for a term of ninety-six years with a covenant for renewal. In 1655 Christ Church released to Brasenose absolutely the three Halls, Little Edmund, Glassyn, and Black Hall, in exchange for Haberdasher Hall and **Earl's Ham** (by Christ Church Meadow) released by Brasenose.

Both Black Hall and Glassyn Hall were divided from the College site by School Street, and formed part of the site subsequently cleared for the Radcliffe Library. Between these two Halls came **Staple Hall**, which was acquired in 1556 from Lincoln College, subject to an annual quitrent of 20s. This quitrent was redeemed in 1736, when the Radcliffe was built.

The acquisition of Caryswall's house and garden adjoining the College site on the south may be found under *Benefactions* (Sir John Port, senr.).

We have already seen that **Richard Sutton** in 1508 was in possession of the **Manor of Erdborow, Borow, or Burrough** in Leicestershire. As early as 1505 Sutton had bargained for the property in **Cropredy** belonging to Richard Shutford or Shetford, who engaged to make a sure estate for Sutton's nominee, Edward Grevyl; and in 1512 the sale to Sutton was completed.

In 1519 Sutton leased to the College all his estates of Erdborow, Somerby, Pickwell in Leicestershire: of Cropredy in Oxfordshire: his lands in Essex¹ 'lately bought of George Sutton his kinsman'; and also 'his land and tenements in the parish of Our Lady of the Strand without the Temple Barre of London'.² By deed dated 8 August, 1524, Sutton formally conveyed these possessions to the College for ever with warranty against every one, 'even against John the Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster.' The Cropredy acreage given in this conveyance nearly tallies

¹ North Ockendon or Ockington, see below, p. 14.

² The White Hart Inn, see below, p. 15.

with that in the present ownership of the College; but in 1560 Queen Elizabeth gave to Thomas Lee of Clatercote another Manor of Cropredy lately belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. In 1566 Lee leased to the College for 230 years a small close at the rent of a red rose if demanded. In 1719 we find Sir William Boothby of Nottingham in possession of another Manor of Cropredy which he settled on his daughter's marriage; but the matter seems to have been long in dispute. By a 'Final Concord in the Court of Westminster' in 1769 Francis Beresford and Sir Brooke Boothby seem to have compromised for £400 and to have acknowledged that the manor belonged to the College. Yet for twenty years longer the same parties continued to lease or mortgage their manor until, in 1789, the College paid £4,980 to Beresford and 5s. to Brooke Boothby for the manor and its appurtenances. From a sale catalogue still possessed it is proved that the purchase included 148 acres of land, which fact accounts for the large sum given.

Sir R. Sutton's Endowment.
1509.

In 1887 the College bought Warner's land, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; a farm of 92 acres, called **Thickthorne**, adjoining the Shotteswell parish boundary, in 1895; and another small holding of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres called **Borton's** in 1900.

The earliest maps of Cropredy, by Weston, date about 1780.

As to the Leicestershire property possessed by Sir Richard Sutton in 1508, the larger part, viz. the estate at **Erdborough, Borough or Burrough**, was acquired in 1491, when it consisted of the Manor of Burrough, 5 messuages, 300 acres of land, 24 meadows, 100 pastures, and 7s. 8d. rents. In 1499 Sir Richard added to his possessions the **Somerby** property, consisting of 9 messuages, 3 crofts, 10 virgates of land, 100 acres of meadow, and 20s. rent in Somerby, Pickwell, Legsthorpe, and Burrough. Our earliest document is a grant of land at Somerby c. 1240 by Galfrid Puterel to William Tutlemund. A deed of 1260 shows a grant of land at Burrough from Matthew, Prior of the monastery of Kirkeby (or Kirby), to John son of Valfrid. But perhaps the most interesting of all the many records of these estates is the

Sir R. Sutton's Endowment.
1509.

actual conveyance by Sutton to Sir J. Legh and eleven others (of whom five were afterwards Fellows), dated 15 July, 1508, and executed at Burrough by the Founder in presence of Sir T. Norton, Master of Burton,¹ Sir R. Aldeborowe, Parson of Burrough, Sir John Cooper, John Scot, and ten others 'being scholars at Burrough with the parson there'. This evidence of a private school for the sons of gentlemen at Burrough at that early date is very remarkable. One other deed may be cited. In a plea at Westminster in the year 1493 regarding a piece of land and a mill at Melton Mowbray, Sutton averred that the property had been in possession of his family since the days of Henry III, and he won his suit.

These Leicestershire estates remain to the College unaltered, save for very trifling additions made at Burrough in the last twenty-five years; a purchase of 92 acres adjoining the ancient estate at Somerby in 1902; and the sale of the Three Crowns Inn and a cottage and close in Somerby in 1903. The three maps of these properties are upwards of 300 years old, bearing date 1607, and particularly interesting. They were taken prior to the enclosure, and in them 'the particular landes and paralles of meadowe and pasture are described according to their lengthe bredth coasting and boundaries thereof as the same did lye wthin the metes and boundes thereof before the enclosures made, having written upon them the names of the seuerall owners & possessors thereof drawne by the measure of sixteene foote and a half to the pole and accordinge to the proportion of xvi poles to an ynch, by Thomas Langdon'. There is also a map of 1756. There are separate maps of the Somerby estate, the earliest 1761, the next 1801; the former has a good schedule upon it.

At **North Ockington** or **Ockenden** in Essex about 63 acres of land were acquired by Sir Richard Sutton from George Sutton in 1513 and conveyed to the College in 1514 together with the Manor of Cropredy. This property was sold in the year 1899; but the College retain the deeds, which go back to 1316, and a singularly beautiful map of 1701.

¹ i. e. the Hospital of Burton Lazarus.



Burrough Map of 1607

The **White Hart** in the Strand, conveyed at the same time to the College, is not defined in area. Very probably it was resorted to by the Principal and Bursar upon their journeys to London on College business: there is, for example, a provision in the Ockenden leases that the rent may be paid at the College or at the White Hart in London. But the property was sold after the Great Fire in 1673 to the Commissioners for the rebuilding of London, among whom is named Sir Christopher Wren. With the proceeds of this sale the College bought the **Buscot** property which about 100 years ago was given in exchange for the present estate of the College at **Stanford in the Vale**.¹

Sir R. Sutton's Endowment.
1509.

The estate at **Garsington** and **Cowley** now held by the College also came from **Sir Richard Sutton**. The first deed in the archives dates about 1280. In 1324 a lease from James Mymekan to Walter Curwyn gives a detailed description of the property with field names.

The connexion with the College begins in 1520, when Robert Dounham sold two estates to certain trustees, including Antony Caryswall, priest, Richard Sherwode, Bursar, and John Sutton, nephew of the Founder. In May, 1522, William Cotton, priest, covenants to sell to Sir Richard Sutton 170 a. of arable, 12 a. of pasture, 10 a. of mead, besides about 20 a. in Cowley—quantities which tally very closely with present possessions in Garsington, allowance being made for a small sale to the Wycombe Railway; and in July 1522 Sutton conveyed to the College.

Cotton bargained with Sutton for an obit to be kept yearly with mass for the souls of the Caryswalls and others to be said at St. Mary's or else in the College Chapel by four priests and two clerks.

In 1541 there is record of a further acquisition of land at **Garsington** by purchase; and in 1555 and 1599 mention is found of a 'mansion place' and 'manor house', which cannot now be identified with certainty.

¹ See below, p. 44.

There was, however, an exchange of land with St. John's College in 1853, under which Brasenose received 78 acres, including the large field called North Field, as well as Brook Furlong and Challow Croft, and St. John's received **Egroves** and **Spragglesea** in the parish of **Kennington**, and a farmhouse (possibly the 'manor house') with lands in Garsington, in all 48 acres.

The boundary of North Field resulting from this exchange was rectified by a small exchange with Christ Church in 1875.

On the whole, however, the estate has changed little since the Founder's time, though in 1903 the College bought with the Horspath property some fields in Garsington adjoining their ancient estate.

1539. But, in addition to Sutton's endowment, further property in the parishes of **Cowley** and **Iffley** was bought by the College for £30 in 1539 from Sir John Brome of Halton.

The list of estates derived from or directly connected with the two Founders here closes.

Lands not given by the Founders

At **Burford** in Oxfordshire a house and garden were ^{1514.} acquired in 1514 by John Fornby, Bursar, and Roland Messenger, Fellow, for the College. The description of this property as lying in St. John Street is doubtful, for the muniments seem to make it clear that the property is that called 'a half-burgage with houses built in a court'—a description which goes back to c. 1250 and which might almost be applied to-day to the tenement still in possession of the College. It was about 1250 that the half-burgage was bestowed on the Priory of Cold Norton by John, son of Richard Beaufront. In 1368 the Priory leased for sixty years to Robert de Coteler, and in 1429 the lease was renewed for sixty years to William de Coteler. At the end of the fifteenth century the property passed to the families of Coverley, Coke, and Everard: but it was actually acquired from one Goughman in 1514.

Eleven years later, in 1525, Matthew Smyth, John Hawarden, and William Sutton bought another house in **Burford** with a garden and 16 acres of land from Robert Singylton for £16 13s. 4d. This house seems to have been lower down in the High Street 'between the house of William Este (or East¹) on the south, and a street leading to the parish church on the north'. This property is no longer in the possession of the College, but it has not been possible to recover the full history of its disappearance. In 1875, however, the College sold the King's Arms at Burford with four acres of land.

The estate at **Barford Olyffe** and **Barford St. Michael** ^{1514.} in Oxfordshire is one of the properties bought by the College with money the source of which is uncertain: no doubt at its foundation the College had many benefactors whose names are unrecorded. Several parcels of land at Barford were bought at this time, and as usual the conveyance was to

¹ The College tenant in 1906 was of the same name.

the Principal, Matthew Smyth, the Bursar, John Fornby, and Roland Messenger—a Fellow (subsequently deprived by the Founder). The Barford deeds begin c. 1340. The College still own the Barford Estate, to which they have added in the last twenty years by several small purchases of land adjoining in that parish and in **Hempton**: but they possess more land than is accounted for by Matthew Smyth's recorded outlay of £16 13s. 4d. and recent acquisitions.

The earliest map of Barford was taken in 1808.

1515. The history of the **Faringdon** property goes back to a grant dated c. 1220. The first deed relating to the College is a conveyance by William Fermour, of London, to **Sir Richard Sutton** for the use of **Elizabeth Morley** in 1512. In 1515 Elizabeth Morley, with William and Richard Fermour, leased the '**Manor of Pynchpollys**, in Chepyngfaryngdon and Farnham, their lands in both places, and in **Westbroke**' to the College for five years. A note written in the margin of Principal Yate's Book in 1774 casts doubt upon the manorial character of Pynchpollys: but the ancient deeds support the claim though there is no record to show that the College actually exercised manorial rights at Faringdon. Among the deeds may be mentioned an order by Sir Simon Harcourt, 'given at Stanton Harcourt' by him as High Sheriff of Berks and Constable of Faringdon.

Further particulars of Elizabeth Morley's gift to the College will be found under her name in the list of *Benefactions*.

The greater part of the College land at Faringdon was sold in 1879, but a portion remains.

1517. The land at **Middlewich** in county Chester bought with money given by **John Claymond** seems to have been lost to the College before the end of the sixteenth century. Here, as frequently happened, the money was given some years before the Deed of Composition was executed: which was not till 1538. But twenty-one years earlier, in 1517, Robert Bostock enfeoffed John Fornby, Ralph Bostock, Fellows, and others for a term, and Robert's heir William, in 1533, enfeoffed the

College for ever. A lawsuit followed, in which the College charged a certain Ralph Bostock (apparently not the Fellow) with getting the deeds into his hands and from them forging evidences of title, 'by reason of which he has entered into the said messuage and keeps the College out of possession.' How the suit ended or when, cannot be determined, but the College did not recover the deeds or the land, as far as can be gathered.

The property conveyed to the College by **John Cocks** or **Cox**, on 22 July, 1518, is referred to under *Benefactions*. It consisted of the tenement called the **Redde Lyon at Wycombe**, with garden, &c. The name goes back in the title-deeds to 1479, a release of that date describing it as *Le Leon*. The Inn continued in possession of the College till the year 1894, when it was sold. Under the age-long system of renewable leases it had been regarded as freehold, and had merged with an adjoining tenement upon some rebuilding or extension of the premises, so that upon the expiry of the last lease the boundary line was found to run through two of the public rooms on the ground floor and down a corridor on an upper floor. Consequently it became absolutely necessary for the College either to buy or to sell.

From Antony Caryswall in 1520 Matthew Smyth and Hugh Charnoke bought for £9 a tenement and land at **Forest Hill** near Oxford, and a rent of 4s. charged on a house in All Saints' Parish between the Magdalen and the All Souls property near the College, i. e. in Amsterdam. 1520.

This land at **Forest Hill** together with 20 acres at **Northam and Brodemore** (or Bradmore) was exchanged in 1579 for **Mynchery Wood**, with Sir Christopher Brome. How this Northam and Bradmore property came to the College is not known: no deeds concerning it remain, except a declaration made before a Commission appointed by Cromwell, in which certain other lands in Northam and Bradmore are described as 'lying by the new Parkes hedge nygh to Oxford in the North'.

Mynchery Wood or **Brasenose Wood** with **Open Brasenose** adjoining, still remain in possession of the College.

1520. The **Manor of Genyns Court** (or Gennings) in the parishes of Yalding, West Parmingent, and Nettlestedd in the county of Kent, was bought from Sir Michael Dormer, together with a house and land called **Brakespeare's Place** at **Milton under Wychwood**, for the sum of £112, by Matthew Smyth, Principal. The Genyns Court property remained in possession of the College till the year 1813, when it was sold under Act of Parliament. Apparently the early deeds in relation to the manor were surrendered at the sale, for Principal Yate's Register contains an abstract of documents, beginning 1391, which are not now among the muniments. With the proceeds of the sale (£4,000), the College bought an estate at **Enstone** in Oxfordshire, which was again sold in the seventies of the last century.

There is a good map of the Genyns Court land dated 1757.

1520. **The School of Farnworth** in Lancashire is connected with Bishop Smyth. In 1507 he paid £300 to the Monastery of Laund in Leicestershire, to secure a yearly rent of £10 charged on the Rectory of Roystorn, Cheshire. It was to be paid to the Mayor and Citizens of Chester in trust to provide 'an honest priest teaching in the free school of Farnworth'. The Bishop was to nominate the master during his life, and in 1533 the nomination was transferred to Brasenose.

1521. On 1 July, 1521, John Legh and Hugh Charnoke, Fellows, bought for the College a messuage, 'doffe house,' close and 30 acres of land at **Kidlington** from John Baldwyn for £33.

In 1599 other land at **Kidlington**, called **Cockes and Diers Land**, was bought for £103 6s. 8d., and a very careful terriar of this purchase, taken in 1600, is copied in full in Yate's Register.

Three acres of this estate were sold to Exeter College in 1874, and other portions have been sold or exchanged: but part remains in possession.

To **William Smyth**, Archdeacon of Lincoln, nephew of Bishop Smyth, the College appear to owe their possession of the **Manors** and lands at **Sutton in the Marsh, Wynthrope** or **Winthorpe, Skegness** and **Burgh**. These possessions were conveyed to the College in 1524, and there is nothing in the deed to show that the Archdeacon was acting as executor of the Founder or in compliance with a specific direction from him. The title-deeds of these properties reach back to about 1280, the fourteenth-century documents being particularly numerous. Some of the Skegness land was obviously threatened, even in the fourteenth century, by the sea, and at some later period a portion was totally lost by inundation. The leases within living memory contained a provision for an increase of rent in the event of the sunken land being recovered. It seems to have been on the wrong side of the Roman Embankment. 1524.

Only trifling changes have been made by purchase or sale in this property, and it remains virtually intact.

There is a map of Burgh, Winthorpe, and Skegness taken in 1834: and maps of the Sutton estate dated 1832 and 1857.

Sir John Port in 1524 gave the College a rent-charge of £9, secured on the Manor of **Moseley Hall** in Lancashire, and all his houses, lands in Lawton and Abraham, and in the parishes of Wynwick, Wigan and Leigh upon terms given under *Benefactions*. Somewhat over three years later the College released £2 of this charge in consideration of £40 received and invested in the purchase of lands at **Bredon** in Worcestershire. Apparently in the previous year the College had already bought a small piece of land at **Westmancote**, together with some land at **Fiddington** and **Southwick**, and 3 roods of mead in **Tewkesbury** in Gloucestershire, as a deed shows that these properties were acquired by Ralph Bostock, Bursar, and Simon Starkey, Fellow, though no conveyance to the College has been discovered. 1524. 1527. 1526.

There are two maps of Bredon dated 1819.

The Moseley Hall rent-charge continued at £7 till the year

1904, when it was redeemed. The small plot at Westmancote was sold in 1892, but the other properties remain, as far as can be judged, in possession, and a purchase of adjacent land at Fiddington was made in 1896, and an orchard detached was bought in 1899.

1525. The **Marston** estate of the College was first acquired in 1525, when John Moscroft for £80 bargains and sells to Ralph Bostock, the Bursar, and John Hawarden, Fellow, 'one principal messuage called the Court Place with one yardland of freehold and one messe place and one yardland called Spurrier's, a half yardland and half quarter called Alexander's, one half yardland and a close called Godwats, one cottage with a close late in the tenure of John Broun, another cottage called Nashe's and another called Hayward's, and one cottage called the Water Mylne with its closes and a parcel of ground called the Mylne Acres with the appurtenances in Marston.' In 1528 under an award by Sir Simon Harcourt the College had to pay a farther sum of £10 to extinguish the interest of one Valentine.

The annual value of Moscroft's lands is declared in the conveyance to be £4 10s.; but apparently Bostock and Hawarden held the land in trust to make a sure estate, for at length, after litigation, in a deed of 27 April, 1543, John Hawarden (now Rector of Steeple Aston) sells all his estate at Marston for £80 to the College.

Such is the history of the property. But **William Porter's** composition bears date 1529, when his executors, Humfrey Ogle and William Burley, entered into an undertaking with Matthew Smyth, the Principal, John London, Warden of New College, and the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, to make an estate at Marston worth £4 10s. per annum (in addition to the land at Kingsholme worth £3 10s.) in order to found a fellowship. It seems clear, therefore, that Porter had declared his intention to the College before his death and empowered them to make arrangements for carrying out his wishes.

The Marston deeds have a considerable antiquity, going

back to 1361, to which year three documents belong giving the name of Hugo, Vicar of Mershton—all executed at Mershton or Marston. The name **Court Place** still attaching to the principal farm on the College estate is found as far back as 1477, and the ancient field names, such as Colthorns, The Marsh, Marsh Ditch, are still in use.

Four small purchases of contiguous land, including the Ferry Inn, have been made in the time of the present Bursar; otherwise the property remains unaltered. But some fields between the Ferry Inn and Oxford on the west bank of the Cherwell were purchased in 1908.

A map of 1769 shows the division made between Brasenose and Corpus land—though the mere-stones still standing bear the date 1694, and the partition must have been made then.

The small and scattered holdings of the College in the parishes of **Stanlake** or **Standlake**, **Brighthampton**, and **Ducklington** seem to have belonged originally to the Fetyplaces of Pusey, who sold them in 1524 to Simon Starkey, the Bursar. From Starkey the lands passed to **John Baker** or **Elton**, who conveyed them to the College in 1529.

A plot was sold to Christ Church in 1888.

The **Manor of Bradford, Bradward** or **Broadward** (as it is now called) in Herefordshire with its lands and appurtenances, together with lands at **Wharton** and **Ivington**, came to the College in 1531, and is associated in some degree with **Claymond's** Benefaction. But the deeds make it clear that whereas the College purchased the Manor of Broadward &c. and eleven messuages in Ivington and Wharton, on 20 May, 1531, from John Packington for the sum of 451 marks, the same John Packington conveyed on 25 September of the same year to John Claymond, Robert Morwyn, and Simon Starkey, the Bursar, two messuages in Ivington and Wharton for the College. The properties here remain in possession to-day unchanged, save that in 1892 the College bought from Mr. Edwards an estate closely intermixed with their own at **Broadward**; and in 1908 they purchased the **Ivington**

Court estate by which their own small and isolated plots were encompassed.

The title-deeds of the old Ivington property begin with a grant by Edward, Abbot of 'Rading', about the year 1140, in which the churches of 'Rading' and Leominster are associated.

The first map of Broadward is dated 1747. The land now let direct to Mr. Arkwright was got by exchange from his ancestor in 1849.

1532. But apart from the land at Ivington in Herefordshire, **John Claymond** gave to the College a property at **Shelswell** in Bucks (consisting of a close called Pasture Meade, another called Barleyfield, and another called Drakefield) which he bought for £162 from William Fermor. Some litigation ensued, but by January, 1540, the College title was established, and they granted a lease. The name Barleyfields is still current.

This property remains, save for 11 acres sold in 1895 to the Great Central Railway for a station, which they call Finmere.

1527-
1533. The **Manor of Kingsholme** and lands at **Kingsholme**, **Longford**, and **Twigworth** 'in the county of the town of Gloucester' were acquired partly by conveyance to the College dated 6 February, 1527, from Thomas Adams, partly by conveyance from Thomas Stoke dated 23 May, 1528, partly by conveyance dated 1533 from Arthur Porter, doubtless kinsman of William Porter, the Benefactor. The acquisition seems to have been by purchase on behalf of **William Clifton**, by whose benefaction the property came to the College.

Most of this property is still in possession, though two plots were sold in 1876, a small exchange was made in 1881, and later portions have been sold for building purposes; but further property adjoining the **Kingsholme** land was bought in 1890 and 1897, and at **Twigworth** small purchases of adjoining land were made in 1895 and 1906 respectively.

In Clifton's Benefaction was comprised also property at **Shipton under Wychwood** which seems to be defined in a lease granted by the College in 1547 as 'a house in Shipton with a close at the back and a garden place'. It this tenement was in Shipton village, it is no longer in possession; but it may be that it was merely in the parish of Shipton towards **Milton under Wychwood**. For the bulk of the College estate in this direction lies in Milton parish, though described as in Milton, **Morton Hinton**, and Shipton. The principal farm also bore the name of **Hinton Lilies** or **Fisians**. This property was bought by the College in 1536 for £120—a sum which agrees with the sum given by **Edward Darby**, Archdeacon of Stowe, to found a fellowship. There is no evidence to show how the Archdeacon's money was invested, and his composition is dated 1538; but there is nothing impossible in the supposition that the estate was acquired before the deed was executed, just as the estate at Marston was acquired for the Porter Benefaction some years before the deed. 1533. 1536.

Most of the Milton property remains to the College. The deeds of the tenement at Shipton, called **Bottesplace**, go back to 1316: those of the Milton land apparently to about 1454; but in Hurst's Calendar the two properties are not always distinguishable.

To return to Clifton's Benefaction. It included two messuages and two yardlands or virgates of land at **Ascot D'Oyley** in Oxon., which were transferred to the College by deed of 10 July, 1533. The deeds begin with 1472, in which year the name of Robert Harcourt twice appears. The College exchanged this property in the year 1850.¹ 1533.

To **John Claymond** also the College owed the possession of certain small properties at **Whateley** or **Wheatley** near Oxford. These Claymond bought in the same year from William Chamber of Oxford, glover, for £8 13s. 4d.—viz. a messuage, a shop, a close, 3 acres of arable land, and an acre of lot mead. 1536.

¹ See pp. 45-6 below.

1535. But Principal Yate's book records a conveyance by John a Dene in 1535 to Matthew Smyth (presumably the Principal) of a messuage at Wheatley with 22 acres of arable, 3 acres of meadow, and a cottage with 1 acre of arable land, for which £17 13s. 4d. was paid by the Principal. This deed cannot be found in Hurst's Calendar, and may have been missed out, but it is clear then that the College already had land at Wheatley to which Claymond added.

The earliest deed in this connexion is dated 1348.

The College to-day own nothing in Wheatley. Various small plots were sold at various times, the last in 1891.

1538. At **Grove** in the parish of **Sandford**, near **Great Tew** in Oxfordshire, the College bought for £200 'a haule house and two chambers with five bays', i.e. a large mansion with gardens &c. and 10 acres of arable, 10 of meadow, 100 of pasture, and 2 of copse. In 1671 the house is described as 'decayed and down', and in 1712 a new house was built upon the site. This property has passed from the possession of the College.

1546. From the benefaction of **Humfrey Ogle** comes the College property at **Hanbridge**, close to Chester. By deed of 2 October, 1546, Sir William Norres of Speke conveyed to Humfrey Ogle, B.D., at Brasenose College, a close called Goresore Hey with half a meadow on its east side in the occupation of John Smyth, Alderman (and next year Mayor) of Chester. This John Smyth—probably of our Founder's kin—was made attorney by the purchaser, and took himself a lease for eighty-one years at 30s. rent. In January, 1547, Ogle conveyed to the College. But the price paid for the land was only £30, and in what manner the other £70 of Ogle's benefaction was bestowed is uncertain.

1548. **Matthew Smyth**, first Principal of the College, a Lancastrian by birth, by will dated 2 December, 1547 ('in the first year of King Edward VI, of the Church of England next under God Supreme Head'), made various small bequests; but under a fresh will dated 6 February, 1548—two days before his death—he left his house and land at **Sutton**

in the parish of Prescot to the College, subject to payment of 20s. yearly to the usher of **Farnworth School**,¹ and when the land was conveyed in 1557 by William Smyth, nephew and executor, the College undertook to keep a solemn anniversary or obit on 6 February for ever. There is, of course, no longer any mention of mass or requiem.

The property—or the last of it—was sold by the College in 1875, when it had become valuable for mining purposes. It is frequently referred to in the College books under the title of **Sankey Brooke Colliery**.

The College possess a coloured sketch map of Sutton dated 1716, and a beautiful map in pen and ink dated 1762.

Brian Higden's gift (*Benefactions*, p. 14) cannot at present be connected with any particular property. 1549.

Sir John Port Jun^r.: see **Sir John Port Sen^r.**, ante p. 21. 1560.

For the **rent-charge** paid by the **Skinners' Company** under arrangement with **Henry Fisher**, see *Benefactions*. 1562

There is some obscurity in the history of the College estate at **Grandpont**, references to which in the deeds occur under the names **Swynsell** or **Swinsell**, **Cowmead**, **Welshman's Mead**, **Irishman's Mead**, **Warham Mead**, **Sandhills**, **Earles Ham**, and **Egroves**. The deeds begin in 1426. On 12 December, 1543, King Henry VIII sold to Sir Michael Dormer, Alderman of London, for £293 9s. 7d. 'all the close called Egrove in the parish of Kennington, of Abingdon, and two meadows called Cowmead and Washmead (or Warham Mead) by Grandpont within the same parish, all lately and of old time belonging to the Monastery of Abingdon'. John Dormer in 1562 sold for £442 to Edmund Parkinson and Hugh Shipley, Fellows of the College, what appears to be the same property, but is described as 'Swynsell farm in St. Aldates parish in the City of Oxon, four closes called Egroves in the parish of Radley, and two closes 1566.

¹ See ante, p. 20.

called Cowmead and Welshman's Mead in St. Aldates, and all other his meadows hams closes &c. in St. Aldates and Radley': and in a deed dated 25 April, 1566, Parkinson and Shipley conveyed to the College 'the capital messuage of Swynsell, Cowmead, and Welshman's Mead, estimated to contain 300 acres, and Egrove, estimated at 200 acres, with all appurtenances, &c., in St. Aldates and Kennington'.

It is clear that the College found the money for this purchase, and that Parkinson and Shipley were merely agents in the matter. But the quantities given in the conveyance are inexplicable—the more so as in a survey of 'Swynsell Farm and Welshman's Mead' made by John Whiting in 1665 Welshman's Mead is given as containing 17 a. 2 r. 5 p., and the whole farm as 31 a. 2 r. 35 p. It looks as if the correct quantities, 30 a. and 20 a., had got a cipher added by error. The 'capital messuage' is the ancient farm-house called the **White House**, which still remains, and has given its name to the White House ground.

Cowmead included the present College cricket-ground and all the land between it and the stream which joins the Thames by the Boat-House: in 1539 it was first divided by the hedge and ditch still existing; Irishman's Mead, however, lay on the west side of the Abingdon Road opposite what is now called **Oxpen**. The name Irishman's Mead arose, according to a deponent in a lawsuit, from the fact that in the field were 'a pair of butts, whereat the Irishmen did commonly use to shoot'!

St. Nicholas's Chapel also stood on the west side of the Abingdon Road nearly adjoining the highway at a point almost opposite the new lodge of the College cricket-ground, but some few yards further southwards. It is shown standing in an exceedingly early sketch map possessed by the College, which Mr. Hurst dates c. 1610 but erroneously. The map must be quite a century earlier, because the fence which was made in 1539 is not shown, nor is the 'capital messuage' which existed in 1566 indicated. Moreover, the causeway built by the monks of Abingdon is shown with all its arches in a way which gives the impression that it had not long been built;



Grandpont and Folly Bridge, from an early map c. 1500

for the causeway was clearly driven straight through the old Cowmead in such a manner as to sever a narrow strip of the meadow enclosed by hedges on the west side of the road, and provision is made for communication between the main and the severed portion by a depression in the causeway and a crossing with gates. Further, Folly Bridge is shown with its double gates open under an arch and Friar Bacon's Study above and its drawbridge lowered. This map is the most ancient, and in some ways the most interesting, of all belonging to the College and may be dated 1500 or earlier. Another good map of Grandpont, by Whittlesey, bears date 1726.

A good deal of this Swinsell property was taken by the Great Western Railway, when its first terminal station was built. Afterwards, when the line was diverted and continued, the Great Western sold the land disused, and upon it stand Marlborough Road and Western Road, Grandpont. The White House Road was made by straightening and widening the old field lane in 1894; the land on the south side of this road was sold shortly afterwards for building. The site of St. Matthew's Church adjoining the White House Ground, and the site of the School abutting on the road, were gifts of the College.

The **Manor of Tiptofts and Highams** with the messuage and farm of **Pinkneys** and **Warles**, in the parish of **Wimbish** in Essex, and four tenements in **Duck Lane** in the parish of **St. Botolph's**, London, were left to the College by **John, Lord Mordaunt** by his will dated 16 April, 1570, subject to an interest created in favour of Joan, his wife, and continued for ten years after her death. Within three months of the reversion falling in, the College were to accept three scholars, qualified according to the College Statutes, upon the nomination of Lord Mordaunt's heir: to be called Lord Mordaunt's Scholars and to be paid £4 each yearly. The College were also to pay 8*d.* a week to each of four poor almsfolk at **Turvey** in Bedfordshire, or £6 18*s.* 8*d.* in all yearly. The residue of the profits was to be for the benefit

of the College for ever: and a commemoration was appointed on 19 April.

The deeds of Tiptofts and Pinkneys begin in the year 1500 with a list of rents paid to the Abbess of Malling; but it is interesting to remark that the moated grange, which still serves as a farm-house at Tiptofts, contains some curious Early English columns and roof-trees—remains of a thirteenth-century Banqueting Hall—which were sketched and described in 1889 by the late Professor Middleton, who published an account of them in *Archæologia*, vol. lii. pt. 2, pp. 647-50. More recently the College have had careful architectural drawings made for preservation among the muniments. In the year 1588 we have a letter from the steward of the manor to the Bursar complaining that things were going wrong at Tiptofts. He has, he says, copied three Court Rolls on parchment, and thinks all the College documents on the estate should be collected, assorted, and well indexed: which he offers to do gladly 'as he does not delyte to be Idell'.

The manor and estate of Tiptofts and the estate of Pinkneys stand unaltered in possession of the College: manorial quitrents are still paid, Mordaunt Scholars are still appointed, and an annual sum of £8 is still paid to the Rector of Turvey for almsfolk there. So little change has fallen in the course of 339 years.

But the houses in **Duck Lane**, which belonged originally to the Priory or Monastery of St. Bartholomew in Great Smithfield, were sold in the year 1879, and the site is now included in that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Duck Lane corresponded, in part at least, with **Little Britain**.

There are maps of the Duck Lane property dated 1674, 1762, and another perhaps late eighteenth century.

Of Tiptofts there is a good map made in 1746 and of Pinkneys one made in 1747.

1572. **Alexander Nowell**, Dean of St. Paul's, and sometime Principal of the College, petitioned Queen Elizabeth to refound the **Grammar School** of Middleton in Lancashire. The College was incorporated anew with the additional title

of 'Governors of the Free School of Queen Elizabeth in Middleton', and was required to appoint the Master of the School under seal, and to admit six fit scholars from Middleton, Whalley, Burnley, or other Lancashire schools. The endowments granted were (i) a rent of 65*s.* 8*d.* charged on houses in **Iremonger Lane** belonging to the **Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's**, till lately used to pay for mass for the soul of John, Duke of Lancaster; (ii) a similar rent of 65*s.* 8*d.* on account of Blanche, his Duchess; (iii) a rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* on Ada Montague's house in **Fish Street**; (iv) a rent of £16 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing from the **Manor of Bowes and Polehouse** in Middlesex, till lately assigned to the chantry of John, Duke of Lancaster; (v) a third part of the **Manor of Boyton Hall** in Essex, and the whole of that third part of the rents of the same manor amounting to 53*s.* 4*d.* and anciently paid to the chantry of Roger Waltham and Fulco Bassett, and the other third part of the same manor and all that third part of the rents amounting to 53*s.* 4*d.* and formerly given for the chantry of Fulco Bassett. These rents, making in all £28 7*s.* 2*d.*, were assigned to the College for ever, subject to the charge upon them of £8 7*s.* 2*d.* in favour of the Crown, and the licence in mortmain was enlarged.

In other words the Dean and Chapter were answerable to the College for £20 clear annually, which rent-charge is still received by the College: the Dean and Chapter covenanted to pay the Crown rent direct. Out of the £20 the College had to assign £13 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Schoolmaster at Middleton and £6 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Usher there.

By charter of 25 June, 1579, the Queen granted to the College the **Manor of Upbery, Upberry or Upbury**, the **Rectory of Gillingham**, and the **Chapel of Lyginge** or 'in the ville **Lidsing**' with the advowsons of the **Vicarage of Gillingham and Upbery**, all of which Dean Nowell had in the previous April conveyed to the Queen. The College were bound to assign £3 6*s.* 8*d.* to each of *thirteen*¹ scholars

¹ There seems no definite record of the increase in the number of scholars from six to thirteen.

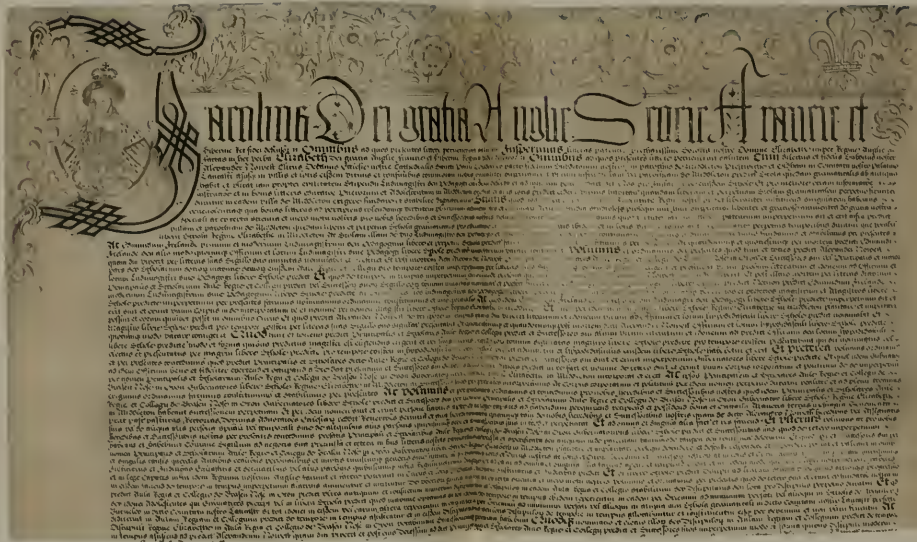
(i. e. £43 6s. 8d. in all), 23s. 4d. to the Master, and £3 6s. 8d. to the Usher. Since, moreover, 'the stipends of the Principal and Fellows are very slender' (*pertenuia*), 6s. 8d. every week is to be applied to amending their commons.

1597. In 1597 Dean Nowell conveyed to the College the field and premises adjoining the river Fleame or Milditch by the School, together with the right of fishing. The deed speaks of the 'houses and buildings which he has built for the School and its masters'—words which seem to imply that the present schoolhouse was built by the Dean.

1609. By 1609 the School is spoken of as 'gone almost to nothing', for the scantiness of the pay of the master, and James I then reconstituted it, confirming the last charter, and gave to the College as Governors a corporate seal and power to make statutes and ordinances.

The arrangements indicated in the deeds are somewhat complicated. The Manor of Upbery and the rectory and churches of Upbery Minster and Estchurch seem to have belonged originally to the Priory of St. Sexburgh in the Isle of Sheppey, but were sold by Henry VIII to Sir Thomas Cheyne in 1546. By deed of 23 December, 1573, between Henry Lord Cheyne, Dean Nowell and his cousin James Woolten, and the College of the third part, it appears that Nowell paid £900¹ to Lord Cheyne for the manor, &c., but undertook to grant him a lease rent free for sixty years if the lessee should live so long. On 31 May, 1579, Nowell and the College joined in granting to William Deane and Thomas Bowyer a lease of ninety-nine years in reversion, i. e. upon the termination of Lord Cheyne's lease, at a rent of £66 13s. 4d. On 1 February, 1587, the ninety-nine years' lease was assigned to Elizabeth, wife of Dean Nowell, and Edward Blount, her son, at the same rent; and a week later Edward Nowell of Winklemarsh in Kent, Robert Cooke, Fellow, and another were deputed under the College seal to take formal possession of the manor and

¹ This £900 was not Dean Nowell's money, but left to him by his brother Robert Nowell to effect this purchase for the College, see 'The spending of the money of Robert Nowell', by the Rev. A. B. Grosart (*Towneley Hall MSS.*, printed for private circulation, 1877).



The Middleton Charter of 1609

lands for the College, and to 'require a book' or rent-roll of the property. Apparently Lord Cheyne died in the same year, and the term of the leases expired in 1686.

There is an account of the Demesne of the manor with its rents and quitrents and of the Parsonage of Gillingham rendered by Ralph Twisse, the Vicar, in 1676. In this mention is made of a 'house of twenty bays at the least but in ruins' (the Manor House), 'two barns, one 120 feet long, buildings, and a windmill'; and it is noted that 'the quitrents at Canterbury are not worth fetching'. By the Rectory is meant the Rectorial Tithes, which the College still owns. All trace of the Manor House and the tithe-barns disappeared long ago; they stood on land taken in the early nineteenth century by the Board of Ordnance; but the windmill was standing in 1892, when the last of the land was sold by the College for building purposes, for which it had become available. The **Advowson** was sold to Mr. Molesworth, Vicar, in 1873.

The first map of Upberry dates 1751.

The property at **Derby** given to the College by **Richard Harpur** is mentioned in sufficient detail under *Benefactions*. 1572. None of it now remains to the College, the last sale being previous to 1880.

As shown in the Monograph on Benefactions, under the year 1555, the College used Sir John Port's rent-charge of £3 to purchase the house and site of the lately dissolved **College of St. Mary** in Oxford from the Earl of Huntingdon, who married Sir John's daughter. 1580. The site is described as containing 1 a. 0 r. 25½ p. besides an orchard of 21 p., or, in all, 1 a. 1 r. 6½ p.

This is the property, part of which is familiarly known to-day as **Frewin Hall**, owing to its occupation by Dr. Frewin in 1721 and for many years subsequently. It was the residence chosen for King Edward VII, when as Prince of Wales he first became a member of the University. More recently it was leased to Dr. Shadwell, the present Provost of Oriel, and upon his surrender in 1907 it was leased to Mr. Heberden, Principal of Brasenose.

But the site of the College seems to have covered the whole area bounded now on the south by **Sewys Lane**, on the west by New Inn Hall Street, and on the north by that part of New Inn Hall Street which has been renamed St. Michael's Street, up to the premises of the Union Society. Indeed, a portion of the original site was sold to the Union in 1875 for the erection of the Debating Room, &c., and there was a small exchange with the same Society in 1878. But no other part of the property has been alienated.

1586. Certain lands and tenements at **Sadbury** or **Sadberge**, **Drinkfield**, and **Whessoe**, in county Durham, forming part originally of the endowment of a chantry at Middleton in Lancashire, came to the College in connexion with Dean Nowell. In 1586 the Queen, on the petition of Nowell and by the advice of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, leased these lands for twenty-one years to Richard Shuttleworth and Thomas Bowyer for the use of the Master of Middleton School at a rent of £1 6s. 8d.; and in the same year the lessees assigned their term to the College. In 1603 the Queen granted direct to the College a fresh term of twenty-one years in reversion at the same rent; yet in 1605 there appears a conveyance to the College by Sir Robert Cary and John Barton of all their lands and houses in Sadbury and Whessoe in fee simple, subject to a payment of £1 6s. 8d. to the Crown. The deeds show that great confusion and uncertainty as to the exact parcels of land existed from the first, and was scarcely set at rest by litigation.

The College has still some land at Sadberge, but the greater part of the estate, including the land at **Drinkfield** and **Whessoe**, was sold during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Good maps of Sadberge and Drinkfield, dated 1757, remain.

1586. The College owe to **Joyce Frankland**¹ their **Kensington** property—'the Red Lyon Inn and two tenements adjoining'—

¹ For Joyce Frankland's gifts of plate, see *The College Plate*.

the **Aldham** and **Shelley** rentcharge of £40 per annum, and their land in the parishes of **Ivychurch St. Martin** and **Romney** in Kent.

All these properties are named in a deed of 6 February, 1586, between Joyce Frankland, widow, daughter of Robert Trappes, and Levin Buskin of the first part, the College of the second part, and Giles Trappes and Robert Robinson of the third part. The deed declares that Joyce Frankland, having lost her only son by her first marriage, William Saxye, is 'moved in lieu of her most loving son, the said William, to raise and beget unto her selfe in vertue and learning many children'; accordingly she undertakes to levy a fine, &c., on the recited properties for her own use during her life, and after her death for the use of the College for ever. The witnesses are very numerous: they include Principal Harries, Vice-Principal Leigh, Bursar Cooke, and four Fellows attesting for the College, and Alexander Nowell attesting Joyce's seal.

The deed, after declaring that the yearly value of the Kensington tenements is £7, that of the Aldham and Shelley rent-charge £40, that of the lands at Ivychurch £20, total £67, proceeds to say that this sum she intends to be disposed exclusively for the benefit of the Principal and Fellows as follows: 2*s.* weekly for the Principal, or Vice-Principal, or Fellows; 23*s.* 4*d.* weekly for the Fellows, and the balance 22*s.* 8*d.* for a dinner in her memory on 5 September, her birthday.

Such were the clear terms of the deed. A fortnight later, on 20 February, Joyce died, after having executed a last will and so revoked a will of August, 1585, in which, while large bequests were made to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and to Lincoln College, Brasenose was scarcely mentioned. The hand of Dean Nowell seems traceable in this arrangement, as appears further from the provision making Brasenose residuary legatee. All unbequeathed goods and chattels, plate and jewels, were to be sold, and the money was to come to the College for their own use and that of Middleton School; land, however, was to be bought with the money, and the rents were to be divided between the two bodies, as

Dean Nowell, after consultation with Mr. Smallman, should appoint in writing. In 1594 Dr. Thomas Legg, the only surviving executor, assigned all his right and interest to the College and was discharged by them.

Dean Nowell seems to have decided that the £500 which thus came to the College should go to the foundation of one Frankland fellowship and four Frankland scholarships. It was invested in land at **Eaton Hastings** (or Water Eaton) in the county of Berks. to produce yearly £26 13s. 4d., and on 26 June, 1598, a deed was made between the College as Governors of Middleton School and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, reciting the receipt and investment of the money, and providing for the fellowship and scholarships.

Of the total revenue the sum assignable to scholars was £13 8s.; a sum of £2 13s. 4d. was to go to the Under Logic-Lecturer; £2 to the Bible Clerk; and on the day of her Commemoration 3s. 4d. to the Principal, 2s. 6d. to the Vice-Principal, 2s. to every fellow and scholar.

The sum to be set apart for the fellowship is not stated, but it was clearly not large. Preference was to be given in the election both of fellow and of scholars to kindred of Trappes and Saxye, but there is no mention in the deed of Middleton School.

The **Kensington** deeds begin with a grant dated *c.* 1300-1320, which describes the property as bounded on one side by 'the Royal Street by which one goes from Braynford towards London'—now Kensington High Street; and the 'village' of Kensington and its meadows are often mentioned. In 1548 we find the Red Lion Inn first named as occupied by William Ferris and Cecilia, his wife. Joyce Frankland (or Joyce Saxye, as she then was) bought the property in 1563 in conjunction with Johanna Trappes, her mother; it consisted of the Red Lion and two tenements adjoining, with barns, stables, yards, and gardens.

This property, save for a plot alienated by a lessee between 1870 and 1880, remains to the College and consists of houses numbered 39 to 53. At the back of No. 45 may still be seen the remains of a sundial on a wall which formed part of the

inn; and the recess on the east side of Story's premises (No. 49) is the last relic of the archway which formed the entrance to the inn yard.

The leases expire this year (1909) and all that remains of the old houses will shortly disappear.

The College have no map earlier than 1762, but in this much of the disposition of the old inn can be traced, though already the site had then been divided for shops and gardens.

The rent-charge of £40 per annum charged on the Manors of **Aldham** and **Shelley** in Suffolk is still received by the College. All the early deeds prior to the actual grant of 26 November, 1585, to Joyce Frankland have gone, having been lost or mislaid by the Bursar in 1712¹, as appears by a brief in connexion with a long lawsuit which began in 1711. The rent-charge was bought for £110 from Philip Tylney, of Shelley Hall: payment to be made half-yearly on 14 April and 20 October under pain of a forfeit of £6 13s. 4d. for any arrear whatsoever. The lawsuit was on the question of deducting government taxes from the rent-charge; it lasted from 1711 to 1787, when the claim to deduct taxes from the rent was abandoned, and arrears amounting to £596 8s. were recovered by the College.

The land called **Mesday** in the parishes of **Ivychurch** and **New Romney**, still owned by the College, has deeds running back to 1388. A grant of that year speaks of the 'culwert way' as forming one boundary, and shows that the land once belonged to the Abbot of Romsey. As early as 1478 we get the term 'Five Wents', which still is marked by a sign-post called 'the Five Vents' standing close to the College land at the meeting of five ways. A College map of 1738 shows only four roads, as at present, but on the boundary of the property running east from the Five Vents there is indicated 'An old way now lost'.

The deeds of **Eaton Hastings** are of no great antiquity, beginning c. 1550 with a curious question of road repair, and

¹ Under *Aldham 40*, in Hurst's Calendar, there is an allegation of the manner in which the deeds were lost.

going down to 1599. This property, together with the College land at **Buscot**, was exchanged with Edward Loveden Loveden for land at **Stanford in the Vale** at the end of the eighteenth century—a most unfortunate bargain.

1607. The rent-charge of £5 now paid to the College by the Gresham Street Warehouse Co. represents the endowment left by **James Stoddarde** (or Binks) in 1607 for a poor scholar, and was charged on the **Swan with Two Necks** in Lad Lane, London. There was some dispute about the will, but in 1634 Francis Goldsmith, then owner of the Swan, agreed to charge the inn for ever with £5 yearly in favour of the College on the College abandoning their suit in Chancery.

A small plot of land at **Terrington St. John** in Norfolk was bought with the £300 given by **George Palin**. This property was sold in 1903.

At **Cokethorpe** in Oxfordshire, a house with garden, meadow, and other land was bought by the College for £27 in 1624. The house or cottage was pulled down in 1761, and the property was surrendered in an exchange with Christ Church many years ago.

1628. **John Barnston**, Canon of Salisbury and sometime Fellow, gave £100 which the College laid out in augmenting the charge or reserved rent upon the **White Hart Inn in the Strand** from £6 13s. 4d. to £13 6s. 8d., which sum was to be paid yearly to a Hebrew Lecturer. This disposition of the money was severely criticized as a short-sighted and temporary expedient.

1648. By his will of 24 April, 1648, **Dr. Samuel Radcliffe**, Principal, bequeathed land at **Piddington** in Northamptonshire to be sold, as was done, to produce £1,600. He also left land at **Harrowden** in Bedfordshire worth £50 per annum, which land the College still possess.

Of the £1,600, the sum of £1,000 was to go to building the Chapel, and £600 to building a covered way, 'the great want

of Brasenose College,' 'between Mr. Sixsmith's chamber and Little Edmund Hall,' i. e. the present cloisters.

Harrowden was to be leased at £40 yearly; and this rent was to be used, as explained under *Benefactions*, for purposes in connexion with the College and with **Steeple Aston** School, which he had built in 163-. The will notes that Dr. Radcliffe had already endowed **Steeple Aston** School with £10 yearly, charged on his property at **Winchmore Hill** near **Edmonton**, and had conveyed the rent-charge to the College in trust.

But the estate of the testator proved unequal to the charges upon it. A lawsuit followed, and was only settled in 1662, when by a deed of arrangement the College agreed *inter alia* to lease the **Rectory of Thenford** for twelve years to Dr. Radcliffe's representatives and to build an **Almshouse** at **Steeple Aston**.

The deeds of **Harrowden** go back only to 1558. There is a very detailed and rather curious description of the farmhouse and buildings written about 1639—apparently a report for Dr. Radcliffe prior to his purchase.

The **Winchmore Hill** deeds begin in 1548. When the land or the rent-charge was sold is uncertain.

Certain land at **Bordesley** in Warwickshire and a tene- 1654.
ment in **Birmingham** are referred to under **John Milward's** *Benefaction*. In 1852 a scheme for the administration of the charity was approved by the Court of Chancery, and an order was made assigning one-third of the rents to Haverfordwest School, one-third to King Edward's School, Birmingham, and one-third to the maintenance of two or more scholars, to be chosen from either of these schools, at Brasenose College. The last provision is now, in fact, inoperative.

The rent-charge of £10 per annum given to the College in 1665.
trust by **John Cartwright** of Aynho, and secured on his farm at **Milcombe** in the parish of **Bloxham**, Oxon., is described under *Benefactions*. It is still received by the College, but is paid by Christ Church, the present owners of the land.

1675. A small estate mainly in the parish of **Shotteswell**, Warwickshire, partly in **Cropredy**, Oxon., was bequeathed to the College by **Ann Walker**, subject to a charge of £40 per annum for the Master of **Charlbury** School, and £10 for two scholars from the School. This land is still in possession, and a new scheme for the school has been drafted by the Board of Education. The school-house was built in 1837 by conversion from two cottages, the College contributing £50 towards the cost.
1675. At **Lechlade** in Gloucestershire the College acquired a tenement and close called the Horseground for £160, of which £100 was from **Hugh Henley's** Benefaction. The rent was mainly for the support of a Henley Scholar in the College; but the lease (renewable for ever at £10 fine) was sold in 1861.
1676. The legacy of £300 bequeathed by **Thomas Church** was to be laid out in the purchase of land; but Dr. Yate, Principal, being unable to make the investment, bequeathed to the College an additional £100 to augment the sum received from Church. To this sum of £400 the College added £180 16s., and land was purchased in the name of Dr. Edisbury, in trust for the College, of the yearly value of £26 8s. Of this £7 16s. was assigned for payment to each of two **Church's Scholars**, the rest, after provision for a Commemoration, to go to the College. These lands consisted of 74 acres of woodland (Tapster's Coppice and Ashen Shaw) at **Rotherfield Grays** near Henley on Thames. Under an Act of 9th Anne (1710) the property was sold and the money applied in part purchase of the **Advowsons of Stepney** and other churches, arrangement being made to retain a charge on Stepney to cover the £15 12s. payable to Church's Scholars, £2 for the Commemoration, &c.
1676. The rent-charge of £4 yearly given by **Richard Reed** (q.v.) and secured on his lands called **Bartestrie Court** or **Bartree Court** in Herefordshire is still paid to the College.

By deed of February 17, 1679, **Sarah Duchess of Somerset** conveyed to the College certain land called **Woodhill and Bramley Moor** in the parish of **Iver** in Bucks, for the support and maintenance of four scholars in the College, as is further set out under *Benefactions*. Part of this estate was sold in 1869, the remainder in 1894. The deeds go back only to the year 1630, but are interesting for the family names **Bulstrode, Darell, Acton, Whitmore, &c.** 1679.

The **Manor of Thornhill** in Wiltshire, with lands in the parishes of **Thornhill, Broadtown, and Clyffe Pypard**, was bequeathed by the Duchess in 1686 for like purposes; and in 1696 the College was empowered by charter to hold the manor and half the **Advowson of Wootton Rivers** (left by codicil), and was granted a further licence in mortmain. Of **Thornhill** the earliest map dates 1706, the next 1734, the latter having a complete schedule of the land. 1686.

The last entry made by **Principal Yate's** hand in his monumental work upon the College muniments records the **Iver Benefaction**. It is impossible to take leave of that book without expressing admiration for the extraordinary industry with which **Dr. Yate** devoted himself during many years to his difficult and laborious task, and for the fidelity with which he executed it. His book really contains all that was known about the College archives until the last decade, when **Mr. Hurst** compiled his Calendar; and **Dr. Yate** had the great advantage of knowing all the College property in his capacity of Bursar first and then of Principal.

Principal Yate dying in 1680 bequeathed to the College (beside the £100 for the improvement of **Church's Benefaction**) a rent of £40 per annum which he derived under a long lease from a 'capital messuage with the courts, gardens, yards, and stables thereunto belonging' called **Willoughby House** in the parish of **St. Clement Danes** in London, together with the reversion of the property on the expiration of the lease. He bequeathed also the **Advowson of Middle-** 1680.

ton Cheney, which he had purchased of Sir Robert Dryden, Bart. The general terms of the bequest are set out under *Benefactions*.

The lease of Willoughby House had 200 years to run, and so expired in 1880. In 1761 Bursar Mayer reports that thirteen houses or tenements, with stables, had been built upon the premises, and he records finding on actual survey that a court called **Yates Court** had been built, adding that there is no right of way through Yates Court into Clement's Lane. At the end of the two hundred years the College—not without litigation—entered upon the inheritance. Ere this time the property had become valuable. As early as 1868 part of the reversion was sold for the new Law Courts; and when in 1888 the Crown wished to take the remainder for the same purpose, the College declined the price offered as inadequate. In the course of a law-suit which followed, it was found that the rights of ancient light which constituted a chief value of the property had been confiscated by a clause in the Courts of Judicature Act, and the College was forced to compromise.

The names **Jennings Court** and **Carey Street** are found in connexion with this property in the College books, as well as the other names given above.

1715. In this year the College bought of Sir Daniel Webb a tenement in **All Saints' Parish** in Oxford. The deed recites Queen Elizabeth's Letters Patent in respect of the manor of Upbery at **Gillingham**, and affirms the purchase to be 'for the benefit of the Principal and Scholars, and for the trusts, intents, and purposes declared in the said Letters Patent'. This appears to be the plot (no. 10 in Skelton's plan as shown in Hurst's Calendar, vol. xviii) now lying between the New Tower of the College and **26 High Street**, on the west. It was the house occupied by Tester just before the New Front was erected (**27 High Street**).

The money arose from sale of land at **Gillingham**, and was reinvested under an Act of 8 Queen Anne.

1736. The College bought, under the Radcliffe Library Act, from All Souls College, for the sum of £174, the house

on the High Street, with gardens, &c., called **All Souls House** (no. 9 on Skelton's plan in Hurst's Calendar vol. xviii). It was the house occupied by Gee before the erection of the New Front (**28 High Street**).

In the same year the College also bought of New College, for £82, **two houses on the High Street** (nos. 20 and 22 on Skelton's plan), and they purchased of Christ Church, for about £575, three houses on the High Street (nos. 6, 7, 8 on Skelton's plan), and a tenement in School Street (no. 1 on the plan). Of these houses no. 22 is that occupied by Ryman, no. 24¹ and **25 High Street**; no. 20 is **23 High Street**; nos. 6 and 7 were the old Principal's Lodgings, last occupied by Dr. Cradock; and no. 1 corresponds in part to the site of the present **Stamford House**.

The **Wolverton Rent Charge** of £100 per annum was bought for £3,100 of Lord Northampton in 1737. Of this sum £1,400 16s. 3d. was part of a total of £3,768 11s. 5d. received by the College from sale of land in Radcliffe Square for the Library. This rent of £100 was for many years subject to a land tax of 4s. in the £. 1737.

The £1,000 left by **William Grimbaldson** to the College in 1725 was invested pending an opportunity of buying land; but in 1739 the **Hinksey** estate was purchased from William Ffynmore for £2,600. The conveyance included the ferry and the boats, fishing rights, and the passage or ford over the Isis, &c. 1739.

An exchange of land was effected with Mr. E. Harcourt in 1883 for the better adjustment of boundaries, but the property otherwise remains unaltered. There is a good map of Hinksey c. 1770.

At **Didcot** in this year the College bought from Mr. John Lydall an estate which they made over to the Benefice. The purchase money amounted to £1,250, and the transaction was 1753.

¹ It is worth recording that J. W. M. Turner's famous picture of Oxford was painted in the first floor front room westward of Ryman's shop (no. 24). It was given by Turner to James Ryman and by him sold for 800 guineas. Ryman dated his success in business from that event.

effected, as often happened, by the London lawyer of the College first personally acquiring the property in trust for the College—in this case Thomas Browne.

Of the £1,250 paid for the land, £500 was the legacy of **John Cheshire**; and when the land was conveyed to Ralph Cawley, then Rector of Didcot, and his successors for ever, a **rent-charge** of £25 per annum was reserved in favour of the College, and is still received.

1789. In December 1789 the College bought for £700 two closes of land at **Great Billing** in Northamptonshire—property which is still in possession.
1794. In this year the College acquired at **Stanford in the Vale** near Faringdon in Berkshire an estate of about 247 acres in exchange for 203 acres at **Eaton Hastings** and 109 at **Balscot** or **Buscot**.
The remainder of the Balscot property was sold in 1870.
A small addition was made to the Stanford estate by purchase from Penstone's Executors in 1893.
There remains a map of Buscot dated 1781.
1805. A close of land adjoining the Churchyard at **Middleton Cheney** in Northamptonshire was bought in 1805.
In 1823 two tenements and a piece of ground were acquired by Ralph Churton—apparently in trust for the College—and by him were conveyed to the College in 1835.
1807. For £7,250, money obtained from sale of land at Upbery, Gillingham, the College bought in 1807 a small estate at **Holbeach** in Lincolnshire. This was the last College property on which the system of beneficial leases existed. The estate was sold in 1905.
- 1814-5. Lands at **Lidstone** or **Lyddeston** in Oxfordshire were bought by the College in these years from the Rev. Nicholas Marshall, in addition to the ancient estate there derived from Cold Norton Priory. This property was sold with the other Heythrop property.

Principal Hodson in this year acquired or held for the College in trust certain small copyholds in the manor of **Clayton** in Sussex, and his son Granville F. E. Hodson, then an infant, was admitted as tenant at a Court the roll of which the College possesses. The rents were received by the College, and in 1872 a field of about 12 acres was sold. The other copyholds were enfranchised in 1888, through the assistance of Mr. G. F. E. Hodson, who was still surviving. A field of about 12 acres was sold in 1874. 1827.

At **Stepney** the College bought in 1830 a plot of land adjoining the Rectory for about £395. This plot was leased for 1,000 years to the Rectors of Stepney at a rent of £10 10s. in 1864. 1830.

No. 19 High Street in Oxford seems to have been bought in this year. 1838.

Grandpont House was purchased from Mrs. Jane Taunton. The deeds go back about 60 years earlier, and the conveyance of both land and water is made clear. A deed of 1785 shows that the house was erected about that date by Elias Taunton. 1847.

The **Postcombe** or **Lewknor** property came to the College in various ways about 1848. In that year the College surrendered 46 acres of land with buildings (possibly what remained of the 'great haule house', mentioned above, p. 26) at **Sandford** by **Great Tew**, in exchange for 35 acres at Postcombe. 1848.

There was also a small purchase of land adjoining in the same year, in connexion with which the deeds go back to 1672.

And in 1850 a field of 9 acres was added under the **Bowles Farm** exchange with Peter Harris.

The farm known as **Bowles Farm**, near Eynsham, came to the College by exchange of land with Peter Harris under the Enclosure Act of 1845. The land given up by the 1850.

College included about 45 acres in the hamlet of **Chilson** and 4 acres in the hamlet of **Shorthampton**, both in Charlbury parish, about 55 acres in **Ascot D'Oyley** or **Ascott under Wychwood**, and about 9 acres in **Shipton under Wychwood**. In addition to Bowles Farm, the College acquired by this exchange a field at **Postcombe** containing about 9 acres.

1854. The estate at **Aston le Walls** or **Appletree** was received by the College in 1854 in exchange for land and title at **Thenford**—part of the Cold Norton property. It was sold to Mr. Aubrey Cartwright in 1906.
1859. A messuage at **Old or Wold** was given by George Casson, B.D., Fellow.
1872. In this year, after protracted negotiations, the College acquired the freehold of Sheard's premises, **No. 21 High Street**, together with the land at the back and the buildings which were transformed in 1883 into Brasenose House. The garden of No. 22 adjoining (then occupied by Bassett) was added to Sheard's garden by the removal of the intervening wall.
Sheard's property had long been held on mortgage by the College—at least since 1830.
1875. Out of the proceeds of the sale of ancient estates belonging to the **Priory of Cold Norton** the College in 1875 bought about 530 acres of land, mostly arable, at **South Leigh** in Oxfordshire.
1879. At **Gillingham** in Kent a small property called **Westcourt Farm**, nearly adjoining the Upbery land, was bought in this year, and sold in 1893 to great advantage. This farm was bought with corporate funds and had nothing to do with Nowell's Benefaction.
1890. In this year the site of the old foundation of **Brasenose in Stamford** was bought by the College. Of the fourteenth-century buildings erected by the fugitives from Oxford

nothing now remains except an ancient archway, upon the door of which the original **Brazen Nose** still hung within living memory. Some years ago this Nose was removed for safety, but it was sold with the property. It was brought back to Oxford by the present Bursar, and received by the College with due ceremony on the occasion of the October gaudy in 1890, returning after an absence of 557 years.

In the same year an estate of about 86 acres called **Barnsole Farm** was purchased by the College at **Gillingham** in Kent, 1890. This property neither adjoined any part of the ancient Upbery estate nor was in any way connected with the Nowell benefaction. About half of the estate has since been sold at about five times the original purchase price.

From corporate funds for corporate purposes the College 1902. bought in 1902 a property of about $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres at **Broadtown**, in Wiltshire, contiguous to some of the Thornhill land.

In this year the College purchased an estate of between 500 1903. and 600 acres mainly in the parish of **Horspath**, partly also in **Garsington**.

The estate of **Ivington Court**, in Herefordshire, contain- 1908. ing about 230 acres, and including a small amount of tithe, was bought by the College mainly for its accommodation value. It has already been mentioned that the ancient Ivington estate comprised a number of small and widely scattered field-plots, undivided from, and surrounded by, land in alien ownership. The effect of the purchase is to create a good estate practically in a ring fence.

About $36\frac{1}{2}$ acres called **Northern Meadows**, and lying 1908. near Oxford on the west bank of the Cherwell, between Marston Ferry and Marston Ferry Lane, were also bought in this year. The proximity of the land to the city and the control over the approach to the Ferry, which is College property, render the purchase important.

ADVOWSONS

1513. The **Rectory of Steeple Aston** came to the College in connexion with the Cold Norton property, as shown above (p. 9).
1579. The **Rectory of Gillingham** in Kent came to the College with the manor of Upbery, as shown above. The College sold the advowson in 1873, but the rectorial tithes still belong to it, except in so far as building has led to redemption.
1603. An account of the **Rodborough Lectureship**, to which the College appointed, is given under *Benefactions*. The Endowment was first made in 1434 and was intended to support a daily service in the Chapel at Rodborough. The deeds possessed by the College are very numerous. The right of appointment was sold in 1897 in connexion with a scheme for the improvement of the Benefice.
1613. The **Rectory of Great Rollright** or **Rowlandright** in Oxfordshire seems to have been conveyed to the College in 1613 by Roger Brent and Robert Brent his son, as consideration for an extension of the lease of College properties at Cold Norton, &c., upon which at that date there was a remainder of eight years to run. (Hurst's Catalogue, Rollright, 88.)
1613. The **Rectory of Selham** in Sussex was bequeathed to the College, as stated under *Benefactions*, by Richard Taylor in 1613, in reversion. The then Rector, John Leigh, or his representative was entitled to exercise the right of presentation twice before the College acquired the patronage, and preference was to be given to any member of the College named Taylor or Leigh.

The **Rectories of Old or Wold, Cottingham, Great Billing, and Stoke Bruerne**, in the county of Northampton, were bought together in 1676 by the College for £1,600 from Christopher, Lord Hatton, a kinsman of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor. 1676.

The **Rectory of Great Catworth** in Huntingdon was bought for £325 by the College in this year. The money was derived from **Daniel Greenwood's** bequest of £400. The deeds go back to 1597, and there is a good map of 'Great Catworth Field' dating from the early eighteenth century. 1676.

The **Rectory of Middleton Cheney** in Northamptonshire came to the College in this year by bequest from Principal Yate, who seems to have acquired the Benefice in 1639. He retired there after ejection from the Principalship by the Visitation of 1648. A history of the Rectory from 1531 is tabulated in Hurst's Calendar, vol. xvi. 1682.

The **Rectory of Didcot** was purchased in 1689 by the College for the sum of £430 from Robert Lydall of London. 1689.

The advowson of **Wootton Rivers** in Wiltshire came to the College in connexion with the Duchess of Somerset's benefaction (q. v.). 1692.

To the **Rectory of Begbrooke** the College have the right of alternate presentation under the Swete Benefaction (q. v.). 1710.

The **Advowsons of Stebbun Heath or Stepney with Limehouse, and of St. Mary Matfellow or White Chapel, and St. John's, Wapping, London**, were bought together by the College for £3,900, money arising from the sale of **Rotherfield Grays** estate. The position of the College as Patrons was confirmed in 1710 by Act of Parliament; and it was further enacted that the Vicarage of Stepney should be united to the Rectory but so that the College should retain the right of the present two 'Portionists', one the Portionist of Ratcliff, Stepney, and the other the Portionist of Spital- 1721.

fields. These Portionists were bound to pay each one moiety of the sum of £106 reserved to the College, of which £20 was for the maintenance of two scholars and for other uses defined. These were Church's scholars, as explained under *Estates*. In 1759 the College released £66 out of the £106, owing to the subdivision of Stepney and formation of new parishes, retaining only upon Stepney Rectory the charge of £40, which is still paid.

In 1864, under a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, ratified by the Queen in Council on July 12, the College surrendered to the Bishop of London the patronage of the following churches :—

1. The Rectory of St. Mary, Stratford atte Bow.
2. The Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity, Mile End.
3. The Rectory of St. George's in the East.
4. The Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, St. George's in the East.
5. The Rectory of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.
6. The Perpetual Curacy of St. Peter, Stepney.
7. The Perpetual Curacy of St. Philip, Stepney.
8. The Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas, Stepney.
9. The Rectory of St. John, Wapping ;

and they received in exchange the **Vicarage of East Ham** and the **Vicarage of Northolt**.

The College have a very curious map of Whitechapel, Stepney, and Wapping, dating about 1720.

1726. The **Rectory of Clayton cum Keymer** in Sussex was bought by Thomas Browne, in trust for the College, for the sum of £900, and it was conveyed to the College in 1736. The College deeds go back to 1622.
1736. The **Rectory of Great Shefford**, near Lambourne in Berkshire, was purchased in 1736 by the College for £1,500.
1747. The College resolved that **Limehouse Rectory** should be separated from Stepney at the next vacancy, and this took effect in 1759.

The **Rectory of Tedstone Delamere** in Herefordshire 1811.
came to the College in 1811 by purchase, the price given
being £3,500.

Poplar was originally a hamlet of Stepney and so within 1817.
that Rectory. But in May, 1817, the College seal was affixed
to a Bill before Parliament for separating Poplar and con-
stituting it a separate parish. This Bill became law and the
Rectory of Poplar was thus vested in the College.

The Advowson of the **Rectory of Weeley** in Essex was 1843.
received by the College in exchange for the Rectory of
St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green, ceded to the Bishop of
London.

The **Rectory of Mottiston cum Shorwell** in the Isle of 1857.
Wight came to the College in 1857 in exchange for the
benefice of Christ Church, Spitalfields. It was sold in 1876.

The **Vicarage of Lyminster or Leominster** in Sussex 1860.
was made over to the College by the Bishop of London in
exchange for the Rectory of St. Mary and the perpetual
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VII

The College Pictures

By A. J. Butler, D.Litt.

Fellow and Bursar of the College

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INTRODUCTION TO MONOGRAPH VII

THIS catalogue of the College pictures—it pretends to be nothing more—may serve the purpose of placing on record a complete list of the Brasenose paintings and engravings, together with such facts relating to their special points of interest for the College, their date, provenance, and history, as can be ascertained. Some of these facts will be found new and some curious, particularly in relation to the pictures of the Founders: and although the collection does not include any gem of great artistic merit, it comprises a few portraits of real importance, and it is as a whole well worthy of careful preservation. It is hoped that the hand of the restorer, which has done much damage in the past, may now be stayed.

Besides the pictures in possession, two or three formerly belonging to the College have disappeared. Thus there is on record the payment of £1 13s. 4d. in 1635 for a portrait of Mr. Mason, which was placed in the Library—now Room IV. 4: when it disappeared is not known. The College also possesses a letter from Lord Lansdowne giving leave for a copy of Sir William Petty's portrait at Bowood to be made for the College: though there is nothing to show that the work was executed. In 1818 the then Duke of Buckingham presented a very large portrait of himself to the College, and this picture hung in the Hall, where it occupied a great space, until the year 1890, when it was removed and returned to the donor's family. The donor had no connexion with the College, and never carried out the benevolent intentions with which he was credited.

In addition to the pictures here catalogued, one may note a few drawings and photographs hanging in Common Room, such as Mr. T. G. Jackson's pencil drawing of the interior of the new quadrangle made in 1887, Mr. H. Hurst's drawing

of the four Noses, the photograph of the old Principal's Lodgings and the adjacent houses on the High Street, two photographs showing a group of Fellows taken in 1861 and 1907 respectively, and a photograph of Sir George Bowen, presented by himself in 1882.

A. J. B.



Bishop Smyth, Founder

PICTURES IN THE HALL

I

William Smyth

Bishop of Lincoln, Founder.

Three-quarter length figure, the body turned slightly to the right and the head towards the spectator. The Bishop wears a jewelled mitre, a cope of crimson and gold fastened with a morse, and a white alb; his right hand holds a large book, his left grasps a pastoral staff. Escutcheon above to the left. The painting is on canvas $38\frac{1}{4}$ by $29\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The picture was shown at the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition in 1904.

Originally painted in 1632, it was 'restored' in 1800 by one Loder,¹ and seems to have suffered a heavy retouching, which somewhat obliterated its character.

The date of the original is furnished by the Bursar's accounts for 1632, which include an item 'paid for y^e Founders picture drawne at London 52s. 8d.' The painter is

¹ The following is Loder's bill, showing the pictures which he treated. It is curious that he gives the title of Founder to Sir R. Sutton, and not to Bishop Smyth. It is difficult to identify the five 'life size' portraits, and probably the expression was inaccurate.

1800.

Rec^d. from the Rev. the Bursar of Brazenose Coll. the sum of £18 18s. 0d. for restoring Portraits in the hall.

Robt. Loder.

Dr. Yarborough, three quarters	2	12	6
Duchess	2	12	6
Alfred	2	12	6
Dean Nowell	1	11	6
Bp. of Lincoln	2	2	0
Founder	2	2	0
5 portraits of Life Size	5	5	0

unknown, nor is it certain from what source, if any, he derived the material for his portrait. One must remember that the manufacture of historical portraits had been practised for at least two centuries prior to 1632: witness the series of Bishops and Kings painted by the Italian Bernardi for Chichester Cathedral in the fifteenth century—pictures in which the features differ passably, while the details of the embroidered cope, richly jewelled mitre, morse, and crozier, which all the Bishops bear, are varied with extraordinary skill and ingenuity.

On the other hand, it can be shown that the monumental brass on Bishop Smyth's tomb at Lincoln was uninjured in 1632, and upon it was engraved a life-size effigy of the Bishop. This brass was torn off and destroyed in 1642.

The College possesses an interesting letter from William Dugdale to Principal Yate, dated 2 June, 1668, which shows that the College then contemplated restoring the brass upon the Founder's tomb at Lincoln, which had been defaced in the Civil War. The letter runs as follows:—

Honoured S^r

When I returned the paper you sent me, wth my desire of what I thought fitted to be copyed, the Booke (wherein my draughts of the figures of those Monuments in Lincoln-minster and other churches were) was not come up to London; but now that it is, I have sent you here inclosed an account of your Founder's Monument there; approving very much of your gratefull purpose in restoring thereof: but forasmuch as it may be a temptation to those, who, to benefit themselves in a small matter care not what mischief they do (as they that destroyed this faire monument of that worthy Bpp) I think it were best to cutt his name upon the stone (w^{ch} yet remains there) in faire large Letters filled wth white cement, and no more but his title and day of his death: and upon the next pillar, to place a faire memoriall of him, expressing the time and by whome his Tomb-stone was so defaced by the taking away of the brasse; and to cutt his Epitaph (w^{ch} I here send you a copy of) thereon.

I did intend, that when you send me the coppyes of what I desired concerning Cold-Norton, you would please to let them come by the Carryer who lodgeth at the Saracens Head wth out New-gate: and now I must adde, that I farther desire they may be directed to be left for me wth m^r Abell Roper a Bookeseller dwelling over against S^t Dunstans church neere Temple-Barr, for feare that the porter should not finde the chamber where I lodge.



Bishop Smyth

From the glass in the Hall window



Sir Richard Sutton, Founder

From the glass in the Hall window

I pray you let me have them wth in ten days, in regard I shall be preparing for my journey into the Country about that time.

So I rest

Your very much obliged
Servant
Wthm Dugdale

London from m^r Ashmoles Chamber
in the Middle Temple lane
2^o Junii 1668.

For my very worthy and much
honoured friend Dr. Yates
Principall of
Brasen nose College
in
Oxford.

With the letter Dugdale sent what seems to be a copy of a note made upon the Bishop's tomb by himself on 10 September, 1641, which also may be given in full:—

Sept. 1641 In the middle Ile of Lincoln Minster, neere to the west dore was a very large marble, and thereon the portraiture in brasse of a Bishop vested for the Altar in a rich cope, and mitred: his right hand holding up, as in Benediction, and in his left a Crosyer. On this greate plate of brasse (w^{ch} almost covered the whole stone) were, the figures of the xij Apostles, (as it should seeme) six on a side. The Epitaph (beginning at the head) was as followeth circumscribed;

¹ SUB MARMORE isto tenet hic Tumulus ossa // ² venerabilis in Christo patris et Domini, Domini Willelmi Smyth, quondam Coventrensis et Lichfeldensis, ac deinde Lincolniensis // ³ presulis, qui obiit secundo die mensis Januarii // ⁴ anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo tertio, cujus animae propitiatur Deus. Qui pius et misericors, et in die tribulationis misericors peccata remittit. **Ecclesiastici ij^o.**

where the strokes are thus // each line ended

At his feet

Cestrensis presul, post Lincolniensis; Amator
Cleri, nam multos cis mare transq̄ aluit:
Quiq̄ utriusq̄ fuit praefectus principis Aulae
fundavitq̄ duas perpetuando Scholas:
Aulaq̄ sumptu hujus renovata est Enea. Crite,
Hic situs est, animae parce benigne suae.

At each corner of the Stone was an Escosheon of Armes in brasse

graven. The first they defaced: The second was a Saltier between 4 flower de Luces: The 3^d a Cheveron betwixt three roses; and the 4th the Armes of the Bishoprick of Coventrie & Lichfield.

I suppose that the first was the Armes of the Bishoprick of Lincolne.

There seem to be two mistakes in Dugdale's copy of the Latin inscription. The date is wrong by ten years—*decimo* presumably omitted—as the Bishop died in 1513: and for *Cestrensis* doubtless should be read *Covtrensis*. Smyth was not Bishop of Chester.

It follows, however, that at the time when the College ordered the Founder's picture to be painted, the brass effigy upon his tomb in Lincoln Cathedral was intact, and it is possible that it furnished the painter with material for the portrait, though it may be that the face on the brass was a mere conventional representation without any real likeness.

Two somewhat rough sketches of Bishop Smyth's monumental brass—one by Dugdale and the other by some older hand—are in the Bodleian Library.¹ In the older drawing both the architectural details of the engraved brass and the figure are better and more carefully drawn: yet Dugdale's sketch shows certain details not given in the earlier representation. But for the purpose of portraiture neither drawing has any value whatever.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that there is a strong general resemblance between the Founder's portrait in oils and the portrait on glass in the north bay window of the Hall. This latter, mainly in silverstain, appears to be Flemish work of the school of Vellert,² and may be dated with some certainty to about 1530—some sixteen years after the Bishop's death. At that time the monument at Lincoln would have been erected, and there may also have been some genuine likeness of the Founder for the glass-painter to work from. This, of course, is matter of conjecture: but the antiquity of the painting on the window and its general

¹ Gough Drawings, vol. xvi, fol. 11^v. 12. See also Gough's *British Topography*, i. 521 (1780).

² This is Professor Holmes's opinion: but Mr. J. C. Powell dates the head some seventy or eighty years later. On the whole question see Appendix to this Monograph.



Sir Richard Sutton

correspondence with the oil painting, in spite of the fact that the two portraits differ in pose and detail, give some warrant for believing that these representations of the Founder's lineaments are in a measure authentic.

2

Sir Richard Sutton, K^t., Founder

Half-length figure turning to the left, the face towards the spectator. He wears a surcoat of arms over plate armour; his left hand is on his hip, his right rests on the hilt of his sword; to the right is seen a helmet with plumes; dark background. The painting is on canvas and measures $38\frac{1}{4} \times 31$ inches.

The account for the painting of Bishop Smyth's portrait seems to refer to one only: it speaks of the 'carriage of *his* picture in glasse' (? glazed). Sir Richard Sutton was probably painted about the same time: indeed a sum of 11*s.* is mentioned in connexion with 'F. Sutton's picture in glasse' in one of the Bursar's account-books for the year 1635, and in 1637 there is an item of 12*d.* for 'mending and framing ye foūd. pictures'.

Engraved by Fittler in 1817.

The picture was 'restored' in 1800; shown at the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition in 1904.

There is nothing to show whence the likeness of Sir Richard Sutton was derived; but here again it is difficult to resist the conviction that the painter either worked from or was greatly assisted by the portrait on the bay window of the Hall. This portrait on glass is of a totally different character and execution from that of Bishop Smyth. Silverstain here hardly enters into the technique, the head being drawn almost exclusively in sepia. The drawing too is much more careful and elaborate in detail, and indeed the manner of the artist is rather that of a painter than of a glass-worker. In this case there is little doubt that the glass-worker was English, as the style denotes, and that the date is roughly the same as that of the Bishop's portrait, though perhaps somewhat later. It is even con-

ceivable that this likeness of Sutton was taken from a good contemporary portrait. In any case, it may be regarded as probable that the features of our Founder here again are effectively preserved: though it is fair to add that Mr. Powell is inclined to assign this glass-painting to the seventeenth rather than the sixteenth century. (See Appendix.)

One other so-called likeness of Sutton is preserved in a miniature painting which adorns an ancient missal possessed by the College. It represents him as Squire Steward of the convent of Sion, clad in monastic garb and kneeling. But the face here is clean-shaven, and it is exceedingly difficult to trace any resemblance with the full-bearded face on the glass or on the canvas. The date of the Missal is 1520, and part of the illuminated page showing Sutton is given in the illustration opposite. The inscription by the figure reads

OF YOUR CHARITIE PRAY FOR THE SOULE OF
RYCHARDE SUTTON THE SOVEREY STEWARD OF
SUNN IHESSVS A MERCY UPON ME.

3

Alexander Nowell

Principal, 1595. Dean of St. Paul's.

The date of Nowell's birth is uncertain; perhaps 1507. He was born at Read Hall, near Whalley, and was educated at Middleton Grammar School. He took his B.A. at Brasenose in 1536, and M.A. 1540; became Fellow 1544-5; Master at Westminster School, 1543; Prebendary of Westminster in 1551; lived in exile during the reign of Queen Mary; was Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1558; Dean of St. Paul's, 1560; Principal of Brasenose for three months only in 1595 and D.D.; benefactor of Brasenose College, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and several schools besides Middleton; died 1601.

Three-quarter length figure standing slightly to left. The Dean wears a black broad-brimmed hat over black cap, a narrow white pleated ruff, a black gown, and a short sable stole round the neck. Both hands rest on a table, the right holding a fishing-hook in a paper, with other fishing-hooks beside it, as well as a large book. The background is brown,



Richard Sutton as Squire Steward of Sion

From the MS. miniature of 1520.



Dean Nowell

and at the top of the picture is represented a fishing-rod resting upon pegs against the wall. To the right is a coat of arms; to the left the following inscription:—

ALEXANDER NOWELLVS SACRAE THEOL:
 PROFESSOR S^{TI} PAVLI DECAN^{VS} OBIT 13^{TO} FEB:
 ANN^{VS}: DOM̄I 1601 RR ELIZAB: 44^{TO} ANN^{VS}
 DECANAT^{VS} 42 ET AETATIS SVAE 95 CVM NEQ
 OCVLV CALIGARENT NEQ AVRES OBTVSIO-
 RES NEQ MEMORIA INFIRMIOR NEQ ANIMI
 VLLAE FACVLTTATES VIETAE ESSENT.

Panel $34\frac{3}{4} \times 27\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

In the *Compleat Angler* Izaak Walton has a long encomium of Dean Nowell, uttered by Piscator. It contains a curious reference to the College picture and is worth giving in full¹:—

The first is Dr. Nowel, sometime dean of the cathedral church of St. Paul, in London, where his monument stands yet undefaced; a man that, in the reformation of Queen Elizabeth, not that of Henry VIII., was so noted for his meek spirit, deep learning, prudence, and piety, that the then Parliament and Convocation, both, chose, enjoined, and trusted him to be the man to make a Catechism for public use, such a one as should stand as a rule for faith and manners to their posterity. And the good old man, though he was very learned, yet knowing that God leads us not to heaven by many, nor by hard questions, like an honest Angler, made that good, plain, unperplexed Catechism which is printed with our good old Service-book. I say, this good man was a dear lover and constant practiser of Angling, as any age can produce: and his custom was to spend besides his fixed hours of prayer, those hours which, by command of the church, were enjoined the clergy, and voluntarily dedicated to devotion by many primitive Christians, I say, beside those hours, this good man was observed to spend a tenth part of his time in Angling; and also for I have conversed with those which have conversed with him, to bestow a tenth part of his revenue, and usually all his fish, amongst the poor that inhabited near to those rivers in which it was caught; saying often, 'that charity gave life to religion': and at his return to his house, would praise God he had spent that day free from worldly trouble; both harmlessly, and in a recreation that became a churchman. And this good man was well content, if not desirous, that posterity should know he was an Angler: as may appear by his picture, now to be seen, and carefully kept, in Brazen-nose College, to which he was a liberal benefactor. In which picture he is drawn, leaning on a desk, with his Bible before him;

¹ pp. 35-6, ed. Macmillan, 8vo, 1901.

and on one hand of him, his lines, hooks, and other tackling, lying in a round; and on his other hand, are his Angle-rods of several sorts; and by them this is written, 'that he died 13 Feb. 1601, being aged ninety-five years, forty-four of which he had been Dean of St. Paul's church; and that his age neither impaired his hearing, nor dimmed his eyes, nor weakened his memory, nor made any of the faculties of his mind weak or useless.' It is said that Angling and temperance were great causes of these blessings; and I wish the like to all that imitate him, and love the memory of so good a man.

The so-called 'similar picture in the possession of Westminster School', referred to in the catalogue of the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition, is a copy of the Brasenose picture, leave having been given on 21 December, 1815, to Dr. Page, then head master, to have the copy made. The original picture was shown at the Exhibition and a plate from it is given in the catalogue.

The College owned a duplicate, which in 1817 was transferred to the Bodleian Library in exchange for one of the two portraits of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere then possessed by the Library.

The engraving by Fittler was made about 1810.

4 Sir Thomas Egerton, Viscount Brackley

He was born in 1539 or 1540 at Doddlestone in Cheshire; entered Brasenose as a Commoner about 1556; Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, 1572; Governor of the Inn, 1580; Treasurer 1587; Solicitor-General, 1581; Attorney-General, 1592; knighted, 1593; Master of the Rolls, 1594; Lord-Keeper, 1596 and 1603; Lord Chancellor, and created Baron Ellesmere, 1603; High Steward of the City of Oxford, 1605; Chancellor of the University, 1610 to 1617; created Viscount Brackley, 1616; resigned the Great Seal, March 3, 1617, being succeeded by Lord Bacon; refused the Earldom of Bridgwater; died on March 15 at York House in London, and was buried at Doddlestone (see Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. ii).

Three-quarter length figure seated, turning slightly to the



Sir Thomas Egerton



Lord Mordaunt

left. He wears a black broad-brimmed hat ; white lace-edged ruff ; scarlet and miniver robes over black dress ; his right hand holds a paper ; his left, resting on the arm of his chair, holds the tassels of the purse which lies on a table at his side. On the table-cover is a commemorative inscription with the name of the donor, the Hon^{ble} Francis H. Egerton. The painting is on canvas $50 \times 39\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it was this picture which came by exchange from the Bodleian. It was engraved by Fittler about 1817.

A smaller picture of Sir Thomas Egerton is in the possession of Sir George Dashwood of Kirtlington.

A panel portrait of Sir T. Egerton ($24 \text{ in.} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$), which is at St. John's College, Cambridge, is said to be a reduced copy of a painting owned by the Marquis of Stafford (see Lodge's *Portraits*).

John, Baron Mordaunt

5

Eldest son of John, first Baron Mordaunt, and Elizabeth Vere. Knight of the Bath, 1533 ; Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire, 1540 ; took up arms in favour of Queen Mary, and was made one of her Privy Councillors, 1553 ; succeeded to the title 1562. He married (1) Ellen Fitz-Lewis, (2) Joan Wilford. A liberal benefactor to the College, as appears in the Monograph on Benefactions. He died in 1572.

There are two portraits of Lord Mordaunt, (1) in the Hall, (2) in the Principal's Lodgings.

(1) The Hall portrait is a half-length figure three-quarters turned to the right. The dress is a black cap, white pleated ruff and cuffs, black gown with brown fur collar and lining over a black robe. A crucifix is suspended by a black cord from the neck. Both hands are in front, the left holding a small book ; a jewelled ring on the forefinger of the right hand. There is a dark architectural background, and a shield of arms above to the right. The picture is on canvas $34\frac{3}{4} \times 29$ inches, and is inscribed AN^o DÑI 1564 AETA SVAE 56.

This portrait was acquired by the College in 1638 by purchase, the sum of £3 5s. being paid for it 'to Jackson', probably Gilbert Jackson, the painter, who was known to the College from his portrait of Robert Burton made three years earlier (see p. 16 below).

Shown at the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition of 1904.

Engraved by Fittler 1810.

- [24] (2) The portrait of Lord Mordaunt in the Principal's Lodgings is on panel and somewhat smaller. It measures $30\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is probably the older of the two, and may be the original from which the painting on canvas in the Hall was derived. It cannot be said that either picture has great artistic excellence.

6

Joyce Frankland

Born in 1531, she was daughter of Robert Trappes of London, goldsmith. She married first Henry Saxey, and after his death William Frankland. She was a benefactress to Caius and Emmanuel Colleges at Cambridge, and to Brasenose and Lincoln Colleges at Oxford. She died in 1587.

There are three portraits of Mrs. Frankland. (1) In Hall is a three-quarter length figure, standing and facing slightly to the left, with black head-dress, white pleated ruff, black tippet and dress, and lace cuffs. She wears a jewelled cross with three pendants hung by a chain from the breast, and she holds an open watch with both hands before her. The background is brown: there is a shield of arms and motto 'Suffer and Serve' to the left, and ten lines of Latin verse to the right. The date is inscribed above the shield ANN^o DNⁱ 1586, and below the shield AE SVAE 55. The painting is on canvas and measures $32\frac{3}{4} \times 29$ inches. It was engraved by Fittler in 1810.

The Latin verses are as follows:—



Joyce Frankland

Trapsi nata fui, Saxy sponsata marito,
 Gulielmo mater visa beata meo.
 Mors matura patrem, sors abstulit atra maritum,
 Filius heu rapida morte peremptus obit.
 Parca quid insultas? quasi nunc effeceris orbam?
 En ego multiplici prole beata magis.
 Me namque agnoscit studiis Domus Aenea matrem,
 Prole sua semper nobilitata domus;
 Digna domus meritis, et laeta et grata patronae;
 Sola mea est soli laus placuisse Deo.

These lines contain a record of the heavy bereavements which she suffered, and of her resolve to transfer to the College that affection which was disappointed by the death of her only son. It would almost seem that her own experience suggested the motto 'Suffer and Serve'; and her resolve to find in the College a 'manifold offspring' to take the place of her lost son corresponds with the terms of her deed of benefaction. For the deed recites that 'the said Joyce by the providence of God espoused and had to her first husband One Henrye Saxi of London, merchant, and by hym had yssue One Will^m Saxi nowe being deceased, by whose death the said Joyce nowe remaying without yssue of her bodie is by God His specyall grace and favor moved mynded and inclyned, in liewe of her moste loving Sonne the saide Will^m Saxi, to rayse and begett unto her selfe in vertue and learnyng manye Children': terms which agree closely with the Latin inscription.

[20] (2) In the Common Room. This portrait is similar to the last but smaller. The size of the canvas is $25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

[25] (3) In the Principal's Lodgings is a small portrait measuring $20\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is of early date, but has been so much repainted as to have lost the greater part of any value it may have possessed.

Robert Burton

7 Born in 157 $\frac{6}{7}$ (?), he was educated at Brasenose College, where he matriculated in 1593. He became Student of Christ Church in 1599, B.A. 1602, M.A. three years later, and B.D. in 1614. He was Vicar of St. Thomas's, Oxford, 1616, and of Segrave, Leicestershire, 1630. In 1621 he published the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, which went through five editions in his lifetime. He died in 1640. 'An exact mathematician, a curious calculator of nativities, a general read scholar: as he was by many accounted a severe student, a devourer of authors, a melancholy and humourous person, so by others who knew him well, a person of great honesty, plain dealing and charity': such is Anthony Wood's verdict upon him.

The figure in the portrait is half-length, turning towards the right. The face shows a brown moustache and square beard: the dress is a black cap lined with white, a narrow pleated ruff, and black cassock. Both hands rest beside an open book on a cushion before him. There is a dark background, and on it inscribed AETATIS SVAE 62, 1635. The painter's name also is signed as *Gil. Jack.*, which stands for Gilbert Jackson. Painting on canvas 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The date on the picture does not square with the date of Burton's birth as given above and commonly accepted: it is the date inscribed on Burton's monument in Christ Church Cathedral. It is a curious question whether the painter was mistaken in Burton's age or the monument wrongly records his birth: but this is not the place to discuss the matter.

A plate from the picture is given in Vol. II of the Catalogue of the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition (1905).

A copy was allowed by the College to be painted for Christ Church in 1907, care being taken that the copy should differ substantially in certain details, so as not hereafter to be taken for the original.

8

Samuel Radcliffe

Principal 1614.

Born in 1580, he entered at Brasenose 1597, became Fellow 1603, M.A. 1604, Proctor 1610, D.D. 1615, Principal from



Robert Burton



Dr. Radcliffe

1614-1647. For his benefactions see the Monographs on Benefactions and that on Plate.

There are two paintings of Dr. Radcliffe, both now hung in the Hall, though under the terms of his will one was given for the Principal's Lodgings, and the other to the Library. The faces bear a close resemblance, and give the idea in each case of a life-like portrait: indeed there is little doubt that they were painted by the same hand.

(1) Bust facing three-quarters to the right: fair moustache and peaked beard, black broad-brimmed hat, falling ruff, black dress. There is a shield of arms to the left on the dark background of the picture.

The painting is on panel, measuring 28 inches by 23, and is dated 1623.

9 (2) Half-length figure facing slightly to the right; brown hair, moustache, and peaked beard; square collar, black and scarlet D.D. habit; his left hand holds a closed book, his right rests upon a cushion before him. The background is dark, with a shield of arms above to the left. The painting is on canvas, and measures 29 inches by 25.

This picture was engraved by Fittler, and is reproduced on Plate III of the Catalogue of the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition (1905).

The extract from Principal Radcliffe's will is as follows:—

Item I give y^e fflower pictures of my selfe ut sequitur vide that in scarlett colour with hood, cap, and habit to y^e School at Steeple Ashton
2 That with an habit hood cushion Bible without a cappe to y^e Princippall his Lodging
3 That in scarlet with an hood to the Libery
4 That with a scarlett coloured gowne to y^e chamber at Tadmorden.

The will is dated 24 April, 1648, and was proved 2 July, 1648.

Thomas Yate

Principal 1648, 1660.

Entered Brasenose College 1619, and became Fellow 1623, M.A. 1625, Rector of Middleton Cheney 1633. He was elected

Principal by the College in 1648, though Dr. Greenwood had been appointed to the office by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and continued to act till 1660. In that year Dr. Yate, as he had just become, was formally admitted and installed. He was the compiler of the very important Register of Compositions which is still in use.

The figure is half-length turning to the right, with dark background; fair hair falling to the neck, moustache, and tuft on the chin; his right hand, holding a handkerchief, rests on a table before him, beside two closed books, one of which is probably intended for the monumental work by which Dr. Yate doubtless wished to be remembered by the College.

The painting is on canvas measuring 31 inches by 26. It was engraved by Fittler, and it was exhibited among the Oxford Historical Portraits in 1905.

For Principal Yate's gifts to the College see Monographs on Benefactions and on Estates and Advowsons.

II

Sarah, Duchess of Somerset

The Duchess was younger daughter of Sir Edward Alston, President of the Royal College of Physicians. She married 1st, George Grimston, son of Sir Harbottle Grimston (d. 1655), 2nd, John Seymour, 4th Duke of Somerset (d. 1675), and 3rd, Henry, 2nd Lord Coleraine. She was a liberal benefactress to Brasenose, and to St. John's College, Cambridge; founded almshouses for poor widows at Froxfield in Wiltshire, and an endowment for the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, &c. She died in 1692. For her benefactions to the College see the Monograph on that subject.

The figure is three-quarter length, seated and turning to the right; brown hair in curls, blue robe lined with ermine over low-necked brown dress trimmed with lace; her right hand holds the folds of her robe, her left a coronet, which rests upon a table. Warm grey background, with pillar and curtain.

The painting is on canvas 49 × 39½ inches.



Principal Yate



Duchess of Somerset

That this picture is not the original is proved by a receipt among the College archives, dated 2 April, 1728, for the sum of £12 12s. paid to Thomas Gibson for a 'half length copy of the Dutchess of Somersett'. There is also a receipt for £8 8s., the cost of the frame. But there is nothing to show where the original was at that time. In 1736, however, the original (and not this picture, as stated in the catalogue of the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition, 1905) was engraved by the well-known G. Vertue, and the plate, of which the College possesses many prints, ascribes the picture to an artist whose initials only are given as T. M. Q. The Oxford catalogue suggests that this might be intended to denote Jan Maurits Quinkhardt; but the lettering of the T is perfectly clear, and Quinkhardt was not born till 1688. A further proof that Vertue did not engrave from the College picture is that the print does not correspond in detail with the picture. For in the print a large parchment scroll is held by its upper part under the coronet and book and depends from the table, showing a long Latin inscription commemorative of the Duchess and her charities. The original must have been painted between 1675 and 1692—probably about 1680—as is proved by the ducal form of coronet.

Nothing is known about the original picture now. It probably was sold with the other family pictures, when they were dispersed by the 12th Duke of Somerset.

It seems to have been a rule at one time in the eighteenth century that every Somerset scholar was required to purchase a print of the Duchess. Thus in 1751 a box containing 150 of these prints is mentioned as delivered to Mr. Smith, the butler.

12

Francis Yarborough

Principal 1745.

Born 1696 (?); educated at University College; B.A. 1716; Rector of Overnorton 1729, of Aynho 1739; Principal of Brasenose College 1745; D.D. 1746; died 1770.

Three-quarter length figure, seated and turning slightly to the left, the head turned half-way to the right. Yarborough

wears a white bushy wig, square bands, and black and scarlet D.D. gown over black cassock; his left hand rests on the arm of his chair, his right beside some books on a table. Warm grey background.

The painting is on canvas measuring $49 \times 38\frac{1}{2}$ inches; signed and dated 'T. Kettle pinx. 1763'. It was engraved by J. Fittler, 1819.

The catalogue of the Oxford Historical Portraits Exhibition, 1906, in which the picture was shown, declares that this picture was given to the College between 1783 and 1785 by Sir Richard Kaye, Bart., Dean of Lincoln. The date seems incorrect. It is probable, though there is no certain record of the fact, that a portrait of Dr. Yarborough was given to the College about that time; but that portrait, a copy of the present one, is now in the Bodleian. For Sir R. Kaye in his will directed that the original should come to the College and that the copy, then hanging in the Hall, should be handed over to the University. Whether by design or by accident, the original was delivered to the University, and the College in December, 1817, took measures to recover it. Three months later the Curators of the Bodleian agreed to surrender the original and to take the copy.

13

William Cleaver

Principal 1785.

Born 1742; educated at Magdalen College; B.A. 1761; Fellow of Brasenose College 1764; Principal 1785-1809; Bishop of Chester 1787, of Bangor 1800, and of St. Asaph 1806. 'A wise, temperate, and successful reformer; a splendid pluralist, armed with diocesan thunder and lightning' [De Quincey]. Died 1815.

Three-quarter length figure, seated and turning to the left. White bushy wig, square bands, white surplice, black chimere; his left hand holds a square cap, the right rests on his knee; architectural background with curtain; distant view of the eastern front of the College through opening to left. Canvas $55\frac{1}{2} \times 45\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This is a good picture, though

unfortunately not in very good condition. It was painted by John Hoppner and engraved in mezzotint by James Ward between 1800 and 1806.

[39] There is a small copy of this picture on canvas in the Principal's Lodgings: it measures $19 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

14 John Latham

A distinguished physician, who was born in 1761, entered the College in 1778. He took his B.A. in 1782, M.D. 1788. After being a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he became physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary in 1787, to Middlesex Hospital 1789, to St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1793-1802. He died in 1843.

Half-length figure, seated, and turning to the left. The subject has white hair and clean-shaven face; wears a white neckcloth and black and gold robes over a black coat. His left hand, holding a scroll, rests beside him; upon the table are also the mace and the caduceus of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he was President. The picture has an architectural and curtain background, with a distant view of the dome of the old College of Physicians through an opening to the left. It is on canvas, and measures 49×39 inches.

Painted by John Jackson, R.A. Exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1816.

A similar picture is in the possession of the Latham family. Engraved, with slight variations, by R. W. Sivier, 1816.

15 Frodsham Hodson

Principal 1809.

Matriculated 23 May, 1787; B.A. 1791; M.A. 1793; Fellow 1794; B.D. 1808; D.D. 1809; Principal 21 June, 1809; Vice-Chancellor 1818-20; Regius Professor of Divinity 1820-2; died 18 Jan. 1822.

Three-quarter length figure, seated in arm-chair, facing half to the left. Dr. Hodson wears the robes of his degree, and carries in his right hand his cap, in the left spectacles. An

open folio rests on a table to the right, other books in the background.

The painting is on canvas, measuring 4 ft. 8 in. \times 3 ft. 7½ in., and the artist was T. Phillips, R.A.

16 Ashurst Turner Gilbert

Principal 1822.

Matriculated 30 May, 1805; Fellow 1805-22; B.A. 1809; M.A. 1811; B.D. 1819; D.D. 1822; Vice-Chancellor 1836-40; Principal 1822-42; Bishop of Chichester 1842; died 21 Feb. 1870.

Three-quarter length figure; wears the robes of a Doctor of Divinity, and stands with hands folded and facing to the left.

The painting is on canvas, and measures 4 ft. 8 in. \times 3 ft. 7½ in.

17 Edward Hartopp Cradock

Principal 1853.

Matriculated Balliol College 29 Nov. 1827; B.A. 1831; Fellow of Brasenose 1833; M.A. 1834; assumed name of Cradock in lieu of Grove 1849; Principal 1853; B.D. and D.D. 1854; died 27 Jan. 1886.

Three-quarter length figure, seated, facing to the right. Dr. Cradock wears his Doctor's robes, with cap in right hand, and in his left a handkerchief. This portrait unfortunately was painted too late in life. It is a fairly good likeness of Dr. Cradock at the time of painting; but it does not preserve that image of the 'fine old English gentleman' which still lives in the remembrance of Brasenose men who knew him in his prime.

The painting is on canvas, and measures 4 ft. 1½ in. \times 3 ft. 3½ in. It is by Frank Holl, R.A., and was obtained by subscription among members of the College. A small balance upon the fund was spent in the purchase of plate. The portrait was afterwards engraved. See also under 35.



The Lady Margaret

18

King Alfred

This fancy picture of King Alfred in fancy dress was bought—probably by the donor, Mr. J. Smythe Barry, of Belmont, in Cheshire—for £25, and presented by him to the College in 1769.

Its only historical value is that it shows the currency of the King Alfred legend at that time: its artistic value calls for no comment. The picture used to hang in the centre of the east wall of the Hall between the two Founders; but when the new entrance for the High Table was made in 1901, opportunity was taken to give King Alfred another place on the western wall of the Hall.

THE COMMON ROOM

19

The Lady Margaret

This painting of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and mother of Henry VII (in whose time the College was founded), is the gift of a former Fellow, the Rev. George Hornby, D.D.

The Lady Margaret is shown as a half-length figure, facing left, with the arms bent and the palms of the open hands joined and uplifted in prayer before a *prie-dieu* on which lies an illuminated missal. She wears a religious habit, with a white wimple swathing the neck, and a stiff hood of white, which is peaked in an angular fashion over the head and falls over the shoulders and back of the neck. She has a jewelled ring on the first and on the fourth fingers, and there are traces of another ring upon the first joint of the third finger.

In the left corner of the background is a coat of arms with the motto on a scroll

SOWENT ME SOWIENT

i. e. *Souvent me souvient*; and below the inscription

A. D. 1509

OBIIT 3 KAL JULII

This is an interesting picture, and there is no reason to doubt that it was painted about the year 1509, though unfortunately the paint has been much retouched. Its genuineness is borne out by its general resemblance to another picture of the Lady Margaret, which is now in the National Portrait Gallery.¹ The details vary somewhat. Thus in the latter picture the hood is embroidered, the wimple is black, the sleeves have fur cuffs, and there is no *prie-dieu* or missal. But there is a likeness of attitude and expression; the religious habit and the armorial bearings are virtually the same. The National Gallery painting is attributed to the latter part of the fifteenth century, and it is thought by Mr. Cust to be English work. It is certain that the face in the College picture is much more aged than that in the National Gallery painting. The Lady Margaret died in the year 1509 at the age of 68 on 29 June.

The picture is on canvas and measures 30 × 24 inches.

There are several portraits of the Lady Margaret at Cambridge—two at Christ's College, which she founded in 1505, four at St. John's, founded under her will after her death, and one in the University Library.

No one of these pictures is identical with that at Brasenose, although our portrait bears considerable resemblance on a different scale to the three large full-length kneeling portraits at St. John's College (Catalogue,² Part II, p. 9, Part III, p. 6, and Part IV, p. 4). Of these three pictures the oldest, on panel 5 ft. 4 in. × 4 ft., is in the Combination Room; but Mr. Freeman thinks that the full-length standing portrait at Christ's College is older still, having been painted by Harry Maynerd, for Lady Margaret's executors. From the painting at Christ's were copied, also for the executors, two small half-length portraits on panel, one of which is in the Master's

¹ A note on this picture by Mr. Lionel Cust, with an illustration, may be found in the *Burlington Magazine* for July, 1908.

² I am indebted to the Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, for a loan of a printed Catalogue of the College pictures, in four somewhat scarce pamphlets, extracted from *The Eagle*, vols. xi and xii. These pamphlets are referred to in the text above as Parts I to IV: the author was the Rev. A. Freeman.

Lodge at St. John's (Catalogue, Part I, p. 9), the other in the University Library. These two copies were probably made by John Wolff, citizen and painter of London, who may very well have painted also the Brasenose portrait. But the large pictures at St. John's are much fuller in detail and finer in execution than our portrait, which has no richly embroidered canopy or blazoned window in the background. The motto, *souvent me souvient*, occurs in more than one of the Cambridge pictures, but the date where given is not so accurate as in the Brasenose painting, being expressed, e. g. as *Kalend. Julii* (Catalogue, Part I, p. 9).

There is also a well-known painting of the Lady Margaret at Knowsley, which is thought to be the original of many copies.

20 **Joyce Frankland.** See under 6.

21 **Robert Markham**

B.A. St. John's, Cambridge, 1748; M.A. 1752; incorp. 4 May, 1754; Fellow of Brasenose 11 May, 1754; B.D. and D.D. 1768; died 25 Sept. 1786.

In a cupboard of Common Room, withdrawn from view, is a small painting professing to be a portrait of Dr. Markham, but probably as unlike as it is unskilful and unprepossessing.

22 **Albert Watson**

Principal 1886.

Matriculated Wadham College 21 Apr. 1847; B.A. 1851; Fellow of Brasenose 1852-86, 1890-1904; M.A. 1853; Principal 1886-9.

This picture was painted to order for the College by the artist Mr. McEvoy in 1905. It was composed from such photographs as remained after Mr. Watson's death. The first essay was far from satisfactory, but the expression and the modelling of the features were modified by the artist, who caught and cleverly interpreted the oral directions of the

Bursar, who spent some time in the studio. The result is an exceedingly good likeness.

The figure is three-quarter length, seated in a library chair, facing to the right. Mr. Watson holds a book in his right hand upon his crossed knees; in the background a table with books and paper. The general tone of the background is a warm brown.

The painting is on canvas and measures 14 × 18 inches.

23

Walter Horatio Pater

Matriculated Queen's College 11 June, 1858; B.A. 1862; Fellow of Brasenose 1864; M.A. 1865; died 1894.

This picture was painted, like Mr. Watson's, by College order in 1906. It was designed as a companion picture and is by the same artist, Mr. McEvoy, and of the same size. The artist worked from photographs, sketches, and caricatures—all the material available—and the result is as successful as could be expected.

Mr. Pater is shown seated, three-quarter length, facing to the right. In his lap a manuscript is held by both hands; in the background to the left is a round table with books and papers upon it.

IN THE PRINCIPAL'S LODGINGS

24

Lord Mordaunt. See under 5.

25

Joyce Frankland. See under 6.

26

Richard Harington

Principal, 1842.

Matriculated Christ Church 5 May, 1818, aged 18; B.A. 1821; Fellow of Brasenose 16 Mar. 1822; M.A. 1824; Principal 9 June, 1842; B.D. and D.D. 1842; died 13 Dec. 1853.

A half-length figure facing slightly to the right. Dr. Harington is represented wearing black gown and bands; and

his hair is black, though at the time of his death he was aged 53. But the outlines of his figure are lost in the dark background.

Mr. E. T. Turner has a clear recollection that the picture was painted in 1853 after the Principal's death, from a photograph; but another story is that it was painted from a sketch made by the artist at the death-bed—a story which may have arisen from, or may be regarded as confirmed by, the somewhat cadaverous hue of the features.

This portrait is in the Principal's Lodgings. It is on canvas measuring 28 inches by 23½.

See also under 34.

IN THE BURSARY

27

John Wordsworth

Matriculated New College 12 Oct. 1861, aged 18; Scholar 1861; B.A. 1865; Fellow of Brasenose 1867-71 and 1882-5; Proctor 1874; Bampton Lecturer 1881; Fellow of Oriel 1883-5; D.D. by diploma 1885; Bishop of Salisbury 1885; Hon. Fellow of Brasenose 1891; Sub-prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem 1905.

This painting is a copy on a reduced scale of the portrait at Salisbury painted by subscription in the Diocese. It represents the head and shoulders of the Bishop, clad in episcopal robes, and wearing the pectoral cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The right hand is not shown, but in the left some sheets of MS. are carried, and an episcopal sapphire ring is on the second finger. The Bishop faces the spectator. By general consent the likeness is held to be good, though the Bishop looks older in the counterfeit than in real life.

The copy was made by Mr. E. S. Carlos in 1906. It is on canvas, and measures 20 × 25 inches. The name 'Bishop Wordsworth' is painted on the under side of the papers held in the Bishop's hand.

[37] An engraving of the full-sized picture, presented by the Bishop, hangs in Common Room.

IN THE BUTTERY

28

The Childe of Hale

This picture is in the Buttery, and, as an inscription upon it denotes, was 'copied from the original in Hale Hall by T. B. Banner, Schol. Aen. Nas. 1842.'

Particulars of the subject are given in Mr. Madan's 'Brief Annals' (Monograph VIII). In the pamphlet there referred to the Childe is described as wearing, on his visit to see the King, 'a fantastic costume, large lace ruffles about his neck and hands, a striped doublet round his waist, a blue girdle embroidered with gold, large white plush breeches adorned with blue flowers, green stockings, shoes with red heels tied with red ribbon, and at his side a sword suspended by a broad blue belt over his shoulders, embroidered similar to the girdle'. This description does not correspond very closely with the costume in the painting in point of colour, but is otherwise fairly accurate. The frame of the picture is of pronounced Renaissance character, and probably a copy in composition of the original.

The painting is on canvas, and measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $26\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Buttery are also two separate paintings of a hand of the Childe of Hale. The large hand on thin panel measures 16 inches in length from the joint of the wrist to the top of the middle finger.

The other hand is on a panel nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. This painting is said to record an actual impression of the hand made on a beam in the cellar—against which is the fact that it is the palm and not the back of the hand which is depicted. The length of this hand is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the sketch is certainly much older than the larger hand and much more lifelike. Indeed the larger hand is probably a fancy painting of a later period, while this is perhaps late seventeenth-century.

A small water-colour sketch of the Childe, which also hangs in the Buttery, dates from about 1745. Here the scarf (called a girdle in the detailed description given above) is coloured blue, but in other points the rendering seems less accurate than the oil painting.

PRINTS

IN COMMON ROOM

- 29** **Henry Addington**
 Matriculated 14 Jan. 1774, aged 16; B.A. 1778; M.A. 1780; Viscount Sidmouth 1805; D.C.L. 1814; died 1844.
 Line engraving by James Parker from the painting by Sir William Beechey.
- 30** **William Cleaver**
 Bishop of Bangor.
 Mezzotint from Hoppner's painting by J. Ward.
 See 13.
- 31** **Reginald Heber**
 Bishop of Calcutta.
 Matriculated 8 Nov. 1800, aged 17; Fellow of All Souls 1804; M.A. 1808; Bampton Lecturer 1815; D.D. by diploma 1823; Bishop of Calcutta 1823; died 3 Apr. 1826.
 Mezzotint proof from the painting by T. Phillips, R.A., engraved by S. W. Reynolds. The work is somewhat hard and coarse, by no means Reynolds's best, but the impression from the plate is good.
- 32** **Edward Cardwell**
 Matriculated 30 Jan. 1806, aged 18; B.A. 1809; Fellow 1812; M.A. 1812; B.D. 1819; Camden Professor of Ancient History 1825-61; D.D. 1831; Principal of St. Alban Hall 1831; died 23 May, 1861.
 Lithograph print.

33

Henry Hart Milman

Dean of St. Paul's.

Matriculated 25 May, 1810, aged 19; B.A. 1814; Fellow 15 Mar. 1814; Professor of Poetry 1821; Bampton Lecturer 1827; B.D. and D.D. 1849; Dean of St. Paul's 1849; died 4 Sept. 1868.

Mezzotint, open letter proof, engraved by W. Walker from the painting by T. A. Woolnoth. This is a fine print, and a worthy presentation of the great Dean.

34

Richard Harington

Principal 1842.

Line engraving, open letter proof, by Frank Holl; published by Ryman at Oxford. It was clearly engraved after the Principal's death, as he is described as 'late Principal'; and although the figure faces to the left instead of to the right, as in the oil painting, the probability is that the print was engraved from a photograph.

See also 26.

35

Edward Hartopp Cradock

Principal 1853.

Mezzotint portrait, engraved by R. Jasey, from the picture by Frank Holl in the College Hall. Early proof.

See also 17.

36

Brownlow Wynne Wynne, formerly Cumming

Matriculated 24 Oct. 1833, aged 18.

A fine mezzotint proof before letters engraved by Hubert Herkomer, R.A., and signed in pencil by him.

This portrait was presented to the College by Dr. Wostenholme in 1890.

37

Frederick William Robertson (Robertson of Brighton)

Matriculated 4 May, 1837, aged 21; B.A. 1841; M.A. 1844; died 14 Aug. 1853.

Coloured lithograph in fine condition, engraved by T. H.

Maguire from a drawing by C. G. Basébe (*sic*). The Brighton dealer from whom this print was purchased believed that it was best of all the portraits of Robertson.

In the Bodleian Picture Gallery is a cast of Robertson's features taken after death : a comparison of this cast with the print further warrants the portraits.

38

John Wordsworth

Engraving by Frederick Jenkins (Paris) from the portrait by Sir George Reid, of which a reduced copy is in the Bursary.

See 27.

39

Henry Francis Pelham

Matriculated Trinity 22 Apr. 1865, aged 18; Fellow of Exeter 1869; B.A. 1869; M.A. 1872; Proctor 1879; Camden Professor of Ancient History and Fellow of Brasenose, 1889 to 1907; President of Trinity 1897.

Print engraved by the Swan Electric Engraving Co. from the painting made by Hubert Herkomer in 1893.

IN THE BUTTERY

The College Boat in 1827

40 A coloured print, interesting as showing the costume worn, the type of boat used, and the style of rowing in the first days of College racing.

The stem of this boat was of thick oak, and carried a heavy bronze figure-head, representing the Brasen Nose, which is still preserved.

Thomas Reynolds

41 Servant to the Phoenix Common Room, aet. 56, circa 1801. Lithographed by Cheeseman from a drawing by Delamotte. This print was presented to the College in 1909 by Mr. George Tournay Biddulph, whose father's admission to the Phoenix in 1819 is commemorated on a slip pasted above the print.

It may be noted that the **Chapel** contains two large pictures:—

- (1) An old copy of Spagnoletto's Entombment of Christ.
- (2) A copy of Poussin's Assumption of St. Paul, presented by Mr. A. B. Shepherd in 1864.

Sculpture

The following objects may be noted for the purpose of record:—

In the **Library** are:—

- (1) A marble bust of Lord Grenville by Nollekens.
- (2) A marble bust of John Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, 1827, by Ternouth, 1834.

The bust of Dr. Radcliffe, named in the Book of Benefactors as having been presented by Principal Yarborough in 1756, is not now known.

The leaden statue called Cain and Abel, which stood on a stone pedestal in the centre of the old quadrangle, was given by Dr. George Clarke in 1727. It was the work of Giovanni da Bologna (so-called) i. e. John of Douay (1524–1608): see *Encycl. Britann.* IX Edn., vol. xxi, p. 569, where a cut of the group is given, and there are some severe strictures upon the College for its removal in 1881.

In the niches in the parapet of the Hall are two busts of local stone representing the Founders. They were given by Dr. Radcliffe, whose arms, according to Wood, were carved beneath them. The busts are much decayed, and for a time they were dismounted; but they were replaced a few years ago.

The heads over the Hall door represent Scotus Erigena and King Alfred. Wood records inscriptions under them, viz.: *Alfredus Magnus Rex Fundator Aulae Regiae* and *Johannes Erigena Scotus Primus ibidem Praelector circiter annum 882.*

APPENDIX TO MONOGRAPH VII

ON THE OLD PAINTED GLASS IN THE NORTH
BAY WINDOW OF THE HALL

IN discussing the portraits in oil of the two founders (pp. 8 to 10) I have shown that there is some difference of opinion as regards the date to which the portraits on glass in the window should be assigned. Mr. J. C. Powell agrees that the head of Bishop Smyth is somewhat earlier work than that of Sir R. Sutton; but he relies on the character of the blue enamel in the bishop's mitre as fixing the date nearer 1609 than 1509. This enamel is decayed and flaked off in places; there is no other blue just like it in the remains of painted glass in this window.

As regards Sutton's portrait, Mr. Powell would date it perhaps as late as 1650, but thinks it has been retouched, and admits the difficulty of forming a judgement. On the collar of the coat Mr. Powell thinks there are traces of a signature, but a powerful lens fails to bring out anything intelligible.

Where experts differ it may be bold to venture on any decision. But there are one or two considerations which may be taken at least as contributing to a solution.

No one who examines the glass closely can fail to be struck by two things: (1) The great difference in character of Smyth's portrait from all the other glass; (2) the close resemblance in character between Sutton's portrait and the shield of arms just above it (Pigott), and between Smyth's escutcheon (which is next to Sutton) and the shield of arms which is over Smyth's head (Fermor).

The style, design, and colouring in Sutton's portrait head are practically identical (save for a touch of vermilion on the lips) with the style of painting in the Pigott coat of arms; the resemblance is no less remarkable in the darker tones than

in the scrollwork which fills the lighter ground. Similarly Bishop Smyth's escutcheon corresponds exactly in style with Fermor's escutcheon. The latter, it is true, has more of its original setting preserved, and in this setting there is a small piece of ruby glass not found in Smyth's arms; but the closeness of the resemblance will be realized at once by a comparison of the deeper red in the three roses on Smyth's escutcheon with the deeper red in the three lions' heads on the Fermor shield. It seems impossible to resist the conclusion that Sutton's portrait and the Pigott arms were painted together, and similarly Smyth's shield and Fermor's shield. And while thus there is some reason for putting Bishop Smyth's portrait in a class apart, and so dating it earlier, there is no reason for not including Sutton's portrait under one and the same date with the heraldic glass in the window.

But it is absolutely certain that the Fermor and Pigott escutcheons, as well as the arms of the two Founders—Sutton's arms are no longer there, though the border remains—existed *in situ* in 1574, for they are recorded and described in the Herald's Visitation of that date. If this reasoning is correct, it follows that the portrait heads of both Founders are anterior to 1574, and that it is in accordance with all the evidence to assign Smyth's portrait to about 1530 and that of Sutton to about 1540 or 1550.

I may add that according to the Herald's Visitation 'R. Sutton' was written over his escutcheon, while Bishop Smyth's escutcheon was ensigned with a mitre: the inscription and the mitre have long disappeared. Other arms are recorded at the same Visitation—Ebury, Greville & Arle, See of Lincoln, Brudenell & Entwysell, Port & Fitzherbert; and from these and other indications which remain, particularly the setting of the Fermor arms, I think there can be little doubt that this north bay window of the Hall was mainly, if not entirely, filled with painted glass soon after the foundation of the College.

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VIII

Brief Annals of the College

With a List of Books relating to it

By Falconer Madan, M.A.

Fellow of the College

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BRIEF ANNALS

ANNALS

- c. 1243. Geoffrey Jussell's house, afterwards Brasenose Hall, first mentioned.
1262. The house sold to the University.
1279. 'Item eadem Universitas habet quamdam aliam domum que vocatur Brasenose cum quatuor scholis.' The first mention of the name.
1333. The migration to Stamford. See 1890.
1435. The first Principal of Brasenose Hall whose name is mentioned, William Long. The list is complete from this date.
-
- 150 $\frac{7}{8}$. The first mention of the College is in the Will of Edmund Croston, Jan. 23, 150 $\frac{7}{8}$. The 'building of Brasynnose' is spoken of as intended.
1508. Oct. 20. A lease of Brazen Nose and Little University Halls, to Richard Sutton and eight others, for the purpose of founding the College.
1509. June 1. The foundation-stone of the College is laid.
- 151 $\frac{1}{2}$, Jan. 15. The date of the Foundation Charter. The original Statutes were no doubt soon after drawn up, but the only early Statutes known to exist are those which were revised by Smith's executors about 1514, and their further revision for Sir Richard Sutton, Feb. 1, 152 $\frac{1}{2}$.

1512. MATTHEW SMITH, Principal of Brasenose Hall, elected first Principal of the College.
1516. The first property acquired by the College was the manor of Pinchpoll, in Faringdon, given by Elizabeth Morley.
- 154⁷/₈. Feb. 27. JOHN HAWARDEN elected second Principal.
1556. Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere (afterwards Lord High Chancellor, and Chancellor of the University from 1610 to 1616), matriculated.
1561. . Sir Henry Savile (afterwards Provost of Eton, Warden of Merton, and founder of two Professorships) matriculated about this year.
- 156⁴/₅. Feb. THOMAS BLANCHARD elected third Principal.
- 157³/₄. Feb. 16. RICHARD HARRYS elected fourth Principal.
- 1581-5. The Batt letters written from Brasenose.
1595. Sept. 6. ALEXANDER NOWELL, Dean of St. Paul's, elected fifth Principal.
1595. Dec. 29. THOMAS SINGLETON elected sixth Principal. (V.C. 1598-9, 1611-14.)
- 1604-37. The upper story added to the Quadrangle.
- 1608-11. The Taylor letters written from Brasenose.
1614. Dec. 14. SAMUEL RADCLIFFE elected seventh Principal. Ejected on Jan. 6, 164⁷/₈ by the Visitors, who intruded Dr. Greenwood, see below.
- 164²/₃. Jan. The College surrendered its plate (in weight 121 lb. 2 oz. 15 dwt., valued at the Restoration at £367 10s. 10d.) to the King for the expenses of the Civil War, together with a 'loan' of £500.
1644. Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum, entered the College.

1648. April 13. DANIEL GREENWOOD, eighth Principal. (V.C. 1650-2.)
- 1647-56. The Parliamentary Visitors found the College much opposed to them, but when resistance was of no avail it settled quietly down to the new *régime*.
1648. July 13. THOMAS YATES elected by the Fellows, but his right to be ninth Principal was not allowed till Aug. 10, 1660.
1656. June 18. The foundation stone of the new Chapel laid.
1663. The new Library (begun in 1657) was finished.
1666. Nov. 17. The consecration of the new Chapel.
- 1666-8. The Hamer letters from Brasenose.
1667. The Old Chapel (the present Common Room) turned into Chambers: see 1783.
1679. The Duchess of Somerset founds Scholarships.
1681. May 7. JOHN MEARE elected tenth Principal. (V.C. 1697-8.)
1691. The Hulme Exhibitions founded.
1696. First mention of a 'Common Room'.
- 1696-7. The Brew-house erected.
- c. 1700. The first Ale Verses which have been preserved.
1701. The Bridgeman oration founded.
- 1707-8. The present Senior Common Room first used as such.
1710. June 2. ROBERT SHIPPEN elected eleventh Principal. (V.C. 1718-23.)

1725. The bequest of Dr. William Grimbaldson to the Library.
1727. 'Cain and Abel' placed in the quadrangle, by the gift of Dr. George Clark; removed in 1881.
1731. The brass eagle (lectern) presented to the Chapel by T. L. Dummer.
1745. Dec. 10. FRANCIS YARBOROUGH elected twelfth Principal.
1749. The two fine brass chandeliers in the Chapel were presented by William Drake.
1760. Till this year there was an open fire in the middle of the hall, beneath the louvre.
1763. The Hall was repaved.
1770. May 10. WILLIAM GWYN elected thirteenth Principal.
1770. Sept. 4. RALPH CAWLEY elected fourteenth Principal.
1771. Michaelmas. The Principal left the Old Lodge (in the Gateway Tower), and entered his new house in the High Street.
1773. The staircases were first numbered.
1777. Sept. 14. THOMAS BARKER elected fifteenth Principal.
1780. The fittings of the Library re-modelled, and the chains of the books removed.
- 1781-2. The Phoenix Common Room, the oldest social club in Oxford, was founded.
1783. The present Senior Common Room opened.
1785. Sept. 10. WILLIAM CLEAVER (afterwards Bishop) elected sixteenth Principal.
- About 1800-1820. A period of great prosperity in the College.

1803. Reginald Heber's Newdigate Poem *Palestine*.
1807. Richard Harris Barham, author of the *In-goldsby Legends*, matriculated.
1807. The Cloisters turned into rooms.
1808. The visit of Louis XVIII of France to the College.
1809. Easter Term. Brasenose monopolized the first class in Literæ Humaniores.
1809. June 21. FRODSHAM HODSON elected seventeenth Principal. (V.C. 1818-20.)
1810. Henry Hart Milman, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, matriculated.
1810. A new building containing twelve sets of rooms (near the kitchen) was decided on.
1822. Feb. 2. ASHURST TURNER GILBERT (afterwards Bishop) elected eighteenth Principal. (V.C. 1836-40.)
1835. First mention of the Brasenose Cricket Club.
1837. F. W. Robertson matriculated.
1839. June 7. Brasenose head of the river in the Eights for the first time.
1842. June 9. RICHARD HARINGTON elected nineteenth Principal.
1852. March 13. Brasenose head of the river in Torpids for the first time.
1853. Dec. 27. EDWARD HARTOPP CRADOCK elected twentieth Principal.
1854. Installation of gas lighting.
1864. Walter Horatio Pater elected to a Fellowship.

1871. Brasenose had eight men in the University Eleven.
1876. M. J. Brooks cleared 6 ft. 2½ in. in the Inter-University High Jump.
1878. March 22. Meeting of the Governing Bodies of Brasenose and Lincoln to consider amalgamation.
- 1882-9. The Quadrangle on the High Street, including the High Street Tower and new Principal's House, was gradually built (see 1909).
1886. Feb. 26. ALBERT WATSON elected twenty-first Principal.
1887. College stores established.
1889. July 2. Brasenose Dinner in London to celebrate the College being Head of the River in the Eights and Torpids. It was Head in both also in 1890 and 1891.
1889. Oct. 1. CHARLES BULLER HEBERDEN elected twenty-second Principal.
1890. The Brazen Nose recovered from Stamford was placed in the College Hall. See 1333.
1892. A new organ placed in the Chapel.
1893. Installation of electric lighting.
1909. The Quatercentenary of the College.
 Shrove Tuesday. The Ale Verses revived.
 June 1 (Whit Tuesday). Foundation stone of New Buildings in the High Street laid.
 June 10. Dinner in Hall for resident Members.
 June 21. Monday. College Commemoration Ball.
 July 5. College Dinner in London at the Whitehall Rooms.

BOOKS
RELATING TO THE COLLEGE

BOOKS

RELATING TO THE COLLEGE

1710

An Act for confirming to the Principal and Scholars of King's Hall and College of Brazen Nose in the University of Oxford, the Purchase of the Advowsons of Stepney and other Churches, and for settling the same to the Benefit of the said College.

London : 1710: folio.

This Act is 9 Anne Private Acts, cap. 16.

1713

Anno Regni Annæ Reginae . . . duodecimo . . . An Act . . . for restoring to the Principal and Scholars of *King's Hall* and College of *Brazen-Nose* in the University of *Oxon*, their Right of Presentation to Churches and Chapels in Stepney Parish.

London : 1713: folio: pp. [2] + '179'—'183' + [1].

This Act (12 Anne Public Acts, Stat. 1, cap. 17) merely restores to the College the right to nominate the *first* Rector of new churches, which right had been accidentally not saved to the College in the Act for building fifty new churches in 1711, which gave the *first* nomination to the Crown. All subsequent nominations were of course in the hands of the College.

1764

Kynaston, John. C. Cornelius Tacitus a falso impietatis crimine vindicatus: Oratio ex instituto viri cl. Francisci Bridgman militis habita in sacello Collegii Ænei Nasi Oxon. XII Kalend. Ianuarias A.D. MDCCLXII. A Ioanne Kynaston, A.M. Collegii eiusdem socio.

Londini: 1764: la. 4^o: pp. [4] + 15 + [1].

A Bridgeman Oration dedicated to Principal Yarborough, defending Tacitus against the attacks of Firmianus Strada.

1772

Statuta Aulæ Regiæ et Collegii de Brasennose in Oxonio. Subjiciuntur Excerpta ex Compositionibus et testamentis Benefactorum et alia quædam notatu digna ad idem Collegium pertinentia.

[Oxonii]: 1772: (fours) 8°: pp. [4] + 108 + [10] + lviii + [12].

'This book was printed solely for the private use of the members of that particular society to which it relates, and cannot be interesting to any others . . .' (*printed label*, to be found in most copies). These are the Third Statutes, given by Sir Richard Sutton, and dated February 1, 13 Hen. VIII (152 $\frac{1}{2}$). The original Statutes, given by the Founder, Bp. William Smith, are not known, but are probably substantially reproduced in the revision issued, soon after Smith's death on January 2, 151 $\frac{3}{4}$, by four of his executors. Besides the Statutes and Compositions, there is a series of 'Decrees' of the Governing Body, Graces at dinner and supper, the Commemoration Prayer, a list of Commemorations of Founders and Benefactors, and of Advowsons, and two indexes.

1773

Statuta Aulæ Regiæ et Collegii de Brasennose in Oxonia coram Scholaribus non Sociis ad eorum observantiam iuramenti vinculo adstrictis ter quotannis legenda.

[Oxonii] 'In usum Vice-Principalis Excerpta Typis sunt Impressa Anno Domini M DCC LXXIII': (sixes) 8°: pp. [2] + 31 + [5].

Excerpts from the College Statutes for the use of non-graduate scholars. Obsolete portions are printed in italics. Some 'Errata' are on p. 31.

1786

Wood, Anthony. Brasenose College [pp. 353-381 of Wood's *History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford*, ed. J. Gutch (Oxford, 1786, 4°), and p. 275 of the Appendix (Oxford, 1790, 4°)].

This is the old and classical account of the Founders and foundation, Benefactors, Principals, and Buildings of the College. The last section gives an invaluable list of pictures, coats of arms, and monumental inscriptions. The original issue in a shorter form is in Latin, as part of Wood's *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis* (Oxford, 1674, folio).

1789

[Cleave, Bp. William.] *De rhythmo Græcorum liber singularis. In usum juventutis Coll. Æn. Nas. olim conscriptus, et nunc demum in lucem editus.*

Oxonii : 1789 : 8° : pp. [4] + xiv + 150 + [2 leaves of music, and one folding table facing p. 16].

A treatise on the rhythm of Music, of Verse, and of Prose among the Greeks, by a Principal of the College. A small paper containing nine 'Errata graviora' is usually found pasted on p. 150.

1800

Churton, Ralph. *The Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, founders of Brasenose College; chiefly compiled from Registers and other authentic evidences. With an Appendix of letters and papers never before printed. By Ralph Churton, M.A.*

Oxford, at the University Press, for the Author . . . : 1800 : 8° : pp. xxviii + 553 + [23], with the following additions:—portrait of Smyth before title; 'St. John's Hospital, Lichfield, 1495', opp. p. 86; 'Edmund Croston's Monument, St. Mary's Church, Oxford', opp. p. 244 (but this plate strictly belongs to the Supplement of 1803); 'Collegium Ænei Nasi', opp. p. 310; portrait of Sutton, opp. p. 403 or 405; 'Pedigree II' of Smyth, p. 468*, 'Pedigree III' of Smyth, p. 469*, both broadsides; facsimiles of Smyth's and Sutton's signatures, and Smyth's cipher and seals, opp. p. 483; Appendix 'Num. XXI', pedigree of Sutton, p. 533*, a broadside opp. p. 534.

A scholarly and adequate pair of biographies, based on original research, and by an ex-Fellow of the College. The book is a complete history of the foundation of the College. The appendixes contain original documents, such as letters, Smyth's Will, Vestments bequeathed by him to the College Chapel, Inventory of Vestments and Plate belonging to the College before the Reformation, and Sutton's Will. The Life of Sutton begins on p. 405. It is late to find an imprimatur for a book, as on p. ii (granted by the Vice-Chancellor on June 17, 1800, see under 1809). There is a good index. See 1803 for a Supplement. The work is dedicated to Dr. William Cleave, Principal of the College and Bishop of Bangor.

1803

Churton, Ralph. Supplement to the Lives of Bp. Smyth and Sir R. Sutton; containing some additions and corrections; and two original letters by Bishop Smyth, with a plate of Croston's monument. By Ralph Churton, M.A. . . .

Oxford, at the University Press, for the author . . . : 1803: 8°: pp. [2] + 18.

There is a list of the plates in the original work, at p. 18, and notes.

1808

Hints to J. Nollekens, Esq., R.A., on his modelling a bust of Lord G*****.

London: 1808: 8°: pp. 15 + [1], with a satirical frontispiece.

A satirical poem, occasioned by the bust now in the College Library. Principal Hodson took a leading part in the stirring election of Lord Grenville as Chancellor of the University on December 13, 1808, over Lord Eldon.

1809

Churton, Ralph. The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, chiefly compiled from registers, letters, and other authentic evidences. By Ralph Churton, M.A. . . .

Oxford, at the University Press, for the Author . . . : 1809: 8°: pp. xxix + [1] + 448, with the following additions:—portrait of Nowell, opp. the title; view of Read Hall, opp. p. 4; portrait of John Towneley, opp. p. 286, and of William Whitaker, opp. p. 330; view of Holme, opp. p. 334; portrait of Mrs. Joyce Frankland, opp. p. 346; facsimiles of the writing of Nowell and some of his friends, opp. p. 352; Nowell's monument and epitaph, opp. p. 366; bust of Nowell, opp. p. 388; large pedigree of the Nowell family, showing Bp. Heber's collateral descent from the Dean, opp. p. 390.

A companion volume to the Lives of the Founders (1800), and distinguished by the same scholarly style and erudition. Nowell was at B.N.C. from about 1521 to about 1540, and Principal August to December, 1595. There are good accounts of Nowell's Catechisms, of Middleton School, and of Joyce Frankland and her benefactions to the College. A list of the plates is at p. 441, and is followed by an index. The work is dedicated to the Bishop of St. Davids, and bears an imprimatur of February 13, 1809.

1815

List of Books recommended to the Students in Divinity on Mr. Hulme's Foundation in Brasen Nose College, Oxford. MDCCCXV.

[Oxford]: (1815): 8°: pp. 15+[1], with blue wrappers.

A bewildering list of over four hundred books, with prices, in one alphabetical series, with no attempt to group them by subjects. Apparently a bookseller's catalogue.

1818

[Dunbar, Thomas.] *The Brase Nose Garlande.* MDCCCXI.

[Liverpool: printed by G. Cruickshank]: [1818?]: 4°: pp. 7+[1]: with blue paper wrapper, on which the title and date are repeated.

The contents of this very rare piece are Dunbar's *Ale Verses*, 1811, and 'Brase Nose Chess Club [Recited at the First Anniversary Dinner]', a poem composed for February 14, 1811. Both poems have several allusions to members of the College. The author was an undergraduate at B.N.C. 1801-5, and Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum 1815-22.

None of the twenty copies printed seem to have been issued till 1818, and some are found bound with 'The Epigrammatique Garlande' of that year, which also contains poetry (partly Oxonian) by the same author, and is still rarer, for out of twelve copies printed only seven were preserved. Of the twenty copies of the Garland one went to the Principal (Frodsham Hodson), four to Fellows of the College, twelve to relations and personal friends, and one to the printer ('G. Cruickshank'). The '1811' on the title is only the date of composition. The watermarks are 1815, and the probable date of issue 1818.

1828

Whatton, William Robert. *The History of Manchester School* (= Vol. 3 of *The Foundations of Manchester*, 1848).

Manchester; 1828: 4°.

The Hulme Estate is dealt with at pp. 55-66, and the Somerset Foundation at pp. 66-74.

1846

Herbert, the Hon. and Very Rev. W., and Dr. Richard Harington. *Correspondence between the Hon. and Very*

Rev. the Dean of Manchester and the Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, on some proceedings connected with the appointment of Exhibitioners on the foundation of the late W. Hulme, Esq. With an appendix.

Oxford : 1846 : 8° : pp. 62, with a leaf of preface inserted after p. 2.

Letters relative to the refusal of the Dean to nominate Mr. T. M. Jones of Brasenose, to a Hulme Exhibition on the ground that he was believed to have a leaning towards Tractarianism.

1849

Whitechapel Rectory Bill. Report and Evidence laid before a public vestry-meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Whitechapel, 25 January, 1849, on the Claims of Brasenose College, Oxford, and the Rector of the said parish ; together with additional documents . . .

London : 1849 : 8° : pp. xxx + [2] + 57 + [3].

Whitechapel was originally, like Wapping, part of the parish of Stepney, and was separated from it in the fourteenth century. In 1710-11 the impropriate Rectory of Stepney, with the Advowsons of Stepney, Whitechapel, and Wapping, was purchased by Brasenose, and the purchase confirmed by an Act of Parliament, 9 Anne (1710-11) cap. 16. The present pamphlet is a record of the opposition of the parish to a Whitechapel Rectory Bill, by which certain rights of the Rector to certain payments were to be extinguished, and an annual rent-charge on the parish lands was to be substituted. There is a great deal of information about the parish. The Bill seems to have been abandoned.

1851

Oxford University Commission. Case and opinion on the part of the Principal and Scholars of Brasenose College.

[Oxford ?] (1851) : 8° : pp. 16.

The College was the only one which boldly challenged the legality of the first Oxford Commission of 1850, and it obtained the opinion of four distinguished lawyers that that Commission was unconstitutional and illegal. Their opinion is dated March 10, 1851, and on March 3 the same four had given a similar opinion in answer to a case put before

them by the University on its own account. But the Treasury with equal facility obtained an opinion from three still more distinguished Law Officers of the Crown that the Commission was constitutional and legal. Both the University and Brasenose took the further step of appealing to the Queen in Council (the College petition is dated July 12, 1851), and both petitions were rejected.

The present Case gives all historical details bearing on the relation of the College to the Crown, and is reprinted, with the petition, in the Report of the Commission (Lond., 1852, fol.: Appendix, pp. 27, 33).

1851

The Village of Hale; a rural sketch, 1851.

Liverpool: 1851: 8°: pp. 12, with green wrappers.

The Brasenose Boat always bears the name of 'The Child of Hale', and this little brochure gives an account of the Child, whose name was John Middleton (born 1578, died 1623). The village of Hale is about ten miles south-east of Liverpool, on the banks of the Mersey. The Child was nine feet three inches in height, and was taken up to London to be shown to the King in 1617. On his return he passed through Oxford, and at Brasenose, where there were many Lancashire men, his likeness was taken, which is still in the College. There is also a supposed picture of his hand on a staircase leading to the cellars below the Hall. Information about the Child will also be found in Blackburne's *Hale Hall* (privately printed, Liverpool, 1881).

1853

Statutes of Brasenose College, Oxford.

[London, 1853]: 8°: pp. viii+99+[1].

Part of 'Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford, Vol. II', Oxford, 1853: a reprint of the whole Statuta volume printed in 1772, with the 'Patent of Foundation' (3 Hen. 8, p. 3, m. 12) prefixed at p. iii, a new list of 'Titles of Statutes', and one of the indexes altered in position.

1855

Shaw, Henry, and J. W. Burgon. The Arms of the Colleges of Oxford. By Henry Shaw. With historical notices of the Colleges by the Rev. John W. Burgon.

Oxford: Spiers and Son: 1855: 4°: unpagged.

The College accounts by Burgon are original work, and that of Brasenose quite worth attention. The large coloured Arms of the College is nearly correct (the hunting horns should be turned the other way): see P. Landon's Notes on the heraldry of the Oxford Colleges in *Archæologia Oxoniensis* (1895), pp. 196-8.

1857

Ingram, Dr. James. Memorials of Oxford. Brasenose College. By the Rev. James Ingram, D.D., late President of Trinity College. With engravings on steel by J. Le Keux and on wood by O. Jewitt.

Oxford: 1851: 8°: pp. 16, with two steel plates.

A re-issue of the Brasenose part of Ingram's *Memorials*, published in 1837: a short but scholarly and interesting history. The heresy that 'Brasenose' is connected with *bracinum* (malt), and so means a brew-house, is not to be found here, but at p. 2 of the *Memorials* in the history of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin—the first, but by no means the last, occurrence of the idea.

1857

Brasenose Ale. A collection of poems presented annually by the Butler of Brasenose College on Shrove Tuesday.

Oxford: printed for private circulation, by J. Vincent: 1857: (eights) 12°: pp. vii+[1]+140, but I have never seen the first two pages, before the title.

See 1878, 1891. The introduction is signed by J. Prior, the Butler, who recalls the time when 'the office of Butler was filled by a brother of Dr. Barker, formerly Principal of the College', and acknowledges that the Verses are always written by 'junior Members of the College'. The present volume contains the Verses from 1815-16, 1820-21, 1824, 1826-56, with two for 1842, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1853, 1854, and 1856, and one undated (but known to be 1811) at the beginning. All but one are signed by initials, but no attempt is made to identify the writers. For further remarks, see the account of the edition of 1878. A small printed memorandum correcting the dates of the poems from 1827-31 should be found pasted in on p. 19.

1862

Ordinances framed by the University Commissioners . . . in relation to Brasenose College. Printed for the use of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College.

Oxford: 1862: (twelve) 8^o: pp. 24.

Four ordinances of Dec. 14, 1855 (abolishing Close Fellowships), May 22, 1856 (converting four Fellowships into Scholarships), March 28, 1857 ('1847': a revision of the Statutes relating to the Governing Body), and Jan. 9, 1858 (about the Somerset and Hulme foundations).

1866

A Lay of Brasennose.

Oxford [Shrimpton]: 1866: 8^o: pp. 25 + [1].

An imitation of Macaulay's Lay of Horatius, recounting in indifferent verse a game of Loo in Brasenose, which the Dean and two other Fellows essayed to stop. They found the oak sported, and while the door was being battered down the culprits escaped safely *a tergo* out of a window. The verses end 'With cheery shouts of laughter | My story shall be told; | How formerly we played at Loo, | And how the Dean was sold!' The names are in most cases disguised. The hero of the party is termed John W*****le, and seems to have been familiarly known as Weasel.

1866-74

The Admission Register of the Manchester School, with some notices of the more distinguished scholars. Edited by the Rev. Jeremiah Finch Smith, M.A.

Vol. 1, 1730-1775. Pp. [4] + viii + [2] + 253 + [1]: 1866.

Vol. 2, 1776-1807. Pp. 7 + [5] + v + [3] + 302: 1868.

Vol. 3, pt. 1, 1807-37 (1823). Pp. 8 + [4] + vi + [2] + 176: 1874 (3 plates).

Vol. 3, pt. 2, 1807 (1823)-37. Pp. 8 + [6] + '177'—'367' + [1]: 1874 (2 plates).

Vols. lxi, lxxiii, xciii, xciv of the Chetham Society's Publications, issued at Manchester in small quarto. Each volume has an index of names. Owing to the connexion between the School and Brasenose there are many biographies of Brasenose men in these volumes. Dr. Frodsham Hodson, Principal of the College, was an alumnus at the same time as Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church. Principals Gwyn and Gilbert were also members of the School.

1878

Brasenose Ale. A Collection of Verses annually presented on Shrove Tuesday, by the Butler of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Printed for Private Circulation by Robert Roberts, Boston, Lincolnshire: 1878: 8°: pp. viii+264+[2], with a frontispiece not counted in the pagination.

The preface is signed 'J. Prior, *Butler*', and 'Ol. Socius, *Editor of the Volume*', i.e. Thomas Humphry Ward, and gives a full account of what is known of the curious custom of Shrove Tuesday Ale Verses. The earliest known is before 1706, from Hearne's Diary, 1709; the next is Reginald Heber's poem of 1806, recovered from a manuscript copy; the next one of 1811, from Dunbar's *Brase Nose Garlande* (see p. 17); and then the series known to have been printed each year (usually on 4-page quarto sheets), beginning in 1815 and continuous from 1826, but the text of the 1857 edition is corrected, some useful notes are added, and some lines 'of too trenchant criticism' expunged. The series is continued to 1877, and a list of the authors' names appended. The frontispiece is an etching of the old Hanaper Cup of 1577, bequeathed by Principal Radcliffe to his successors in the Headship of the College. A review of this volume is in the *Saturday Review* of Dec. 28, 1878. There are naturally many allusions in the poems to events of the current year, sometimes of considerable interest. There is a large paper edition.

1878

Platt, Hugh E. P. A Plea for the preservation of Lincoln College. By Hugh E. P. Platt, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College.

Oxford: 1878: 8°: pp. 8.

A short and incisive attack on a plan for the amalgamation of Lincoln and Brasenose Colleges, which culminated in a meeting of the two Governing Bodies in Brasenose on March 22, 1878, but went no further.

1879

Wordsworth, Bp. Christopher. A Letter to the University of Oxford Commissioners on the announcement of their intention to make Statutes for Brasenose and Lincoln Col-

leges. By Chr. Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln and Visitor of those Colleges.

Lincoln : (1879) : 8° : pp. 10 + [2].

An appeal to the Commissioners to preserve the religious character of the two foundations, on historical and religious grounds. This was reprinted in the *Guardian* of Feb. 5, 1879.

1888

Madan, Falconer. A Century of the Phoenix Common Room (Brasenose College, Oxford), 1786–1886. Records edited by F. Madan, M.A.

Oxford (privately printed) : 1888 : 8° : pp. 140.

An account of the oldest Social Club in Oxford, with biographical notices of its members. The Centenary Dinner was held in Brasenose Hall on Tuesday, June 29, 1886. Frodsham Hodson, Reginald Heber, Richard Harington (Principal), the late Bishop Gott, Mr. A. C. Plowden, Sir T. C. Edwards Moss, with many lesser luminaries, were members. A paper issued for the Dinner (quarto, eight pages) contains a list of all the members from 1786. There is in existence an engraving of Thomas Reynolds, the Phoenix Common Room man, of 1801 or 1802.

1888

Buckley, Rev. William Edward, and F. Madan. The Brasenose Calendar. A List of Members of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose in Oxford (1509–1888) compiled by the Rev. W. E. Buckley . . . and F. Madan, formerly Fellows of Brasenose.

Oxford, printed at the University Press . . . : 1888 : 8° : pp. [8] + 226.

It is believed that this was the first attempt to give a complete list of all the members of any College in either University. After a list of Principals comes a list of the names of alumni arranged (as far as possible) according to the years of their matriculation, with an alphabetical index; and at p. 223 a list of above 400 B.N.C. authors and Bishops. The chief list was based on John Holmes's manuscript collections, and additions to it, as far as 1812, but they were found to be incomplete: see the Supplement of 1889, and even so the name of Alexander Nowell (1521) is not to be found in the index! The numbers matriculated at B.N.C. in each year can be gathered from the Calendar and Supplement: the numbers in Buchan's *History* (1898), App. *b*, are from the Calendar *only*.

1889

Buckley, Rev. William Edward. The Brasenose Calendar. Supplement, compiled by the Rev. W. E. Buckley . . .

Oxford, printed at the University Press . . . : 1889: 8°: pp. 31+[1].

Besides additions and corrections of the *Calendar* issued in 1888, this piece contains a list of Founders and Benefactors, of contributors towards the Chapel in the seventeenth century, and of residents in the College in 1552, with indexes.

1889

Jackson, Thomas Graham. The High Street of Oxford, and Brasenose College. Reprinted from the *Magazine of Art* for August, 1889.

(London : 1889) : folio : pp. 11+[1].

Mr. Jackson designed the High Street front of Brasenose, and here gives an historical account of the previous designs for it, both Hawkesmoore's (1723), Sir John Soanes's (1807), and Hardwick's (1810), each illustrated. There are also four plans or views by Mr. Jackson, one of which shows the coronal spire, projected but not carried out. In all there are eight illustrations.

1891

[Nutter, Alfred Barrett.] B.N.C. Head of the River (1889, 1890, and) 1891.

[Oxford] : (1891) : sm. 4° : pp. 6+[2].

A lively description of the B.N.C. Eight of 1891, signed 'A. B. N. C.', one stanza of which will serve as a specimen. 'The Johnny at Three was named Owen, | Who adopted a new style of rowin'; | 'Smart away with the toes', | And 'Hard drive with the nose', | Was the best way to keep the Boat goin'.'

1891

Madan, Falconer. Brasenose College [pp. 252-272 of *The Colleges of Oxford: their history and traditions*, ed. by Andrew Clark (London, 1891, 8°)].

A short history of the College, with some account of Brasenose Hall.

1892

Madan, Falconer. The Brazen Nose.

[Oxford, 1892], 8°: pp. 4.

A report of a paper before the Oxford Architectural Society on Nov. 18, 1890 (cf. Proceedings, New Series, vol. v, no. xxxvi, pp. 299-304), about Brasenose Hall and the Stamford migration. A large engraving of the Nose, by Miss F. M. Parker, is on p. 1.

1893

Heberden, C. B. XI. Brasenose College [coll. 337-344 of Joseph Foster's *Oxford Men and their Colleges* (Oxford, 1893, 4°)].

A short but valuable account by the Principal, with facts not to be found elsewhere in print. Foster has added useful lists, with notes, of Principals of Brasenose Hall and College, and of living Fellows and ex-Fellows.

1894

B[ussell, rev.] F. W. In Memoriam W. H. P.

Oxford: (1894): sm. 4°: pp. [2]+7+[3] and blue paper wrappers with the title repeated.

Extracts 'from a sermon preached in Brasenose College Chapel on Sunday evening, October 14, 1894', with additions: signed at end 'F. W. B.' The name of 'Walter Pater' heads the extracts: he died in Oxford, but not in College, on July 30, 1894.

1898

Buchan, John. Brasenose College, by John Buchan.

London, F. E. Robinson: 1898: 8°: pp. x+[2]+202+[6, advertisements].

The first separate history of the College, by a distinguished alumnus, then an undergraduate, with eight illustrations (list at p. [1]). It contains a well-written account of the leading features of the history of the College, its boating and cricket records, and its celebrities, including Sir Tatton Sykes, with a modicum of antiquarian detail and documents, chiefly from printed sources.

1901

Brasenose Ale. (The sheets of the edition of 1878 were re-issued, with the following changes. In red ink on the title are added the words 'Revised, with Additions (1878-1889)', and at foot 'The Additions printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1901'. Heber's poem, which was at the end of the former edition, is now reprinted, paged 2^a-2^c, and inserted between pp. 2 and 3 of the old sheets. There is a new 'Preface to the re-issue' by 'C. B. H.' the present Principal, and pp. 257-end are new, the collation now being pp. viii + [2] + 316, with a frontispiece, a collotype from the former etching, and pp. 2^a, 2^b, 2^c and one blank inserted.)

The Brasenose Ale Verses temporarily ceased in 1889, when the old brewhouse had to be destroyed. In 1887 there were no verses, and in 1888 they are in Latin, by Dr. Bussell. The binding (in black cloth) bears on each side a stamped Brazen Nose, both the Stamford one now in the College Hall and the one outside the College gate. The additions were also issued separately (except the frontispiece) in paper covers with 'Brasenose Ale Verses. Supplement. 1878-1889' on them. There are also large paper copies of this 1901 re-issue. The Ale Verses were reinstated in 1909.

1904

Statutes made for Brasenose College, Oxford, by the University of Oxford Commissioners, acting in pursuance of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, as approved by the Queen in Council, May 3, 1882, and amended under Sundry Orders in Council from 1885 to 1904.

Oxford: 1904: 8°: pp. 64.

There are earlier less complete editions of 1882 (pp. 42, 8°) and 1901 (pp. 52, 8°).

1904

Hurst, Herbert. The Four Noses of Brasenose College, Oxford, and a great error. By H. Hurst, B.A.

Oxford: [1904]: 8°: pp. [4]+7+[1].

† Mr. Hurst, who has calendared the Archives of the College, here describes four forms which the eponymous Brasen Nose has assumed: (1) the Nose in the College Hall, of the first half of the twelfth century; (2) a caricature of the fifteenth century from glass in a Hall window; (3) the sixteenth century brass nose affixed to the College Gate; (4) a Nose from a seal of 1609, used by the College as governors of Middleton School. The frontispiece is a representation of all four. The 'great error' is the popular idea that the name means Brew-house, from *bracinum*, malt—an idea which cannot be found earlier than Ingram's *Memorials* (1837). See also the Proceedings of the Oxf. Arch. Soc. N. S. vol. v, p. 299 (1890).

1904

H[eberden], C. B. An Address given in Brasenose College Chapel on Sunday Evening, Nov. 27, 1904, in memory of the Rev. Albert Watson, Fellow and formerly Principal of the College.

Oxford [privately printed]: 1904: 8°: pp. 9+[3].

1905

Brasenose College. A table of the Commemorations of Founders and Benefactors, and the days on which they are commemorated.

[Oxford, 1905]: large quarto broadside.

Both the old Calendar and the new (1905) arrangement are printed in parallel columns. The new names are the three Misses Colquitt, Jane Robinson, Albert Watson, and William Hulme. There are copies on parchment as well as paper.

1905

Consecration of Brasenose College Chapel, 1666. (Pp. 157-164 of *Three Consecrations of College Chapels*, Section III of the Oxford Historical Society's *Collectanea*, vol. iv, 1905.)

The official account of the Consecration of the College Chapel by Walter Bishop of Oxford, at 8 a.m. on Saturday, Nov. 17, 1666, as certified by John Price, notary public. The narrative portion is in Latin,

but there is an English form, varying in a few details, in Thomas Abingdon's *Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester* (Lond., 1717 or 1723, 8°), pp. 192-203: which is printed in Monograph XII.

1907

An Act to confirm a Scheme approved and certified by the Board of Education under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, relating to the Hulme Trust Estates (Educational) [August 2, 1907].

London: 1907: folio: pp. 10+[2].

This is 7 Edw. VII, Ch. cx, 'Board of Education Scheme (Hulme Trust Estates Educational) Confirmation Act, 1907,' and is the last of a long series of Acts by which the present disposal of the £40 a year left in 1691 by William Hulme to 'four of the poorest sort of Bachelors of Arts . . . in Brasenose College in Oxford' is regulated. The original £40 has grown to about £15,000 net, not counting a past expenditure of more than £130,000 of capital; but the emoluments have largely been diverted to purposes connected with Lancashire. It may be convenient to have the following list of Hulme Acts brought together for reference:—

Private Acts:

- 10 Geo. III, cap. 51 (1769-70)
- 35 Geo. III, cap. 62 (1794-5)
- 54 Geo. III, cap. 205 (not 203) (1813-14)
- 7 & 8 Geo. IV, cap. 9 (1826-8)
- 2 Vict., cap. 17 (1838-9).

Schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1881 Aug. 26 | 1884 Feb. 2 |
| 1887 Nov. 28 | 1899 Oct. 7 |

Schemes under the Charitable Trusts Acts:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1890 Nov. 14 | 1893 Jan. 6 |
| 1900 July 13 | 1906 July 21 |

Order of Charity Commissioners:

- 1903 Sept. 22.

See also under 1828 (Whatton).

1909

See pp. 37-38.

MINOR REFERENCES

1648. Halifax Law translated to Oxon., or, the new Visitors' Justice, displayed . . . more particularly in Brasen-Nose Colledge, and S. John's (London, 1648: 8 pages). A short account of the turning out of Dr. Radcliffe from his Principalship, and the installation of Mr. Greenwood in his place.
1772. *Academia Tertia Anglicana, or the Antiquarian Annals of Stamford*, by Francis Peck, gives a full account of the migration to Stamford (Book xi, pp. 6-27): see also Harrod's *Antiquities of Stamford* (1785), vol. i, pp. 49-56; vol. ii, p. 375.
1825. *The English Spy*, by Bernard Blackmantle [i. e. C. M. Westmacott]. Vol. i. One chapter is 'The Spread, or Wine-Party at Brazen-Nose'.
1877. *The Spending of the Money of Robert Nowell, brother of Dean Alexander Nowell*, edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart, contains notices of Brasenose men.
1878. *Whitehall Review*, No. 2, 1878. P. 585. Oxford Colleges. III. Brasenose.
- 1895, Feb. *Blackwood's Magazine*. 'The Scout's Boy,' a tale by W. K. R. Bedford, at p. 223, is about Brasenose.
1900. *Argosy*, Nov. 1900, p. 316. Brasenose, by I. Gregory Smith: a short article in a series entitled 'Oxford and her Colleges', running through several numbers.
1907. *The National Review*, Dec. 1907. Lady Newton's article at p. 618, on 'Oxford University Life in the Seventeenth Century', contains many extracts from Richard Taylor's *Letters from Brasenose, 1600-11*: see p. 6.

Proceedings of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, vols. iii. 165; iv. 111, 326; v. 298, 362.

The chief general books in which notices of Brasenose and Brasenose men may be looked for are:—Antony Wood's *History and Antiquities of the University* (1792-6), and his *Life and Times*, ed. by A. Clark (1891-1900: Oxf. Hist. Soc.: Wood died in 1695); the *Register of the Visitors of the University*, 1647-58, ed. by M. Burrows (Camden Society, 1881); John Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (1721).

After the Restoration, Christopher Wordsworth's *Social Life at the Universities in the Eighteenth Century* (1874), and his *Scholae Academicae* on the intellectual life at the same period (1877); Hearne's *Diary*, 1705-35 (Oxf. Hist. Soc., in course of publication); G. V. Cox's *Recollections of Oxford*, 1789-1860 (2nd ed., 1870); W. Tuckwell's *Reminiscences of Oxford*, 1835-1908 (2nd ed., 1908). The indexes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731-1868, of *Notes and Queries*, 1849-1908, and of the Proceedings of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, are useful. For persons, the *Alumni Oxonienses* of Joseph Foster, 1505-1886, 8 vols., and his *Oxford Men and their Colleges* (1880-92) are indispensable. Oxford Guidebooks, which begin about 1750, are not to be despised. For boating records, W. E. Sherwood's *Oxford Rowing* (1900) is excellent. Some of the more important College Plate is well described and illustrated in H. C. Moffatt's *Old Oxford Plate* (1906).

For a note about the Register of the College, compiled by the Principal, see p. 38.

SUBJECT-INDEX

FOR

ARRANGEMENT OF LITERARY MATERIAL

NOTE

The Subject-Index which follows has been carefully thought out, and may be of use for arranging, or referring to, literary material. It will be understood that subjects not expressly mentioned are regarded as implicit in the next higher division. Thus the Phoenix Club is *Life* 28, but the Octagon Club would be *Life* 27. So 'Cain and Abel' would be under *Fab.* 12.

General acknowledgment may here be made to Mr. Coxhill, clerk in the Bursary, for his ready, active, and intelligent help, both in compiling this List and in other parts of this Monograph.

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