

## THE WINCHESTER COLLEGE BELLS AND BELFRIES.

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### INTRODUCTORY.

A HISTORY of our College bells<sup>1</sup> can scarcely fail to be of interest to campanologists, for it involves mention of the following bell-founders:—Richard, brazier, of Wickham (c. 1393); Thomas Warre (1566); John Cole (1572); William Knight the younger (1580); John Wallis (1593); the mysterious I. H. (1637); Richard Phelps (1737); Thomas Lester (1744); and "Mears & Stainbank" (1866). If the history were complete, this list would be longer. It is not known who undertook certain recastings that were done in 1523, 1651, and 1681, nor who made the bell given in 1451-2, or the tenor bell acquired in 1501-2.

The College was founded by William of Wykeham's charter of October 20th, 1382, and its buildings, begun on March 26th, 1387, were first occupied by his scholars on March 28th, 1394. At this last-mentioned date, or soon afterwards, there were three bells in the belfry, the original *campanile*, which was not the same erection as the present tower, and there was also a mass bell capable of being rung from the Chapel floor, with its rope presumably hanging at some convenient spot within the chancel.<sup>2</sup> These bells were probably *in situ* before July 17th, 1395, when the Chapel was consecrated by Wykeham's suffragan, Simon, Bishop of Achonry, though the earliest

<sup>1</sup> At the outset of this article I must acknowledge the help received from the Rev. W. E. Colchester's *Hampshire Church Bells* (Winchester, Warren and Sons, Ltd., 1920). I have to thank Messrs. Warren for the loan of some of the woodcuts which illustrated his book.

<sup>2</sup> See *Church Bells of England*, by Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., pp. 123 *et seq.*—a book to which I also owe much help.

mention of them all together does not seem to occur in our Accounts before 1398-9:—

In solut. pro iii cordulis emptis pro campanis pendentibus in campanile pulsandis, iis. vii<sup>id</sup>. In i cordula empta pro parva campana pulsanda ad secretas missas, iid. (*Custus Capelle*,<sup>1</sup> 1398-9.)

The mass bell had apparently been hung during 1394-5:—

In uno operario conducto<sup>2</sup> ad suspendendum parvam campanam supra tectum capelle, iii<sup>id</sup>.

In addition to these bells that were rung with ropes, there were *tintinnabula*, which I take to be hand-bells,<sup>3</sup> for use at certain points in the Chapel services. Three were bought for 1s. 9d. in 1396-7, and were seemingly exchanged for three others in 1406-7, though on this latter occasion the phrase employed is not *tintinnabula*, but *parve campane pro capella*.<sup>4</sup> Possibly the number of the hand-bells was due to the number of the altars, one bell being allotted to each. At any rate, the high altar was supplemented by two inferior altars which stood in the nave or ante-chapel, one on either side of the choir door and at the back of the return stalls there. On this point I differ from the late Mr. T. F. Kirby, as his statement<sup>5</sup> that there were "three inferior altars in the ante-chapel" does not seem to me to square well with various entries in the Accounts, such as the following:—

In iii novis mattis factis de stramine,<sup>6</sup> pro summo altari et ii altaribus inferioribus emptis, iis. vii<sup>id</sup>. (1418-19):

In x ulnis<sup>7</sup> de Flemysh emptis pro ii tuellis<sup>8</sup> pro summo altari, precium ulne vii<sup>id</sup>. obol., viis. ii<sup>id</sup>. Et in x ulnis i quarteria de Ganeseye cloth emptis pro iii tuellis pro ii

<sup>1</sup> Under this heading (*Custus Capelle*, Chapel expenses) all entries here quoted from the College Accounts will be found, unless some other heading is specified.

<sup>2</sup> Hired. <sup>3</sup> Probably sacring bells. See Mr. Walters, p. 14.

<sup>4</sup> See the Accounts set out *post*, p. 72 et seq. <sup>5</sup> *Annals of the College*, p. 50.

<sup>6</sup> Straw. <sup>7</sup> Ells.

<sup>8</sup> Towels—*i.e.*, linen cloths. (By constitutions issued by Archbishop Winchelsea in 1305 it was incumbent on all churches in his province to provide 3 linen napkins—*tuellae*—which Lyndwood, the great mediæval canonist, says are one for the priest to wipe his hands when he washes them at Mass: the other two are to be spread beneath the corporal.—Editor, Pro. H. F. C.)

altaribus inferioribus, precium ulne vid. obol., vs. vid. (1443-4):

In datis cuidam de domo Episcopi Wintoniensis portanti iii paria<sup>1</sup> vestimentorum pro altaribus inferioribus et altari capelle Fromond,<sup>2</sup> data per dominum Henricum Cardinalem nuper Episcopum Wintoniensem, viiid. (1449-50).

I also differ from Kirby when I put the number of the bells which Wykeham provided for his belfry at three only, for Kirby put them at four.<sup>3</sup> But I will deal with this point later.<sup>4</sup> At the present day the College tower contains a peal of six, and I propose now, after devoting a section of this article to Wykeham's belfry and its successor, to give the history of each member of the peal in turn, proceeding in order from the treble to the tenor.

#### WYKEHAM'S BELFRY AND BAKER'S TOWER.

Before building his belfry and furnishing it with bells to be rung for Divine offices, the Bishop had, in conformity with the ecclesiastical law of his day, to obtain permission from Rome, and the indult issued by Pope Boniface IX, which gave the desired permission, was dated 14 Kal. Oct. (September 18th), 1391.<sup>5</sup> The belfry was not wholly finished when the College buildings were occupied in March, 1394. It was completed, by the sheathing of its spire with lead, at some date between November 28th, 1395, and November 6th, 1396, the period covered by one of the building Accounts (*computi operum*) which were from time to time drawn up by Warden Morys and submitted to the controller (*contrarotulator operum*), Simon Membury, now treasurer of Wolvesey, and formerly clerk of the works at the College.<sup>6</sup> From that source we glean these details:—

<sup>1</sup> Pairs.

<sup>2</sup> Fromond's chantry, which stands within the College Cloisters: see *post*, p. 47. In the vaulting over the chantry altar there is a fine representation of Cardinal Beaufort's head.

<sup>3</sup> *Annals*, p. 62.

<sup>4</sup> *Post*, p. 51, n. 4.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of Papal Letters*, vol. iv (1362-1404), p. 354.

<sup>6</sup> For Membury's career, see Mr. Le Couteur's *Ancient Glass in Winchester*, pp. 78-80.

Inde soluit pro vadiis<sup>1</sup> diversorum plumbatorum et aliorum laborariorum existencium in operibus dicti Collegii per dietam<sup>2</sup> pro campanili in parte cum plumbo cooperiando, prout patet in papiro dicti Simonis inde examinato et probato ... .. lxviii. *vd.*

Et in m'm'm<sup>1</sup> lednail ccc bordnail et xxxiii lb. de peudour<sup>3</sup> emptis pro coopertura eiusdem campanilis, ut patet in papiro eiusdem Simonis xixs. viii*d.*

Et in iii seruris cum clavibus emptis pro iii hostiis<sup>4</sup> eiusdem campanilis ... .. iis. iii*d.*

Et solutum Ricardo Fynour de Motesfonte pro purgacione viii wagarum<sup>5</sup> plumbi, dando pro waga xv*d.*, prout patet in dicto papiro ... xs. viii*d.*

Wykeham's belfry was replaced by the tower which Warden Baker was erecting, in conjunction with his building of Warden Thurbern's chantry, between the years 1473 and 1481. But Baker's tower unfortunately lacked good foundations, and was a risky construction by reason of the two archways on its north side whereby the ground floor, forming the chantry, opened out into the adjacent nave of the College Chapel. The pillar between these arches proved insufficient to support the north-east angle of the tower, perched as the tower was upon the western half of the chantry; and trouble began, if not earlier, at any rate in 1671, when remedies were being sought to cure a dangerous crack in the pillar. These remedies, and similarly those devised in 1772 by James Essex, F.S.A.,<sup>6</sup> were in the long run of no avail. In 1862, when for the third or maybe the fourth time fear had arisen of an immi-

<sup>1</sup> Wages.

<sup>2</sup> By day-work (not contract).

<sup>3</sup> Pewter.

<sup>4</sup> Three locks with keys bought for three doors.

<sup>5</sup> See Du Cange :—" Waga, mensuræ species apud Anglos et Scotos. Statuta Roberti III Regis Scotiæ, cap. 22, § 7, in Assisa de ponderibus :—Waga, sic Waw, debet continere duodecim petras, cujus pondus continet octo libras."

<sup>6</sup> See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xviii. 5. There had been some intermediate attempts at remedy during the earlier half of the eighteenth century.

nent collapse, William Butterfield,<sup>1</sup> the well-known architect, was employed to take the whole structure down to the ground, and it was then built up again by him upon similar lines, but with better foundations and a more substantial base.<sup>2</sup>

The exact position occupied by Wykeham's lost belfry is not easy to determine satisfactorily. The belfry is depicted twice in the illustrations to *Warden Chandler's manuscripts* at New College, Oxford, which may be assigned to about the year 1461.<sup>3</sup> But nothing can be safely inferred from these pictures beyond the fact that the belfry stood somewhere on the south side of the Chapel. In one picture Wykeham is seated in the midst of a company of distinguished Wykehamists. In his right hand he holds a model of the New College Chapel, while Thomas Bekyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, helps to support its detached belfry tower. With his left hand Wykeham guards in his lap a model of our own Chapel, with the top of the belfry and its spire rising behind it. The other picture is an extraordinary bird's-eye view of our College, taken from the north, with a gathering of the community in the foreground—brimful of delightful mediæval touches, yet so inaccurate in architectural details that some critics have regarded it, rightly or wrongly, as a drawing made not on the spot, but away from Winchester, from memory. The artist evidently desired that all the beauties of the place should be enjoyed together at a single glance. On the one side he therefore slewed the east end of the Chapel round, so that the Jesse window and the pinnacled Madonna might be visible. On the other side he brought the Cloisters into sight by placing them westward of the Hall, gave a full view of the Hall steps by making them run north and south, crowded all the Hall

<sup>1</sup> See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, suppl. i. 360.

<sup>2</sup> As the tower was being taken down, the stones were all marked with numbers with a view to replacement. But this pious intention was certainly not carried out in its entirety, and Butterfield's tower differs considerably from Baker's.

<sup>3</sup> These illustrations are reproduced in Kirby's article upon them, *Archæologia*, LIII, pt. i, pp. 229 *et seq.*; in Leach's *History of the College*, frontispiece and p. 216; and in Dr. M. R. James's *The Chaundler MSS.* (Roxburghe Club, 1916).

windows over the door of the original Schoolroom,<sup>1</sup> and introduced into the buttresses which flank the Chapel porch imaginary ways up to the roof. He put the belfry, visible as regards top and spire, exactly behind this porch (now "Crimea"), a situation in which it would have badly blocked or darkened the southern window of the Hall dais,<sup>2</sup> and it may well be that he put it there, not because that was its true position, but because it there gave a better balance to his picture in view of his other divergencies from the truth. Ruskin has said that "when we are composing a great picture, we must play the towers about until they come right, as fearlessly as if they were chessmen."<sup>3</sup> Our artist certainly played chess with the College buildings, and perhaps he moved the belfry one square, as it were, to the west of its proper site. A tacit assumption that he did so underlies Kirby's statement that Thurbern's chantry was built on the site of the belfry.<sup>4</sup>

In an article written in 1845 on William of Wykeham,<sup>5</sup> Charles Robert Cockerell,<sup>6</sup> after a severe criticism of Baker's tower (which was then still standing) on the score that its construction showed "ignorance of the plainest principles of statics and stereometry," proceeded to say:—"A bell-tower apparently of wood had already been built by Wykeham, but (as he did also at Oxford) he had separated this vibrating member of the collegiate establishment from the walls of his chapel, that they might not be impaired by the action of the bells, a wise and not unfrequent practice: eighty-six

<sup>1</sup> This door stood at what is now the entrance to "VIIth Chamber Passage." On the north side of the Hall there are, in fact, three windows—one over the Chapel porch, a second over the entrance to the said passage, and a third which is truncated by the roofing of the Hall steps.

<sup>2</sup> At a later date this window was actually blocked by a room built over the passage between the Chapel porch and the Cloisters. The origin of the room is obscure. After 1838, when tea was substituted for beer at the scholars' breakfast, it became known as "Tea-room," the tea being made there. It was demolished in Butterfield's operations of 1862.

<sup>3</sup> *The Elements of Drawing*, Letter III (Colour and Composition).

<sup>4</sup> *Annals*, p. 218.

<sup>5</sup> *Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute* (1845).

<sup>6</sup> Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, 1840-57; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xi. 195.

years of wear of this temporary structure had probably made a new and more solid one necessary."

Much as I value Cockerell's article for the insight it gives into the skill with which our original buildings were designed, I cannot help thinking that the above passage contains two disputable propositions. In the first place, there is no evidence that Wykeham's belfry was a temporary structure made of wood, and it does not seem likely that so important a feature in his scheme of buildings was constructed of a less durable material than the other parts, or was so designed that it would necessarily be the first thing to wear out. His general aim was to build for all time. If we accept the "worn-out" theory to explain why Baker discarded Wykeham's belfry, are we also to apply that theory to Wykeham's other creations which Baker discarded when he provided the Chapel with a new reredos, a new font, and a new roodloft with new crucifix and attendant images? The root of the whole matter is that Baker believed his generation to be superior to Wykeham's in architecture, sculpture, and wood-carving, and became possessed, perhaps unfortunately, of the money needed for attempting improvements. It may here be added that, while Cockerell has suggested that the belfry was of wood, Kirby has suggested that it was of stone or flint.<sup>1</sup> Both were making guesses, but there seems to be no reason why Kirby's guess is necessarily the wrong one.

In the second place, I doubt Cockerell's proposition that the belfry stood separated from the Chapel walls. Our Accounts of 1452-3 contain, under *Emptio plumbi* (purchase of lead), an entry, relating to the renewal of the lead on the Chapel roof, which tells us that the renewal extended from the vestibule<sup>2</sup> to the belfry on either side of the roof:—

In solut. Willelmo Plomer capienti ad taxham<sup>3</sup>. plumbum

<sup>1</sup> *Annals*, p. 62; *Archæologia*, *loc. cit.*

<sup>2</sup> The vestibule, as I have explained elsewhere (*The Wykehamist*, No. 572, March 23rd, 1918), means the vestry, which, with the muniment-rooms above it, forms the block adjacent to the Chapel at the east end of the north side.

<sup>3</sup> *Taxa* means a task or piece-work, and thus contract work as opposed to day work. See Du Cange, under "2. Taxa," and *New Engl. Dict.*, under "Task."

ponendum et fundendum supra Capellam a vestibulo usque ad campanile ex utraque parte, cum vs. viii<sup>d</sup>. pro focalibus<sup>1</sup> emptis pro dicto plumbo fundendo, xxxiis. iiiid.

The natural inference to be drawn from the words "usque ad campanile." (up to the belfry) is that the belfry was up against the Chapel, and not standing apart from it.

I have already mentioned the archways on the north side of Thurbern's chantry. Cockerell, who examined the structure in 1845 with the eye of an experienced architect, was clearly of opinion that these arches formed a feature of the chantry as originally erected.<sup>2</sup> But several writers<sup>3</sup> have accepted and popularized a theory, started by Charles Blackstone in 1784,<sup>4</sup> that the arches were pierced in the course of the sixteenth century, when the Reformation had rendered the chantry useless for its proper purposes by disestablishing masses for the souls of the dead. No evidence in support of this theory has ever been adduced, and the date of the alleged Protestant piercing of the arches has always been left vague. On the other hand, there are entries in the College accounts of 1473-4 which prove that the south wall of the Chapel was broken through in that year, and it seems plain that the object of the attack upon the wall was to create the archways. Baker's plan involved the removal of Wykeham's roodloft and the erection of a new one somewhat more to the east, and a mason named Ale was employed, not only to break through the wall where the arches were to come, but also to set up the new roodloft beam:—

Solut. Willelmo Ale lathamo<sup>5</sup> laboranti in ecclesia circa

<sup>1</sup> Fuel.

<sup>2</sup> That was also the opinion of the late Mr. F. J. Baigent, the Winchester antiquary, who made a careful study of the chantry before it was rebuilt. I discussed the point with him several times during the latter years of his life, which ended on March 7th, 1918.

<sup>3</sup> M. E. C. Walcott (*Wykeham and his Colleges*, p. 223), Kirby (*Annals*, p. 219), and Leach (*Vict. Hist. Hants*, v. 17). See *The Wykehamist*, No. 569 (November 23rd, 1917), p. 188.

<sup>4</sup> In his manuscript *Book of Benefactions* (pp. 58, 59) which he gave to the College in 1784. He was a Fellow of the College from 1748 to 1783, and again from 1788 until his death in 1804, and devoted much time to our records.

<sup>5</sup> Mason or stonecutter.



fractionem muri ex parte australi, et in ecclesia pro magno beme introducendo et locando de rodeloft per iii septimanas,<sup>1</sup> capit per diem *vid.*, et circa pavementum ibidem; xs. *vid.* . . . Et in solut. pro factura pykeaxe pro fractura muri ecclesie, cum viiid. pro ii hookys pro hostio gradus ad pulpitum,<sup>2</sup> iis.

The concluding words of this extract relate to the little turret of winding steps which still exists outside the Chapel on the east side of Thurbern's chantry, and which Baker built in 1473-4 to give access to his new roodloft.<sup>3</sup> In 1482-3 a sum of £13 13s. 6d. was spent in extending the turret up to the Chapel roof.<sup>4</sup> The construction of this turret occasioned mutilation of one of Wykeham's windows and the loss of two large panels of painted glass.<sup>5</sup>

The main expenses of building the chantry and the tower above it were carried in the Accounts to a separate heading,<sup>6</sup> under which only the sum total for the year is mentioned, no details being supplied. Fortunately, some items bearing on the work in progress occasionally got placed for one reason or another under *Custus Capelle*, and give us valuable information. The special heading begins in 1473-4, and occurs for the last time, so far as extant rolls are concerned, in 1479-80. Whether the work was finished in that year is uncertain, for the roll of 1480-1 is missing. The earlier roll of 1478-9 is also missing. Exclusive of any sum that may have been entered under these two lost rolls, the expenditure on the chantry and tower, as recorded under the special heading, amounted to £370 15s. 0½d. The figure usually given in books is £370 14s. 11d., copied from Blackstone,<sup>7</sup> who made a

<sup>1</sup> Weeks.

<sup>2</sup> For two hooks for the door of the steps to the loft.

<sup>3</sup> The ground-floor door of this turret was in the east wall of the chantry; Butterfield abolished that door, and gave the turret a new entrance outside the Chapel.

<sup>4</sup> See the Accounts, under *Liberatio ad le Vyce*.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Mr. Le Couteur, p. 90.

<sup>6</sup> "*Liberatio ad novam constructionem capelle mri: R. Thurbern*," to which "*et turris*" is added in 1476-7. After that year the heading is "*Liberatio ad novam constructionem turris pro campanis pulsandis*."

<sup>7</sup> *Book of Benefactions*, p. 58.

slight slip in casting up the annual sums, and also omitted to notice the point just mentioned about the missing rolls. Their loss cuts us off from knowing what was the true sum total.

As it will be necessary to mention the vault of the chantry in the course of my history of the tenor bell, I will here insert one important fact that I learnt through the publication of the late Sir William St. John Hope's *Heraldry and Sculpture of the Divinity School Vault at Oxford*.<sup>1</sup> Compared with that vault, the chantry vault is but a small affair, but it is similarly enriched with bosses that bear arms, monograms, and curious devices.<sup>2</sup> The Oxford vault was begun in 1480 and finished in 1483, and the Winchester vault was being inserted in 1484-5.<sup>3</sup> One of the carvers employed at the Divinity School was also employed at the chantry, and in each place he carved the like devices: their similarity is such as to prove that they were the work of one and the same hand. Two of them are "an ape holding a clerk's head in front of him" and "an owl being teased by lesser birds."<sup>4</sup> It adds greatly to the interest of fifteenth-century buildings when a connection between them is thus discovered.

There is still a matter of some little importance that I must deal with before proceeding to the bells. Arthur Leach twice enunciated the proposition that Thurbern, who died on October 30th, 1450, built his own chantry, finishing it before his death, and that what Baker did was to alter it, even possibly to the extent of pulling it down and rebuilding it, in order to make it fit for being the ground-floor of his new tower.<sup>5</sup> Our records, however, do not seem to me to countenance this proposition.

<sup>1</sup> *Archæological Journal*, 2nd S., vol. xxi., No. 3, pp. 217-260.

<sup>2</sup> Butterfield preserved these bosses. Several of them still need explanation. One which bears the arms of John, Lord Dynham, was the subject of my note, *Notes and Queries*, 12 S., iii. 496.

<sup>3</sup> "In solutis pro constructione le vawte, cum lxvs. viid. solutis pro le botresse in exteriore parte nove capelle hoc anno, xxiii. xixs. xid. obol." (*Custus Capelle*, 1484-5.)

<sup>4</sup> See St. John Hope, pp. 250, 251. The devices are illustrated in his plates vi. and vii.

<sup>5</sup> See his *History of the College*, p. 196; and *Vict. Hist. Hants*, v. 16.

Robert Thurber, elected Warden upon Morys's death in 1413, was one of the executors of John Fromond, steward of the College manors, who died on November 20th, 1420; and Thurber's chief building operation was the erection of Fromond's chantry, which stands within the Cloisters, and was completed about the year 1446.<sup>1</sup> His intention was also to build a chantry of his own, but, like Fromond, he eventually left the work to be done by others. He had, however, made early preparations for carrying out his project. In order to endow his intended chantry, he acquired property at Romsey in 1434 from Sir Thomas Wykeham, the Bishop's great-nephew, and had it conveyed to feoffees who would deal with it in accordance with his directions.<sup>2</sup> Under title from these feoffees it subsequently became vested in the College. In the fifth year after Thurber's death, when John Baker had become Warden in succession to Thomas Chandler,<sup>3</sup> a Crown licence for the property to be amortized to the College was obtained,<sup>4</sup> and thereupon, by a deed-poll dated December 10th, 1455, the College undertook, in return for Thurber's benefactions, to celebrate mass for his soul daily "in quadam capella per nos sumptuose construenda, capelle memorati Collegii ex parte australi eiusdem contignanda et conjungenda."<sup>5</sup> It is clear from these words that the chantry had not yet been built: the College was undertaking to build it. The causes of the subsequent delay—for the work was not begun until 1473, were probably financial. When Thurber died, the College was badly off, and it took Baker, a capable administrator, some years to set the finances straight and to accumulate the requisite moneys.

Whether Thurber had been contemplating a new tower

<sup>1</sup> The College accepted Fromond's benefactions, with the obligations attached to them, by a deed-poll dated June 20th, 1446.

<sup>2</sup> Deed dated Saturday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, July 20th, 12 Hen. VI (1434). Numerous documents of title to the property are preserved in our muniment room.

<sup>3</sup> Chandler, Thurber's immediate successor, was promoted in 1554 to the Wardenship of New College, Oxford.

<sup>4</sup> Dated July 7th, 1455.

<sup>5</sup> "In a certain chapel to be built by the College sumptuously, to be tied and conjoined with the College chapel on its south side."

as well as a chantry may be doubted: the undertaking given by the College in 1455 was limited to the chantry, and the tower was probably Baker's own idea, a later conception. Thurburn, however, must have had a settled scheme for the building of his chantry, for in September, 1450, one Martin, "carbonarius,"<sup>1</sup> and his two sons, "ducentes pilys pro capella custodis," dined several times with the College servants, as we learn from the Hall-book of 1449-50.<sup>2</sup> These piles were brought for the chantry's foundations, and were, I imagine, at once driven into the ground. But the work stopped short with Thurburn's death a few weeks later. By his will, which he made while dying, he desired to be buried, not in his unbuild chantry, but in the College Chapel, "in communi stacione Custodis;"<sup>3</sup> and there he was buried. In March, 1451, one of the guests at the Fellows' table was "Quidam imponens imaginem in lapide marmoreo custodis defuncti."<sup>4</sup>

The Hall-book entry about the piles seems to explain an item in the Accounts of 1473-4:—

Solutum ii laborantibus circa scrutationem fundacionis capelle mri. Roberti Thurburn per ii dies, quorum quilibet capit per diem iid., viiid.

The workmen would seem to have been scrutinizing the foundation of piles which had been driven in as long ago as 1450. Obviously, then, these foundations had not involved the removal of Wykeham's belfry, the position of which, as I have explained, is difficult to determine. What is more, Baker's work of constructing the chantry does not seem to have interfered with the continued use of the bells. They were apparently still in use in Wykeham's belfry from 1473 to 1478<sup>5</sup>—that is to say, until after a year's progress had been made with the new tower. This fact scarcely needs explanation

<sup>1</sup> Charcoal-burner.

<sup>2</sup> Entries under Tuesday and Thursday of the final week of the fourth quarter, which ended Friday, September 25th, 1450.

<sup>3</sup> For his will, see *Waynflete's Episcopal Register*, Vol. I, pt. 2, f. 8.

<sup>4</sup> Hall-book, 1450-1, 2nd quarter, 9th and 10th weeks.

<sup>5</sup> See the entries set out *post*, pp. 78, 79.

if Cockerell's theory, that the original belfry was not contiguous to the Chapel, be accepted, and if the assumption be made that it occupied a site wholly distinct from that which became occupied by Baker's tower. Similarly there is no need to explain the continued use of the bells, if Chandler's picture be accepted as locating the belfry correctly between the Chapel porch and the gate of the Cloisters. Either way, whether Cockerell or the bird's-eye view be relied upon, it can be supposed that the old belfry was left standing with its bells in use until the new tower was ready to receive them. We have, indeed, no evidence to show precisely how and when the old belfry disappeared, but that may be because the work of demolition was included in the lump sums entered in the Accounts under the special heading already mentioned. We must bear in mind also that our records are incomplete through the loss of the rolls of 1478-9 and 1480-1.

There is, however, another tenable theory which I find attractive. It is that the belfry stood up against the Chapel on some part of the site now covered by the chantry, and that it was smaller in dimensions than the *magna turris* which was to be substituted for it. Baker may have left it standing while he reared the chantry walls around it: he may have even made some progress with his tower before its demolition was required by the exigencies of his scheme. There may not have been a total demolition: the belfry, with its spire removed, may have been incorporated somehow into his new erection.

But I must pass on now from these problems, leaving them unsolved, and give the story of the bells, one by one.

#### BELL No. 1.

The history of this bell, which completed the existing number, is epitomized by the inscription on it:—

MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON

“ DEO DANTE DEDIT ”

J. D. WALFORD, M.A. 1866

The donor, John Desborough Walford, Senior Optime at Cambridge in 1827, was mathematical master at the College

from 1834 to 1872, and acted as Assistant Bursar from 1854 until his death in December, 1876. In the latter capacity he did much to facilitate the big change which our constitution underwent in 1871 through the establishment of a new Governing Body under the Public Schools Act; and his own appointment to the teaching staff by Warden Barter in 1834 was in itself an important, almost revolutionary, event, for hitherto mathematics had not been regarded as a subject for serious study at Winchester. He was a great character, and the central figure in many a good story that I heard in boyhood. Amongst links with the past that I prize is the solitary occasion on which I saw him, in the autumn of 1876: he was taking what proved to be his final walk in Meads, much shrouded in muffler and overcoat. "There goes John Des," said my *socius*, and we manœuvred to get a nearer sight of him.

His gift of the bell followed close upon the rebuilding of the tower, and as Butterfield had introduced a new window into the west wall of the chantry at the base of the tower, painted glass was provided for this window in 1877 as a memorial to Walford. He deserved better glass than Butterfield obtained for the subscribers. His bell was one of the earliest that was cast at the Whitechapel foundry by "Mears & Stainbank," the name which Robert Stainbank gave to the foundry upon his taking it over after the death of George Mears in 1865.<sup>1</sup>

Before the addition made by Walford's gift, the number of the bells had been stationary at five ever since 1501-2, the year in which a new tenor was acquired with moneys bequeathed by Warden Cleve. This number is incidentally mentioned towards the end of a famous Latin poem about the College that Robert Mathew (Rector of Meonstoke, 1660-81) wrote in 1647, while still a scholar here<sup>2</sup>:—

"Quid, quæso, memorem campanas quinque canoras,  
Quas resonare jubet pietas, mors atque voluptas?"  
(Need I speak of the belfry's five tongues tuned for voicing  
Due tributes to piety, death and rejoicing?)

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Walters, p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> See Mr. A. K. Cook's *About Winchester College*, where the poem forms the text of a far-reaching commentary.

The second of these Latin lines, however, was not our poet's own, save by felicitous adoption. The line "Me resonare jubet pietas, mors atque voluptas" is inscribed on one of the bells which Anthony Bond made for St. Lawrence's, Winchester, in 1621,<sup>1</sup> and Robert Mathew had no doubt become aware of that inscription: he was a native of Winchester, and his father was Mayor of the city in 1646. At a later date the same line was put upon a Hursley bell, cast by William and Robert Cor in 1713.<sup>2</sup> What I regard as an inferior version is to be found on another bell of 1713, Abraham Rudhall's, at Bletchley, Bucks<sup>3</sup> :—

"Me resonare jubent hominum mors, concio, funus."

#### BELL No. 2.

This bell, which became *secunda* in 1866, had previously been *prima*. In its original form it was a gift from William Poorte, which raised the number of the bells from three to four,<sup>4</sup> and is thus recorded in our Accounts of 1451-2 :—

Pro suspendio i parve campane in campanili ex ordinatione Willelmi Poorte, vis. viiid.

The donor may have been William Port, of Christchurch, Hants, who entered the College as scholar in 1415, and left it in May, 1418, to become a Fellow of New College, Oxford.<sup>5</sup> Having graduated B.A., he resigned his Fellowship in 1423 on accepting some form of service—"transtulit se in obsequium."<sup>6</sup> Here my definite information about this scholar ends, but there was a William Port who became one of Cardinal Beaufort's executors in 1447, and in the same year one William Port and Joan, his wife, had a release of the Hampshire manor of Hinton D'Aubnay from Henry, son and heir of Henry Keswick.<sup>7</sup> Henry Keswick, senior, had been

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Colchester, p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 85.

<sup>3</sup> Rev. G. S. Tyack's *Book about Bells*, p. 94.

<sup>4</sup> Kirby does not seem to have been aware of Poorte's gift. Hence his statement (*Annals*, p. 62) that there were four bells at the outset.

<sup>5</sup> College Register of Scholars (3 Hen. V).

<sup>6</sup> College *Liber Successionis et Dignitatis* (compiled from New College records).

<sup>7</sup> *Munimenta Acad. Oxon.*, i. 333; *Vict. Hist. Hants*, iii. 96.

solicitor to the College, and when he died in 1420 he was buried in the Cloisters, with a brass (now lost) describing him as "amicus specialis."<sup>1</sup> At the time of his death his son Henry was a scholar.

Poorte's bell, having been recast in 1659, and possibly not then for the first time,<sup>2</sup> is now inscribed :—

IF WITH MY FELLOWS I A GRE THEN HARKEN  
TO MY HARMONY FRANCES FOSTER 1659



[ 86 ]

The inscription is in two lines, as above ; the letters are from  $\frac{7}{8}$  to 1 inch in height, as shown in woodcut [86], and the word "harmony" occupies about 9 inches of space. There is ornamentation between each word, also between "A" and the rest of the word "Agre," and there is a coin inserted before the date "1659."

The rhyming motto may be compared or contrasted with that which Foster put on one of the Fordingbridge bells as cast by him in 1654<sup>3</sup> :—

" Fi I with my feloes dis agre  
Then harken to our haamne."

Whether it be agreement or disagreement that produces harmony is a point that I must leave readers to decide. Foster's opinion apparently fluctuated like his spelling. His recasting of Poorte's bell is noticed in the College Accounts (1659-60, 1st quarter) :—

Sol. pro 98 <i>l</i> . metalli additi novæ campanæ ad	
1 <i>s</i> . per pondus ... ..	4 18 0
So. Fusori fundenti campanam ... ..	2 0 0
So. Aurigæ portanti et reportanti campanam	
ad Rumsey ... ..	0 10 0
* * * *	

So. operariis removentibus veterem et locanti-	
bus novam campanam ... ..	0 3 0

As Francis Foster is said to have taken over about the year 1650 the foundry at Salisbury which had previously belonged

<sup>1</sup> See *Notes and Queries*, 11 S., xii. 496.

<sup>2</sup> See *post*, p. 56, and p. 65, n. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Colchester, p. 81.



to John Danton, and before him to John Wallis,<sup>1</sup> it seems curious that the College Accounts should name Romsey as the place to which our bell was conveyed in 1659. I will refer to this point again later.<sup>2</sup>

#### BELL No. 3.

This is the one bell which remains happily intact of the three original bells provided by William of Wykeham. At the outset it was *prima*, and when Poorte's bell was added it became *secunda*; it has been *tertia* since 1866. The inscription, which proves, I suppose, that it was the Angelus, Ave, or Gabriel bell,<sup>3</sup> is:—

† A U E G R A C I A.

The letters (about 1½ inches high) are spaced out, round the bell, at a distance, one from another, of from 4 to 5 inches, and the cross may be regarded as coming either at the beginning or the end of the inscription. The style of the letters and the cross is shown in woodcuts [30] and [24].

While Mr. Colchester was collecting materials for his book, I drew his attention to an entry in the College Accounts of 1413-14 (*Liberatio forinseca*) relating to three bells which the College, as patrons of Hamble, gave to that parish:—

“In denariis liberatis Ricardo Brasier de Wykeham pro iii novis campanis factis pro ecclesia parochiali de Hamele, ultra iii veteres campanas ut in partem solucionis, xls.”

Mr. Colchester made good use of this information. He found that Hamble still possesses one mediæval bell, and that this bell bears the like cross and the like lettering as the College mediæval bell, the inscription being:—

† A U G R A C I A P.<sup>4</sup>

The likeness between the two bells and their markings being sufficient to denote identity of workmanship, Mr. Colchester drew two inferences, one impliedly and the other

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Colchester, p. 46. Mr. Walters, p. 373, gives Foster's period at Salisbury as 1654-1676.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> See Mr. Walters, pp. 142 *et seq.*, 267.

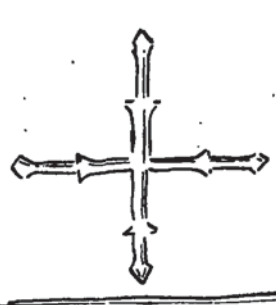
<sup>4</sup> For *Plena*.

A a a G

I I N

P R U

explicitly (p. 15)—viz. : (1) That the Hamble bell is one of the three which the College gave to the parish in 1413-14; and (2) that its maker, Richard, the brazier of Wickham, had previously made the College bells. "It would seem," he says, "referring to the original College bells, that the Bishop [William of Wykeham] had his new bells cast by Richard Brasier at his own native village." Mr. Colchester is to be congratulated upon this important discovery about the



Hamble and the College bells. But "Brasier" should, I suggest, be regarded rather as a trade description than as a fixed surname. At that period trade descriptions were tending to become surnames, but the tendency had hardly become crystallized into accomplishment. I doubt the value of Mr. Colchester's attempt

[24] to identify, Richard, the brazier of Wickham, with one "Richard Braszoter of Shaftesbury," who died in 1450.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Colchester classes the College bell and that at Hamble among a series "spread over the south-western counties," concerning which "investigations are still in progress." He mentions seven other examples of this series in Hampshire, one of them being at St. Michael's, Winchester.<sup>2</sup>

#### BELL No. 4.

This bell, which was *tertia* before 1866, has been substituted by an exchange made in 1743-4 for the bell which was originally Wykeham's *secunda*. It is inscribed<sup>3</sup> :—

R : PHELPS FECIT 1737.

<sup>1</sup> For this "Richard Braszoter," see Dr. Amherst D. Tyssen's article on "John Barbor, of Salisbury, Brasier" (*Wilts Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, xxxv. 357).

<sup>2</sup> This bell, which is inscribed "AUE GRACIA PLENA," bears the same cross as the College bell bears, and also a shield and an ornamental stop. The shield has on it a bell between initials, read somewhat doubtfully as "M.R." See Mr. Colchester, p. 15.

<sup>3</sup> The letters are about  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch high, and the inscription takes up about  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches of space.

The exchange which made it a member of the College peal is recorded in the Accounts of 1743-4 (*Custus Domorum*, 4th quarter):—

Early pro opere ad Campanile, campanas					
et horologium	...	...	...	...	30 15 00
Sol <i>Lester per Ed. Grace</i> pro excambio <sup>1</sup>					
campanæ	...	...	...	...	05 00 00

These entries are copied from the "Bursar's Book, 1744-48." There is also a "Bursar's Book, 1712-48," in which the words that I have here italicized are omitted, with the result that the two items, read together, might produce the delusion that the exchange was made with Early. John Early of Winchester cast a bell for Hunton in 1751, that being his only known effort as a bell-founder.<sup>2</sup> It is therefore convenient that attention should be drawn to the discrepancy between the two books. Thomas Lester, with whom the exchange was really made, was the successor of Richard Phelps at the Whitechapel foundry (now "Mears & Stainbank"). Phelps died in 1738, the year after the College bell had been cast by him, and Lester, who had been his foreman, thereupon took over the foundry.<sup>3</sup> Hence Lester's possession of the bell. The bell which he received in exchange (originally Wykeham's *secunda*) had been recast certainly once, in 1682, and perhaps once before, in 1651. The only question seems to be whether on the earlier of these occasions it was Wykeham's bell or Poorte's that was taken in hand. On neither occasion is the name of the bell-founder mentioned in the Accounts, the entries being as follows:—

<sup>1</sup> Exchange.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Colchester, p. 43; Mr. Walters, p. 372.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Walters, pp. 217, 379; Dr. Tyssen's *Church Bells of Sussex* (1915), p. 156. Phelps's greatest works included the recasting of the giant hour-bell of St. Paul's Cathedral (1716); of the Winchester Cathedral tenor (1734), recast again in 1791; and of the Westminster Abbey tenor and Bow Bell (1738), which bear both his name and Thomas Lester's. As to the Winchester Cathedral bells, see *Winchester Cathedral Documents*, 1636-83 (Hampshire Record Society), p. xxxviii, n. 1.

## 1651-2 (1ST QUARTER).

Fusori Æramentario pro metallo novo			
infuso, 99l. et 15 in vasto; et opere ...	9	11	0
Collis et famulo operantibus circa rotam <sup>1</sup>			
novæ campanæ per 6 dies et dimidium ...	0	14	6
Pro 40 pedibus asserum <sup>2</sup> vocatorum half-			
inch ... ..	0	3	4

## 1681-2 (2ND QUARTER).

Pro excambio 67 lib. Æris ad 6d. per lib.			
ad campanas ... ..	01	13	06
Pro vasto ... ..	00	04	06
Pro 27 lib. et dimidia novi Æris ad 14d. per			
lib. ... ..	01	11	09
Fusori Æramentario et operariis per tres			
septimanas <sup>3</sup> ... ..	03	00	00

## BELL No. 5.

This bell, *quarta* before 1866, was originally Wykeham's tenor (*tertia*). It is now inscribed<sup>4</sup> :—

CÆLESTES AVDITE SONOS MORTALES. I.W. 1593.

The initials are those of John Wallis, of Salisbury, who flourished as a bell-founder there from about 1580 to 1626.<sup>5</sup> The College Accounts of 1592-3, 4th quarter, contain the following entries :—

Item pro expensis in portanda			
campana Sarusburie et ab inde			
redeunda ... ..	xs.	iiid.	
Item pro 49li. ly Bellmettle,			
precium 1li. 7d. ... ..	xxviiiis.	viid.	
Item pro fundenda campana ex			
conventionone ... ..	iiii.	xiiiis.	4d.

<sup>1</sup> Wheel.

<sup>2</sup> Boards.

<sup>3</sup> Weeks.

<sup>4</sup> The letters are about  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch high, and the word "Cælestes" fills  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches of space. The style is as shown in woodcut [82].

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Colchester, p. 44. Mr. Walters, pp. 222, 383, gives Wallis's period as 1578 to 1624.

Item W<sup>o</sup> Godwyn carpentario  
laboranti circa fabricam campanarum ... .. iis.

It is interesting to find John Wallis engaged upon another piece of work for the College in 1614-15 (*Custus Brasini*). On that occasion he made a big copper for the brewhouse:—

Item Johanni Wallis pro fundendo magno Lebete ... .. xlii.  
Item eidem pro metallo et vasto xlii. xs.

Dr. Amherst D. Tyssen says that the motto on the bell does not, so far as he is aware, occur on any other bell, and

I W 59  
[82]  
CAELE  
[82]

he regards it as an invocation to mortals to listen to celestial sounds.<sup>1</sup> Possibly, however, it is intentionally ambiguous, like a Delphic oracle, so that it is also an invocation to celestial powers to listen to *sonos mortales*, which may mean either sounds made by mortals or sounds of death, if the bell be tolled for the dead.

<sup>1</sup> *Notes and Queries*, 12 S. vii. 397, where he also points out that Mr. Colchester (p. 106) has transposed the words *sonos* and *mortales*. For the inscriptions on the five older bells I have consulted Dr. Tyssen's rubbings and notes in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, in addition to a complete set of rubbings in the College Bursary.

## BELL No. 6.

This bell, *sexta* since 1866 and previously *quinta*, became the tenor upon its acquisition by the College as a legacy from Warden Michael Cleve or Clyve, who died in the autumn of 1501.<sup>1</sup> The price at which the bell had been bought (£23 6s.), and the cost of the new bell-frame which its addition to the peal involved (£7 2s.), are mentioned in a list of articles and moneys acknowledged by Warden Rede and the Fellows of the College to have been delivered to them by Cleve's executors in order to procure prayers for his soul<sup>2</sup> :—

In primis duas pelves argenteas ponderantes vi <sup>xx</sup> xix uncias et dimidiam ... ..	xxiiii <i>li</i> .	vs.	
Item duo lavacra argentea ponderantia iiii <sup>xx</sup> viii uncias ...	xiiii <i>li</i> .	xiiis.	iiii <i>d</i> .
Item tres planas pecias argenteas cum uno coopertorio ponderantes vi <sup>xx</sup> xvii uncias ... ..	xxiiii <i>li</i> .	xvis.	viii <i>d</i> .
Item xii <sup>im</sup> cocliaria <sup>3</sup> argentea cum knappys deauratis et unum cocliar argenteum et deauratum cum corona in fine ponderantia xxi uncias ... ..			lxxs.
Item unum ciphum stantem argenteum et deauratum cum coopertorio ponderantem viginti uncias, precium uncie iiis. vid. ...			lxxs.
Item i counterpoynte cum celer et tester de verder cum tribus curtinis de grene saye ... ..			c.s.
Item unum magnam campanam, precium ... ..	xxiiii <i>li</i> .	vis.	

<sup>1</sup> His will, dated St. Jerome's Day (September 30th), 1501, was proved at Lambeth, October 22nd, 1501—P.C.C., 4 Blamyr. The College was his residuary legatee, and there was also a special bequest of 100 marks "pro ornamentis capelle."

<sup>2</sup> Indenture dated October 6th, 1502 (*Domus* drawer).

<sup>3</sup> Spoons.

Item in liberatis pro factura  
 unius Frame pro quinque cam-  
 panis pendendis in magna turri  
 cum i<sup>b</sup>us clapsis et ferramentis ad  
 easdem ... .. vii<sup>li</sup>. ii<sup>s</sup>.

Item in pecuniis numeratis ... D.C. marcas xiii<sup>li</sup>.

In debitis levandis de firmis  
 mri. Clyve in Exbury, vi<sup>li</sup>. xiii<sup>s</sup>.  
 iii<sup>id</sup>. ; in Lecford, lvs. ; in Whar-  
 well, cxii<sup>s</sup>. xi<sup>d</sup>. : in manibus  
 domini Willelmi Uvedale, ls. ... xviii<sup>li</sup>. xis. iii<sup>d</sup>.

These legacies, generous as they were—for their value amounted to £533 14s. 3d.—did not exhaust Cleve's benefactions to the College. When he became Warden upon Baker's death in 1488,<sup>1</sup> he undertook to refund out of his own pocket a sum of £146 13s. 4d. which the College had lately expended in purchasing "terre et manerium in Wilhale juxta Aulton,"<sup>2</sup> and stipulated that in return for this gift the College should eventually found an annual obit for the commemoration, not only of himself and his parents and benefactors, but also of Bishop Waynflete, whose Chancellor he had been. He paid the money up by instalments, as we learn from a statement at the foot of the Accounts for 1495-6:—

Memorandum quod magister Michael Clyve, Custos huius Collegii, de summa cxlvi<sup>li</sup>. xiii<sup>s</sup>. iii<sup>id</sup>. per ipsum donatum Collegio predicto pro obitu suo et ceteris omnibus imperpetuum gubernandis de consensu sociorum liberavit summas infrascriptas: In primis soluit pro victu Phillipi More xxvi<sup>li</sup>.: Item dimisit in manibus Bursariorum xli<sup>li</sup>. xiii<sup>s</sup>. iii<sup>id</sup>.: Item soluit mro. Cheyney et Willelmo Bladyn xxli<sup>li</sup>. Et sic supersunt solvende de predicta magna summa lxli<sup>li</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Baker died between February 15th, 1487-8, the date of his will, and April 22nd, 1488, the date when it was proved, P.C.C., 8 Milles.

<sup>2</sup> In *Vict. Hist. Hants* (ii. 479) the history of the manor of Wilhall stops short at the year 1451. The College muniment room (*Alton* drawer) contains documents from which its history could be worked out much more fully.



The obit, to be kept in the Chapel choir annually on October 9th, was duly founded by a deed-poll under the College seal, dated October 8th, 1502—made; it will be observed, as soon as the accounts with Cleve's executors had been settled. The deed also provided for a daily prayer for Cleve's soul, being said in the course of the Mass called *Septima*.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, as appears from the Accounts of 1501-2, Cleve's bell had been hung in the tower:—

Pro communis duorum laborancium circa locationem magne campane per ii dies, viii*d.*, cum iis. iiiii*d.* solutis Johanni Emery pro le gogyn eneo pro eadem campana, iiiis.

The bell did not long remain in its original state. It was recast, by whom we do not know, in 1523-4:—

Et pro diversis operibus ferreis pro magna campana, cum viii*d.* solutis Willelmo carpenter laboranti ibidem per ii dies, xix*d.* Et pro ii bawdryckys, cum *vd.* pro malleo ferreo et pynsers, iis. ix*d.* . . . Et in solutis Willelmo Grawnt et Stephano Walys pro uno die et dimidio deponentibus magnam campanam, cum *vid.* pro eorum communis, xvii*d.* obol. . . . Et in solutis pro effusione magne campane cum cariagio, *vi.* ix*s.* viii*d.*

The bell was next recast, as I have recently discovered, by Thomas Warre, or War, of Salisbury:—

[1565-6, 3rd quarter.] Item solutum Tho. Warre fusori campanario in arra<sup>2</sup> super quandam conventionem factam cum eodem pro magna campana fundenda, iis. *vid.*

[1566-7, 2nd quarter.] Item solutum Tho. Warre fusori campanario pro fusione magne campane nuper fracte, iiiiii*li.* vis. 8*d.*

This Warre is not mentioned in any of the books on bells which I have been able to consult, and the only particulars

<sup>1</sup> The seventh of the seven Masses, which, to comply with Wykeham's Statutes for the College (rubric 29), had to be celebrated in the Chapel daily. The additional Mass, introduced to commemorate Thurbern (see *ante*, p. 47), consequently became known as *Octava*.

<sup>2</sup> As earnest money.

I can give of him come from his will, dated December 30th, 1578, and proved on January 20th, 1578-9, P.C.C., 2 Bakon.<sup>1</sup> He described himself in it as "Thomas War of the cite of New Sar. in the countie of Wiltes, Belfounder," and desired to be buried in his "parishe Churche yarde of St. Martins." He bequeathed, besides 12*d.* to that Church, 40*s.* to his daughter Ursula Marche, his best gown to his brother John Warre, and 10*s.* to his "brother" Adam Marble. He left his dwelling-house to Mary his "wief" and her heirs, and made her his residuary legatee and executrix, and he desired Mr. Henry Newman and Edward Windouer to act as overseers of the will, giving them 12*d.* apiece "for their frendshipp." The witnesses to the will were John Cowles and Robert Harke. As it was about the time of his death that John Wallis set up as a bell-founder at Salisbury,<sup>2</sup> it should perhaps be inferred that Wallis took over Thomas Warre's business from his widow.

Warre's recasting of our tenor in 1566 was evidently a failure, for the bell was again recast in 1572-3, and on this occasion the work was entrusted to John Cole, a bell-founder who is usually classed among "the itinerants."<sup>3</sup> Our Accounts supply the following details:—

[1572-3, 1st quarter.] In primis solutum magistro Dove pro				
iiii $\text{£}$ et amplius Ly Bell mettell,				
ut patet per Billam	...	...	xiii.	vs. vii <i>d.</i>
Item Johanni Byrte collectori				
vasium	...	...	...	xvi <i>d.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The will of William Warre, of Ligh, Yetminster, Dorset, bell-founder, dated August 30th, 1620, was proved on January 20th, 1623-4, P.C.C., 7 Byrde. But it contains nothing which suggests a connection between him and Thomas Warre of Salisbury.

<sup>2</sup> See *supra*, page 57.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Colchester, p. 54; Mr. Walters, pp. 220, 271. Of his Hampshire bells none has survived, except one (already cracked) at St. John's, Winchester—one of four which he cast for that church in 1574, doing the work at Alresford. In Sussex there are (or were) bells of his at Lindfield, Findon, and Tangmere; and in Kent, at Orlestone and Shadoxhurst. See Dr. Tyssen's *Church Bells of Sussex* (1915), pp. 80, 137.

Item solum pro viiii <i>li.</i> et di-		
midia pewter, precium <i>ili. vd.</i> , et		
pro 2 <i>li.</i> brasse, precium <i>li. 4d.</i> ,		
in toto ... ..	iiii <i>s.</i>	ii <i>d.</i>
Item solum Johanni Cole pro		
fusionem magne campane ...	iiii <i>li.</i>	xiii <i>s.</i> iii <i>id.</i>
Item Edmundo Martin fabro		
ferrario pro diversis ferramentis		
ad magnam campanam ... ..	ii <i>s.</i>	vi <i>d.</i>
Item solum W <sup>o</sup> Godwyn		
laboranti cum famulo et puero per		
2 dies circa eandem campanam	ii <i>s.</i>	ii <i>d.</i>
Item pro rota ad eandem cam-		
panam ... ..	vs.	
Item Rogero Lynie pro 3 <sup>bus</sup>		
funibus ponderantibus 28 <i>li.</i> , pre-		
cium <i>ili. iii<i>d.</i></i> , in toto ... ..	viii <i>s.</i>	vi <i>d.</i>
Item W <sup>o</sup> Stringe pro i ly baw-		
drycke ad magnam campanam...	ii <i>s.</i>	iiii <i>d.</i>
Item pro 4 assiculis <sup>1</sup> ferreis pro		
ly bawdrycke ... ..		iiii <i>d.</i>
Item W <sup>o</sup> Godwyn carpentario		
pro 2 <sup>bus</sup> rotis ad 2 et 3 campanas		
cum 12 <i>d.</i> pro cariagio earum ad		
collegium ... ..	x <i>s.</i>	
* * * *		
[2nd quarter.] In primis Jo-		
hanni Luke pro xxxvii <i>li.</i> et di-		
midia stanni <sup>2</sup> ad magnam cam-		
panam ... ..	xx <i>s.</i>	
* * * *		
Item W <sup>o</sup> Godwyn laboranti		
cum famulo et puero per v dies in		
appendenda magna campana, et		
compositione unius ly stocke pro		

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, *axiculis*, probably pins.

<sup>2</sup> Tin. "Bell metal is an alloy of copper and tin."—Mr. Walters, p. 33.

eadem, et in reparanda fabrica omnium campanarum ... ..	vis.	iiiiid.
Item W <sup>o</sup> Stringe pro i ly baw- drycke ad magnam campanam,...	vis.	
Item Edmundo fabro ferrario pro compositione de novo unius nole pro magna campana et pro reparanda nola <sup>1</sup> quarte campane	xviiiis.	
Item eidem pro diversis ferra- mentis circa fabricam et campanas	viis.	
Item Johanni Cole fusori cam- panarum in allocatione vasti ...	xxs.	

One noticeable feature of the above accounts is the number of persons for whom the bells helped to provide employment.

" And all went merry as a marriage-bell ;  
But hush ! hark ! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell ! "

" Falling," however, is the epithet needed, with respect to the event that has now to be noticed. In 1578, when Cole's bell was scarcely six years old, it broke away from its moorings, and came hurtling like a bomb down through the clock chamber, the bell-ringers' chamber, and the vault of Thurburn's chantry, bang on to the Chapel floor. Here is part of the record<sup>2</sup> of this catastrophe, the cause of which is left unexplained :—

Item pro diversis reparacionibus circa superiorem et inferiorem cameram campani- lis casu magne campane dirutum et pro domo horologii reparanda, ut patet per particularia in Libris Bursariorum . . .	xvs.	viiiid.
Item Johanni Temple laboranti cum famulo per 2 dies in equando solo navis templi subter turrem, capienti pro se et famulo per diem xiiiiid. . . . .	iis.	iiiiid.

<sup>1</sup> See *post*, p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> *Custus Capelle*, 1577-8, 4th quarter. See also *Custus Domorum*, same year and quarter.

Item Johanni Elderfyeld laboranti circa  
idem opus per i diem integrum et partem  
alterius diei ... .. viid.

Item fabro ferrario pro compositione ly  
staple et emendacione nole<sup>1</sup> magne cam-  
pane ... .. vis. viiid.

I pass over the details of the mending of the clock<sup>2</sup> and the  
renewal of the bell-frame (*fabrica campanarum*),<sup>3</sup> but must  
quote those which relate to the chantry vault<sup>4</sup>:—

Item N. Blanford laboranti per i diem  
in effodienda creta et rupe subtus montem  
d. Egidii<sup>5</sup> sine victu<sup>6</sup> ... .. xd.

Item eidem ex conventione pro repara-  
cione ly vaute campanilis ... .. xlis.

Item pro funibus ad scaffoldam ... .. xiiid.

Item pro *iiii* ly plaster de parys occu-  
patis in eodem opere ... .. ix*d*.

It is evident from the above entries that the vault, as  
originally constructed in Warden Baker's time, had blocks of  
hard chalk set like bricks between its stone ribs. That is the  
case to this day with the vault of our muniment room—a  
fine example of mediæval architecture, more than five cen-  
turies old, yet scarcely touched by time. But stone was  
substituted for chalk in the chantry vault when Butterfield  
rebuilt it in 1862.

As a result of the catastrophe, two of the bells had to be  
recast by William Knight, of Reading.<sup>7</sup> The tenor itself was  
seemingly one of them, but the Accounts do not enable me  
to identify the other.<sup>8</sup> The entries (*Custus Capelle*) are as  
follows:—

<sup>1</sup> See *post*, p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> *Custus Capelle*, 1578-9.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 1579-80, 1st quarter.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 2nd quarter.

<sup>5</sup> St. Giles's Hill.

<sup>6</sup> Without food. It was then still a common practice to give work-  
men their "commons" or an allowance for them.

<sup>7</sup> William Knight the younger, who died in 1586 or 1587. See Mr.  
Walters, pp. 221, 376; and Dr. Tyssen, p. 158.

<sup>8</sup> It must have been either Poorte's bell or one of Wykeham's, either  
his *secunda* or his *tertia*.

(1579-80, 3rd qr.) Item W<sup>o</sup>  
 Knyghte campanarum fusori in  
 conventione cum eodem pro 2<sup>bus</sup>  
 campanis fundendis ... .. xiiid.

(1580-1, 4th qr.) Item Willel-  
 mo Knyght de Readinge pro fun-  
 dendis campanis et Ly mill-  
 brasses, ut patet per billam ... viiili. iiis. iid.

Also (*Custos necessariorum*, 1580-1) :—

(1st qr.) Item servo Luke Nash  
 deferenti literas ad redding ad  
 fusorem campanarum ... .. iis.

Item Joh. Hunte eunti reddinge  
 cum plaustro per tres dies ... .. xiiid.

Item pro expensis mri. Watton  
 et Rob. Beare, una cum expensis  
 Johanni Dosset eunti Reddinge  
 cum plaustro pro campana de  
 novo fundenda, ut patet per  
 billam ... .. xv. xd.

(2nd qr.) Item datum in re-  
 gardis servo fusoris campanarum  
 tempore emendacionis 5<sup>o</sup> campane ... .. xiiid.

The last-mentioned bell (*quinta*) was the tenor. As regards other bells that may have been affected by its tumble, I notice that the staple of *prima* had to be repaired,<sup>1</sup> and a new baldrick supplied for that bell<sup>2</sup> and also for *tertia*.<sup>3</sup> There is also this entry<sup>4</sup> :—

Item pro nola pro parva campana pon-  
 derante 13*li.*, pretium ponderis vid. ... vis. vid.

This use of the word *nola*, to indicate some particular part of a bell or some mechanism connected with it, also occurs

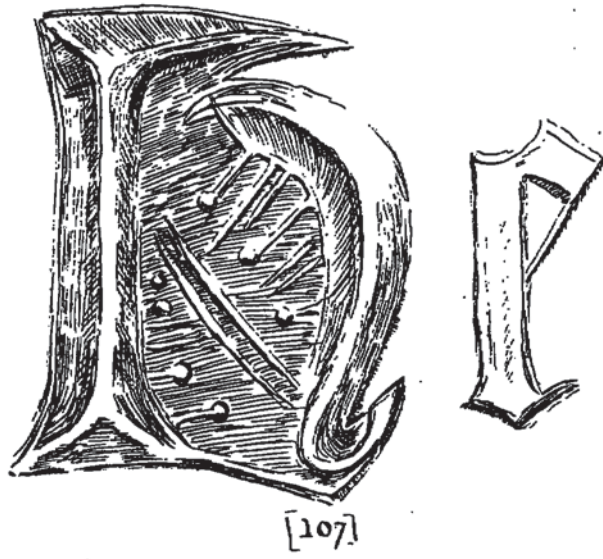
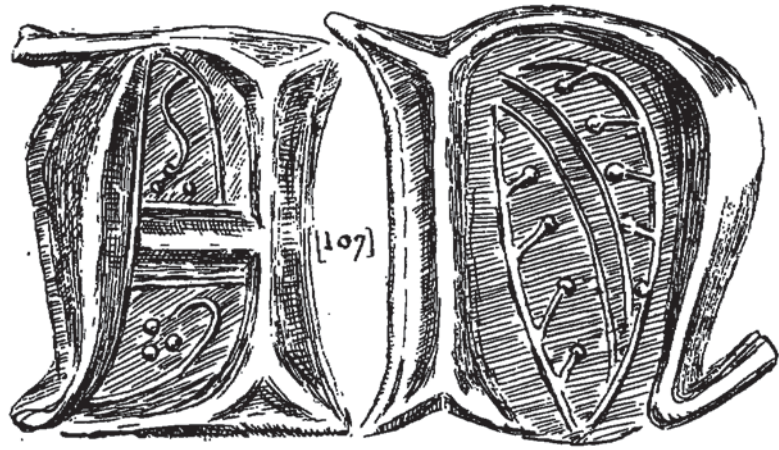
<sup>1</sup> 1578-9, 2nd quarter.

<sup>2</sup> 1579-80, 2nd quarter.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 4th quarter.







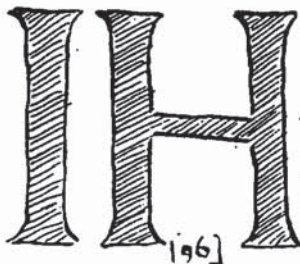
has sometimes been drawn that the bell is a foreigner, obtained by Warden Harris from abroad.<sup>1</sup> But that idea is, as we shall see, untenable in view of what is stated in the Accounts. Moreover, this so-called foreign type occurs also on three other "I. H." bells of a more or less contemporaneous date—at Porchester (1632), at South Hayling (1637), and Minstead (1638).<sup>2</sup> Even if the type of the letters be foreign—and I see no reason for accepting that supposition—these Hampshire bells are English.



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The College Accounts of 1636-7 contain the following entries :

I. (*Custus Capellæ et Librariæ*, 3rd quarter) :—

Pro vehiculo ad vehendum campanam					
ad Rumsey et retro a R.	...	...	...	0	18 0
Sol. ly Bell-Caster pro metallo novo					
superinfuso 83 p. <sup>3</sup> et dimid. et pro opere					
eius et pro ly wast, secundum pacta	...	...	...	11	16 6

<sup>1</sup> See Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill's *Church Bells of Winchester* (Warren & Son), a paper read in 1877 before the Winchester and Hampshire Scientific and Literary Society. Mr. Du Boulay Hill, however, had failed to discover that "1637 I. H." was on the bell.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Colchester, p. 60.

<sup>3</sup> "P." for "ponderibus" (pounds), or perhaps "L." for "libris" (in the same sense). The letter is oddly written, and all the entries are rather crabbed.

2. (*Custus Necessariorum cum Donis*, 3rd quarter) :—

Allocat. Scribæ pro ly Covenants draw- inge inter Bursarios et Bell-Caster ...	0 2 0
Allocat. Magistro Dennet <sup>1</sup> eunti ad Rumsey ad supervidendum Ly the Bell- cast <sup>r</sup> in expensis omnis generis, viz. Pro victu, Horshire, Horsmeate, et regardiis <sup>2</sup>	0 15 10

These entries establish the fact that Romsey was the place at which "I. H." recast the bell. He had his headquarters at Romsey—at any rate on this particular occasion—in 1637. Now, as we have already seen,<sup>3</sup> Romsey was also the place where Poorte's bell was recast by Francis Foster in 1659, and with these facts to hand it seems reasonable to suggest that campanologists should probe the question whether there was not in the seventeenth century a convenient spot at Romsey, now forgotten, which bell-founders used occasionally or even habitually. The Romsey bells throw no light upon this question, for they were all recast by Thomas Mears in 1791.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF THE BELLS.

I am indebted to Dr. Tyssen's notes<sup>4</sup> for the following details of the five older bells, worked out by him while he was a scholar of the College in 1859, and therefore before the rebuilding of the tower and the addition of Walford's bell :—

	D.	H.	C.	W.	S-b.
No. 2 (Foster's) ...	30	24	53	60	2½
No. 3 (Wykeham's)	31	23	52	62	2½
No. 4 (Phelps's)	35	27	63	69	2½
No. 5 (Wallis's) ...	39	28	64	76	2½
No. 6 (the tenor)	39½	31	67	76	2½

The tenor weighs about 10 cwt.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> John Dennet was one of the Bursars.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.*, "tips."

<sup>3</sup> *Ante*, p. 52.

<sup>4</sup> In the MS. books, which he has given, with volumes of rubbings, to the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. Wm. C. Lukis's *Church Bells* (1857), p. 54.

## THE COLLEGE CLOCK, ETC.

It is not intended to give here a history of the College clock, but only to speak of it in connection with the bells. The hours and quarters are and probably have always been sounded on the bells: at the present day the hours are struck on the tenor and the quarters chimed on *secunda* (Foster's bell) and *quarta* (Phelps's). The clock, which has been renewed on several occasions, has no face, and apparently never had one. Hence its existence may be said to be known to the public merely through the bells. The Accounts mention it, and (so far as I am aware) for the first time, in 1403-4:—

(*Custus Capelle*) In cordulis emptis pro clocca, iiiid.

(*Stipendia Capellanorum*, etc.) In rewardo facto eidem [clerico capelle] pro supervisione sacristie et gubernacione clockis.

In Wykeham's Statutes for the College (rubric 29)<sup>1</sup> the phrase for fixing the hour for matins in the Chapel was "inter quartam et quintam pulsationem campane sive horologii pulsent ad Matutinas."

Besides the apparatus by which three of the bells are subjected to exterior blows to tell the time, there is a general chiming apparatus of an ordinary character, worked by cords from the ringing-chamber. Its hammers operate within the bells on the "sound-bows," and when the bells are to be rung in proper fashion the apparatus has to be switched out of action so as to bring the hammers below the bells. But as it is many years since there was any regular set of bell-ringers at the College, the bells are nowadays rung only on rare occasions. A chiming apparatus is mentioned in the Accounts of 1564-5 thus:—

Item Tho. Hawkeleys fabro ferrario pro componendo de novo xl notis et vi Keyes pro ly chyme et pro compositione le crate ad eadem le notes et Keyes et ceterorum defectuum. circa idem ... .. vis. 8d.

<sup>1</sup> The final and the only extant edition, promulgated on September 11th, 1400.

Item W<sup>o</sup> Joyner pro rotundatione le chyme  
barrell ... .. vid.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY ACCOUNTS.

In order to learn the history of the bells before the acquisition of Cleve's tenor in 1501-2, I extracted from the College Chapel Accounts from 1394 to 1501 all the entries relating to them that I could find, and I propose to conclude this article by printing the extracts, as it seems unlikely that a series of entries, covering a period of more than a century, will fail to supply campanologists with some information that they may be glad to have. It is necessary, however, to explain that twenty of the Account-rolls are missing, and events of importance, no longer ascertainable, may have happened to the bells during the years for which the records are lost. The missing rolls are of 1401-2, 1402-3, 1408-9, 1419-20, 1420-1, 1422-3, 1425-6, 1427-8, 1435-6, 1445-6, 1454-5, 1458-9, 1460-1, 1462-3, 1463-4, 1478-9, 1480-1, 1483-4, 1486-7, and 1488-9. My extracts, which, in spite of the gaps in the story, well illustrate what the upkeep of the peal involved, are as follows:—

(1394-5) In uno operario conducto ad suspendendum parvam campanam supra tectum capelle, *iiii*d.<sup>1</sup>

(1396-7) In *iii* tintinabulis novis emptis, *xxi*d.<sup>2</sup>

(1398-9) In solut. pro *iii* cordulis emptis pro campanis pendentibus in campanile pulsandis, *iis. viii*d. In *i* cordula empta pro parva campana pulsanda ad secretas missas, *iid*.<sup>3</sup>

(1400-1) In *i* baudery empto pro campana, *vid*.

(1403-4) In cordulis emptis pro clocca, *iiii*d.<sup>4</sup>

(1405-6) In vadiis<sup>5</sup> Johannis Irmonger facientis de novo *ii* stipites pro *ii* magnis campanis in campanile, *vis. viii*d.

<sup>1</sup> References to a bell (or bells) rung by rope, but not hanging in the belfry, occur also in 1398-9, 1407-8, 1416-17, 1432-3, 1457-8, and 1468-9.

<sup>2</sup> See also 1406-7; and for a small bell for the high altar, see 1469-70 and 1473-4.

<sup>3</sup> A bell to be rung for Mass is also mentioned in 1457-8 and 1468-9.

<sup>4</sup> See also 1409-10 and 1413-14; and *supra*, p. 71.

<sup>5</sup> Wages.

(1406-7) In iii novis parvis campanis emptis pro capella, ultra excambium<sup>1</sup> iii veterum campanarum, xvii*d.*

(1407-8) In i cordula empta pro parva campana pendenda in curia, viii*d.* In stipendio Johannis Slifhurst existentis in Collegio per iii dies pro clocka dirupta ibidem iterum emendanda et reficienda, xx*d.*

(1409-10) In i cólerio empto pro le knypul secunde campane in campanile pendend., vi*d.* In soluto Johanni Slifhurst pro emendacione de le klokke, viii*d.*

(1411-12) In i corda ponderante xiii*lb.* empta pro magna campana in campanili, xvii*d.*

(1412-13) In ii cordulis novis ponderantibus xvii*lb.*, precium *lb. id. obol.*, iis. *id. obol.*

(1413-14) In soluto pro emendacione klokke per sacristam una cum minutis necessariis emptis ad idem, iis. iii*d.* In soluto pro thimiamate,<sup>2</sup> cordulis pro campanis, emendando i turibulum<sup>3</sup> argenti, et diversis aliis minutis necessariis per sacristam hoc anno, xx*d.*

(1414-15) In solut. Johanni Irmonger carpentario existenti in Collegio ad faciendum et emendandum lez stokkes in quibus campane pendent in campanili, una cum auxilio i carpentarii secum existentis ad adiuvandam eundem pro predictis campanis meliori modo pendendis, iis. iiiii*d. obol.* In solut. Johanni Colman fabro<sup>4</sup> ad emendandum et redigendum veteres circulos ferreos dictorum stokkis, una cum clavis ad idem emptis ab eodem, xviii*d.*

(1416-17) In circulo ferreo cum suis clavis pro i campana in campanili empto, vi*d. obol.* . . . In i cordula continente xvi lacertas<sup>5</sup> pro campana in capella, xviii*d.*

(1417-18) In i bawdry empto pro campana, iii*d.* In solut. Johanni Plomer de Romesey<sup>6</sup> pro fusione plumbi continentis

<sup>1</sup> Exchange.

<sup>2</sup> Incense. See Du Cange, under *Thymiama*.

<sup>3</sup> Censer.

<sup>4</sup> Smith.

<sup>5</sup> Fathoms.

<sup>6</sup> I insert this entry, which relates to the lead on the roof, because the College apparently called in a plumber from Romsey. Cf. *supra*, p. 70.

xx fotmel,<sup>1</sup> qualibet footmele continentè x cl.,<sup>2</sup> xs. In soluto Thome Pollard, carianti dictum plumbum usque Hida, viiid. In xii lb. soldure emptis iis, precium lb. iiiid. In stipendio Johannis Plomer emendantis defectus super cancellam et aulam per iii dies qui capit per diem vid., xviiid. In soluto carectario<sup>3</sup> de Hida carianti predictum plumbum de Hida usque Collegium, vid.

(1423-4) In solut. Johanni Sadeler pro i novo baudryk pro i campana de novo pendenda, vid.

(1426-7) In i cordula empta pro magna campana, xviiid.

(1429-30) In collari empto pro maiori campana, ixid.

(1430-1) In i cordula empta pro media<sup>4</sup> campana ponderante xvii., iis.

(1431-2) In solut. Willelmo carpentario et Johanni socio suo laborantibus circa secundam campanam trussandam per i diem, cum viiid. solutis pro ii Bolsters ferreis,<sup>5</sup> iiiii weggis<sup>6</sup> et clavis emptis ad idem, xiiid. In ii cordulis emptis pro ii campanis ponderantibus xxx lb., precium lb. id. obol., iis. ixid. In i novo bawdryk empto pro magna campana, vid.

(1432-3) In i clave pro hostio campanilis empta, vid. . . . In solut. pro emendacione campane minoris pendentis extra capellam, iiiid.

(1434-5) In iii novis cordulis ponderantibus xvii lb. pro prima campana et secunda, iis. In ii novis cordulis ponderantibus iiiicl.,<sup>7</sup> precium cl. xd., iis. iiiid. . . . In i bawdryk empto pro campana, iiiid.

<sup>1</sup> See *New Engl. Dict.*, under "Fotmal": "a weight used for lead, apparently about 70 lbs., the thirtieth part of a fother or load."

<sup>2</sup> Claves (cloves). See also 1434-5. The clove was "a weight used for wool and other goods, 7 lbs. or 8 lbs" (*Martin's Record Interpreter*, under *clavus*). Clove, in this sense, was identical with *clavus* (nail); see *New Engl. Dict.*, under "Clove, sb. 3."

<sup>3</sup> Carter.

<sup>4</sup> It may be thought that this epithet (which also occurs in 1448-9) definitely settles the original number of the bells, but *media* is applied to a bell in 1473-4, when (through the addition of Poorte's bell in 1451-2) there were presumably four. On that occasion, if all four bells were in use, it must mean "one of the middle bells," *secunda* or *tertia*.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *Durham Account Rolls* (Surtees Soc.), p. 404:—"Pro metallo pro 6 paribus de bolstours et factura eourndem, 14s. 7d."

<sup>6</sup> Wedges.

<sup>7</sup> *Clavos*, cloves. See under 1417-18.

(1436-7) Solutum Willelmo Goldsmyth carpentario laboranti per duos dies circa suspensionem minoris campane,<sup>1</sup> capit per diem *iiii*d., cum *ix*d. solutis Johanni Boore pro ferramentis<sup>2</sup> de novo factis et clavis pro eadem campana, *xvii*d.

(1437-8) In *iii* bawderylkes pro campanis, *xiii*d. obol.

(1440-1) Solutum pro *iii* novis bawderikis pro campanis, *iis. vi*d.

(1441-2) Solutum pro *ii* cordis novis emptis pro campanis, ponderantibus *xxvii*l., precium *li. ii*d., *iiiis. iiiii*d. . . . Et solutum Johanni West carpentario laboranti circa reparacionem campanilis per *v* dies et dimidium, capit per diem *iiii*d., et Roberto Grene laboranti circa eandem reparacionem per *v* dies, capit per diem ut supra, et Johanni Roper per *v* dies et dimidium, capit per diem *iiii*d., et Stephano Jonnyson laboranti circa eandem reparacionem per *ii* dies et dimidium, capit per diem *iiii*d., vs. *xd*. Et solutum pro *ii* ligaturis<sup>3</sup> pro campanili cum clavis pro eisdem ponderantibus *lvii* libras, precium libre pactum *ii*d., *ixs. viii*d. Et solutum Roberto Plomer et Willelmo consocio suo laborantibus super tectum capelle et circa campanile per *iiii* dies, quorum quilibet capit per diem *vi*d., *iiiis*. Et solutum Johanni plomer socio eorum laboranti circa idem opus per *ii* dies, capit ut supra, cum *iis. viii*d. solutis pro *xli*. dimidio de Sowder,<sup>4</sup> *iiiis. viii*d. . . . In *i* cordula empta pro parva campana, *ii*d.

(1442-3) In *i* Bokell<sup>5</sup> pro le bawdryk magne campane, *id*.<sup>6</sup>

(1444-5) In solut. Thome Juynour<sup>6</sup> pro emendacione Rote<sup>7</sup> maioris campane, *iiii*d.

(1446-7) In solutis pro *xxiv* vemys<sup>8</sup> de whypcord pro orilogo, *viid*. . . . Et in solut. Thome Juner pro una rota nova empta pro parva campana, *iiiis. viii*d.

<sup>1</sup> I take this to relate to the rehangng of an old bell, and not the introduction of a new one.

<sup>2</sup> Iron-work.

<sup>3</sup> Ties.

<sup>4</sup> Solder.

<sup>5</sup> Buckle.

<sup>6</sup> A joiner. See also 1446-7 and 1448-9.

<sup>7</sup> Wheel.

<sup>8</sup> Fathoms. See Skeats, *Etym. Dict.*; and *New Engl. Dict.*, under *Fathom*. See also *post*, under 1498-9.

(1448-9) Et solutum Thome joyner pro reparacione facta circa campanas in campanili ad vices hoc anno, cum *vid.* pro i-novo Bawdryke pro media campana empto, *xd.* Et solutum pro iii cordis emptis pro campanis ponderantibus xxxix*li.*, precium *li. id. obol.*, magis in toto obol., *iiiiis. xid.*

(1451-2) Pro suspensio i parve campane in campanili ex ordinacione Willelmi Poorte, *vis. viiid.*

(1452-3) In ii novis Bawderykys pro ii campanis emptis de Johanne Sadeler, *xxd.*

(1453-4) Solutum Bor Fabro pro reparacione ii clapers campanarum, Staplys, Boltis, trussyng platis et le Gogyns pro campanis de novo pendendis, *vs. . . .* Et in solutis Petro carpentario laboranti per *iiii<sup>or</sup>* septimanas integras et i diem circa le Frame pro campanis de novo pendendis, et iii aliis laborantibus cum eodem circa idem opus per iii septimanas<sup>1</sup> integras, quorum quilibet capit per diem *iiid.*, *xixs. ixid.* Et in solut. ii sarratoribus<sup>2</sup> sarrantibus meremium ad idem opus in campanili per *iiii* dies et dimidium, utroque capiente per diem *iiid.*, *iiis.* Et in peciis meremii<sup>3</sup> emptis de Combe pro le Stockis campanarum, *iis. vid.* Et solutum Johanni Sadeler pro i novo bawderyke empto pro magna campana *xiiid.* Et in solutis pro v tabulis de Waynyscote emptis pro Rotis campanarum predictarum et pro novo sepulchro<sup>4</sup> fiendis, precium tabule cum cariagio *ixd.*, *iiis. ixid.* Et in solutis Willelmo plumbario laboranti circa cooperturam campanilis per *xii* dies, capit per diem, *vid.*, et eidem fundenti plumbum pro eadem coopertura per *ii* dies, capit per diem *xiiid.*, cum *iis.* pro Focalibus<sup>5</sup> emptis pro predicto plumbo fundendo, *xs.*

<sup>1</sup> Weeks.

<sup>2</sup> Sawyers.

<sup>3</sup> Pieces of timber.

<sup>4</sup> The Easter Sepulchre, a structure, usually placed on the north side of the chancel, in which the Host and a Crucifix were laid or "buried" on Good Friday, and "watched" until Easter morning. It is mentioned from time to time in the Accounts—*e.g.*, "In cordulis et splintris emptis pro sepulchro dominico, *vid. obol. . . .* In solut. pro i cressant de argento deaurato pro eukaristria supportanda in pixide de crystall habente in pondere *xiiiiid.*, cum *viiid.* pro factura, *xxiid.* In solut. Thome Smyth pro *xxiiii* pynnes ferreis pro cruce triangulari ordinata pro candelis infigendis tribus noctibus ante Pascha, *xiiid.*" (1424-5).

<sup>5</sup> Fuel.



(1454-5). Solutum pro iii magnis cordis pro campanis ponderantibus xxxiiii*li.*, precium *li. id. obol.*, cum *iid.* solutis Waltero Stokebrigg pro v Knipul pro parvis campanis, *iiiiis. vd.* . . . Et solutum Bor pro i novo vyrepanne cum i novo parvo Tong pro eodem,<sup>1</sup> cum *viii*d.** solutis eidem pro reparacione le claper maioris campane, *iiiiis.* -

(1457-8) Et in i cordula empta pro parva campana ad pulsandum ad missas,<sup>2</sup> cum *xiii*d.** solutis pro i bawderyke pro magna campana, *xviii*d.**

(1459-60) Et in iii magnis cordis emptis pro iii campanis ponderantibus xxxiiii*li.*, precium *li. id. obol.*, *iiiiis. id. obol.* Et solutum Petro carpentario et famulo<sup>3</sup> eiusdem laborantibus per ii dies circa reparacionem campanarum in campanili, capit pro se per diem *iiii*d.**, pro famulo suo per diem *iiii*d.**, cum *xiii*d.** solutis Bor pro i le stirope et le keyys, pelowys et trussyngnayle pro eisdem campanis, *iis. iid.*

(1461-2) In i novo Bawderyke empto pro magna campana, *xiii*d.** Et in solutis Búrgeys pro le stockyng magne campane et le Trussyng duarum aliarum campanarum ad thaxam,<sup>4</sup> *xs.* Et solutum Bor Fabro pro le stápolis, voorelokys et le pelowys pro predictis campanis, *iis.*

(1464-5) Solutum pro i nova cordula pro parva campana pendente in campanili, *vd.*

(1465-6) Solutum Johanni Barbour pro reparacione magne campane, scilicet pro le trussyng eiusdem per ii dies et dimidium, cum *xvi*d.** pro ii boltis, *iiii bolstars*, *iiii keyys*, *i gogyn* et i nova beda<sup>5</sup> pro eadem, *iis. vi*d.**

(1466-7) In solutis pro iii cordulis emptis pro iii campanis in campanili ponderantibus *l li.*, precium *li. id. obol.*, *vis. iid.*

(1468-9) Solutum pro i novo Bawderyke facto pro magna campana, cum *vd.* pro i cordula empta pro parva campana ad pulsandum ad missas, *xiii*d.** . . . Et in solutis Hugoni

<sup>1</sup> This fire-pan with tongs stood somewhere within the Chapel choir, to warm it.

<sup>2</sup> See also 1398-9 and 1468-9.

<sup>3</sup> Servant.

<sup>4</sup> See *supra*, p. 43, n. 3.

<sup>5</sup> A bead (see Du Cange), but I do not know precisely what is here indicated by the word.

carpentario et famulo eiusdem laborantibus circa le stockyng magne campane per diem, capit pro se *iiiiid.*, pro famulo suo *iiiiid.*, *viiid.* Et in le squyrbondis et sherbondis<sup>1</sup> et aliis emptis ad idem opus, *iis. iiiiid.* Et in solutis pro le claper magne campane, *iis.*

(1469-70) In parva campana empta pro summo altari, *xd.* . . . Et solutum pro i scala<sup>2</sup> empta pro ascensu habendo in campanile cum opus fuerit, *iiiiid.* . . . Et solutum Bore pro factura i claper unius campane, *iiiiid.*

(1470-1) In *iii* cordis emptis pro *iii* campanis ponderantibus *xlii.*, precium *li. id. obol.*, *iiiiis. xd.* . . . Et in solutis pro emendacione et reparacione le claper campane fracti in diversis locis, *xd.* . . . Et in solutis pro reparacione et emendacione le claper magne campane, *xxd.* . . . Et in solutis Bor fabro pro emendacione et reparacione de le clapers campanarum, *xviid.* . . . Et in solutis Willelmo Dutton pro i Bawdryke pro campana, *xiiiid.*

(1472-3) In solutis pro *iii* novis Bawdrykys factis pro campanis, cum *viiid.* pro *iii* Bokeles<sup>3</sup> factis pro eisdem, *iiiiis. viiid.* Et solutis pro *ii* cordulis pro parva campana, cum *iiiiid.* solutis pro velo quadragesimali,<sup>4</sup> *xiiiid.*

(1473-4)<sup>5</sup> In solut. pro i campana pro summo altari, cum *xiiiid.* pro le frame de ferro pro eadem, *xxiiid.* Et in solutis pro reparacione clapri magne campane, cum *xxd.* pro reparacione clapri medie<sup>6</sup> campane, *iiiiis.*

(1474-5) In solutis pro *iii* cordulis emptis pro *iii* campanis in campanile ponderantibus *xlii.*, precium *li. id. obol.*, *vs. iiiiid.*

(1475-6) In solutis Willelmo Dutton pro i bawdryke pro magna campana, cum *viiid.* pro reparacione clapri eiusdem campane.

<sup>1</sup> What were these squyrbonds and sherbonds? The "squyr" of "squyrbonds" probably means "square."

<sup>2</sup> Ladder.

<sup>3</sup> Buckles.

<sup>4</sup> The Lenten veil, a curtain which was hung before the high altar during Lent. There are several references to it in the Accounts—*e.g.*: "In cordula empta pro velo quadragesimali pendendo, *ixd.*" (1432-3).

<sup>5</sup> The building of Thurbern's chantry was begun this year. See *supra*, p. 45.

<sup>6</sup> See note to 1430-1.

(1476-7) In solutis J. Wryte de Byrteporte<sup>1</sup> pro iii cordulis pro iii campanis ponderantibus xlviili*li.*, precium *li. id.* iiiis.

(1477-8) In solutis pro una cordula, iiiid. Et in solutis pro uno bawdryke pro campana, xii*d.*

(1482-3) In solutis Johanni Wryte de Byrdporte pro iii cordulis pro campanis pulsandis ponderantibus xliiii*lb.*, precium libre *id. obol.*, vs. *vid.* Et in duabus seruris et clavis<sup>2</sup> emptis pro duobus ostiis gradus ascendentis a pulpito ad tectum capelle,<sup>3</sup> cum *iid.* solutis pro reparacione sere clavis ostii superioris in nova turre, xv*d.*

(1487-8) In solutis Pece pro duabus cordulis emptis pro campanis pulsandis, ponderantibus xxxvii*lb.*, precium *lb. iiiid.*, magis in toto iiiid., ix*s.* iiiid. . . . Et in solutis Haukyn pro emendacione le bell clapyr, xx*d.*

(1491-2) In solutis pro una corda pro campanis pulsandis, ponderante xviii*li.*, precium *li. iiiid.*, iiiis. *vid.*

(1492-3) In solutis Haukyn pro factura le clapyr in una campana, iis. x*d.*

(1494-5) In solutis pro ii bawdryckis, xxii*d.* In solutis Haukin fabro pro quatuor clammys<sup>4</sup> ferreis figendis pro securitate campanarum, iis. vii*d.*

(1495-6) In solutis pro xxxix*lb.* cordule pro campanis, precium *lb. id. obol.*, iiiis. x*d.* obol.

(1497-8) In solutis pro reparacione de le bawdryke pro campanis pendendis, cum viii*d.* pro reparacione alterius, iis.

(1498-9) In solutis pro xii Wethym<sup>5</sup> de Wyrre pro orologio, xv*d.*

(1500-1) In solutis eidem [*i.e.*, Mauricio clerico]<sup>6</sup> pro bawdryckes pro ii campanis, *vid.*

<sup>1</sup> For J. Wryte of Bridport, see also 1482-3.

<sup>2</sup> Two locks and keys.

<sup>3</sup> See *supra*, p. 45.

<sup>4</sup> Clamps.

<sup>5</sup> Fathoms. See note to 1446-7. The Accounts contain many references to the clock (*horologium*) besides the few which are here printed.

<sup>6</sup> Maurice was one of the three chapel Clerks of the College. I have met with nothing in our fifteenth century Accounts throwing light upon the question by whom were the bells usually rung? My tentative view is that they were rung by the Chapel clerks. "In England the duty (of ringing) was allotted to deacons or clerks in minor orders"; Mr. Walters, p. 85.

PARTS OF BELLS, Etc., MENTIONED IN THE FOREGOING  
ACCOUNTS.

Baldrick, 1400-1, and frequently.	Pillow, 1459-60, 1461-2.
Beda, 1465-6.	Rota, 1444-5, 1446-7, 1453-4.
Bolster, 1431-2, 1465-6.	Sherbonds, 1468-9.
Bolts, 1453-4, 1465-6.	Squyrbonds, 1468-9.
Buckles, 1442-3, 1472-3.	Staples, 1453-4, 1461-2.
Clapper, 1453-4, 1454-5, etc.	Stipites, 1405-6. (See Stocks.)
Clavi (nails), 1414-15, 1416-17, etc.	Stirrup, 1459-60.
Collar, 1409-10, 1429-30.	Stocks, 1414-15, 1453-4.
Corda, 1411-12, and frequently.	Stockyng, le, 1461-2, 1468-9.
Cordula, 1398-9, and frequently.	Trussing, 1431-2, 1461-2, 1465-6.
Ferramenta, 1436-7.	Trussing-nails, 1459-60.
Frame, 1453-4.	Trussing-plates, 1453-4.
Gogyn (gudgeon), 1453-4, 1465-6.	Voorelokys (forelocks), 1461-2.
Keyys, 1459-60, 1461-2.	Wedges, 1431-2.
Knipple, 1409-10, 1454-5.	