

An Account for the Building of the Divinity School¹

By A. D. M. Cox

ALTHOUGH no accounts for the building of the Divinity School have survived in the University archives, a single account, which seems to have escaped recent attention, exists among a small group of *miscellanea extrinseca* in the muniments of University College.² The document is a well-preserved roll, measuring about 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 11 in. and consisting of 2 membranes. It is written on one side only, apart from a boldly written note '14^{cem} quaterni doctoris subtilis in pargameno' on the dorse of the second membrane, which may therefore originally have been used as a wrapper for quires awaiting binding. That this was the official copy of the account and not a draft is fairly clear, both from the clean state of the entries and from the fact that the sums have been checked and marked 'probatur' in the right margin.

How the document came into the College's possession is not known. It was certainly there at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when a full copy of it was made by William Smith in vol. x of his Transcripts of the College muniments³; it was also in the College Treasury in Anthony Wood's time.⁴ M. William Church, the author of the account, is shown by the University College Bursars' Rolls to have had some personal links with the College. He first appears in 1443-4 as a *determinator*, hiring a College property, Little University Hall in Schools Street, for a short period. As Principal of Brasenose Hall for nearly 12 years, from 1447-8, he was a College tenant, not only for Brasenose and its two annexes, St. Thomas Hall and Sheld Hall, but also for Little University Hall, which from this time ceased to be an independent hall and became absorbed into Brasenose.⁵ He was allowed to fall unusually far in arrears with his rent, of which he owed some part for most years of his

¹ For the history of the building, see especially W. St. John Hope, 'The Heraldry and Sculpture of the Vault of the Divinity School at Oxford', *Archaeological Journal*, 1914, pp. 217 sqq.; also *V.C.H., Oxon.*, III, 44-5, and H. E. Salter's introduction to the Proctors' Accounts, *Medieval Archives of the University of Oxford* (O.H.S.), II, 272 sqq.

² Univ. Coll. MSS., pyx MM, fasc. 2, n. 3. I am particularly indebted to Mr. H. C. Johnson for pointing out the interest of this roll, and to Mr. A. B. Emden, who had himself transcribed the account, for reading and commenting upon this paper in typescript and providing valuable biographical information. Mr. H. M. Colvin and Mr. R. P. Beckinsale have kindly advised me on two points.

³ *Op. cit.*, 305-11.

⁴ Wood, *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, vol. II, pt. II, 777, n. 2.

⁵ *V.C.H., Oxon.*, III, 214.

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tenancy, to a total of £12 12s. 1½d. by 1458-9.⁶ In that year he gave up Brasenose Hall after two terms, but in 1461-2, after his death,⁷ certain small sums, namely 7s. 2d., 8s. 4d., 13s. 6d. and 2s., were received by the College 'de bonis M. Church' for payment to four of the Fellows, who are named individually. Possibly the roll may have found its way to the College at the same time.

In the same year that William Church became Principal of Brasenose Hall, the University received Cardinal Beaufort's legacy of 500 marks towards the completion of the new schools. The gift was accompanied by a condition that the money should be repaid if the schools were not finished ('complete edificate') within 5 years, the actual date specified being 1 March 1453.⁸ Since the present account covers the 18 months between July 1452 and December 1453, it gives some indication of the state of the work at the time when it was supposed to have been completed.

It has always been clear that, even apart from the vaulted roof of the lower chamber, the building was not in fact finished for many years after 1453. At this period the vaulted roof itself was not contemplated,⁹ but the executors' condition must certainly have meant the completion both of the lower room, or Divinity School proper, and of the room above it in which Duke Humphrey's books were to be housed.¹⁰ This state had probably been reached before 1478, when Thomas Kempe's benefaction made it possible to embark upon the vault, but the building was still receiving structural finishing touches after 1470.¹¹ In point of time, therefore, the University failed by a very big margin to fulfil its obligation; but there is nothing to suggest that the executors insisted on the repayment of Beaufort's legacy. Does this mean that there was

⁶ Smith, Transcripts, VIII, f. 175 b. The original account for this year is lost.

⁷ Church died in 1461, and was buried in St. Mary's (Bodleian Roll, Oxford, no. 13). I owe this reference to Mr. Emden.

⁸ Strickland Gibson, *Statuta Antiqua Universitatis Oxoniensis*, 268; *Registrum Cancellarii* (O.H.S.), II, 250.

⁹ W. St. John Hope (*op. cit.*, 245) considered that the vault was 'clearly an afterthought', and in this has been followed by V.C.H., *Oxon.*, III, 45, n. 19, where Dr. Salter is quoted as having the same view. The basis of Hope's argument is that the buttresses are not bonded to the walls and must therefore have been added in order to support the thrust of the vault when this was eventually built. The buttresses, however, appear only not to be bonded to the walls, on the south side, above the plinth, and on the north side, above the level of the top of the windows. That the plinth of the buttresses is contemporary with the plinth of the main building is evident from the arms of Thomas Chace, Chancellor 1426-31, which appear on the ends of the buttresses (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *City of Oxford*, 5). F. E. Howard has shown that the interior detail of the school also strongly indicates that a stone vault was included in the original design (note in T. F. Hobson, *Adderbury Rectoria* (O.R.S.), 35). Presumably in 1440, when it was decided to abandon all superfluous ornamentation (*Epistolae Academicæ Oxon.* (O.H.S.), I, 192), the idea of a vaulted roof was also abandoned and no further work was done on the buttresses. Like the rest of the building, these would have been more advanced on the north side than on the south. This would perhaps explain why in 1701 it was the southern wall which was out of the perpendicular and the southern buttresses which had to be strengthened.

¹⁰ That 'novarum scholarum fabrica' included the library is shown by the University's letter to the Duke in 1445 (*ibid.*, I, 246).

¹¹ Hope, *op. cit.*, 244-5.

some sense in which, taking a generous view, they could regard the obligation as having been discharged?¹² The obvious possibility is that enough had been done to make the Divinity School itself fit for use, but not the library above it. This would accord with Dr. Salter's view: 'It is difficult to discover what was the state of this New School of Theology. In a letter of 1470 the University laments that it is unfinished, yet in 1466 it ordered some expensive fittings showing that the School was roofed over and in use. Probably the 500 marks paid in 1452 by Cardinal Beaufort's executors was enough to complete the walls and roof, but the two towers at the west end, which were to contain staircases to reach the library, may have been incomplete . . . in 1470.'¹³

It may be noted that Dr. Salter, who was not here concerned with the question of the executors' stipulation, does not suggest that this stage was necessarily reached by 1453. His view was presumably based on the point made by W. St. John Hope that, so far as we know, the University's appeals for contributions practically ceased from the end of 1454 until 1470. This may not mean, as Hope suggests, that building actually came to a standstill,¹⁴ but the entries in the surviving Proctors' Accounts, which begin in 1464-5, although they no doubt do not represent all that was being spent, give a strong impression that the work at that time was proceeding piecemeal and very slowly. It is possible, then, that the Divinity School, which we know to have been usable by 1466 at the latest, was in fact usable from the middle of the previous decade; and if, as Dr. Salter thinks, Beaufort's legacy was not actually paid over until 1452, it is a fair conjecture that some latitude was allowed over the time limit, and that the legacy and the stimulus which it gave lasted until this stage had been reached.

The state of the work at the end of 1453, so far as it is revealed in the present account, seems to be not incompatible with Dr. Salter's suggestion, provided there was in fact a fair proportion of Beaufort's money still in hand. The general picture is one of a building approaching, but not yet at, the point of being ready for the roof. Two experts are called in 'ad supervidendum et indicandum altitudinem dicte fabrice novarum scolarum'; 49 feet of stone are bought for the corbel table, and a further 60 feet, of the same measurement ('xviij pollicum in altitudine'), is probably also for this purpose; and the mention of a 'magna rota', a term normally signifying a large type of crane

¹² *V.C.H., Oxon.*, III, 44: 'It may be doubted whether, in any real sense (my italics), the building was completed within the stipulated time'.

¹³ *Med. Arch. Univ. of Oxford*, II, 288.

¹⁴ Hope, *op. cit.*, 223. That some money was still coming in for the work in 1458 is shown by the fact that a grant of £10 made in that year from the Chest of Five Keys was to be repaid 'de proximis pecuniis recipiendis' (*Munimenta Academica Oxon.* (Rolls Series), II, 739). No doubt this is not an isolated example.

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worked by a tread-wheel,¹⁵ at least seems to imply a fairly lofty structure. On the other hand, the only material which might be for the roof is the timber which has been roughly stripped in Stow Wood and brought down from there. No lead, slates or nails are bought; nothing suggests that roofing has yet begun; and the walls require covering with a load of 'flagges', or reeds, supplied from Binsey to make a temporary protective thatch.

We might also conjecture from the account, however, that there is now no more of Beaufort's money left; and this is amply confirmed by other evidence.¹⁶ In the account only a small arrears of £2 10s. 4d. appears as received from this source. This is in fact the sum which in May 1453 a commission of audit found to be all that was left of the original 500 marks, the whole of the remainder having already been paid to, and spent by, John Evelyn and Robert Couper, Churche's predecessors as supervisors of the fabric. Beaufort's money had thus been virtually exhausted before Churche's period as supervisor began. While this means that the University had got on quickly with the work, it also suggests that the financial position had already become very tight, as is confirmed by the large deficit shown in the account.

It is, of course, possible that the walls and roof of the main building were already complete before the account begins, and that what is here described is work on the two towers at the west end; in other words, that Dr. Salter's conjecture is correct, except in point of date. The probabilities, however, are very strongly against this: no detail in the account explicitly relates to the building of the towers, and the phrase 'the height of the fabric of the new schools' in the entry already quoted would much more naturally refer to the main structure. We also have evidence elsewhere that the schools were being roofed in 1457.¹⁷

It appears, then, that the building, although quite well advanced, was not yet, even in some limited sense, structurally complete. We do not know why the executors did not insist on the legacy being repaid; but their restraint was clearly as wise as was their foresight in originally imposing the stipulation. How seriously this was meant to be taken, and how effective it was as an incentive, may be judged from the *Ordinacio pro constructione scholarum complenda* of

¹⁵ L. F. Salzman, *Building in England*, 325.

¹⁶ *Mun. Acad.*, II, 736-7; cf. *ibid.*, 735-6; the former document should be dated 2, not 10, May. The statement that Cardinal Beaufort's executors only paid over the 500 marks in 1452, which originates in Hope, *op. cit.*, 222, is based on a misunderstanding of a letter printed in *Epist. Acad.*, I, 315-6, and on an error in the date there given in the margin. This letter, which should be read in conjunction with the documents cited from *Mun. Acad.*, is actually dated 4 May 1453, and is an acquittance, not to Beaufort's executors, but to Gilbert Kymer and Elias Holcote, the University's representatives in whose hands the legacy had been placed.

¹⁷ *Registrum Aa*, f. 107r: 'Item deliberatum est per regentes quod extraherentur iiij^{or} nobilia a cista procuratorum ad solvendum pro coopertura fabrice scholarum novarum' (12 November 1457).

1448.¹⁸ The executors made the condition quite specific: the money would not be paid over unless certain persons of standing in the University made themselves personally liable for its repayment. Only with difficulty was anyone found to undertake this obligation, Gilbert Kymer, the Chancellor, and Elias Holcote, Warden of Merton, eventually agreeing to do so on condition that the University would promise to indemnify them against loss. The University at once set up a commission of 12 Doctors and Masters, their terms of reference being to find ways and means both for completing the fabric within 5 years¹⁹ and for giving the necessary security to Kymer and Holcote. The commission met as soon as it was appointed, and decided on a series of vigorous measures, which are appended to the text of the ordinance. These incidentally make it clear that the University never imagined that the 500 marks would in itself be enough to complete the work.

Some of the measures taken by the commission are reflected in the present account. All monies other than the actual legacy, for which the executors had stipulated that Kymer and Holcote should have responsibility, were to be in the custody of the guardians of the Chest of Five Keys; payments were to be made to the supervisors of the fabric from this Chest as need arose, but only under indenture and with the approval of 8 members of the commission.²⁰ We do not hear of the commission in this account, but it shows this system in operation, except that only some of the sums received appear to have passed through the Chest of Five Keys. Among the steps which the commission had decided should be taken for the raising of further funds and gifts of material were the granting of graces in return for a monetary contribution, appeals to the executors of wealthy or prominent men and appeals to the Crown for timber and other materials; and the account mentions a sum of £3 6s. 8d. paid by the grammar-master, Richard Bulkley, for a grace,²¹ the gift of £10 by the executors of William Alnwick, late Bishop of Lincoln,²² and a gift of timber from Stow Wood made by the King. Over an 18-month period, this is perhaps a disappointingly small amount to be coming in. Two measures which were not among those originally decided upon by the commission were the raising of

¹⁸ Strickland Gibson, *op. cit.*, 268-74; *Reg. Cancellarii*, II, 250-5.

¹⁹ The time limit occurs in another reference to this commission (*ibid.*, I, 183); but it is evident from the appointment of 12 deputies on 26 May 1457 that the commission remained in being after the 5-year period had expired (*ibid.*, II, 256).

²⁰ No mention is made of the special Chest of Three Keys, to be called the 'cista fabrice novarum scolarum', which had been established in 1437 (Strickland Gibson, *op. cit.*, 257).

²¹ The same sum (5 marks) in respect of a grace granted to M. Thomas Balscote is entered in *Registrum Aa*, f. 57v, as having been paid to Churche, but the date of payment is not stated.

²² Noted by Anthony Wood, *op. cit.*, 777. Wood also states that Alnwick's arms appear in the vault of the Divinity School (*ibid.*, 783).

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loans and the appropriation of money received by the University for the sale of property. The account records a loan of £10 from Gilbert Kymer;²³ and the first of the sums entered as received from the Chest of Five Keys, an entry of 10 marks, is probably the 10 marks, part of the price fetched by Bedel Hall, which in November 1452 the Congregation of Regents authorized to be paid to William Church, *supervisor fabrice novarum scholarum*, 'ad opus earundem continuandum'.²⁴

Under the regulations of 1448 there were to be two *supervisores fabrice*, one southerner and one northerner, whose joint duties were defined in some detail.²⁵ It was also laid down that there need be only one supervisor if it should appear that one was enough for the work. The commission originally appointed M. John Evelyn and M. William Leyley as supervisors, but Leyley, as the *Ordinacio* tells us, died very shortly and was replaced by M. Robert Couper. The accounts of Evelyn and Couper were audited in June 1450,²⁶ and again in the autumn of 1451, letters of acquittance being issued to them respectively on 31 October and 20 November of that year.²⁷ Evelyn in fact left Oxford at this time, and must therefore have resigned;²⁸ Couper, who died on 8 June 1452,²⁹ perhaps continued as supervisor until that date, as his executors received a further acquittance in respect of his supervisorship on 11 November 1452,³⁰ and the present account shows two sums, one of them explicitly 'ut de arreragiis M. Roberti Couper', paid over by M. James Letuys who was one of the executors. The entry of a sum of 40s. received from M. John Eukys (or Ekys) 'ut evidet per eius acomptum' suggests that Ekys, who was a Proctor for 1452, acted as supervisor in the short interval between the death of Couper and the beginning of Church's accounting period in July 1452. The replacement

²³ On 22 February 1454 it was resolved to set aside £10 for the repayment of a debt to Kymer (Registrum Aa, f. 80r). This was probably not his only loan (cf. *ibid.*, f. 85r), and in July 1454 the University appealed to him again (*Epist. Acad.*, 1, 324-5).

²⁴ *Mun. Acad.*, II, 735. The Regents earmarked £3 2s. 1d. of the 10 marks for settlement of an old bill of the carpenter of the schools, William Fethurstone, but this payment is not recorded in the account. In January 1454 it was decided to invest the remainder of the money received for Bedel Hall (Registrum Aa, f. 79v).

²⁵ The office was not, of course, new at this time; in 1440 the number of masons engaged by Thomas Ellyn, the new master mason, was to be 'pro voluntate supravisorum dicti operis' (*Epist. Acad.*, I, 192). In 1437 it was ordained that there was to be a single 'provisor' of the new schools; his functions are clearly those of the supervisor (Strickland Gibson, *op. cit.*, 257). Ellyn's predecessor as master mason, M. Richard Wynchcombe, is himself referred to, but perhaps not in this sense, as 'supervising' the work (*Epist. Acad.*, I, 46).

²⁶ Registrum Aa, f. 9v, bis.

²⁷ *Epist. Acad.*, I, 304, 305.

²⁸ He was appointed minister, canon and prebendary of Ottery St. Mary; date of collation, 2 October 1451 (Reg. Lacy, Exon., I, 363). I owe this reference and the two following to Mr. Emden.

²⁹ Merton Coll. Rec., 3769; Exeter Coll. Rectors' Accounts.

³⁰ *Epist. Acad.*, I, 311. The auditors were appointed on 6 November (Registrum Aa, f. 69v).

of two supervisors by one after Evelyn's departure perhaps reflects a slackening in the rate of progress of the work.³¹

Churche's stipend of 4 marks a year is in accordance with the regulations of the commission in 1448. The nature of his work is stated in the regulations, and the account shows that, as one would expect, it involved a certain amount of travel. Presumably the supervisor went in person to see Gilbert Kymer at Salisbury and William Alnwick's executors in Leicestershire and on various visits to the quarries, as he certainly did to make some arrangements at Burford; and we know from other evidence that it might be part of his work to be the bearer of letters sent out by the University asking for contributions.³² Churche's system of keeping his accounts was evidently much the same as that of John Druell at All Souls;³³ we see from his entries under the headings *Cariagium* and *Lathami* that he kept *libri parcellarum*, in which were recorded the details of daily and weekly expenditure. Unlike Druell, however, he did not include the statements of his weekly expenditure in the formal *compotus* presented for audit.

The auditing of the present account, which presumably took place on 19 December 1453,³⁴ did not mark the end of Churche's period of office. He is mentioned as supervisor in April 1454 and again in December of the same year;³⁵ and early in 1455, probably in February,³⁶ his accounts were again audited. He was presumably still supervisor in November 1455, when the payment of his stipend was authorized,³⁷ but after that date definite evidence seems to be lacking. The fact that he is found as a guardian of the Chest of Five Keys in 1457, but not in 1458,³⁸ suggests that he may have continued as supervisor until the end of 1457; for it was probably a convenient arrangement that the supervisor should be one of the guardians of this Chest.³⁹

It is difficult to say from the account who is the mason in charge of the work. No doubt the weekly wages of the master mason when he is in attendance are included in the lump sum of £30 17s. 4d. paid to masons and labourers, but there is no mention of a separate annual stipend, such as both

³¹ Cf., however, 'supervisores' in 1469-70 and 1471-2, but 'supervisor' in 1474-5 (Proctors' Accounts, *Med. Arch. Univ. of Oxford*, II, 299, 303, 315); also 'unus provisor' in 1437, but 'supra-visores' in 1440 (*supra*, n. 25).

³² *Epist. Acad.*, I, 326, 327. Robert Couper also carried letters when supervisor (*ibid.*, I, 276-8).

³³ E. F. Jacob, 'The Building of All Souls College', *Historical Essays in Honour of James Tait*, 121-2. Druell was associated with Churche as a guardian of the Chest of Five Keys in 1454 and 1455 (*Registrum Aa*, f. 82r, 89v).

³⁴ Auditors were appointed on 5 December (*ibid.*, f. 78r). On 7 December a payment to Churche of 10 marks from the Chest of Five Keys was authorized, but the payment was not to be made until after he had presented his accounts (*ibid.*, f. 78v).

³⁵ *Ibid.*, f. 82v; *Epist. Acad.*, I, 326, 327.

³⁶ Auditors appointed 26 January 1455 (*Registrum Aa*, f. 87v).

³⁷ *Ibid.*, f. 91v; cf. *infra*, n. 40.

³⁸ *Mun. Acad.*, II, 747; *Registrum Aa*, f. 111r.

³⁹ In 1449 both the supervisors, Evelyn and Couper, were guardians of the Chest of Five Keys (*Reg. Cancellarii*, I, 183); Churche was certainly also a guardian of it in 1454 and 1455 (*supra*, n. 33).

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Richard Wynchcombe and Thomas Elkyn had enjoyed.⁴⁰ Nicholas Mason is mentioned half a dozen times in different connections, some of them involving responsibility for money ; but when advice is needed on a point of architecture—the question of the height of the building—John Atkyns and Robert Jannyns give it, and receive *ad hoc* payment, with allowances. Atkyns, who supplies all the stone obtained from 'Whytslide' quarry, also receives a small payment for telling the quarriers of Taynton the dimensions of the stones to be sent. Both these men were master masons who had been associated in work on Merton Tower, of which Jannyns was the architect.⁴¹

The amount of work done on the building is very small if we take All Souls, some ten or twelve years earlier, as the standard of comparison ; but at All Souls there was no financial problem and the rate of progress there must have been quite unusual. A better comparison is with the work done on Merton Tower between May 1448 and May 1450.⁴² The total expenditure at Merton in two years was £141 19s. 4½d., about double the amount, £70 4s. 6d., spent on the Schools in 18 months. Some 2,000 feet of stone was bought for the Schools ; for Merton the total was probably something over 3,000 feet, about 1,400 feet from Taynton and the remainder, whose quantity we can only estimate from the cost, from Headington. The cost of transporting the stone was roughly £14 10s. at Merton, against £8 12s. at the Schools, and of the purchase of lime £6 17s. including transport, against £2 10s. When the extra six months of the accounting period at Merton is taken into consideration, the difference suggested by these figures is not very great. If the payments made to men actually at work on the masonry are compared, we find £46 2s. 6½d. is paid at Merton 'latomis operantibus', and at the Schools £30 17s. 4d. 'lathamis et laborariis'—an average weekly wage bill of about 9s. 0½d. at Merton and 8s. 1½d. at the Schools. We may conjecture from the Merton accounts, which give full details of the number of men at work in each week, that on an average perhaps four men were employed on the Schools in the summer months and one or two men, on a reduced wage, during the winter and spring.

About half of the stone bought for the Schools comes from Headington, and was presumably dressed, if not at the quarry, at Oxford in the yard for which a rent is paid to St. Frideswide's.⁴³ The remainder comes from the two

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Oxon.*, III, 44. There is a clear reference to such a stipend on 7 November 1455, when a Congregation authorized the Proctors to borrow from the Chest of Five Keys sufficient money 'ad solvendum latamo et M. Chyrche supervisorii fabrice novarum scholarum' (Registrum Aa, f. 91v).

⁴¹ E. A. Gee, 'Oxford Masons, 1370-1530', *Archaeological Journal*, 1952, 72-3, 112.

⁴² Accounts printed in *Oxford City Documents* (O.H.S.), 314-37.

⁴³ There is a reference both to this yard and to the garden of Holy Trinity, which is mentioned in the account, in Registrum Aa, f. 101v: 'Eodem die deliberatum fuit inter regentes quod extraherentur pecunie a cista 5 clavium ad solvendum debita universitatis pro quodam orto sancte Trinitatis ubi iacet meremium universitatis, et eciam ad solvendum pro fundo novarum scholarum indebitata' (4 February 1457).

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Cotswold quarries of Taynton and 'Whytslide'—Whiteladies, or Kitt's Quarry, near Burford⁴⁴—and no doubt was dressed at Burford, where we hear of a building being hired 'pro apparandis lapidibus'.

TEXT

Compotus Magistri Willelmi Churche, supervisoris fabrice nov-arum scholarum sacre theologie in Oxon', de omnibus receptis et expensis circa eandem fabricam factis per eundem Willel-mum, videlicet a vij^o die Iulii anno Domini M^o CCCC^o LII^o usque ad decimum nonum diem mensis Decembris anno Domini M^o CCCC^o LIII^o.

[v]⁴⁵ li.
xiiij s. iiij d.

In primis idem supervisor reddit compotum suum de x marcis receptis de Magistris Iohanne Ekys et Willelmo Mogeys, pro-curatoribus universitatis antedictæ, de cista quinque clavium, ut patet per registrum ibidem remanens.

x li.

Item de x li. receptis ab eisdem procuratoribus de eadem cista, ut patet per registrum ibidem relictum.

x li.

Item receptum ab executoribus reverendi in Christo patris domini Willelmi [Allwyk],⁴⁶ nuper Lincoln' episcopi, x li.

x li.

Item de x li. mutuatis a venerabili viro Magistro Gilberto Kymer, decano Sarum.

iiij li.

Item de iiij li. vj s. viij d. receptis a Magistro Ricardo Bulcley pro condicione gracie sue.

vj s. viij d.

Item de xl s. receptis de Magistro Iohanne Eukys, ut evidet per eius acomptum.

xl s.

Item de Magistro Iacobo Letuys de arreragiis M. Roberti Couper xxxiiij s.

xiiij s. iiij d.

Item *respondet* de xiiij s. iiij d. receptis de Ricardo Osborn per manus Nicholai Mason. xiiij s. iiij d., ut supra.

Item *respondet* de xxxiiij s. iiij d. receptis a Magistro Iacobo Letuys pro reparacione cuiusdam gabelli.

Item idem supervisor *respondet* de receptis a M. Iohanne Yonge et Iohanne Seymer, procuratoribus universitatis predictæ, ut de arreragiis quingentarum marcarum datarum per dominum cardinalem, nuper Wynton' episcopum, l s. iiij d.

Item *respondet* de receptis ab eisdem procuratoribus a cista quinque clavium, ut patet per registrum ibidem, xlvj s. viij d.

Item *respondet* pro finibus arborum venditorum vij s. viij d.

[lj li. v s. iiij d.]⁴⁷ Summa totalis omnium receptorum lj li. v s. iiij d. [probatur].⁴⁸

Taynton Quarrarium

Unde idem supervisor petit allocari pro xxvij pedibus lapidum receptis et emptis de Raynold quarriour de Taynton de

⁴⁴ W. J. Arkell, *Oxford Stone*, 68.

⁴⁵ *MS. torn away.*

⁴⁷ *Written small.*

⁴⁶ *interlin.*

⁴⁸ *Added, probably in another hand.*

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	predicto Taynton quarrario, prec' pedis ij d. Summa totalis iiij s. vj d.
Raynold quarrarius	Item petit allocari de xxxvij pedibus lapidum emptis de eodem Raynold, altitudinis xvij pollicum, pro le corbell' tabull', prec' pedis iij d. Summa totalis [ix s. iij d.] ⁴⁹
	Item de eodem Iohanne Raynold pro xxxvj pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa vj s. Summa totalis xix s. ix d.
	Item idem computans petit allocari pro xlvij pedibus lapidum emptis de Brewys quarryour, prec' pedis ij d. Summa totalis viij s.
Brewys quarrarius	Item petit allocari pro lx pedibus lapidum, xvij pollicum in altitudine, prec' pedis iij d. Summa xv s.
	Item de xxx pedibus lapidum receptis ab eodem quarrario, prec' pedis ij d. Summa v s. Summa xxvij s.
	Item idem computans petit allocari de iiij s. solutis Iohanni Hoghes quarriour pro xxiiij pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa totalis, ut supra iiij s.
Hoghes quarrarius	Item pro viij s. eidem Iohanni pro xlvij pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa viij s.
	Item de iij s. solutis eidem Iohanni pro xij pedibus lapidum dictis corbell' tabull', prec' pedis iij d. Summa iij s.
	Item de [xij s. vj d.] ⁵⁰ eidem Hoghes pro [lxxv] ⁵⁰ pedibus lapidum, prec' ij d. Summa [xij s. vj d.] ⁵⁰ Summa [xxvij s. vj d.] ⁵⁰
	Item idem computans petit allocari de vij s. viij d. solutis Iohanni Culvour quarrario de Teynton pro xlvj pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa totalis vij s. viij d.
Culvour quarrarius	Item de iiij s. ij d. eidem Culvour pro xxv pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d.
	Item de xxx pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa v s. Summa xvj s. x d.
	Item idem computans petit allocari de v s. solutis Iohanni Piccher quarrario pro xxx pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa, ut supra v s.
Pyccher quarrarius	Item pro xj s. viij d. eidem Pyccher pro lxx, prec' pedis ij d. Summa xj s. viij d.
	Item eidem v s. iiij d. pro xxxij pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa v s. iiij d. Summa xxij s.
Whytslade	Item idem supervisor petit allocari de iiij ^c pedibus lapidum de Whytslade quarrario, prec' pedis j d. ob., prec' C. xij s. vj d., emptis de Iohanne Atkyns ibidem quarrario. Summa totalis ls. Summa ls.

⁴⁹ Figures have been altered.

⁵⁰ Figures have been altered.

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- [Item Nicholao Mason pro x pedibus lapidum, prec' pedis ij d. Summa totalis xx d.]⁵¹
- Hedynton Item idem supervisor petit allocari de viij li. vj s.⁵² pro ix^c lxxxvj pedibus lapidum emptis de Iohanne Bokley quarrario de Hedynton, prec' pedis ij d., prec' C. xvj s. viij d. Summa totalis viij li. vj s.
Summa lapidum de Taynton, Whytslade et Hedynton xvj li. x s. j d. [probatur].
- Cariagium Item idem computans petit allocari de xlij s.⁵³ solutis pro cariagio lapidum ab Hedynton quarrario ad novas scholas theologie, ut patet in libro dicti computantis de parcella in parcellam de die in diem xlij s. viij d.⁵³
Summa vecture xlij s. vj d. ob. [probatur].
- Cariagium Item idem computans petit allocari de vj li. ix s. iij d. solutis pro cariagio lapidum a Taynton et Whytslade quarrariis diversis bigariis, ut patet de parcella in parcellam de die in diem in libris antedicti computatoris, ut supra.
Summa vecture de Teynton vj li. ix s. iij d. [probatur].
- Lathamī Item idem supervisor petit allocari de xxx li. x[vij s. iij d.]⁵⁴ solutis lathamīs et laborariis pro opere et labore ipsorum, ut patet per parcellas aperte de die in diem, de septimana in septimanam, in libris eiusdem supervisoris clare ostensis.
[lvj li. ij s. iij d.]⁵⁵ Summa xxx li. xvij s. iij d. [probatur].

2nd membrane

- Item idem supervisor petit allocari de iiij s. solutis Iohanni Atkyns et Roberto Iannyns de Abindon pro eorum retributionibus ad supervidendum et indicandum altitudinem dicte fabrice novarum scholarum iiij s.
- Item in expensis eorum in villa permanenda per duos dies xij d.
- Item pro cemento ad reparacionem lapidum vj d.
- Item pro una situla ad vehendum aquam viij d.
- Item solutum Iohanni Danyell de Staunton seynt Iohns pro vectura meremii dati a domino rege in Stowewode ad easdem scholas xxvj s. viij d.
- Item in expensis apud quarrarium de Hedyngton in electione bonorum lapidum laborariis ibidem iiij d.
- Item pro virgis ad reparandum magnam rotam iiij d.
- Item die iouis proximo post festum sancti Michaelis archangeli Roberto quarriour ad preparandum et disponendum lapides apud Hedynton quarrarium iiij d.
- Item in expensis cum Iohanne Atkyns ad declarandum quarrariis de Teynton mensuram lapidum mittendorum ij d.

⁵¹ Added, but the same hand. The entry is not included in the totals.

⁵² viij d. erased.

⁵⁴ Figures have been altered.

⁵³ Sic MS., despite the sum.

⁵⁵ Written small.

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- Item alias in expensis transeundi ad Hedynton quarrarium pro stauro lapidum ibidem habendo iiij d.
- Item pro xij scaffold' hurdels emptis per Nicholaum Mason die sabbati proximo ante festum sancti Michaelis iij s.
- Item de⁵⁶ xij scaffold' hurdels emptis per Robertum Blandon de Barton yronmonger xx d.
- Item Iohanni Wylkyns de Bynsey pro una⁵⁷ bigata de flagges ad cooperiendum muros dicte scole iij s.
- Item Thome Smyth pro emendacione de la gabull' hooke ij d.
- Item solutum Iohanni Danyell pro spoliacione quercuum in Stowe wode die lune proximo post festum sancti Luce ij s. iiij d.
- Item in expensis factis equitando ab Oxon' usque ad Estum in comitatu Leycestr' binis vicibus ad executores domini Willelmi Allwykke, nuper Lincoln' episcopi, pro conductione equorum et aliis expensis pro decem li. ab illis executoribus obtinendis iiij s. vj d.
- Item in expensis factis apud Hedynton quarrarium cum Iohanne Bekley et quarrario ibidem iiij d.
- Item solutum cuidam homini ad monendum bigarios de Watereyton ad transeundum versus Taynton quarrarium pro cariagio lapidum habendo ij d.
- Item in expensis equitandi ad Sarum pro decem li. habendis a M. Gilberto Kymer iij s. viij d.
- Item pro conductione duorum equorum eorum⁵⁸ itinere xxvij d.
- Item in expensis eundo et redeundo ad Taynton quarrarium die lune proximo post festum sancte Trinitatis, pro expensis suis et duorum equorum ij s.
- Item apud Hedynton quarrarium die lune proximo post festum sancti Mathei apostoli ij d.
- Item in expensis factis cum Iohanne Heynes, captore domini regis, in quarrario de Teynton ad captandum eius benevolenciam pro stauro lapidum habendo vj d.
- Item in expensis meis et duorum equorum equitando ad Burford in festo sancti Botulphi ad disponendum pro lapidibus ibidem ij s.
- Item pro conductione 2^{orum} equorum eodem itinere xvj d.
- Item pro scaffold' tymbur' emptis apud Merston et cariagio eorundem, et pro quinque scaffold' bordes vj s. viij d.
- Item pro conductione de scaffold' tymbur' de Thoma Shermon et Iohanne Stacioner xvj d.
- Item idem supervisor petit allocari de iiij li. pro stipendio suo unius anni et dimidii percipiendo in anno iiij marcas, videlicet a vij^o die Iunii⁵⁹ anno Domini M^o CCCC^o L . .⁶⁰

⁵⁶ uno struck through.

⁵⁸ Sic MS.; ? for eodem.

⁶⁰ Entry of year incomplete.

⁵⁷ uno MS.

⁵⁹ Sic MS., but cf. the heading of the account.

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- usque ad xxj⁵⁹ diem Decembris anno Domini M^o CCCC
L. .⁶⁰
- Item in pergamenno et paupiro diversis vicibus emptis ad necessitatem⁶¹ dictorum operum vj d.
- Item pro ferramentis emptis de Thoma Smyth de Oxon', videlicet pro CC xl li., prec' li. ij d. Summa xl s.
- Item de xxiiij s. in arreragiis de redditu pro orto sancte Trinitatis Iohanni Lowe de Oxon' pro anno et dimidio.
- Item de arreragiis eiusdem redditus domino Roberto ibidem celebranti pro tribus terminis xij s.
- Item de arreragiis redditus sancte Frideswyde pro quodam fundo ubi lathami operantur, videlicet pro uno anno et dimidio v s. in arreragiis anni.
- Item in expensis factis cum Iohanne Heynes et quarrariis de Teynton per manus Nicholai Mason viij d.
- Item pro una scapha ad inportandum mortarium j d. ob.
- Item pro conductione unius domus apud Burford pro apparandis lapidibus iiij d.
- Item in conductione unius equi Iohannis Blake ad Burford quarrarium [Thome Turnour]⁶² viij d.
- Item solutum Thome Wheler de Heyley die martis proximo post festum ascensionis Domini pro vij quarteriis calcis, prec' quarterii xvij d. [ix s. xj d.].⁶³
- Item eidem Thome Wheler die iouis proximo post octavas corporis Christi pro iiij^{or} quarteriis et dimidio calcis, prec' quarterii xvj d. Summa ex inde [vj s.].⁶⁴
- Item eidem Wheler et eius fratri pro xij quarteriis calcis et j bussello, prec' quarterii xvj d. Summa xvij s.⁶⁵
- Item eidem Wheler pro iiij quarteriis calcis receptis per Nicholaum Mason, prec' quarterii xvj d. Summa v s. iiij d.
- Item Nicholao Mason pro reparacione cuiusdam senevectorii iiij d.
- Item pro reparacione cuiusdam esshon ad inportandum aquam iiij d.
- Item pro resina ad coniungendum lapides iiij d.
- Item pro clavis ad reparandum rotam [et le trugge]⁶⁶ pro calce inportando j d.
- Item solutum Willelmo Wheler et T. Wheler de Heyley pro ix quarteriis calcis emptis die martis proximo ante festum omnium sanctorum, prec' quarterii xvj d. Summa xij s.
- Summa expensarum forinsicarum xiiij li. v s. iiij d. ob.⁶⁷
- Summa omnium expensarum totalis lxx li. iiij s. vj d. [probatur].

⁶¹ Necessicem MS.

⁶² Added, written small.

⁶⁴ Altered, and followed by pence figures erased.

⁶⁶ Interlin.

⁶³ Figures have been altered, perhaps from x s.

⁶⁵ Sic MS.; ? in error for xvij s. vj d.

⁶⁷ The entries given actually total £ 14 4s. 0½d.