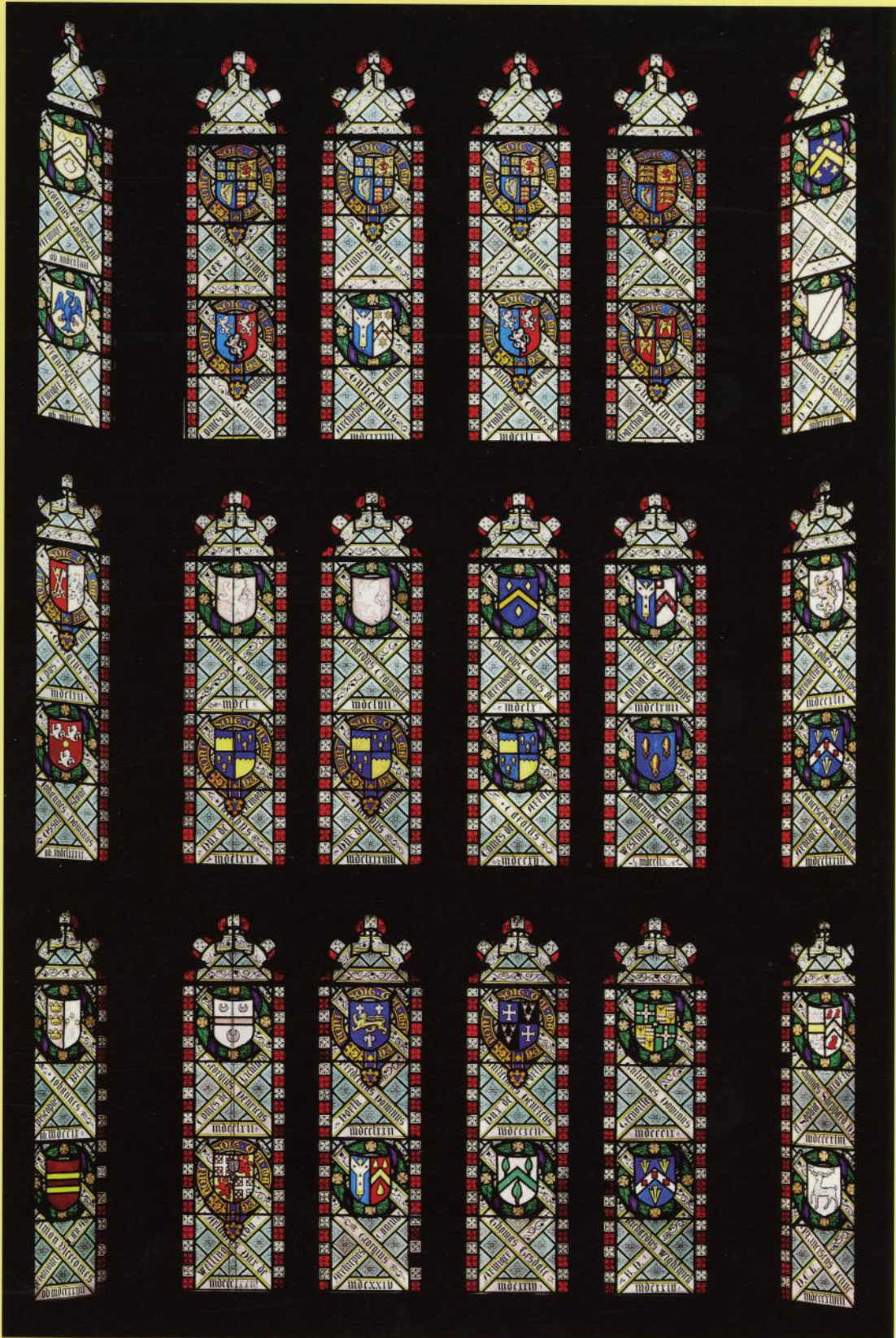


A GENTLE HISTORY
OF
THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS AND HERALDIC SHIELDS
IN THE DINING HALL,
PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD



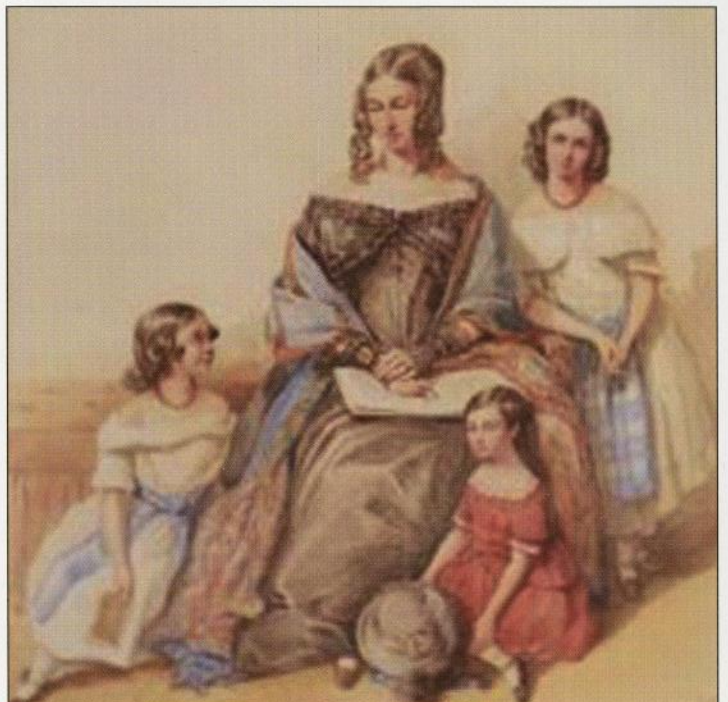
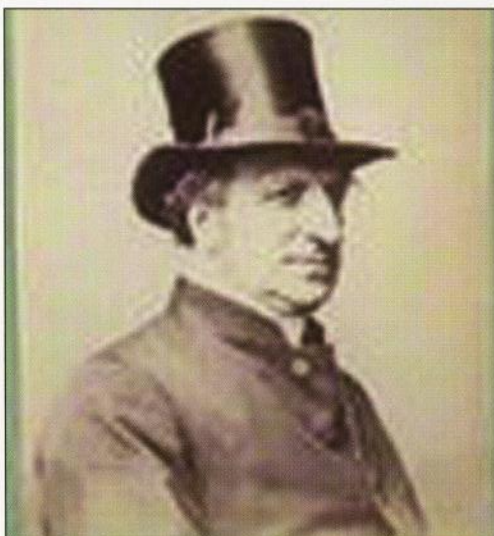


2. & 3. Rev. James Phipps (1702-1773), whose legacy financed a large part of the costs of the Dining Hall, with his wife. He had previously been a contributor to the building of the Chapel in 1732. (Painted by T.Bardwell in 1749).



5. Mrs Margaret Jeune, aged 28, painted in 1846 with her two daughters aged 6 and 4 and a son, aged 3. A second son was born in 1851.

4. Dr Francis Jeune, (1806 –1868) photographed in the 1860s when Dean of Lincoln and appointed (1864) Bishop of Peterborough where he died, aged 62.

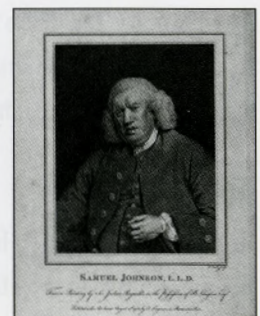


**THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS AND HERALDIC SHIELDS
IN THE
DINING HALL, PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD**
(A gentle history using the Pembroke College Biographical Dictionary)

BY

BRIAN WILSON

“... it is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life ... to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward. Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few” (Preface to the Dictionary, 1755).



2012

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Andrew Seton, Strategic Director of Development, Pembroke College,

St.Aldates, Oxford OX1 1DW; Tel (01865) 276417, Fax: 276482; www.pmb.ox.ac.uk

This brochure, dedicated to the memory of my Economics tutor, Charles Neville Ward-Perkins (1917-1960), is produced for Pembroke College to sell, to give away at College reunions and Conferences or to use otherwise.

Brian Wilson has asserted his moral right to be identified as the author of this work and has acknowledged his moral responsibility to Jo Wilson for her endless support.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

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Front cover

Bay window (reading across each row, starting from the top).

George Townsend, James I, Charles I, Queen Anne, Queen Victoria, Rev. James Phipps.

Francis Rous, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, Wm. Laud, 4th Earl of Pembroke, Wm. Seymour, John Radclyffe.

Bishop Morley, Oliver Cromwell, Richd. Cromwell, Edw. Hyde, Archbp. Sheldon, John Phillips.

Lord Ossulston, 1st. and 2nd. Dukes of Ormond, Earl of Arran, Count of Westmorland, Francis Wightwick.

John Hall, Earl of Lichfield, Lord North, Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, Thomas Sheppard.

Visc.Harcourt, Duke of Wellington, Archbishop Geo. Abbott, Thos. Tesdale, Richd. Wightwick, Francis Jeune.

Inside front cover

Rev. James Phipps and his wife, 1749

Dr Francis Jeune, 1860s

Mrs Margaret Jeune and three children, 1846

Inside back cover

Roof shields: C. Hue, N. Carey, T. le Breton

Roof shield: Dr. John Smythe, Queen Anne, "Interior view" 1888

Lord Ossulston, Bishop Morley, Wm Blackstone, Dr. John Smythe

Thomas Tesdale, Bishop Mitchinson, Dr Jeune, Dr Price, Richard Wightwick

Back cover

Interior view of the Hall, c. 1854

Interior view of the Hall, 2012

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For allowing access to the Dining Hall, College portraits, photographs and other archives, I am most grateful to the Master, the Fellows and staff of Pembroke College and especially to the late Dr David Y Mason, Professor of Clinical Science, to the late Dr Savile Bradbury, O.U. Lecturer in Anatomy and Emeritus Fellow and to Rev. Dr John Platt, College historian, former Chaplain and Emeritus Fellow of Pembroke College. This study of the Hall windows was started with Professor David Mason following our joint publication of *A Guide to portraits in Hall* (2005) and incorporates several portraits from that brochure. Dr Bradbury, who had provided photographs of the hallmarks on the silver described in *A Gentle History of the Silver Collection, Pembroke College Oxford* (2005) had identified and started, but did not complete, research into the shields in the Hall roof; his photographs of the shields with the corresponding blazons are gratefully incorporated here. Dr Platt has been my mentor, unofficial tutor, critic and patient editor for twenty years since I returned to the College after retirement. Lucie Walker and Amanda Ingram have given free access to the College Library and Archives and helpful guidance about their contents. Phil Sills photographed the Hall windows and Simon Thomson photographed the panoramic and detailed views of the Hall.

This publication would not have been possible without the pioneering work of Canon Douglas Maclean, M.A., former College Chaplain and later Rector of Codford St.Peter, Wiltshire, who had matriculated in 1875 with a Charles I Open Scholarship and whose *Pembroke College* (1900) was published in the Oxford University College Histories by F.E.Robinson & Co. This was a summarised and more structured version of his earlier *A History of Pembroke College, Oxford, Anciently Broadgates Hall, in which are incorporated Short Historical Notices of the more Eminent Members of this House* (1897) published as Volume XXXIII by the Oxford Historical Society.

I am particularly indebted to Lionel Edgar Salt (1879-1963) who, because of deafness, retired from the Bar to become College Bursar from 1922 to 1950 when he retired from the Bursarship after having, without any accounting or secretarial help, improved the College finances and compiled a series of historical records. These include a bound, hand-written volume (*Register of admissions 1624-1934*) and typewritten lists of the 492 Fellows and Scholars under the two original 1624 foundations of Thomas Tesdale and Rev Richard Wightwick together with names of the 1649 holders of some 35 Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions that were endowed later. He used Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis and Oxford men and their Colleges* to compile *Broadgates Hall 1576-1623*. From the earliest extant College batell books (1663) he listed, with some conjecture, the 261 names of Gentleman Commoners to which have now been added 11 names engraved on items in the College silver collection. He provided notes about every foundation and included the 58 Rhodes Scholars from 1904 until 1934 when he finally stopped, expressing the hope that others would continue his work.

The work has been continued by computer using an Excel spreadsheet format with the title *Pembroke College Biographical Dictionary* (PCBD), which incorporates data derived from many new sources, including the *Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D.1500* (3 vols., 1957-59) by EA Emden, one-time Principal of St Edmund Hall, the lists provided by the late Nigel Hammond, former master at Abingdon School, and the *Elizabeth College Register*, Guernsey, kindly loaned by Dr Grant Lee. The PCBD extends Salt's list back to 1400, when Philip Repyngdon, Chancellor of the University and later Bishop of Lincoln, rented a room in Broadgates Hall, and extends it forward to 1998 when Christine June Young was matriculated. It now contains 13,084 names (of whom 6487 matriculated since 1934) with much updated information of the careers and lives of alumni obtained from the Obituary and other pages of the *Pembroke College Record*. The PCBD, intended for use primarily by Dr Platt and future College historians, has been invaluable for this publication.

I gratefully acknowledge the report by Terry Garbe of his restoration work on the Victorian stained glass in his Illinois workshop and the history of Chances of Smethwick that was provided by Toby Chance of Johannesburg together with a copy of the oil portrait of James Chance hanging in his parents' house in Wales.

I acknowledge also that, throughout the years spent in compiling the *Pembroke College Biographical Dictionary 1400-1998* I have been encouraged by Dr.Johnson's heartfelt description of the fate that befalls all writers of dictionaries.

Brian Wilson M.A. (Oxon), Dip.Ag.Econ. (Oxon), D.T.A. (Trin.)
huijus coll: olim commensalis (matric. 1948).

PREFACE

When William Herbert, the third Earl of Pembroke, obtained a Royal Warrant from James I to convert the small medieval Broadgates Hall, with its Principal, tutors and students into a College with a Master, ten Fellows and ten Scholars, the endowment was provided by the two co-founders Thomas Tesdale, a prosperous maltster and farmer from Abingdon and Rev. Richard Wightwick, the Rector of East Ilsley. In the centuries since 1624, the College has grown incrementally with extra buildings, fellowships, scholarships and exhibitions financed by many benefactors convinced of the need to ensure that talented members of future generations may have access to the best university education.

The College in consequence has a charming variety of architectural styles, including a Gothic Victorian Dining Hall that was built in the Mastership of Rev. Francis Jeune before he devoted his energy to reforming University and College statutes. The architect, John Hayward, followed A.W.N. Pugin, the “High Victorian, Gothic Revivalist”, by re-introducing the medieval “mosaic” technique of using small irregular panes of stained glass within lead settings.

Jeune seized the opportunity to record benefactors and eminent alumni by inserting their coats of arms into the stained glass of the nine large first floor windows of the Dining Hall. Today the Bridging Centuries Appeal follows this precedent of donor recognition by inscribing their names on the rooms and in the flagstones and wall panels of the new building.

When John Betjeman with two friends, the stained glass craftsman Patrick Reytiens and the artist John Piper, visited the Hall in 1957 they praised the stained glass “*for saving the life of the atmosphere of the Hall*”. In the morning through the east window, in the afternoon through the west, the sun illuminates a brief narrative of college history based upon records dating back to 1414 researched by one 19th century Fellow and Chaplain together with lists of Fellows, Scholars, Gentleman Commoners and Commoners up to 1934 compiled by a 20th century bursar, all of which have been incorporated by a 21st century alumnus into this biographical dictionary containing over 13,000 names. That 21st century alumnus, Brian Wilson, is himself a generous benefactor of the College and has also supported the College in many other and varied ways. We are very grateful to him.

Giles Henderson, CBE, BCL, MA,

Master of Pembroke College, Oxford,

May, 2012

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69. Interior view of the Hall, 2012.	Back cover

A GENTLE HISTORY¹ OF THE STAINED GLASS WINDOWS AND HERALDIC SHIELDS IN THE DINING HALL

Introduction

1. The nine stained glass windows on the first floor of the Victorian Dining Hall of Pembroke College are historic cameos of members of the College and its predecessor, the fifteenth century Broadgates Hall, a medieval academic hall for legists. They contain the names and coats of arms of some 90 Masters, Fellows, Visitors and benefactors of the College, Principals of the Hall and alumni of both institutions.
2. It was recorded in 1937 that, unfortunately, “*the colouring in some of the windows has faded very badly, in particular the sable*”², or heraldic black. This history, some 75 years later, is a timely record. Now the names and dates, especially those in Window 9 on the West wall, are now almost, and will shortly become, completely illegible.
3. A contract for building a new Dining Hall was signed in March 1847 with John Hayward for about £5,000, of which £3,000 came from the fund bequeathed in 1763 by Revd James Phipps who had also increased the stipends of Tesdale Fellows, purchased four advowsons for them to hold on marriage and subscribed to the Chapel. A portrait of Phipps painted by T. Bardwell in 1749 and another, once thought not to be of his wife³, hang on the south wall of the Hall.
4. The construction took 18 months and Margaret Jeune, the Master’s wife, wrote in her diary for 1848 “*October 15 Sunday. My husband dined in the Hall which was used for the first time, and is completed with all its offices in a most satisfactory manner*”. The first description of the windows was recorded on 23 March 1850 when the installation of stained glass in the tall bay window in the East wall of the new Dining Hall was enthusiastically welcomed by Mrs Jeune. “*This morning the whole of the east window in the Hall is put in, with stained glass. It is gloriously beautiful, executed by the Chances. The design which is very tastefully arranged by Mr Hayward, consists of coats of arms of Visitors and Benefactors from King James I to my beloved husband. Its cost is extraordinarily small, but the Chances, under Mr. James C’s auspices, desire to make their luxury more accessible and can afford this advertisement. My husband may be justly proud of his efforts, when he looks at this beautiful room*”⁴.

¹ “... gentle historians, on the contrary, dip their pens in nothing but the milk of human kindness” Edmund Burke, *A letter to a Noble Lord* (1796).

² Lionel Salt, Bursar, writing in 1937, *The Coats of Arms in the Hall and Library of Pembroke College Oxford*, Preface, Archive PMB/M/3/3/3, (former 48/4/1).

³ A R Bayley, “*Catalogue of portraits in the Possession of Pembroke College Oxford*”, 1895, p.7: *Portrait of a Lady seated full-face, in an amber silk, low-necked dress*. Bayley, who matriculated in 1886 to read history believed that, although it had been assigned by Gutch (on Wood) to Mrs Phipps who died in 1778, it more probably is the portrait of Dame Elizabeth Holford, a benefactress whose will provided £20 per annum for each of two Exhibitioners from the Charterhouse.

⁴ *Pages from the Diary of an Oxford Lady 1843-1862*, edited and published by her granddaughter, Margaret Jeune Gifford (Oxford, 1932).

CHAPTER ONE: The Chances

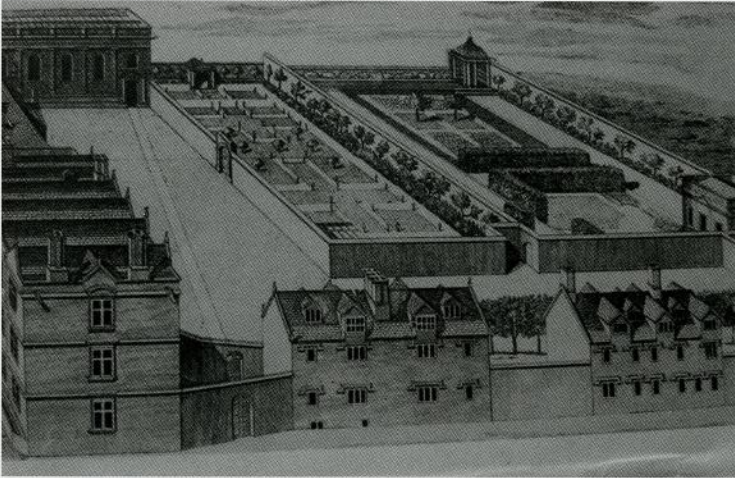
5. Robert Lucas Chance (1782 -1865) purchased in 1824 the British Crown-Glass Company which had produced blown window glass in Smethwick, near Birmingham and with his brother, William Chance (1788 – 1856), expanded it to create Chance Brothers in 1836. They introduced sheet-glass manufacture into Britain assisted by Georges Bontemps, a French inventor and director of Choisy-le-Roi glassworks who brought over French and Belgian workers. Chances manufactured the best quality sheet glass in the world and, amongst the earliest glass works to carry out the cylinder process in Europe, they became “*the greatest glass manufacturer in Britain*”⁵. During William’s office as High Bailiff of Birmingham in 1829-30, he received the eleven year-old Princess Victoria and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, and arranged for the party to tour the Chance Glassworks with cheering crowds along the newly re-cut canal to the Smethwick works. Elihu Burritt (1810–1879), the American philanthropist, once said about Chances “*In no other establishment in the world can one get such a full idea of the infinite uses which glass is made to serve as in these immense works*” which were later connected by railway with three lines of track.
6. Chances manufactured from the 1830s coloured glass as well as ornamental lamp shades, microscope glass slides, painted glassware, glass tubing and other specialist types of glass. George Bontemps, also an expert in painting and manufacturing decorative glass⁶, was engaged to supervise Chance’s Coloured and Ornamental Departments at a salary of £500 per year, when he left France as a refugee from the 1848 Revolution. In Paris he contracted Messrs F.Gimiez to produce of a book of “modern” chromolithograph designs for use by Chance’s customers in public buildings and churches. One design, “*Leaded Windows - Quarries with Borders and Heraldic Decoration Executed by F Gimiez for Chance Brothers & Cox by Chromolith, Lemercier, Paris*” appears to have been the basic pattern for the stained glass windows installed by Chances in Pembroke’s Dining Hall, with crossing diagonals, a floral background and “P” for Pembroke in each quarry.

James Chance

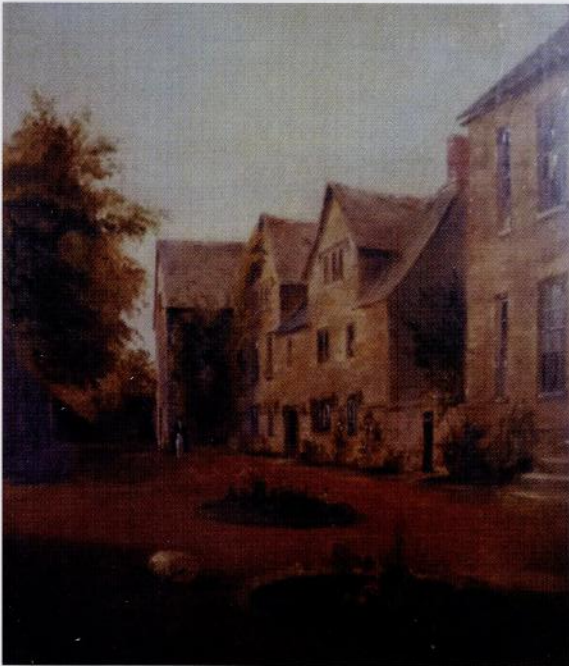
7. James Timmins Chance (1814-1901), William’s eldest son, was one of very few early Victorian industrialists to have had a classical education, having studied at University College, London and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as seventh wrangler in 1838 with a BA in Theology. He was admitted as a student at Lincoln’s Inn but gave up a legal career in order to enter the family firm as a full partner in January 1839. His first achievement was to design machinery to grind and polish sheet glass to an exceptionally bright and transparent finish. By May 1841 the new machines were turning out more than 4,000 feet of glass per week to meet the enormous demand for their newly patented plate glass, including an order of 28,000 feet

⁵ Kohlmaier, Georg & Sartory, Barna von (1986) *Houses of Glass: a nineteenth-century building type*; translated by John C. Harvey; p.47. MIT Press Cambridge, Mass.

⁶ The *Guide du Verrier* by Bontemps described the various techniques for making coloured glass including enamelling, acid engraving, printing and lithography, based upon his extensive tours of European factories.

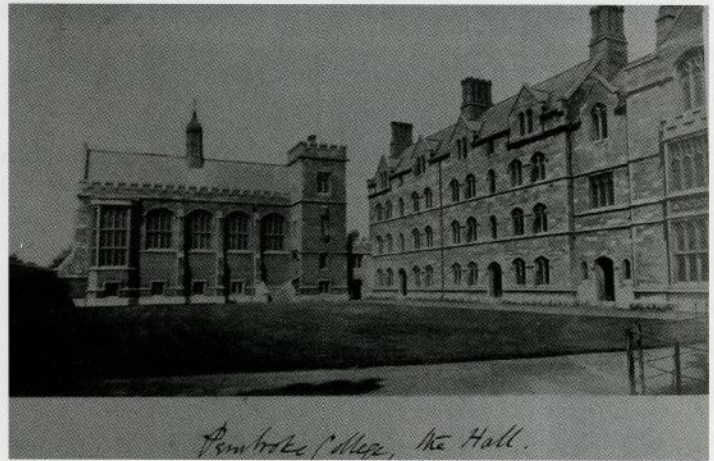


6. (left) The "Back lodgings", looking South to the Chapel, the gardens of the Master and the Fellows (1732 -1844)



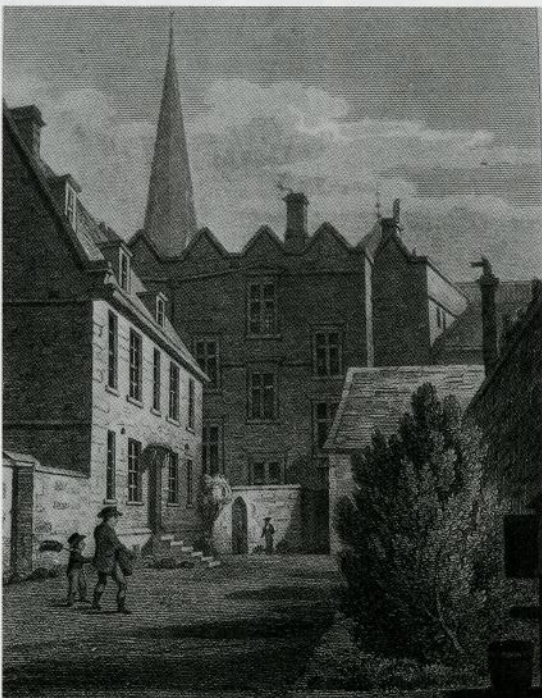
7. (left) The "Back Lodgings", looking West to Beef Hall. (Painted for Evan Evans, Philipps Fellow, 1843)

8. (below) The new Hall and two under-graduates' staircases. (Photographed by John Mitchinson, 1851)

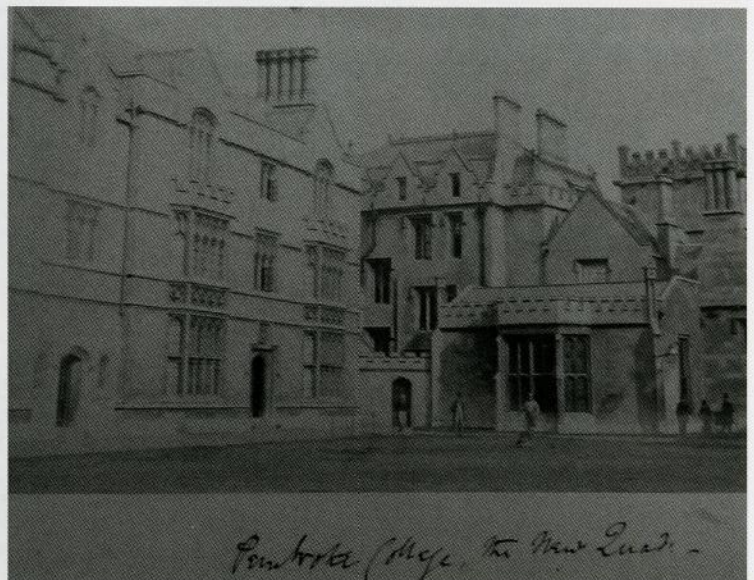


Pembroke College, the Hall.

9. (below) Cambey's Lodgings, the Master's Lodgings and Broadgates Hall. (Drawn & engraved by J&HS Storer, 1821)



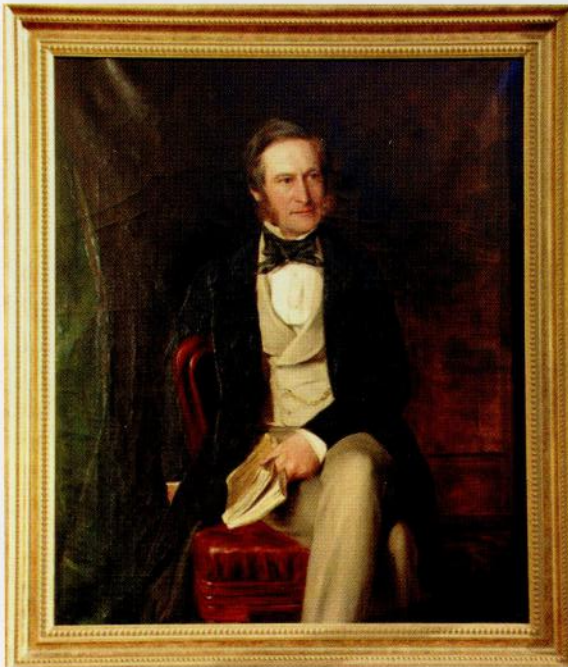
10. (below) The new Fellows' staircase & Broadgates Hall. (Photographed by John Mitchinson, 1851)



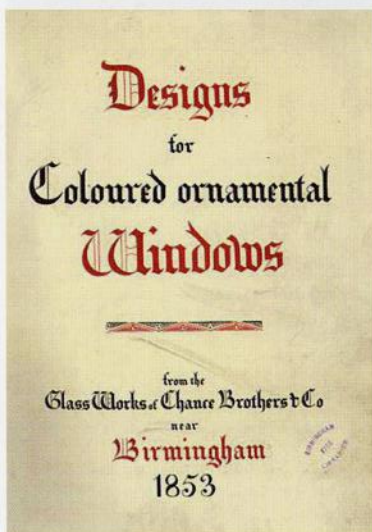
Pembroke College, the New Quad.



11. Crystal Palace, Hyde Park, 1851

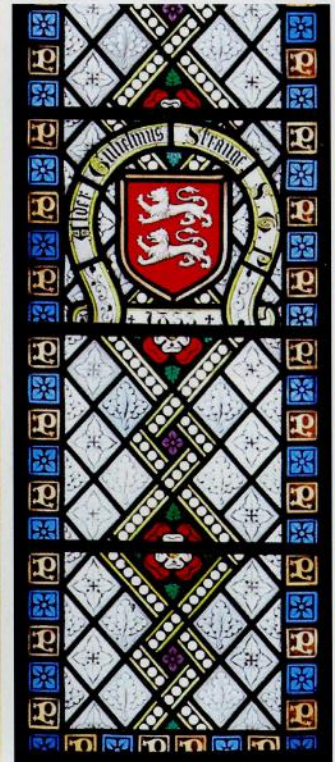
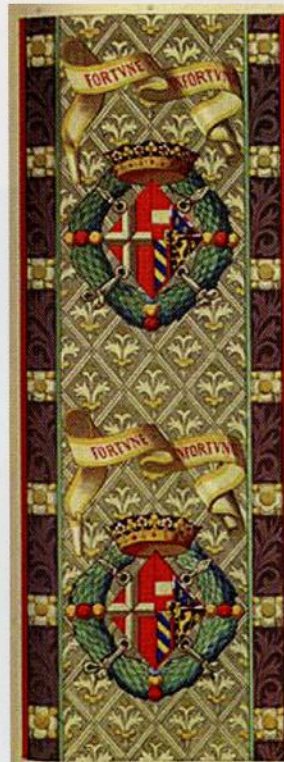


12. (left) James Chance, oil portrait, 1854

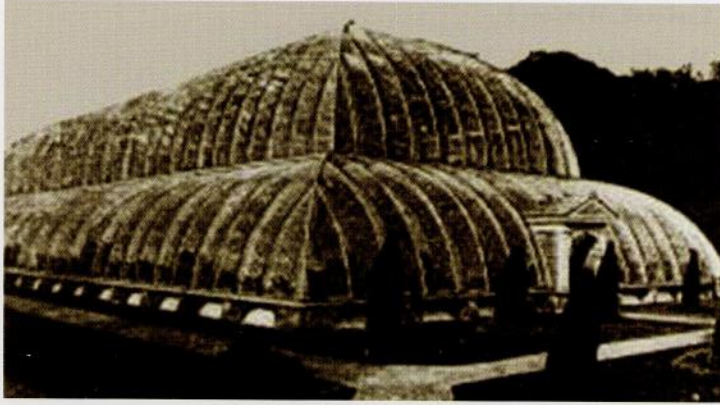


14. (left) Chance's design book for stained glass windows, 1853

15. Sample design "Quarries with Borders and Heraldic Decoration"

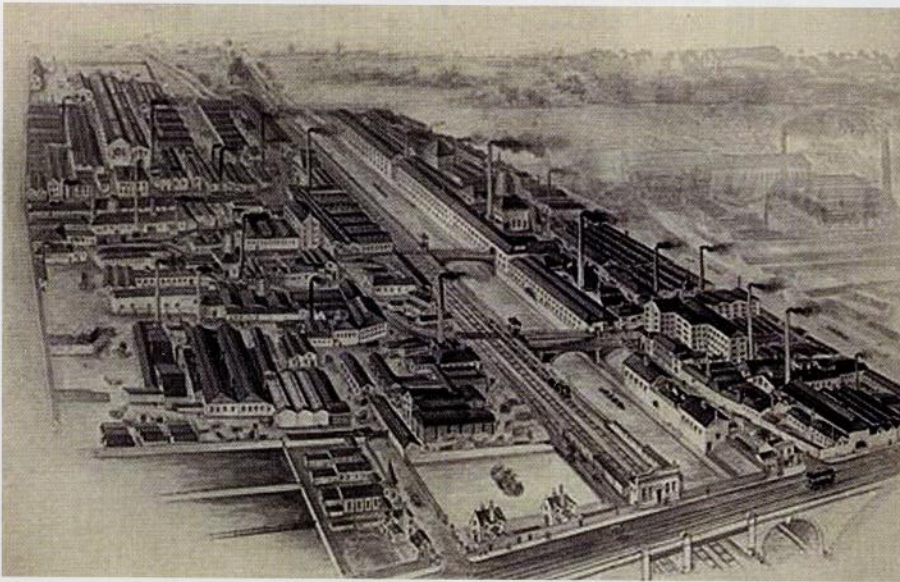
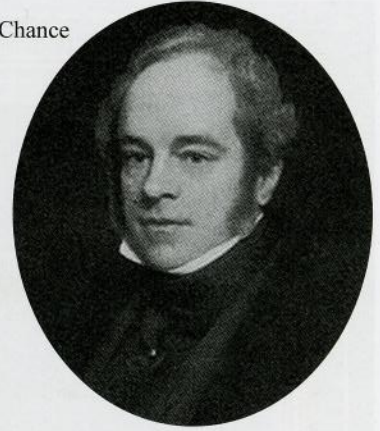


13. (below.) Hall window no.7 (part)

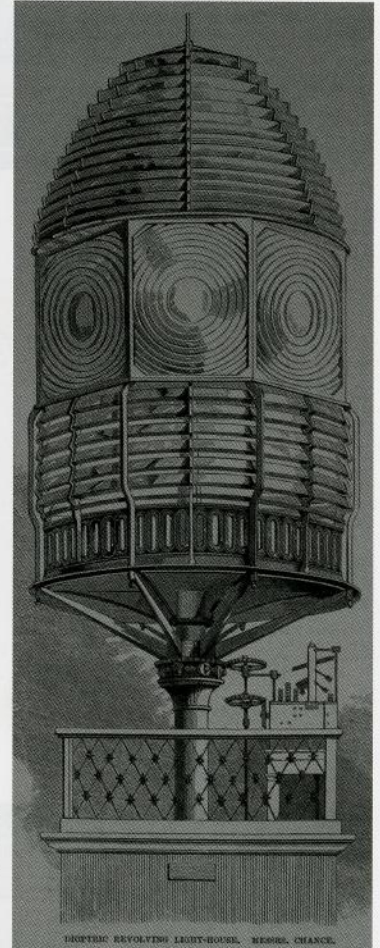


17. Chatsworth, the Great Conservatory

16. William Chance



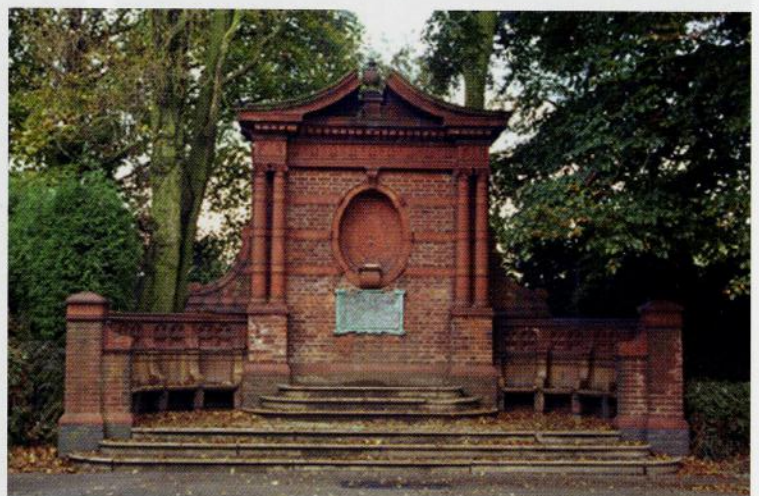
18. (above) Chance's glass works, Smethwick, Birmingham, with access by road, railway and inland waterway



19. (right) Dioptric Lighthouse, the Chance design at the 1851 Great Exhibition



20. James Chance, 1894, bust



21. James Chance Memorial, West Smethwick Park



East wall, Window 3

22. (left) John Pym, (1584-1643) Parliamentarian

23. (below right) Francis Beaumont, (1584-1616) dramatist

24. (below left) Reverse of portrait: "Francis Beaumont (1584—1616) entered Broadgates Hall as a Gentleman Commoner, Feb. 4, 1597".

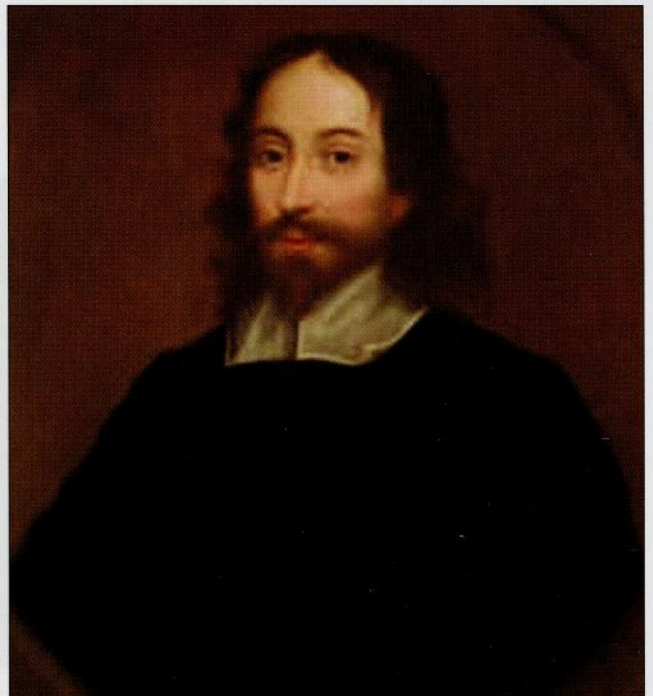
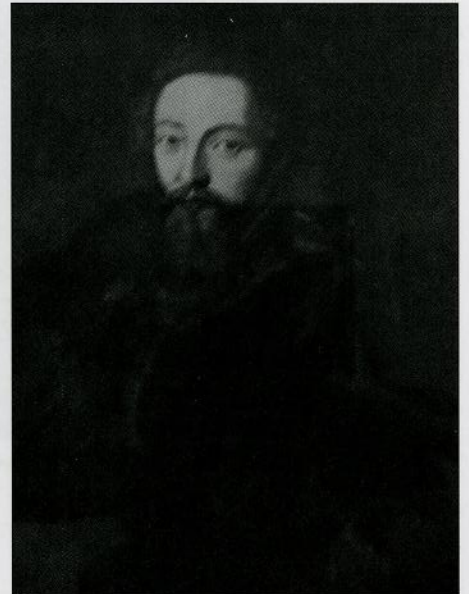
From the portrait at Nuneham (artist unknown)

Presented by F.P. Barnard, Esq., D.Litt., Hon Fellow, May 1922".

East wall, Window 4

25. (below left)
William Newcome,
(1730-1800) Archbishop
of Armagh

26. (below right)
Thomas Browne, (1605-1682)
Author of "Religio Medici"



of glass for the Houses of Parliament (built 1840–1860). Only Chances were able to make the opal glass for the four clock faces of the Big Ben and to produce very long pieces of window glass, including the 1.2m lengths for Joseph Paxton’s greenhouse on the Duke of Devonshire’s Chatsworth estate⁷. The firm also provided 900,000 square feet of glass for the original Crystal Palace⁸ in Hyde Park designed to house the Great Exhibition of 1851.

8. Chances were already making optical glass when James joined the firm and he became absorbed in the manufacture of dioptric lights and machinery for use in lighthouses for which he opened a specialised department in 1851⁹. An early Chance lighthouse design was displayed at the 1851 Great Exhibition. James Chance was recognised as the leading international authority on engineering in the glass industry and was regularly contacted by Sir G.B. Airy, when Astronomer Royal (1836-1881), and by Michael Faraday (1791-1867), when acting for Trinity House. After James became Chairman in the early 1860s, Chances concentrated on the development of lighthouse glass and installed more than one hundred lighthouses around the world. In recognition of this work and its contribution to maritime safety, James Chance¹⁰ received a baronetcy in 1901 in the very last year of his life and Victoria’s reign.

Francis Jeune DCL, Master, 1843-1864

9. Revd Dr Francis Jeune (1806-1868), a former Morley scholar from Guernsey and an Ossulston Fellow, returned to Pembroke as Master in 1843 with all the energy and ambition of a young man, having already been Headmaster of King Edward’s School, Birmingham at 28 (1834-1838) and Dean of Jersey at 32 (1838-1843). At the first he had built a new Classical School in Gothic style (designed by Charles Barry assisted by his nephew and pupil, John Hayward) and at the second he had founded a new daughter church, St.Mark’s, again using Hayward, who had left Barry to set up his own practice in Cathedral Yard, Exeter and was the official architect of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. Hayward was an early member of the Cambridge Camden Society¹¹, a learned architectural society that was founded in 1839 by undergraduates at Cambridge University to promote “*the study of Gothic Architecture, and of Ecclesiastical Antiques*” and published an influential monthly journal advising church builders on their blueprints and advocating a return to a medieval style of church architecture in England.
10. Jeune had the vision of a much grander College to be built, turning naturally enough with his Birmingham background to John Hayward and the Chances. Construction¹² to replace the old “Back Buildings” of the College with one staircase for the Fellows and two staircases for

⁷ Previously only 0.9m lengths had been possible.

⁸ Also designed by Paxton, for which he was knighted.

⁹ The menu card at the Savoy Hotel dinner in June 1951 chaired by Sir Hugh Chance carried the title *Lighthouse Works Centenary 1851 - 1951 James Timmins Chance Founder of the Lighthouse Works of Chance Brothers Ltd.*

¹⁰ Toby Chance, James Chance’s great-great-grandson, now in Johannesburg has written a biography *Lighthouses, the race to illuminate the world* describing James’ competition to perfect the technology against European rivals, for which a grateful local authority built a large brick memorial with six stone seats in West Smethwick Park. Toby kindly supplied a copy of his family’s portrait of James painted in 1854.

¹¹ The name was changed to the Ecclesiological Society in 1845 when it moved to London.

¹² Daniel Evans and J. R. Symm, builders of Oxford, submitted their tender for £5,286 14s.

undergraduates was only just finished when it was decided in October 1846 to build a new Dining Hall which Nikolaus Pevsner described as “*the most ambitious of all halls except Wolsey’s*”.

Although the College could accommodate only 65 undergraduates, the Dining Hall, designed by John Hayward with a seating capacity for 180, was second in size only to Wolsey’s, built 300 years earlier at Christ Church and its hammer-beam roof was the first in Oxford since Exeter and Oriel two centuries earlier. The first College historian reported that Jeune was proud of the Hall being completed in 1848 on time and within budget. “*Mr. Hayward, Dr Jeune observed, was the only architect in his experience whose estimates were not exceeded by his expenditure*”¹³.

11. Jeune’s dynamism and his reputation as an academic “in the fast track” were to raise both the numbers and the quality of the Pembroke students. He nearly doubled the number of students matriculating annually at the College from an average of 12 during the five-years before, to 23 in the five years after, his appointment in 1843. Sometime after completion of the Dining Hall Joseph Nash the Elder (1809-78) painted three Fellows proudly displaying the interior to two lady visitors. A College servant is holding a coal scuttle to feed the open fire in the west wall where three large, brass mounted, oak dining tables and four more on the east wall provide for existing student numbers, with space in between for more tables in future. Nash, using artistic freedom moved the High Table¹⁴ to below window 5, painted a diagonal view of the room (then provided with seven gas-lamps on brackets from the side walls) and showed stained glass in the Fellows’ window and the other windows on the west wall, but avoided the east wall where two windows by the gallery were to remain clear-glazed for over a century¹⁵. The Hall was clearly remembered years later as “*almost spick and span in its newness*” by Bishop John Mitchinson who had arrived as a Francis Wightwick Scholar in 1851, already a keen amateur photographer, and who later became Master (1899-1918).
12. Almost immediately after the Dining Hall was built, Jeune started on his campaign of Oxford University reform - to reform first the University Examination statutes and then the College statutes including the conversion of closed, into open, Fellowships and Scholarships. The 1850 Royal Commission to enquire into the “*state, discipline, studies and revenues of the University of Oxford*” was ‘one of the most celebrated commissions of the century and certainly the most important to concern itself with Oxford’. His membership of it, with substantial submissions, making great demands on his time, was arguably the high point of his career¹⁶. But it was unpopular in Oxford and Mrs Jeune noted that “*The majority of the Heads have quite shirked*

¹³ Douglas MacLeane, *History of Pembroke College Oxford*, 1897, p.434, footnote 1. In fact the tender of a London builder was accepted for £4,677, but extra expenses were sanctioned and the final sum paid was over £6,500 (*VCH Pembroke College*, p.6, H. E. Salter and Mary D. Lobel editors; so the extra might well have been for additional work, possibly on the Master’s Lodgings and new kitchens).

¹⁴ This early Victorian Gothic Revival Refectory Table, with three legs carved with quatrefoils, was in Christie’s catalogue for their May 1986 auction Sale, with a price tag of £6,000 to £8,000. In 2000, the seven Victorian tables and accompanying benches were sold privately for £2,000 by Jeanette Griffiths, Domestic Bursar.

¹⁵ “*The picture is not dated but, since after 1854 when he suffered an attack of brain fever Nash’s talents declined, it may be concluded that it was executed before that date*” (Rev. Dr John Platt, *Pembroke College Record* 1997/78, p.54). The painting now hangs in Broadgates Hall having been purchased by the College in 1977 with the assistance of a benefaction from J.R.R. Tolkien, who had written *The Hobbit* when Professor of Anglo Saxon and a Fellow of the College (1925-45).

¹⁶ J.H.C. Leach *Sparks of Reform, The Career of Francis Jeune, 1806-1868*, 1994, p.29.

our society since the Commission has been going on – a most amusing way of testifying their wrath, and very conducive to our health no doubt as since February we have hardly received an invitation to dinner” (Diary entry, 19 July 1851).

13. Dr Jeune, aged 44, at the 1851 Population Census was head of a household consisting of Margaret, his wife aged 33, two daughters and one son (aged 11, 9 and 8), all born in Jersey and a second son, (born that year in Oxford), and five servants (a footman, cook, nursemaid and two housemaids). Also recorded in the Census as “*Canon of Gloucester and Rector of Taynton*”¹⁷ and often absent on business, especially in London for the Commission’s work drafting the legislation for university and college reforms, Jeune was too occupied to consider further infrastructure improvements in the College¹⁸, except for the Master’s Lodgings which he enlarged in 1859 when Vice-Chancellor (1858-1862) in preparation for the matriculation of the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII, in the lounge overlooking St Aldate’s Church.

The Victorian windows

14. The stained glass of Regency England had continued the 18th century technique of painting in enamels on rectangular panes of glass with minimal use of leading, of which the west window of New College Chapel, Oxford was an example (the Virtues executed by Thomas Jervais after a design by Reynolds, 1782)¹⁹. The Victorian period brought change. The production of stained glass increased enormously, partly because a religious revival and increasing urbanisation led to increased church-building and partly because stained glass windows became a popular Victorian substitute for sculptured funeral monuments. There was also a renewed interest in the Middle Ages including medieval art. It was an architect, A.W.N.Pugin²⁰, the “High Victorian, Gothic Revivalist”, who brought a vast knowledge of medieval styles and iconography to his design for the stained glass in the east window of Jesus College Chapel, Cambridge and it was another member of the Ecclesiological Society, John Hayward, who was the architect for the Dining Hall windows of Pembroke. These windows, comprising small irregular panes of stained glass within lead settings, were installed about the same time in both colleges and represented “*The blossoming of Gothic Revival in architecture ... serious attempts to re-introduce the medieval “mosaic” technique of stained glass, whereby the leads separating areas of different coloured glass also provide the main lines of the drawing*”²¹.

Late Victorian second thoughts

15. At the end of the 19th century, Douglas MacLeane, the College historian praised the building but with reservations. “*The new Hall is an excellent example of revived medievalism....The dark hammer-beamed roof is very striking... It has a prettily designed louvre..... [however]*

¹⁷ He was Canon of Gloucester and received extra emoluments by virtue of the benefaction of Queen Anne in 1713 and his Rectorship at Taynton, near Burford, where the quarries had supplied stone “to most of the Oxford colleges, to Windsor Castle in the 14th and 15th centuries to Blenheim Palace and St. Paul’s Cathedral” (Sherwood J. and Pevsner N. *The Buildings of England*, 1974).

¹⁸ Much later, in 1869, under a new Master, Dr. Evan Evans (1864-1869), the kitchen was turned into a servants’ hall and a new kitchen and offices were built to the designs of C. Buckeridge.

¹⁹ The Thames and Hudson Dictionary of British Art, The World of Art, p.255.

²⁰ Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin (1812-52) assisted Charles Barry with the design details and the colourful furnishings of the Palace of Westminster (built 1835-60), for which Barry was Knighted in 1852.

²¹ The Thames and Hudson Dictionary of British Art, The World of Art, *ibid*.

The oak panelling is not remarkable and the armorial glass in the windows is fortunately fading into gradual disappearance"²². He also found fault with the inscriptions "*A strange contempt for Church Latin is shown in more than one incredible barbarism carelessly inscribed on the glass...Such as Deaconus for Deacon and Episc.*" for each of the eight Bishops²³. The fading was to continue for another 50 years during which the Governing body concentrated on matters of greater import including ending the lease-back to Christ Church of Wolsley's Almshouses after purchase in 1888. It was only in 1929 that the College felt able to finance the renovation of the Almshouses to allow the Master to enter into residence and so free the Old Master's Lodgings for use as student accommodation (Staircase 8, now the Johnson building).

16. In 1947, the College broadcast a fundraising appeal to replace the two clear glass windows on the east wall with stained glass as Second World War memorials for which they commissioned the artist Kenneth H. Banner whose signature, with the date 1952, is just visible in Window 2. The windows were to carry the insignia of the various regiments, sea and air services in which Pembroke men served together with rather rococo versions of the co-founders' coats of arms. The archives contain no list of regimental and other insignia, some of which have proved impossible to identify. The installation, after a number of setbacks, was finally completed at a cost of £1,020 in 1955 when all the contributors were invited to a special viewing on 30th September, followed by a service of Evensong in the Chapel. The Bursar, George Bredin CBE, remarked that "*The modern glass glows with fresh vigour in contrast to the somewhat dingy Victorian windows alongside*"²⁴.

Mid-Twentieth 20th Century windows

17. Ronald McCallum, who had arrived as History Fellow in 1925, only seven years after Rev. Homes Dudden, eventually succeeded him as Master in 1955 and began recruiting additional science and other Fellows who shared the nation-wide reaction to the long period of austerity and rationing after the Second World War. Throughout the country there was a boom in the construction of commercial and residential buildings. The Fellows, feeling able to begin to consider the first post-war improvements to the College infrastructure, apparently saw the Victorian Hall windows as a challenge. They had precedent in the replacement of the windows of William Peckitt (1731-c.1795) at Exeter, Lincoln and Ripon cathedrals and, nearer to home, in the replacement of the windows of William Price, Senior, in Merton Chapel and Christ Church. Post-war planners for the reconstruction of town centre and other urban areas often included existing buildings as well as derelict bomb sites, thereby arousing considerable public controversy. Opinion in the Governing Body of the College was divided about the Bursar's plans for replacing the Hall windows. Some dissenting Fellows enlisted support from John Betjeman and Nikolaus Pevsner who had founded the Victorian Society in 1957 in order to appreciate and preserve the best of those earlier artistic and architectural styles. The windows received praise on 12 November 1957 from the artist John Piper (1903-92) who wrote "*I visited the Hall yesterday with Patrick Reymtions (sic) and John Betjeman and the same points struck all three...the architect had*

²² Douglas MacLeane, 1897, *History of Pembroke College Oxford* p.434.

²³ Douglas MacLeane, 1897, *History of Pembroke College Oxford* p.435 and n.1.

²⁴ G.R.F.Bredin writing in the *Pembroke College Record*, 1955-6, p.12. A former and well-loved Governor of the South Sudan, he negotiated successfully with the City Council and St Aldate's Vicarage for the closure of Beef Lane to allow the houses in Pembroke Street, slowly acquired piecemeal from 1889, to be incorporated into the main site, so creating Pembroke's North Quad.

in mind when he built the Hall, an atmosphere of medieval castle halls, which is in line with those in Scott's novels, and it is no use trying to change this atmosphere in any other direction - rebuild, rather. The glass: it seems to us all that it would be the greatest pity to disturb the existing arrangement - at present it is saving the life of the atmosphere of the Hall". Piper had worked with Betjeman on the 1937 *Shell Guides* to the English counties and the three were life-long friends and highly professional collaborators. Betjeman had expressed affection for Pembroke in his poems of 1947:-

"Dr Ramsden cannot read The Times obituary to-day....." and

"Summoned by Bells....."

Still, when I see it, do I wonder why

That college so polite and shy

Should have more character than Queen's

Or Univ, splendid in the High.....

18. In January 1958 Bredin asked Mr A.G.Alexander, the Official Architect to the Church Commissioners, to provide a list of stained glass artists and in February he contacted Hugh Powell, a private stained glass designer with a practice in London, who forwarded in February 1958 a list of descriptions of coats-of-arms and expressed the hope *"that I shall be able to persuade you to agree to the advisability of combining episcopal coats with those containing helms and mantling"*. In March, Mr A.G.Alexander was asked somewhat belatedly, to *"suggest a name of someone to advise on the desirability of removing our present stained glass"* but replied that he was unable to offer the direct help requested. When informed of this development Hugh Powell wrote *"I naturally feel surprised that these investigations were not made before I was called in, as much of my work will have been in vain if other windows are chosen"*. Arthur Lane, Keeper of Ceramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum, possibly not the first or most obvious choice of expert, was then contacted in April and expressed the opinion that *"the glass which it is proposed to remove is not of outstanding merit in itself"* whilst adding, guardedly, that *"John Powell's designs are carefully thought out and will probably look much less crowded with background ornament when seen full-scale and in glass"*. The majority of the 16 academics on the Governing Body preferred the traditional opinions of Church and Museum experts to those of young Patrick Reyntiens, who in his early 30s was to create in 1961 the brilliant, east window in the new Coventry Cathedral to Piper's design with 200 stained glass panes illuminating the baptismal font²⁵.
19. The third window in the east wall was quickly replaced by Sir Robert Mackintosh, first Nuffield Professor of Anaesthetics, in memory of his first wife, *"Rosa Marjorie"*. He then replaced the fourth window in 1959 in memory of the Revd Dr Homes Dudden, Master (1918-1955), whom he and many others admired as a College Head and as the Vice-Chancellor (1929-32) who had solved the *"Bodleian Question"*²⁶. The two windows, with 16 stained glass lights, represented four Principals and five alumni of Broadgates Hall (including Sir Thomas Browne, John Pym

²⁵ Sir Roy Strong envisaged that *'There will be a re-discovery of Reyntiens as an artist of considerable stature in his own right'* whose contribution to stained glass, as an innovator, practitioner and teacher was given only belated credit. The Cathedral in the author's home town, was gutted by incendiary bombs in November 1940.

²⁶ The recurring problem of accommodating an ever increasing number of books was solved in 1861 by taking over the Radcliffe Camera. In the 1930s, it was solved by Homes Dudden who obtained agreement from the City Council and finance from the Rockefeller Foundation for his idea of demolishing cottages adjoining Blackwells to construct the New Bodleian (completed 1939).

MP and the playwright Francis Beaumont), together with a Master, William Blackstone and four other alumni of Pembroke; they included eight bishops or archbishops and an apparently unrelated Master of Balliol²⁷.

20. Forty years later the Governing Body under the Mastership of Dr. Robert Stevens (1993-2001), who had arrived in time to save the College from possible bankruptcy, decided to take on some delayed maintenance of the Grade 1 Listed College buildings. After almost 150 years *in situ*, the large bay east window by High Table was found to be in especially poor condition. The Rev Dr. John Platt, a former Chaplain and the second College historian, described how “*During 1997, it became clear that the lead in the windows had begun to deteriorate and small pieces of glass were missing. The whole section of glass was removed by Goddard and Gibbs for restoration work which included a thorough cleaning and repainting work where necessary.... When the time came to replace the windows, it soon became clear that they did not fit. The original workmen had forced the glass into the openings and additional work was necessary to insure that the new windows were securely inserted*”. The Governing Body may well have wondered whether the “*extraordinary small cost*” remarked on by Margaret Jeune may have been purchased at the price of defective workmanship²⁸.

CHAPTER TWO: Definitions

21. “*Stained glass windows*” here refers to the coloured glass in the lights of the large, Perpendicular “*windows*” with flat, four-centred, trefoil arches between the buttresses in the east and west walls on the first floor of the Dining Hall. The “*Perpendicular*” style²⁹, with rectilinear or panel lights, was purely English with no equivalents elsewhere and first appeared in the 14th century in cathedral and ecclesiastical architecture in London and Gloucester. It refers to windows that are compartmentalised by stone “*mullions*” (vertically), “*transoms*” (horizontally) or “*tracery*” that surround glazed “*lights*” (apertures, through which light passes) and was revived in the 19th century most frequently for schools and colleges. The lights contain smaller panes of glass held by “*comes*”, (lattices) of lengths of U-shaped lead - hence the term “*leaded lights*”. A “*quarrel*” or “*quarry*” is a lozenge-shaped or square glass pane of glass. The “*stain*” in glass may be either applied to the surface of the glass or produced throughout the pane by the addition during glass manufacture of metallic ores e.g. crimson derived from copper or tin oxides, blue from cobalt, purple from manganese etc.
22. Eight of the nine Hall windows each contain eight lights, arranged on two levels: Upper and Lower. The large, bay window in the east wall contains 18 lights arranged on three levels: Upper, Middle and Lower. In five windows the eight lights each contain only one name; in the Fellows’ window on the west wall each of the eight lights contains two names, as do each of the 18 lights in the bay window. This makes a total of 92 names including two that are represented twice³⁰. All lights contain a name, a shield and a date; the 20th.century shields in Windows 1 to 4

²⁷ Richard Wightwick, a co-founder, George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury (and trustee of the Will of Thomas Tesdale, the second co-founder) and Thomas Clayton, the last Principal of Broadgates, were all Balliol men involved in the creation of the College in 1624. However the intended acknowledgement of Balliol’s role appears to be erroneously identified with James Brokes (1512-1560), a Master of Balliol having no known connection with either the Hall or the College, where his Catholic persecution of the three Protestant martyrs in Oxford makes his inclusion surprising and inappropriate in mid-Victorian Anglican society.

²⁸ Rev Dr. John Platt, *Pembroke College Record* 1997/98, p.45 and *The Pembrokian*, Spring, 1998”.

²⁹ James Stevens Curl, *A Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape Architecture*, 2nd ed., OUP 2006.

³⁰ Dr Jeune in the Fellows’ Window and Bishop Hall in Window 3 are both also in the bay window.

may also contain a “*crest*”, above a *helm* (helmet), within “*mantling*” (surrounding drapery) as well as the basic “*shield*” - the whole being a heraldic “*achievement*”.

Descriptions of the stained glass windows

23. On entry to the Hall, the description starts on the left with the five windows in the east wall, including the large bay window by High Table, then crosses to the Fellows’ window in the west wall and continues with the three windows between the fireplace and the Gallery. The Upper lights in each window are first described, then the Middle and/or the Lower lights, always in sequence from left to right. Where two names appear in the same light, the upper names of all the lights in that window are described first.
24. The underlined text in each description refers to the name, dates and, in some windows, the title of each person as recorded in the window; the remaining text is added from the other sources, primarily the Pembroke College Biographical Dictionary (PCBD) that contains over 13,000 names in the history of Pembroke College back to 1624 and of Broadgates Hall, back to 1397 when Cardinal Philip Repyndon first stayed when Chancellor of the University. One alumnus with some experience stated that “*It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life... to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished by neglect...[such as]...the writer of dictionaries*” adding “*To make dictionaries is dull work*”³¹. The present author does not aspire to any praise for his use of telegraphic descriptions; he, like Johnson, only hopes for sympathetic reproach³². The Hall portrait numbers refer to “*A Guide to portraits in Hall*” published by the late Dr David Mason, Professorial Fellow in Clinical Excellence, in 2005³³.

EAST WALL

25. The first two windows are memorials dedicated to the 51 alumni who died in the Second World War and whose names are listed on two wall plaques in the Damon Wells Ante Chapel³⁴. Commemorative wording across the foot of the two windows reads:- “*In piam memoriam alumnorum Pembrochiensium qui in bello per annos ducant MCMXXXIX - MCMXLV gesto pro patria occiderunt has pictas fenestras dedicaverunt Pembrochienses*”. “*These Pembroke picture windows had been installed in pious memory of the Pembroke alumni who died fighting for their country in the war of 1939-1945*”. Not all the regimental coats of arms have been identified.
26. **Window No.1** (by the Gallery):
Regimental coats of arms and the two co-founders’s coats of arms with a background of lozenge-shaped, clear glass quarrels.
Upper lights The Merchant Navy³⁵, the Royal Air Force and the two co-founders.
M.N. :Merchant Navy badge in a square pennon above a rococo banner inscribed “*dieu et*

³¹ S.Johnson, (matriculated 1728) *Dictionary of the English Language*,1755, definition no.8 of ‘dull’.

³² S.Johnson, (1709-84) *Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755, Preface.

³³ Photographic work by Dr Savile Bradbury, Emeritus Fellow, Joanne Bowley, Development Office Manager, text by Brian Wilson with comments from Rev.Dr John Platt, College Historian and former Chaplain.

³⁴ A bronze memorial sculpture by Mr John Harvey of three female figures grieving together, was commissioned by the JCR where it was mounted in 1950 at eye level on a wooden plinth between the two windows in the north wall. It was later moved, first to the south border of the North Quad and then in 2007 into the flower bed in the south east corner of the Chapel Quadrangle.

³⁵ The College has no record of any alumnus who died when serving in the Merchant Navy.

mon droit". The inclusion here was a recognition of the very high loss of life during the Second World War³⁶. In 2007 the MN flag joined for the first time those of the three armed services on Lutyen's Cenotaph in Whitehall.

Richard Wightwick, co-founder with a rococo shield, helm and crest (demi-lion rampant holding a *pheon*, arrow head, and facing, unusually, to the right) who endowed three Fellows and four Scholars. The scroll below is inscribed "R.W".

Thomas Tesdale, (1547-1610) co-founder, with a rococo shield, helm and crest surmounted by a "T": The scroll below is inscribed T.T. II Abingdon scholar, merchant in malt and wool, Councillor and Mayor, Tesdale retired to an estate at Glympton where he and his wife are buried in the church (repaired by Pembroke in 1704). Tesdale's Will dated 1610 bequeathed £5000 for Balliol College although this was transferred to found Pembroke College in 1624 and provided seven Fellows and six Scholars.

Royal Air Force badge (*Per Ardua ad Astra*) in a square pennon above a rococo banner inscribed "*dieu et mon droit*".

Lower lights: Royal coat of arms and regimental badges.

Royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom from 1837, rococo shield, a rose, thistle and shamrock (for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland) with a rococo banner inscribed "*dieu et mon droit*" and below are "C", "C", "C" around an unidentified badge.

Regimental badges, four in a circular wreath (The King's Regiment; 5th Ghurkas, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Artillery Signals); below are four English roses.

Regimental badges, four in a circular wreath (Corps of Signals, Royal Australian Air Force, Fleet Air Arm, Middlesex Regiment Signals) below are 10 Scottish thistles.

The Red Dragon of Wales with a rose, thistle and shamrock above, below a crown and ribbons with "*dieu et mon droit*". Below is the badge of the Royal Tank Regiment within three "Gs".

27. **Window No.2** The second memorial window.

Regimental and Royal coats of arms with a background of lozenge-shaped, clear glass quarrels.

Upper lights

British Army, a lion passant on a crown over two crossed swords in a square red pennant, above a rococo banner.

A Welsh dragon, crest (R. W. Fusiliers ??) above a shield of three lions rampant, two and one (for Herbert, Earl of Pembroke); below are the initials "W:h" (William Herbert 3rd Earl).

Royal Coat of Arms, as used between 1603 and 1688, now on display at the Tower of London, below a large Crown with the motto "Beati pacifici".

Royal Navy: an anchor in a square blue pennant above a banner inscribed "*dieu et mon droit*".

Lower lights

Royal coat of arms, on an indented shield surmounted by a crown with a banner inscribed "*dieu et mon droit*", as used by Queen Elizabeth II from 1953.

Regimental insignias: Royal Berkshire, American Army (US Eagle), Royal Army Service Corps, above two gorged lions rampant, with initials "P" and "P".

³⁶ Losses were especially severe in 1942 in Atlantic convoys from North America (15 out of 42 ships in convoy SC 107, over one-third, were sunk by 10 U-boats) and in Arctic convoys taking supplies to Russia (when more than one quarter of the ships were sunk by planes or U-boats).

Regimental insignias: Northampton Yeomanry, Durham Light Infantry, and Royal Welch Fusiliers above a rampant lion and unicorn.

Red Dragon Royal Welsh Fusiliers, surmounted by a Crown with a banner inscribed “*dieu et mon droit*”, an English Rose, Scottish Thistle and Irish shamrock; below is a badge within three “G”s.

28. Window No.3: A Principal, two Masters and five alumni.

Upper lights

James Brokes, (1512-1560) took a B.A. from Corpus Christi College in 1532, was ordained, and awarded a D.D. from Oxford the year before he was named Master Balliol 1547-1555. Later Vice-Chancellor of the University (1552), on the accession of Queen Mary in 1553 he was appointed Bishop of Gloucester (1554-1558) and became a zealous Catholic prosecutor of Protestant martyrs. His only connection with the College appears to be indirectly with John Storey, one-time Principal of Broadgates and another outspoken adherent of “the old religion”, who as Queen’s Proctor, was a fellow judge when Latimer, Cranmer and Ridley were condemned to be burned in Broad Street. On the accession of Elizabeth, Brokes refused the Oath of Supremacy and died in prison whilst Storey escaped to Antwerp but was later captured, hung, drawn and quartered at Tyburn³⁷ in 1571. This passionate Catholic, who had no known connection with either the Hall or the College, is a surprising inclusion for a Anglican college in mid-Victorian Oxford.

Thomas Randolph, (1523-1590) After a BCL at Christ Church in 1548, he became Principal of Broadgates Hall 1549-1553 where he obtained a DCL. On the accession of Queen Mary, and after complaints by T.Darbyshire and 10 other scholars he resigned and fled to France. Under Queen Elizabeth and Lord Cecil he was appointed Postmaster General and sent as envoy to Scotland, then Russia & France, being of “*of great employments as ambassador to several princes*”.

William Blackstone, (1723-1780) was a Commoner for five years 1738-1743 at Pembroke³⁸ on a Holford Exhibition from Charterhouse. He entered the Middle Temple (1741) and wrote *The Elements of Architecture* (1743) before being elected to a “legist” Fellowship of All Souls where he took his BCL (1745). When Bursar, he founded the cellar, the first at any college, extended the range of books in the Codrington Library and was active in College with his DCL treatise on Founder’s Kin (*Founders’ Kin an embarrassment to the College*) as well as in the university where he reformed the Chancellor’s Court as Assessor (1753), the Clarendon Press (1756-8) and “*dethroned*” the Laudian Code (1759). In 1753 he began his famous lecture course *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (later republished, 1765-69) and was appointed the first Vinerian Professor of Common Law (1758-62) whilst holding the Michel Fellowship (1757) at Queens which he lost on marriage (1761). He became Principal of New Inn Hall (1761-6) and was elected to Parliament for Hindon, Wilts whilst running a busy London practice and becoming Solicitor General (1763). He left Oxford (1766) for Wallingford where he had been Recorder since 1749, Judge of Common Pleas since 1770 and where he died.

³⁷ Their Protestant martyrdom was commemorated by Gilbert Scott’s Gothic memorial in St.Giles in 1841; Storey’s Catholic martyrdom was recognised by the Church of Rome even later - he was beatified in 1886.

³⁸ On leaving he presented to the College a silver jug, engraved with his coat of arms and “*DD GUILLEMUS BLACKSTONE LLD, Coll. Omn. Animae Socius, hujusque Collegii per quinquennium Commensalis, et DNAE ELIZABETHA HOLFORD E Schola Carthusiana alumnus*”.

John Hall, (1633-1710) Attended Merchant Taylors' School (1644), entered Wadham (1648), was imposed as a Scholar at Pembroke by the Puritan Visitors (1650), awarded MA and a Fellowship (1653) before becoming the longest serving Master 1664-1710 of Pembroke and also Rector of St Aldates Church. After the Restoration, King Charles made him one of his Chaplains to conciliate the Puritans and on becoming DD (1669) he was chosen by the clergy to be the Margaret Professor of Divinity (1676-91) with a stall in Worcester Cathedral and was appointed Bishop of Bristol (1691-1709), "*the last of the Puritan bishops*". A successful fundraiser especially from John Benet, Lord Ossulston, he was able to build the east and north walls of the Old Quad and the Porters Lodge (completed in 1695) as well as to establish Ossulston's Fellowships and Scholarships, Bishop Morley's Scholarships and the Townsend Exhibitions (1678). He largely financed the renovation and enlargement of the Master's Lodgings, (later Staircase 8, and now the Johnson building) and donated his books to the College on condition that a special room was built to house them. (His portrait hangs next to the Gallery on the east wall).

Lower lights

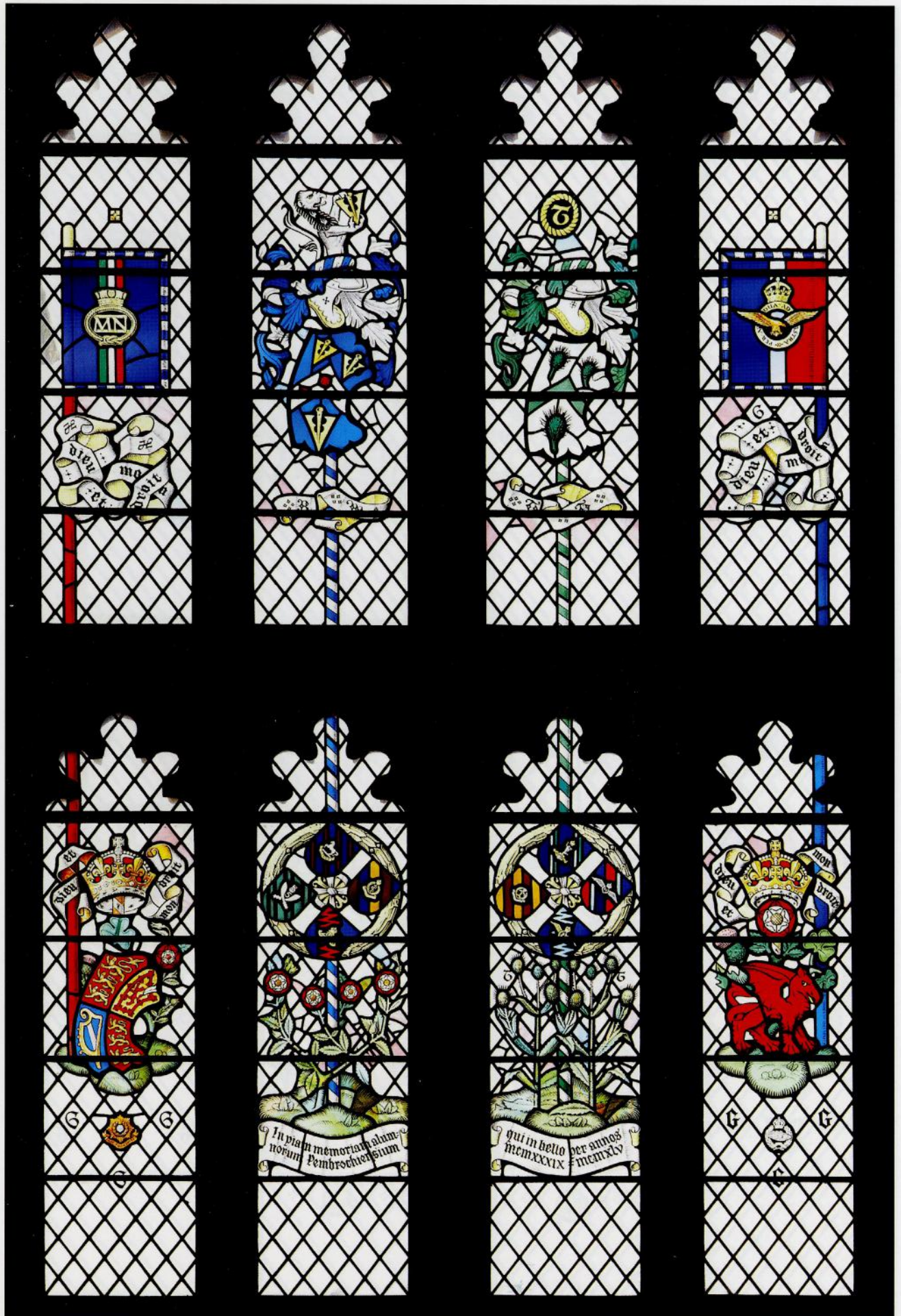
John Pym, (1584-1643), Commoner at Broadgates Hall 1599-1602; entered Middle Temple (1602); became a Clerk of the Exchequer; and then MP for Calne (1621-2) and Tavistock (1624-26). He donated 44s. for the enlargement of Broadgates Hall in 1623. A critical figure in English history, Pym was a Republican and a leading draftsman of the Petition of Right in 1628. He opposed monopolies, papism, the Spanish match, and the divine right to rule claimed by the monarch Charles I. He impeached Henrietta Maria and William Laud, and was one of the "*five members*" of Parliament whom King Charles tried to arrest. A great Parliamentarian, he drew up & carried by his eloquence in the House of Commons the Grand Remonstrance in 1641 "*to organize the revolting forces and keep the war supplied with money*" setting up an effective Parliamentarian administrative and military government. He died from cancer (1643) was buried in Westminster Abbey but his remains were dis-interred in 1660 and thrown into a pit outside.

John Jackson, (1811-1886) Entered Pembroke as a Benet (*Ossulston*) Scholar (1829-32) where he was JCR Steward and won the University Ellerton Prize (1835). His first appointment in 1838 was as Headmaster of Islington School; he then became the incumbent of St James, Muswell Hill; and Boyle Lecturer, later Chaplain to the Queen (1847) when Rector of St James, Westminster (1846-53), Canon of Bristol (1853) and Bishop of Lincoln (1853-68). Disraeli appointed him Bishop of London (1868-1885). Author of six religious books, he was Governor of Kings College London, and the Visitor of Balliol College.

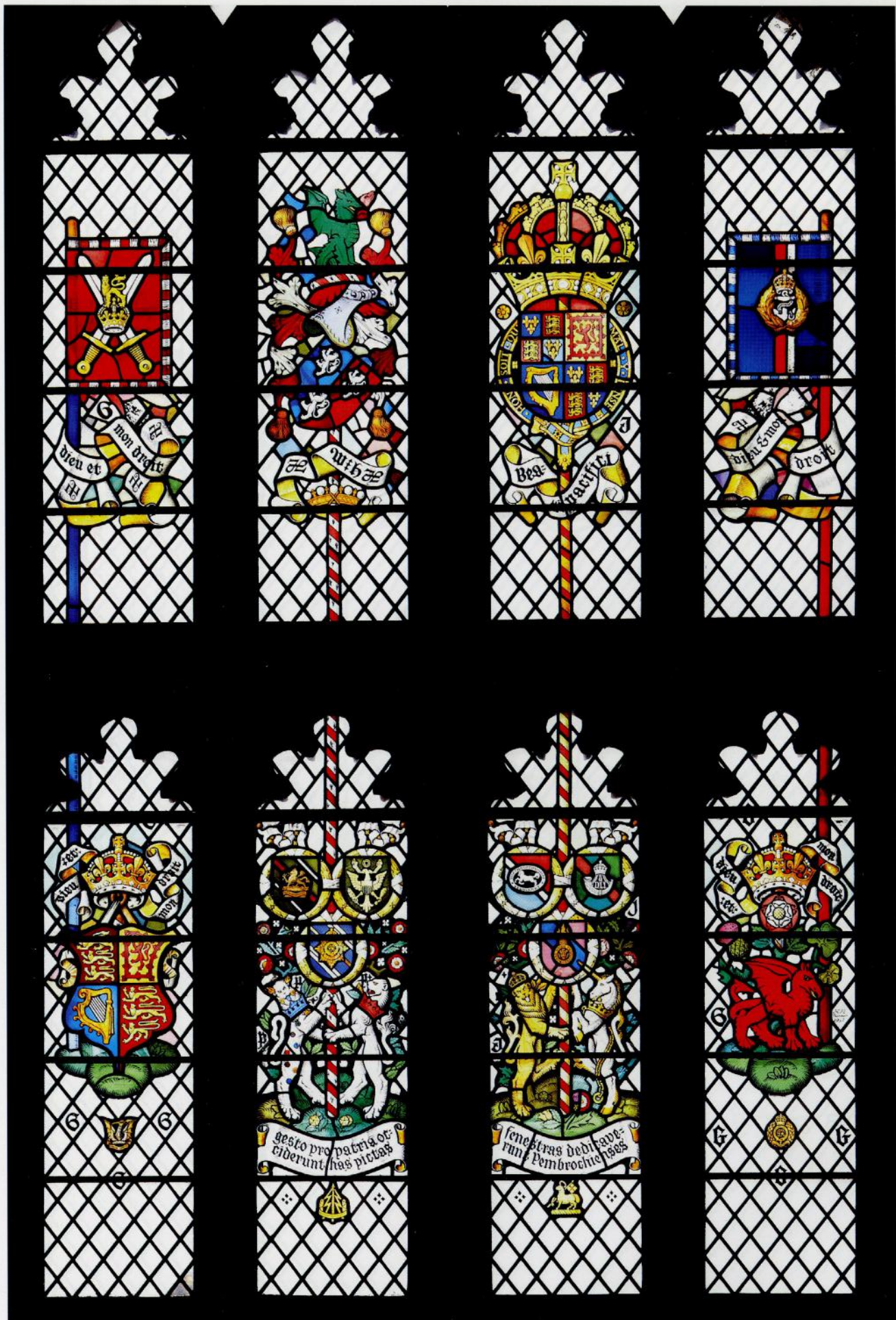
William Blethyn, (-1591), matriculated as a commoner at Broadgates Hall (1550) where, or at New Inn Hall, he gained BCL 1562; he became Vicar of Bampford Speke, Devon (1564), then Vicar of Twing, Yorks (1565) before being made Archdeacon of Brecknock and, simultaneously, Bishop of Llandaff (1575-1590).

Francis Beaumont, 1584-1616 entered Broadgates, aged 12 with his two elder brothers, as a Commoner ³⁹(1597-1600), "*Erectus non Elatus*" ("noble but not chosen") but all three left

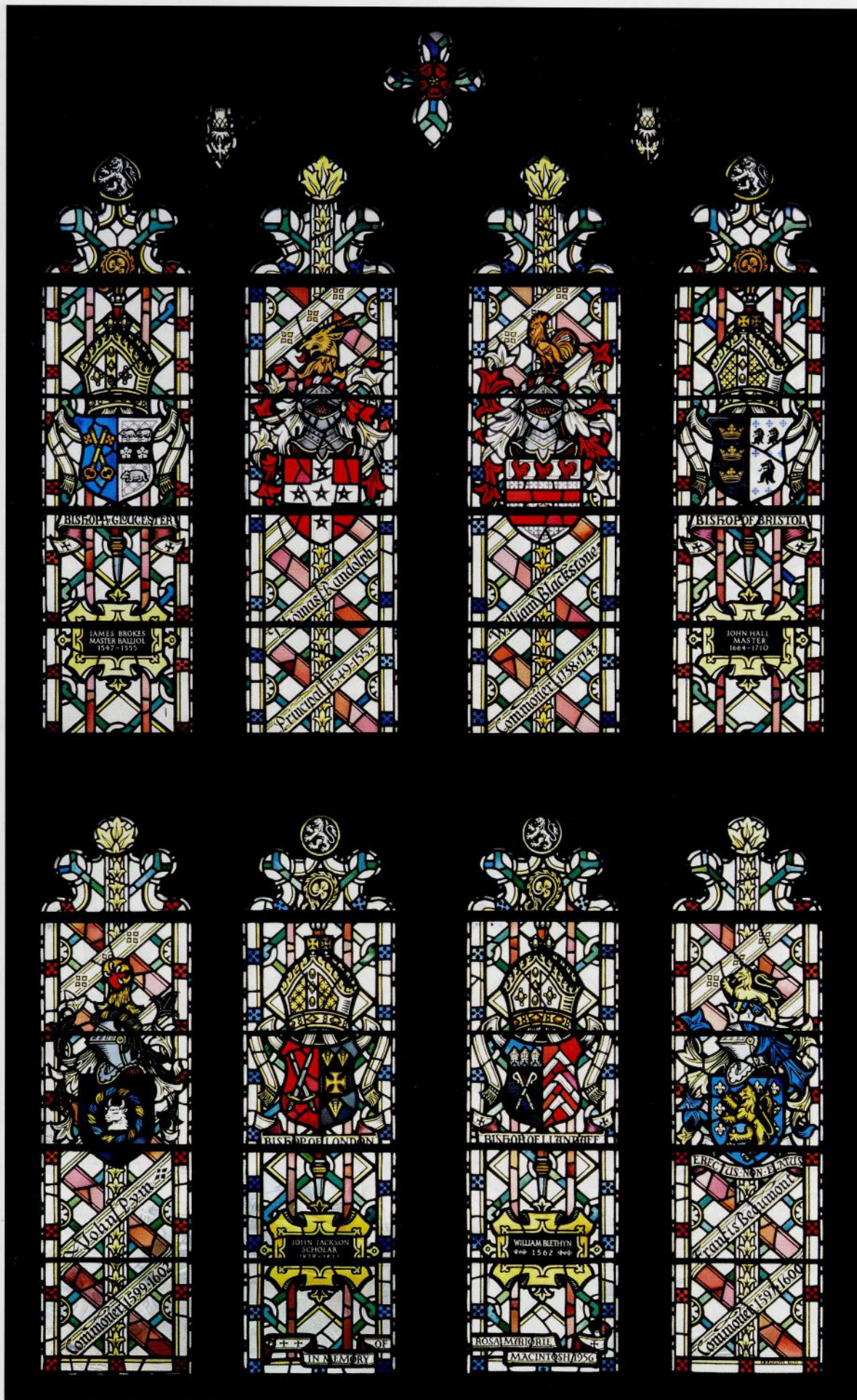
³⁹ Macleane, *History of Pembroke College Oxford*, 1897, p.105, incorrectly stated that all were Gentleman Commoners, although these richer students did not appear until the College was founded in 1624.



27. Window 1, East wall



28. Window 2, East wall



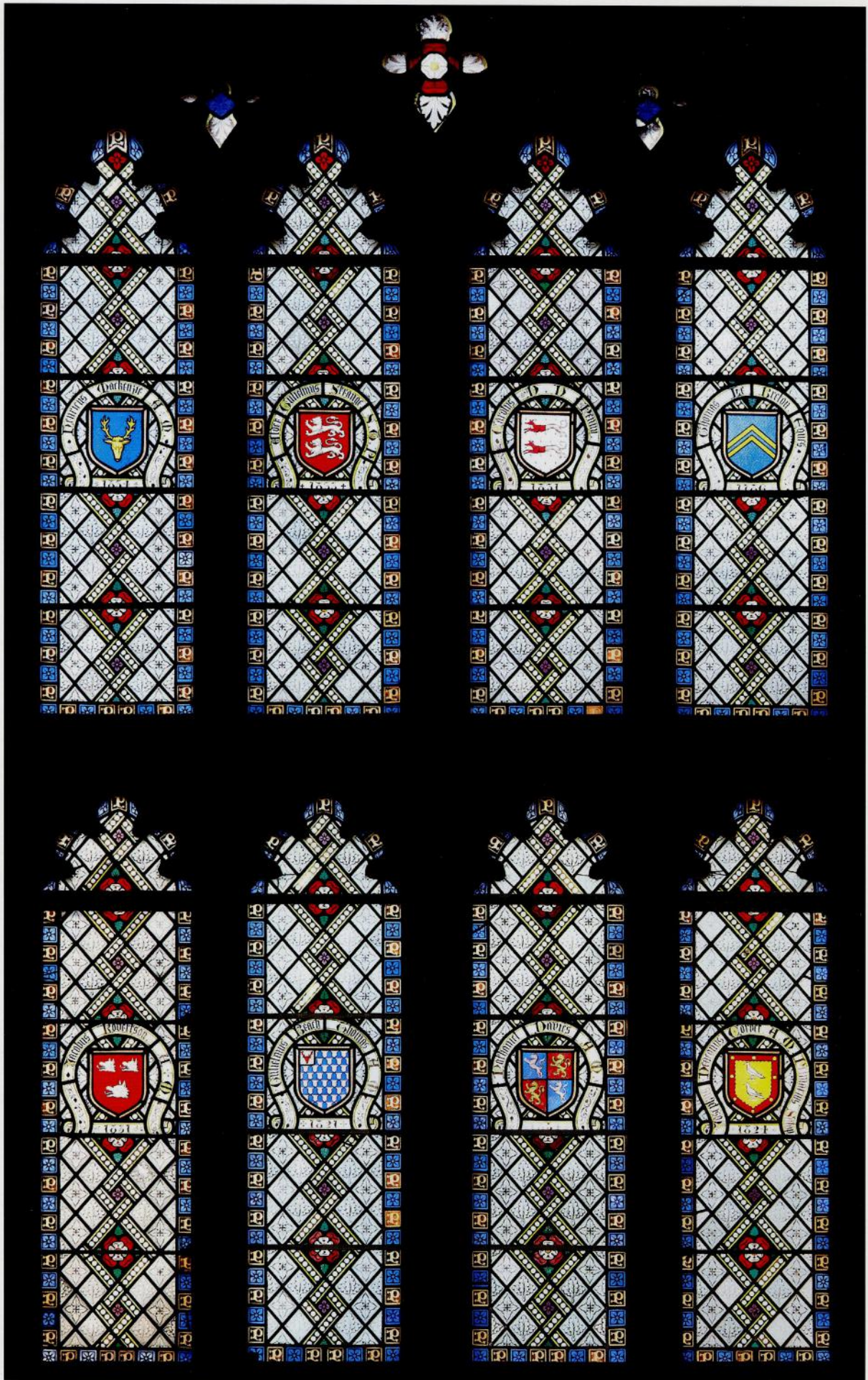
29. Window 3, East wall



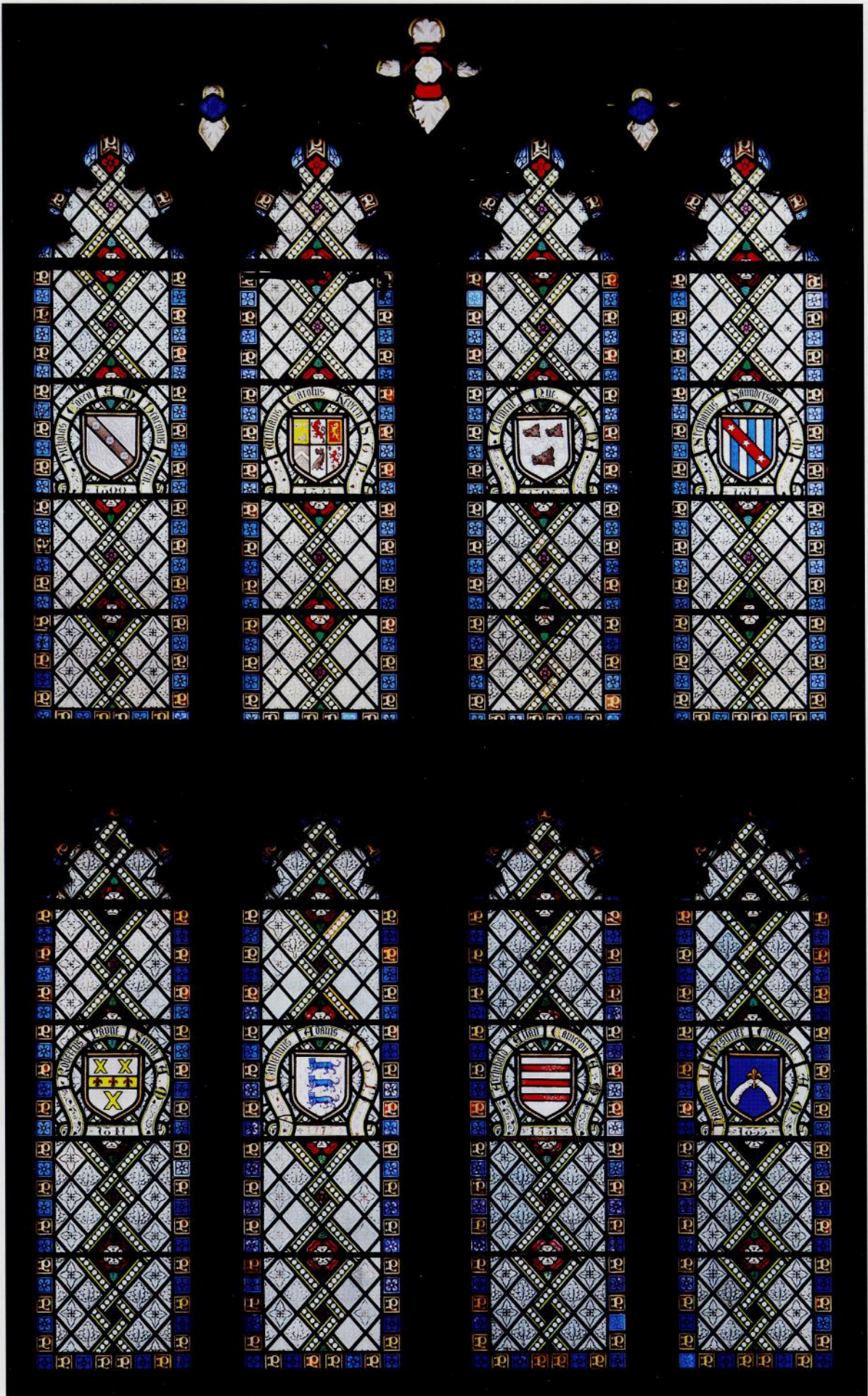
30. Window 4, East wall



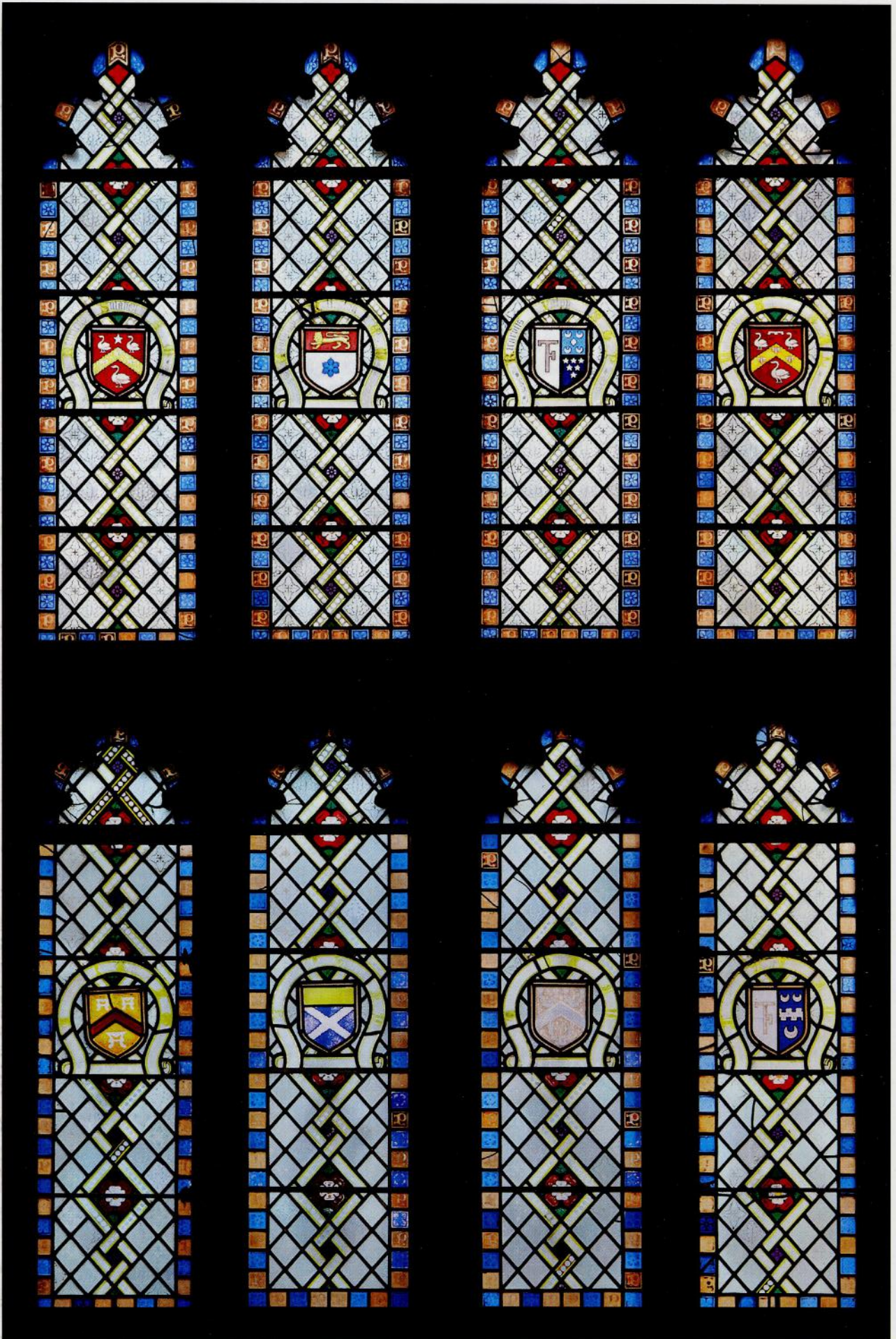
31. Fellows' window, Window 6, West wall



32. Window 7, West wall



33. Window 8, West wall



34. Window 9, West wall

suddenly on the death of their father. He entered Inner Temple but joined the world of drama by writing verses for Ben Jonson's plays and became one of the "charmed circle" of the Mermaid dramatists. He collaborated on *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* (1607) and a series of other popular plays with John Fletcher, whose "*superflowing*" he corrected; their first folio appeared in 1647. Dryden related that "*Beaumont being so accurate a judge of plays that Ben Jonson, while he lived submitted all his writing to his censure*". He died aged 31 and was buried in St. Benedicts Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

This window "In memory of Rosa Marjorie Mackintosh 1956", dedicated to the memory of Lady Mackintosh, was donated in 1957 by her husband, Sir Robert Mackintosh, D.M., Nuffield Professor of Anaesthetics and College Fellow (1938-1965), who held the first Chair in Europe in this increasingly important and previously neglected branch of medicine. Sir Robert, (1897-1989) born and educated in New Zealand, served as a pilot in the 1914-1918 World War. In the second World War, he was appointed Air-Commodore Adviser in Anaesthetics to the RAF, and was a College benefactor who financed, inter alia, the supply of running hot and cold water to rooms in the Old Quad.

The designer of Windows 3 and 4 left his autograph H B Powell 1960, here in small font.

29. Window No.4: Three Principals and five alumni.

Upper lights

Thomas Browne, (1605-1682). Commoner at Broadgates 1623-1627, Gent Commr⁴⁰ at Pembroke; MA., D.Med. Leyden. He had arrived at Broadgates from Winchester and as a student delivered the first oration at the foundation of the College in 1624 "*eadem jura omnia, idem Magister, et principalis, eadem aedes, nisi quod nobiliores*". He was the first B.A. of eminence to graduate at the College in 1626, proceeding to M.A. in 1629 before studying medicine at Montpellier, Padua and then Leyden where he qualified as D.Med. in 1633, practising at Shibden Hall, Yorks from 1634. A polymath, he began writing with wit and style his journal *Religio Medici*, a classic of religious meditation, about the mysteries of God, nature and man. He moved to Norwich in 1637 and gained fame as a writer for subsequent writings. Representing religious tolerance and latitudinarian reaction to Calvinism, the journal was published by a friend without his consent in 1642. An authorised version in 1643 became an immediate success in England and in Europe (in Latin, Dutch and French editions) and was accordingly "indexed" as forbidden reading by Rome. In 1646, Browne published the *Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or, Enquiries into Very many Received Tenets, and commonly Presumed Truths* and in 1658 a philosophical discourse, *Hydriotaphia, Urn Burial* inspired by some Bronze Age earthenware burial vessels found in Norfolk. He was Knighted by Charles II in 1671 on a royal visit to Norwich. The MSS of the *Religio* was presented to the College Library in 1783 by Rev. T Wrigley.

⁴⁰ His name and the date of 1624 are inserted in manuscript at the head of Salt's conjectural list of Gentleman Commoners which he inserted before those he transcribed from the earliest extant batells book (1663).

Philip Repyngdon. (?-1424) Ordained by 1367 he became Canon and then Abbot of Leicester Abbey and was awarded his Doctorate in Divinity in 1382 but was excommunicated when he preached the University Sermon defending John Wycliff and the Lollards (who criticised the corruption of a worldly Church and advocated the use of the vernacular Bible). After his recantation, he became chaplain to Henry IV, Chancellor of the University 1397, 1400-1402, and was created Cardinal Bishop of Lincoln (1405-1420) in September 1408 by Pope Gregory XII, whose acts after May 1408 were later annulled and he is not recognised as a Cardinal in English official documents. He was buried at Lincoln, naked in a sack, at his own request. Once believed to be “*the earliest known student of the Hall*”⁴¹, it is more probable that he may have rented rooms in Broadgates when Chancellor.

Thomas Yonge, (?-1568) matriculated as a commoner at Broadgates (1528) where he obtained his B.A. (1529), his MA (1534), his DCL (1565) and became Principal 1542-1545. Having proclaimed Protestantism he had to flee to Germany to escape Mary’s persecution. Returning under Elizabeth he was made Bishop of St.David’s (1559), President of the Queen’s Council in the north of England and of the Welsh Marches; and then Archbishop of York (1561-1568) where he was unpopular as a married bishop and was buried. He served on the Canterbury Convention which revised the articles “*written for the avoiding of controversy in opinions*” by Cranmer and which in 1571 produced the Thirty-nine Articles, an intentionally ambiguous statement of doctrine for a divided church and country.

Brian Hygden, (?- 1539) was awarded BCL (1500), then LL.D (1506) at Broadgates Hall where he became Principal 1505-08. He then entered the Church, rising rapidly from being Rector in Buckenhall, Norfolk (1508), Kirkby (1511) and Nettleton, Lincs. (1513) to Canon of Lincoln (1508) then subdean (1511). An able administrator and friend of Wolsey, he was appointed Archdeacon (1515), then Dean of York (1516) and in 1526, with the Earl of Westmoreland, was effective as Commissioner in signing the treaty of peace with Scotland.

Lower Lights

John Moore, (1731-1805). Entering Pembroke as a Townsend Exhibitioner 1745-1748 from Gloucester Cathedral School, he took his M.A. in 1751 when he was ordained deacon at Gloucester. After his B.D. and D.D. (1763) he received one of the golden prebends of Durham, became tutor to the children of the second Duke of Marlborough whilst Canon of Christ Church (1763-1771), and then moved on to become Dean of Canterbury (1771) and Bishop of Bangor (1775-83). As Archbishop of Canterbury (1783-1805), he was the first to ordain bishops (Samuel Provoost and William White) in the new American Episcopal Church in 1787. He actively promoted Sunday Schools⁴² and supported Wilberforce in reviving Christian missions and improving the conditions of the natives in India and Barbados. Moore’s first wife was American, the daughter of the Robert Wright, Chief Justice of South Carolina and the sister of Sir James Wright, American Resident at Venice.

⁴¹ Douglas Macleane, p.2 “Pembroke College”, 1900 This statement was questioned by A B Emden *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to AD 1500* (1958), in part because Broadgates was then an academic hall for students of law not of divinity.

⁴² The Sunday School movement was started in Gloucester by Thomas Stock (1750-1803), a Tesdale Scholar and Fellow at Pembroke (later perpetual curate of St. Aldates, Glos.) and Robert Raikes, a Gloucester bookseller.

Robert Weston, (1515?-1573) Whilst a Fellow of All Souls (1536) he was admitted BCL (1537) before becoming Principal of Broadgates 1546-1548 and Deputy Regius Professor of Civil Law. On Mary's accession he was made Dean of the Arches, was MP for Exeter (1553) and was awarded D.C.L. (1556) whilst MP for Lichfield (1558-9). Under Elizabeth, he was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland (1567-1573)⁴³, and also, although never in Holy Orders, Dean of Wells Cathedral in England (1570), and Dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin, where he is buried

Philip Morant/Moraner, (1700-1770). Born in Jersey, he attended Abingdon School before entering Pembroke as a Commoner 1717-1721. Upon ordination he became curate of Great Waltham, Essex (1722-1732) where he helped the historical research of his vicar⁴⁴. After two years as Queen Caroline's chaplain at Amsterdam, he was appointed Rector to six parishes in Essex at various times ("always a dualist, never a pluralist") where his wide local knowledge was the basis for several articles in *Biographica Britannica* on the history and antiquities of Colchester and the County of Essex and for his election as Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1755). Familiar with the old Norman French of the Channel Islands, he wrote a history of Jersey, became an expert in medieval script, was entrusted with the publication of Parliamentary records and edited *Rotuli Parliamentorum* 1278/1413. His *History and Antiquities of the County of Essex* (2 vols. 1760-8) remains a standard work.

William Newcome, (1730-1800) born into a Bedfordshire Nonconformist family, he arrived from Abingdon School as a Tesdale Scholar at Pembroke 1745-1749⁴⁵ and took his B.A. before moving to Hertford College where he became a tutor of repute⁴⁶ and later Vice-Principal. Made B.D. and D.D. in 1765, he became Chaplain to the Earl of Hertford, who as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland appointed him Bishop of Dromore (1766-75), of Ossery (1775-79) and of Waterford & Lismore (1779-95). As Archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland (1795-1800), he was a good administrator, enforcing residence on his priests and reviving the office of Rural Dean. His religious treatises and his proposed revised translations of the Bible were criticised in England but widely reprinted in America and nevertheless led some 100 years later to the Revised Version. His own Bible, in four volumes and interleaved with his detailed collations, is in Lambeth Palace. His portrait, now in College, was painted by H.D. Hamilton two years before his death in Dublin where he was buried in Trinity College. (Dining Hall Portrait No. 21)

This window was dedicated "In Memory of F Homes Dudden DD, Master 1918-1955".

30. Window No.5 (bay window by High Table): four Monarchs, 18 University Chancellors (ex officio College Visitors⁴⁷) and 14 Benefactors, including Francis Jeune.

⁴³ His monument states that "he was so learned, judicious and upright in the Court of Judicature, all the time that he was Lord Chancellor; that no Order or Decree that he made was ever questioned or reversed".

⁴⁴ Nicholas Tindal, editor of *Ralpin's History of England*.

⁴⁵ L. Salt, Bursar, listed him as a Scholar until 1753.

⁴⁶ One of his pupils, and later his "English patron" for his Irish appointments, was Charles James Fox, (1749-1806), the Whig politician who supported the French Revolution, contributed to ending the slave trade and restored the right of trial by jury in libel cases.

⁴⁷ The early colleges, except University, had bishops as their Visitors, Pembroke and later colleges have the Chancellors as Visitor, but their functions have now become largely ceremonial. University Visitors were quite separate. Henry VIII empowered Richard Layton, a Cambridge educated lawyer, to make the first visitations to the Oxford Monastic Colleges to discipline students and to introduce lectures in Greek, Latin and Civil Law. Under Edward VI, other colleges had to accept Visitations by government officials who were authorised to alter statutes, to remove Heads and Fellows, abolish Canon Law, set new syllabuses, purge libraries of popish books, etc. but much of the old religion remained under Queen Mary and, though more quietly, under Elizabeth. The Parliamentary Visitors in 1647 dismissed over 300 members of the University, including the Vice-Chancellor, and several heads of houses, including Henry Wightwick, Master of Pembroke; all were reinstated at the Restoration, together with the traditional government of the University and Colleges.

Upper lights, upper names

Georgius Townsend George (1602-1683) *armiger ob. mdcxliiii* (i.e 1644 an incorrect date)

A benefactor who bequeathed property of which the rents were to be allocated in the first two years for College buildings and equipment⁴⁸ and thereafter for eight Exhibitions for students from four schools in Cheltenham (where he had been a scholar), Chipping Campden, Northleach and Gloucester. The Exhibitions were for eight years, the last four being intended for post-graduate study in Divinity (Hall Portrait No.18, in 1647, donated by John Edows, a kinsman, in 1743).

Jacobus Primus Rex, James I of England (1603-1625) and James VI of Scotland (1567-1625). A man of considerable learning, he took great interest in the University, confirmed its privileges, gave Parliamentary representation, augmented the Regius Professorships and secured the Bodleian's right to every book published. On a petition from the Burgesses of Abingdon, presented through the 3rd Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University (1616-30), James converted the medieval academic Broadgates Hall into a legal college foundation by his Royal Charter of August 1624. For the College shield he augmented the Coat of Arms of William Herbert, (three lions rampant) with a chief bearing a rose and a thistle from the badges of England and Scotland. (See stone statue in a niche of the Dining Hall tower and a Portrait in Broadgates Hall SCR).

Carolus Primus Rex, Charles I, (1600-1649) becoming King in 1625 was anxious to divest the Crown of Church property which had been confiscated by Henry VIII. The first College benefactor, he established in 1636 a Fellowship at Pembroke, Exeter and Jesus for natives of Guernsey and Jersey to study theology and return as clergymen to bring "*the misled Subjects to be conformable to the Liturgy of the Church of England*" after the Channel Islands had become a refuge for French Protestants and Presbyterians. He also bestowed on the College the advowson of St.Aldate's Church, where Docklington's aisle was used for College worship until the Chapel was built in 1732 and which provided a Fellow with a Rectorship stipend. The Fellowship was converted into several Scholarships in 1857 and the advowson was sold in 1858⁴⁹. (Hall portrait No.4).

Anna Regina, Queen Anne (1665-1714). A benefactor at the end of her reign (1702-1714), Anne annexed the prebendal stall at Gloucester Cathedral, when next it became vacant, in order to augment the stipend of the Master of the College. The Mastership was thereby a clerical post from 1718 until 1955, with Rev.Matthew Panting D.D. (1718-1738) becoming the first such Canon of the Cathedral and Rev.Homes Dudden D.D. (1918-1955) the last. (Hall portrait no.7).

Victoria Regina, Queen Victoria (1819-1901) was the reigning monarch (1837-1901) when the Dining Hall was built and when reforms of the College and Oxford University statutes, which required Parliamentary legislation, were initiated by Francis Jeune DCL. When he was Dean of Jersey & Rector of St Hilliers; (1838-1843), the school there, largely founded by Jeune on a model of English public schools, was called Victoria College. Victoria removed the royal arms of France (three fleur de lys) from the quartering of the UK royal coat of arms.

⁴⁸ It included "*the providing of fitting studies and necessary bedsteads, featherbeds and other bedding and furniture of chambers to be used in succession*" rent-free by his exhibitioners.

⁴⁹ A diagonal cobblestone path in the road still indicates a path from the now-restored, front door of the Old Masters Lodgings (Staircase 8) towards the vestry entrance to St Aldate's Church which was extensively rebuilt in the 19th. century.

Jacobus Phipps, Rev. James Phipps (c.1702-1773) *Virtute quies*. Born in Oxford, he attended Abingdon School and entered Pembroke in 1719 as a Tesdale Scholar and later became Rector of Elvetham, Hants. He contributed towards the building of the Chapel in 1732 and bequeathed his entire estate comprising several Oxford properties to establish a fund to increase the stipends of the Chaplain and Tesdale Fellows and to purchase four advowsons for them on their marriage. The surplus was to be used for any college purpose which in 1847 included £3000 towards building the new Dining hall. The Lordships of Littlemore & Temple Cowley which he also bequeathed were sold by the College in 1996. (Hall portrait No.5, “*T.Bardwell pinxit 1749*”).

Upper lights, lower names

Franciscus Rous Francis Rous, *Armiger*, (1581-1658) *ob mdcxlviii*, Commoner in Broadgates Hall (1593), a step-brother of John Pym, he entered Middle Temple (1601) and became MP first of Truro (1626) and other towns in Devon and Cornwall. In 1643 Parliament nominated him to the rich appointment of Provost of Eton College (1643-58) and Oliver Cromwell made him Speaker of the Short “Barebones” Parliament (1653) and Lord in Council. Buried in Eton College Chapel, he bequeathed Pembroke funds to establish three Exhibitions for his kinsmen or Etonians and also his library some of which he had inherited from Digory Wheare, the first Camden Professor of History and a fellow Cornishman. (Hall portrait No. 2).

Gulielmus Herbert, William Herbert, (1580-1630) “*Comes de Pembroke*”, third Earl of Pembroke, a politician at the Court of Elizabeth, he supported the establishment of Colonies in Virginia and Bermuda and advocated war against Spain. He occupied several offices including OU Chancellor (1616-30) where he nominated Regius Professors to any vacant Principalship of academic Halls in order to increase their stipends. John Budden in 1618 and Thomas Clayton in 1620, Regius Professors respectively of Law and Medicine, were each appointed Principal of Broadgates. He was a patron of the arts (joint-dedicattee, with Phillip his brother, of Shakespeare’s first Folio in 1623), and a benefactor for the Schools Quadrangle extension of the Bodleian where his statue now stands. He advocated the inauguration of Broadgates Hall into a College, became its first Visitor, donating his name, his coat of arms but no money.

Gulielmus Laud, William Laud,(1573-1645). Son of a Reading clothier, he matriculated at and became a Fellow of St.John’s College (1593) and later, as its President (1611), was outspoken against the Calvinism in the University. James I made him Dean of Gloucester (1616) and Bishop of St.Davids (1621). Under Charles I he was made Bishop of Bath & Wells, (1626), of London (1629) and *Archiepus Cantuar mdcxxxiii*, Archbishop of Canterbury (1633). Meanwhile he followed the Earl of Pembroke as OU Chancellor and Pembroke Visitor (1630-1641) bringing the University closer to the Church and introducing a Code of discipline into all aspects of University life in order to “*much improve the honour and good government [of the University], a thing very necessary in this life for Church and Commonwealth*”⁵⁰.

⁵⁰ The Code, a basis for University laws until 1859, covered lectures, sermons, academic dress, length of hair, prohibited stage plays, swordplay and games with towns people and required that scholars “*shall keep away from eating houses wherein wine or any other drink, or the Nicotian herb or tobacco is commonly sold...if not eighteen years old and not a graduate ...shall be flogged in public*”.

As archbishop, he introduced ecclesiastical law codes at the Convocation of Canterbury (1640) requiring the clergy to accept the “*divine right of kings*” and a church hierarchy “*in accordance with the word of God*”. Just before the Civil War he was imprisoned in the Tower of London (1641) and later charged with treason (1644) and executed (1645).

Philippus Herbert, Phillip Herbert, (? -1649) “*Comes de Pembroke de Mon*”. Fourth Earl of Pembroke, *mdcxli* OU Chancellor & Visitor (1641-2) and (1648-49), was described by Maclean as a Roundhead but a “Puritan libertine”.

Gulielmus Seymour, William Seymour (?-?) *Marchio de Hertford*, Marquis of Hertford, OU Chancellor & Visitor (1643, deposed 1647, restored in 1660).

Johannes Radcliffe, John Radclyffe D.D. (-1775) Tesdale Scholar (1718-1724), Fellow (1724-1738), and Master (1738-1775), *mdccxxviii*, (1738). The son of a former Fellow of Exeter, he was born in Gloucester and arrived from Abingdon School. His students included two future Archbishops, John Moore and William Newcome, and the first Vinerian Professor of law, William Blackstone. A College benefactor, he bequeathed £1,000 to fund one Exhibition to be held by sons of Gloucestershire clergymen intended for Holy Orders, £1000 for buildings (used in part for three New Quad staircases), £100 for books and £100 for any public use approved by the Master.

Middle lights, upper names

Georgius Winton *mdclxii* (1662) George Morley DD.(1597-1684), *Epus Winton*, Bishop of Winchester. In 1642, as canon of Christ Church, Oxford, his sermon before the House of Commons gave offence, and in 1647 when he resisted the parliamentary visitation of Oxford University he was deprived of his living. He joined the court of King Charles II at The Hague and at the Restoration in 1660 became Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Worcester. In 1662 he was appointed Bishop of Winchester, to which diocese the Channel Islands had been transferred in 1499, and founded in 1678 five Scholarships for natives of the Channel Islands who promised to return there “*to serve the public as preachers, schoolmasters or otherwise*”.

Oliverus Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658) OU Chancellor & Visitor (1650-1657), *mdcl* (1650) D.C.L.; MP for Huntingdon (1628-30), for Cambridge (1640) and Lord Protector of England from 1653 until his death in 1658. Becoming linked to the Earl of Warwick and other Puritan families in Essex, he entered the English Civil War on the side of the “Roundheads” or Parliamentarians and became one of the principal commanders of the army. In 1649 he was one of the signatories of Charles I’s death warrant and was a member of the Rump Parliament. He replaced English clergymen and, when Chancellor, over 300 senior members of the University, with Puritans. Henry Wightwick, the Master, six Fellows, eight Scholars and three servants were expelled from Pembroke, but all were reinstated in 1660 when Cromwell’s body was dug up from Westminster Abbey and “executed”.

Richardus Cromwell, Richard Cromwell (1626-1712) *mdclvii* (1657), OU Chancellor & Visitor (1657-60). Nominated by Oliver to succeed him as Lord Protector, he was forced on his father’s death to dissolve Parliament in April and was deposed in May 1659. He fled into exile in Paris and Geneva but returned in 1680 under the assumed name of John Clarke to live in Hampshire until his death.

Edwardus Hyde, Edward Hyde, *Comes de Clarendon Can AM* Earl of Clarendon OU Chancellor, *mdclx* (1660), and Lord High Chancellor of England (1660-67). As the College Visitor in 1664 he removed Henry Wightwick from the Mastership because of “*several misdemeanors....drinks with yong Mrs.and Bachelors....in a morning smoaking and drinking*”.

Gilbertus Sheldon, DD *Archiepus Cantuar* Archbishop of Canterbury *mdclxvii* (1667) Sometime Warden of All Souls, OU Chancellor & Visitor (but never sworn in or installed).

Bnnus Johas Phillips, John Phillips (1701-1764) *Baronettus* Baronet *mdccxlix* (1749);

matriculated as a Gentleman Commoner (1720); Mayor, Haverfordwest (1736); 6th. Baronet (1743); MP for Carmarthanshire (1741-7); then Petersfield (1754-61) and for Pembrokeshire (1761-4). Lord Commissioner of Trade & Plantations (1744-5); *Custos Rotulorum Havt* (1761-4); Privy Councillor; 1749 D.C.L. (1749). Established in 1749 a foundation of one Fellowship and one Scholarship for, preferentially, natives of Pembrokeshire and also gave the College a perpetual curacy in Wales. His father, the “*great and good*” Sir John Philipps had taken a leading part in establishing the Christian Knowledge Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, was a strong supporter of Methodism and gave £30 a year to George Whitefield, the great Methodist preacher, when a servitor at Pembroke.

Middle lights, lower names

Johannes Dominus Ossulstone John Bennet, Lord Ossulston *ob. mdclxxxii* (1682, actually 1695) gave in 1672 an endowment for two Fellowships and two Scholarships (see Portrait No. 8), and largely financed the completion of the building of the Old Quadrangle.

Jacobus Dux de Ormond James Butler, 1st. Duke of Ormond, *mdclxix* (1669) OU Chancellor & Visitor (1669-1688).

Jacobus Dux de Ormond James Butler, 2nd. Duke of Ormond *mdclxxxviii* (1688) OU Chancellor & Visitor (1688-1715).

Carolus Comes de Arran, Charles Butler Earl of Arran *mdccxv* (1715) OU Chancellor and Visitor (1715-1759).

Johannes Comes de Westmorland John Fane, Count of Westmorland *mdcclix* (1759) OU Chancellor and Visitor (1759-1762).

Franciscus Wightwick Francis Wightwick (1713-1783), *Armiger mdcclxxiii* (1773); mat 1729 as Gentleman commoner, inherited Wombridge Ho., Waltham St Lawrence; Barrister. Middle Temple 1737; bencher 1767; in Will dated 1776, donated “*plate, books, pictures*” and also two estates (incl. Beenhams Farm, Maidenhead) for four Fellowships and three Scholarships in a reversionary bequest which finally reached PC in 1843.

Lower lights, upper names

Bristol Johannes Episcopus ob mdccix John Hall (1633-1709) Bishop of Bristol (1691-1710). As Master (1664-1710) he figures in window No.3 Lower Light. His name here records him as also a benefactor, contributing his own money towards the completion of the Old Quad and the Master’s Lodgings. He commissioned the “*Liber Benefactorum*” and the print of the College (1700) by Burghers who dedicated it to “*Johannes Hall Collegii Pembrochiani Magistro et Instauratori*”. Under his will he donated his considerable book collection on condition that the College Library was moved from above Docklington’s aisle into College. (see Portrait No. 1).

Georgius Henricus Comes de Lichfield, George Henry Lee, Earl of Lichfield *mdcclxii* (1762) OU Chancellor and Visitor (1762-1772).

Fredericus Dominus North Frederick North, Lord North *mdcclxxii* (1772) OU Chancellor and Visitor (1772-1792).

Gulielmus Henricus Dux de Portland, William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland *mdccxcii* (1792) OU Chancellor and Visitor (1792-1809).

Gulielmus Dominus Grenville, William Wyndham Lord Grenville *mdcccix* (1809) OU Chancellor and Visitor.

Thomas Sheppard D.D. (1809-34) *et Sophia uxor eius mdcccxlvi* benefactor in 1846 via his widow Mrs Sophia Sheppard of £12,000 Bank Annuities to support two unmarried Fellows to study Law or Medicine, without any obligation to reside in College or to take Holy Orders.

Lower lights, lower names

Simon Vicecomes de Harcourt Can AM, Simon Viscount de Harcourt *ob mdccxxvii* (1727) (1661-1727), Lord High Chancellor of England (1713-1714). Arranged for Queen Anne to provide the prebendary of Gloucester Cathedral on the Master (see Portrait No. 12).

Arthurus Dux de Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington (1834) *mdcccxxxiv* Chancellor and Visitor (1834-1852) in the contested election to the Mastership decided in

1844 first against, then for, the eligibility of Jeune as an Ossulston Fellow. He ordered his two decisions to be entered in the College records as a warning against precipitate judgements. *Georgius Archiepus Cantuar* George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury *mdcxxiv* (1624) (1611-1632) a member of the Oxford “company” responsible for part of the Authorised Version of the Bible (1611) and the first trustee and executor of Tesdale ‘s Will dated 1610 which bequeathed £5000 for Balliol College although this was transferred to found Pembroke College in 1624. *Thomas Tesdale Armiger mdcxxiv* (1624) (see Portrait No. 9). Co-founder of Pembroke College. *Richardus Wightwick B.D. mdcxxiv* (1624) (see Portrait No. 6). Co-founder of Pembroke College. *Franciscus Jeune D.C.L.* Francis Jeune (1806-1868) *mdcccxlviii* (1848). Matriculated as a Morley Scholar (1822); B.A. (1827 1st); College Tutor (1828-32); D.C.L. (1834), M.A. & Ossulston Fellow (1830-7); Public Examiner (1834); Headmaster, King Edwards School, Birmingham (1838-43); Dean of Jersey & Rector of St Heliers (1844-8); Master (1843-1864), after an unsuccessful appeal by his opponents to the Chancellor. Responsible for building New Quad and the New Hall (1848-50) when the Fellows complained of his extravagance. Opposed by the conservative Lord Derby, Jeune succeeded with Gladstone in revising the College Statutes (1856), a crucial turning point in the history of the College. He largely wrote the Examination Statutes establishing Natural Science, Law & Modern History and was Vice-Chancellor (1858-62) when Edward, Prince of Wales matriculated (1859) in the Master’s Lodgings which were enlarged with an extra storey for that event. Briefly Dean of Lincoln (1864) then appointed Bishop of Peterborough (1864-8) where he is buried. (Hall Portrait No. 23).

WEST WALL ⁵¹

31. **Window No. 6:** 16 Fellows (including Jeune, a former Fellow).

Upper lights, upper names

Rev. Christopherus Cleobury, A.M. (1794-1863) matriculated in 1810 as a Tesdale Scholar; Tesdale Fellow 1820-1856; Rector of Lilliard Millicent, Wilts; curate of Rousham, Oxon. He donated the Cleobury Claret Jug 1854 and, by Will dated 1855, bequeathed £6000 towards purchase of Wolsey’s Almshouses for the Master’s Lodgings, one open scholarship, books for prizes and £300 for a statue of King James I to be placed in a niche over the College entrance (it was actually put in the niche in the Hall tower). This reversionary bequest came to Pembroke in 1882.

Rev. Joannes Sheffield Cox, A.M. Founder’s kin Fellow, bursar; descendent of Richard Tesdale and of John, Duke of Buckingham (he was baptized at Althorpe) “ *a typical old-style Senior Fellow,cracked, eccentric, exhibiting a mixture of shrewdness with some absurdity, a fisherman of course*”.

Rev Thomas Fredericus Henney. (1810-1859) *Vice-Gericus AM* matriculated in 1829 as Townsend Exhibitioner, then became a Benet-Ossulston Scholar; M.A., 1833 Lincolns Inn; 1841-59 Benett Fellow, 1848 Tutor & Junior Dean; Vicegerent (1841-1859); Examining chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln; Prebendary of Lincoln. Some relatives and friends subscribed to found an Open Scholarship in his name;.

Franciscus Jeune, Magister D.C.L. (1843-1864) (see details in Window No.5, also Portrait No. 23).

Upper lights, lower names

Rev Evanus Evans A.M. (1813-1891), matriculated at Jesus College migrating to Pembroke to Philips Scholar (1832-43) Philips Fellow (1843-64) Tutor, Senior Dean and Vice-Gerent in 1851. During his election as Master in 1864 (and also Canon, Gloucester Cathedral, 1864-91) a local wit wrote “*We won’t have Evans at any price; and as for Price – O’Eavens*” (Bartholomew Price being the other candidate and subsequent Master). He was popular among the undergraduates, was awarded D.D. 1878 and appointed Vice-Chancellor (1878-82).

⁵¹ Some of the lettering in these window has become illegible.

Rev Gulielmus Price A.M. William Henry Price M.A., Tesdale Scholar 1831-40; Tesdale Fellow 1840-1860.

Rev Haviland de Sausmarez A.M. (??- 1882)1835, Caius College, Cambridge Wrangler; 1836-51 Pembroke College as King Charles Fellow; 1846 Bursar; 1850-73 Rector St Peters Northampton; Director Elizabeth College, Guernsey 1869-75.

Rev Edwinus Jacobus Parker B.D. Edwin James Parker, matriculated as Wightwick Scholar 1810-1823; became Wightwick Fellow 1823-1854.

Lower lights, upper names

Martinus Josephus Routh, Armiger; A.M. (??-1874) matriculated 1837 as a Teasdale Scholar; was the first Sheppard Fellow (1846-74) being nominated by his aunt, Mrs Sophia Sheppard (widow of Thos. Sheppard who donated £12,000 for two Fellows to study law or medicine). He was largely responsible for forming the Boat Club in 1841.

Rev Edwardus Stedman Polehampton A.M. came from Eton, matriculated in 1841 on a Wightwick Scholarship and proceeded, whilst still an undergraduate, to a Wightwick Fellowship in 1845. In November 1846 the Governing body decided "*That Mr Edward Polehampton be suspended from his office and emoluments as a Fellow, except his rooms, and commons to the amount of two shillings per diem so long as he shall be required to reside, and that for the space of twelve months; during which time he shall still be subject to be pronounced 'indignus loco' and expelled from the College if he do not by his change of conduct desired as well by passing his examination, on the degree of B.A. in the next Easter term, as by an improved course of life give good hope to the Master and Fellows that he will retrieve the scandal which he has given, and the disgrace which he has earned*". The warning of expulsion was effective; Edward obtained his B.A. in 1847, his M.A. in 1848, and was ordained in 1849. He resigned his Fellowship in 1860 on becoming Rector of Hartfield, Sussex, where he died in 1890.

Dr Jeune regretted that, under a mis-interpretation of the Statutes, he had presented Edward, the Senior Scholar, as a matter of course to a Wightwick Fellowship once one became vacant. The Master could exercise "*a wise discretion*" about underqualified Scholars in such a case. This experience and also abuse of the Townsend Foundation were the background to Jeune's reforming work as one of the seven members of the 1850 Royal Commission into the University Statutes.

Hugh Polehampton, who matriculated in 1962, and is his great grandson, pointed out in February 2006 that this name is incorrect and should read Edward Thomas William Polehampton, the elder of the two brothers who were awarded Scholarships and then Fellowships under the system of "*Founder's kin*". Hugh Polehampton later wrote an article about the five Polehamptons who matriculated at Victorian Pembroke and their kinship with the co-founder by their marriages into the Stedman, the Adams, and the Jordan families via Edward Jordan who married Margaret Wightwick in 1637⁵².

Rev Henry Polehampton, A.M. matriculated in 1842 as Wightwick Scholar; "*bringing with him from Eton a rowing and a cricketing reputation*" and like Edward, his elder brother, was elected Fellow in 1845, the year he was awarded the Humane Society's medal for rescuing a man from the Isis. The next year he rowed bow in the University VIII, went in his long vacation to St David's to study and help in the restoration of that cathedral, and obtained his B.A. Ordained in 1848 and awarded his M.A. in 1849, he became Assistant Curate at St Chad's, Shrewsbury and in 1857, after marrying, was posted as the Bengal Chaplain for the East India Company to Lucknow⁵³ where he survived the Indian Mutiny but died later from cholera and a shot wound. This name, similarly inaccurate, should read Henry Stedman Polehampton.

⁵² *Pembroke College Record 2005-6*, pp.36 - 39, *Five Brothers at Pembroke*.

⁵³ J. G. Farrell, the author of the novel *The Siege of Krishnapur*, published in 1973, acknowledged being inspired by events recorded in Rev. Henry Polehampton's diary.

Rev. Bartholomus Price A.M., (1818-1898) D.D., F.R.S., FRAstr.S, had 240 terms continuous residence of continuous residence from matriculation in 1837 as a Townsend Exhibitioner⁵⁴, becoming in 1844 Mathematical tutor as a Benet Fellow. He was the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy (1853-1899), a financial expert and very active in University administration (University Proctor, Curator of the Chest, Secretary & Chief Executive, Oxford University Press, Perpetual Delegate of the Clarendon Press which he established with Macmillan, Royal Commissioner 1872 enquiring into the Property & Income of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Curator of the Bodleian, and member of the Hebdomadal Council before becoming Master (1892-1899). He was a Fellow of Winchester College, Visitor of the Greenwich Observatory and a tutor and friend of Lewis Carroll, the mathematician at Christ Church and author of *Alice in Wonderland* and is referred to in the Mad Hatter's song "*Twinkle, Twinkle, little Bat...*" (See Portrait No.20 by Marmaluke Flower, 1896).

Lower lights, lower names

Gulielmus Gay, Armiger; A.B. Rugby School; matriculating in 1845 as a Francis Wightwick Scholar then becoming Fellow (1850-1854); 1869, Vicar Burley on the Hill.

Rev. Edwardus Duncan Hall; A.M. (??-1874). Tesdale Scholar, 1844; Tesdale Fellow, 1848; Bursar 1850; Rector Coln St Denis 1860/.

Rev Henricus Stuart Fagan, A.B. (??-1882) matriculated 1846; 1847 University Maths Scholar; was the first Francis Wightwick Fellow (1850-52); appointed Head Master, Market Bosworth School (where Johnson had been Usher) and Bath Grammar School; Rector of Charlecombe, Bath (1859-70); Vicar of St Just in Penwith (1870-82); 1882 Vicar of Great Cressingham, Norfolk.

Carolus Thomas Coote, Armiger; M.B. Sheppard Fellow (1846-51); Radcliffe's Travelling Fellow at University College (1849-59).

32. Window No.7 (to the right of the fireplace) Eight alumni, former Fellows, Scholars and Commoners).

Upper lights

Henricus Mackenzie A.M. 1834; (1808-1878), matriculated from Charterhouse (1830); JCR Steward (1831); 1840 Perpetual Curate, St James, Bermondsey; 1841 Great Yarmouth; 1848 Vicar St Martin in the Fields, London; 1866 Archdeacon, Nottingham; 1870/7 Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham.

Alder Gulielmus Strange S.T.P. 1833 (??-1874) Abingdon School; Christ's Hospital, London; Wightwick Scholar (1829-37); 1833 first University Boden Scholar in Sanskrit; Head Master, Abingdon School (1839-68); 1847 D.D.; Vicar, Bishop Middleham (1868-74).

Carolus Penny D.D. 1831 matriculated 1827; 1850 D.D.; Head Master, Crewkerne Grammar School (1838-75); Rector, Chaffcombe (1848-75).

Thomas le Breton Eques 1786 (1763-1838), from Winchester matriculated at Jesus College (1783); entered Pembroke (1786); Charles I Fellow (Jersey)(1784-90); won the University prize Latin Verse (1786); Attorney General, Jersey (1802); Knighted (1825); Lieutenant Bailli (1826); then Bailli, President of the Assembly of States. (Portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence in SCR was donated in 1882 by his granddaughters Mrs Wilson & Mrs. Thorne).

Lower lights

Jacobus Robertson A.M. 1831 (??-1875) Tesdale scholar (1827-35).

Gulielmus Beach Thomas 1821 (??-1876); 1817 Philipps Scholar; M.A. (1821); Dean (1826-36) "*an excellent scholar*"; Philipps Fellow (1829); Classics Tutor & Dean (1826-30); Public Examiner (1827-8); Canon, St Davids (1859); "*a fine scholar & courteous don*".

Nathaniel Davies A.M. 1834 (??-1886) matriculated 1830; Oades & Stafford Exhibitioner (1830-4); Rector of West Lexham Norfolk (1854-73); Probend of St Davids Cathedral (1842); Minor Canon and Master of Cathedral School (1840-54); Rector of Mou Bures, Essex (1873-1886).

⁵⁴ Maclean, *History* 1897, p.491 "counting, as this college has always hitherto counted, four terms to the year".

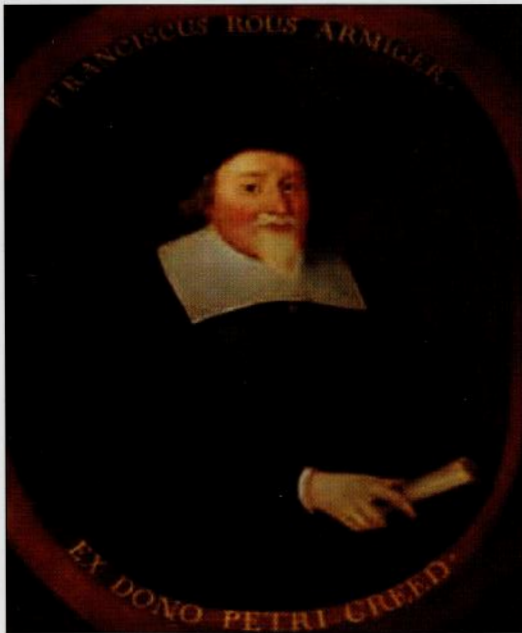


Window 5,
Bay window,
(front cover)

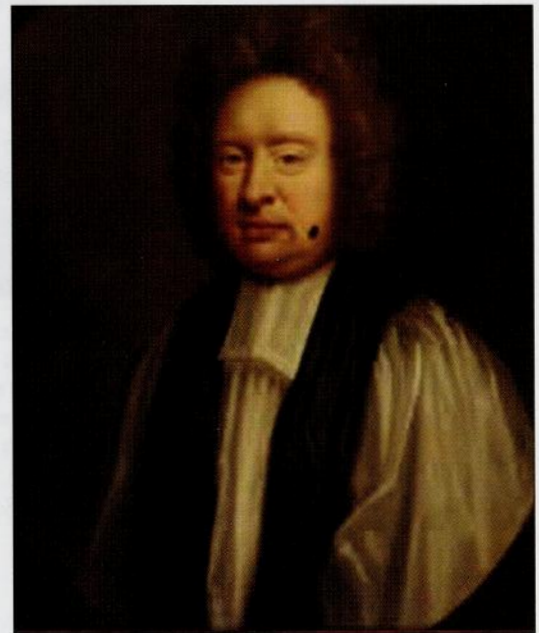
35. (left)
Geo. Townsend
(1607-1683)
benefactor



36. (right)
Lord Harcourt
(1661-1727) Lord
High Chancellor
& benefactor



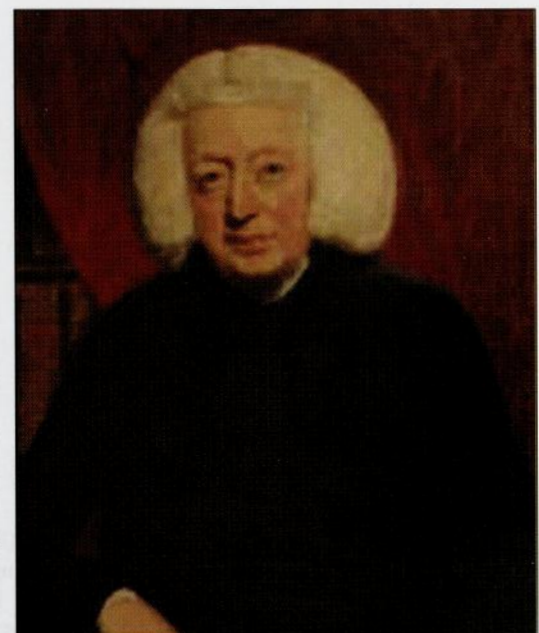
37. (left)
Francis Rous
(1581-1658) Speaker
of House of Commons
& benefactor



38. (right)
John Hall
(1633-1701)
Master, benefactor
& Bishop of Bristol

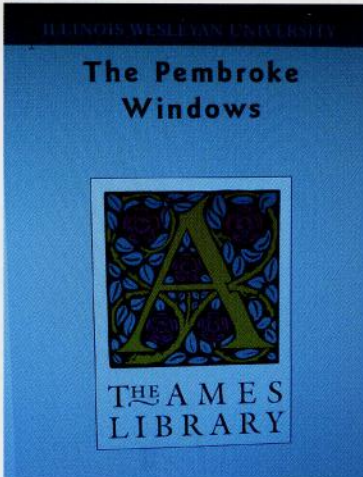


39. (left)
King Charles I,
(1600-1649),
benefactor



Window 8,
West wall

40. (right)
William Adams
(1706-1789)
Master & Archdeacon
of Llandaff



43. (right) John Pym, detail (before restoration)

44. (far right) John Pym detail (after restoration)



41. (far left)
The Ames Library brochure produced by the Illinois Wesleyan University

42. (left) Terry Garbe, *A Touch of Glass*, and M. Myers, President, I.W.U



45. (left)
Seven pieces of glass, loose and after being re-joined into four pieces



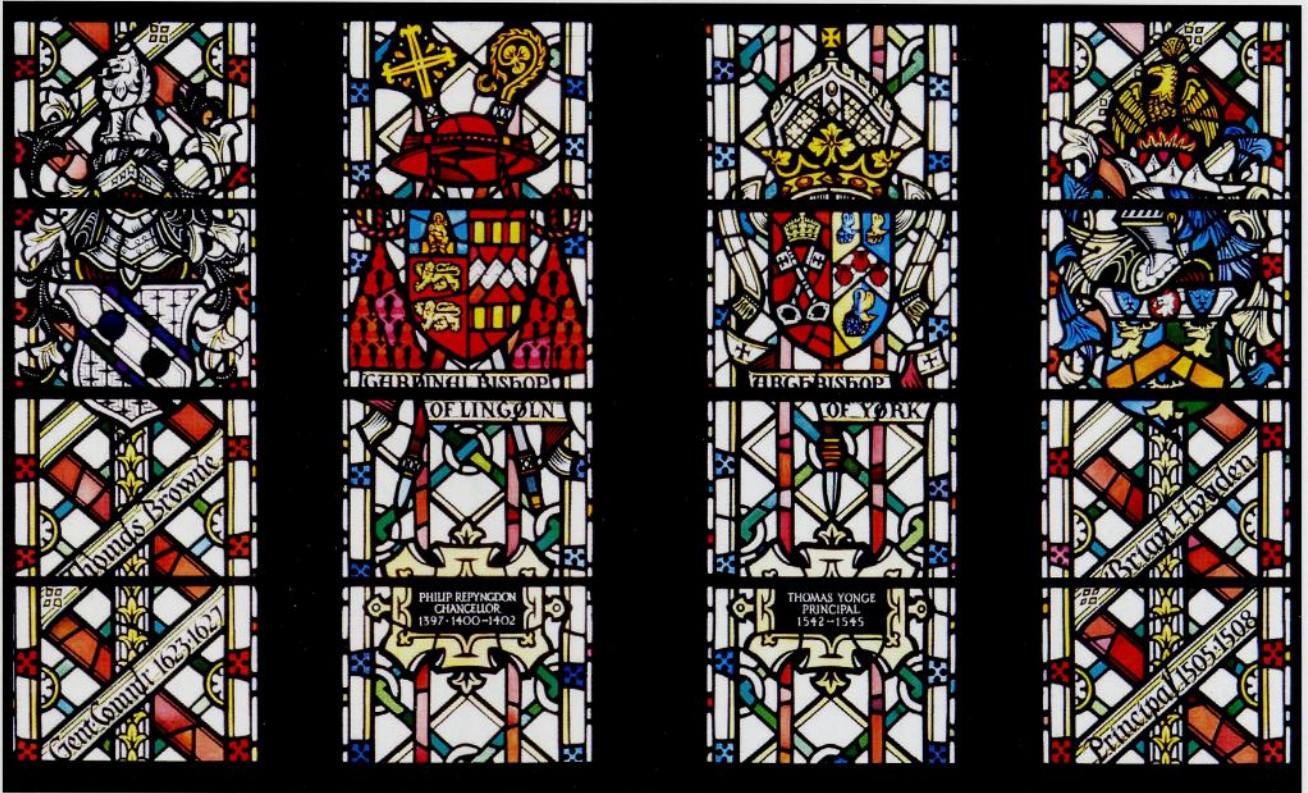
46. (above) Re-creating missing pieces, M.Mobeck & G.Foster



47. (left)
Fixing glass panes into leaded comes, T.Kirkpatrick



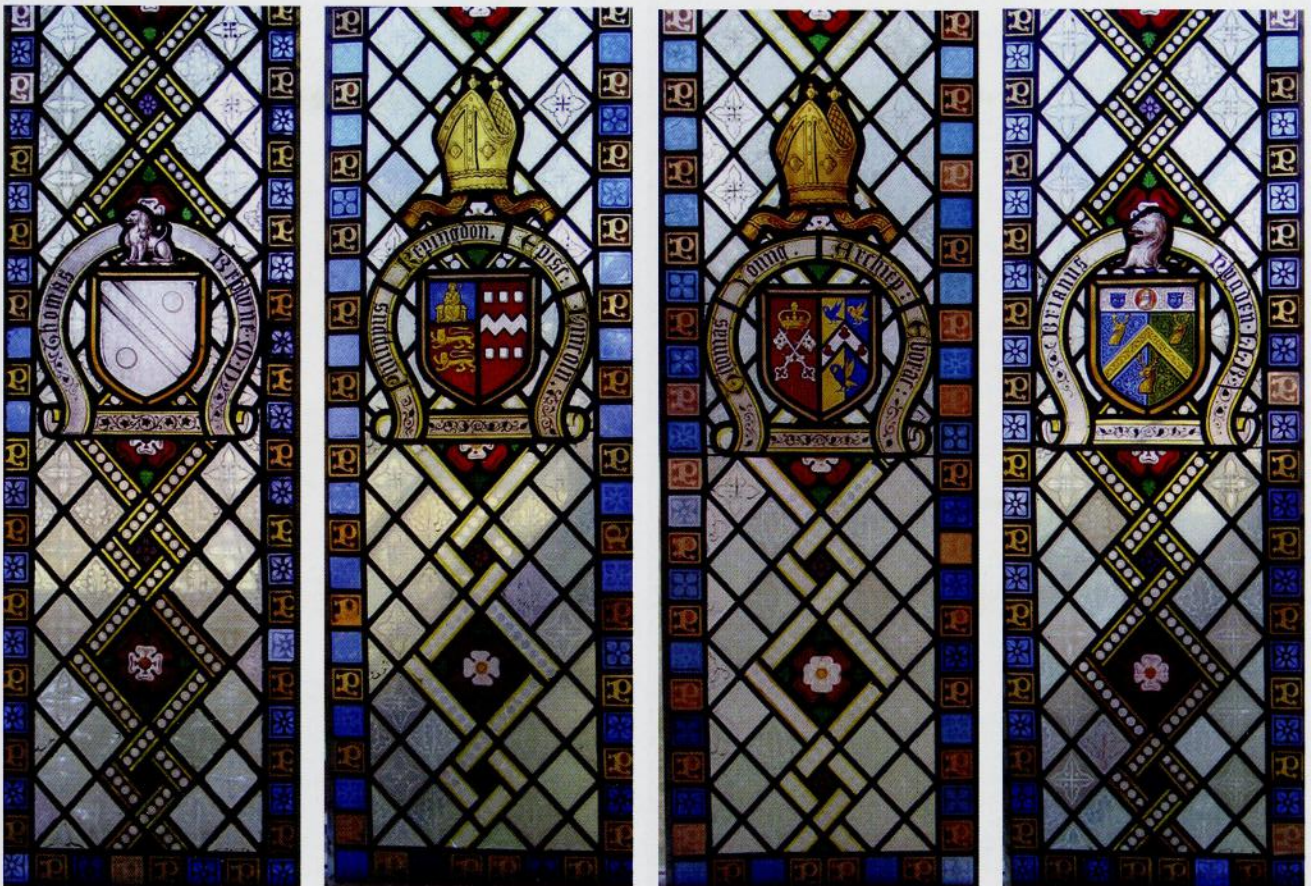
48. (below)
Re-assembling stained panes, G.F Foster



Sir Thomas Browne, Philip Repyngdon, Thomas Yonge, Brian Hygden

49. (above) 20th. century lights in Hall Window no. 4, upper lights

50. (below) Victorian lights from the Hall now in the Ames Library, I.W.U.



51.

Shields on the East Wall

Number	Shield	Blazon	Name
1		Or, on a cross gules, 5 molets argent: in dexter chief a lion passant sable ducally crowned and langued of the second.	Arnold Brian Burrowes, M.A. Fellow 1921 - 1937
2		Azure, a cross fleury with four martlets of the same.	Robin George Collingwood, M.A. Fellow 1912 - 1937, Professor of Metaphysical Philosophy, 1935
3		Per saltire azure and gules a wyvern ermine: on a chief or an estoile between two cross-crosslets sable.	Herbert Lionel Drake, M.A. Fellow, 1907 - 1958
4		Azure, two chevronels or.	Thomas Le Breton, B.A. Scholar, 1696, Fellow of Exeter College 1702-1707. Dean of Jersey
5		Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the field.	Nicholas Carey, M.A.
6		Argent, three boars heads cabossed sable	Clement Hue, D.M. F.R.C.P. Physician to St. Bartholomew's & Foundling
7		Argent, three bars gules	Rev. Archibald Allen Cameron M.A. Vicar of Twyford
8		Argent, a bear rampant sable muzzled or	Francis Pierrpoint Barnard M.A. Prof. of Mediaeval Archaeology, Liverpool University; Hon. Fellow of Pembroke, 1921
9		Azure, a saltire inverted argent, a chief or.	James Peers Tweed, M.A. Ireland Prize, Fellow of Exeter College

Shields on the East Wall

52.

Number	Shield	Blazon	Name
10		Sable, a chevron between three bucks scapts argent	William Hayward Cox B.D. Fellow of The Queens College; Vice-Principal of St Mary's Hall; Prebendary of Hertford; Rector of Carfax.
11		Azure, two lions gambes issuing out of the base of the escutcheon and forming a chevron argent; between the gambes a fleur-de-lys or	Havilland Le Mesurier Chepmell, D.D. Chaplain to the R.M.C. Sandhurst
12		Gules, three wolves heads erased argent.	James Robertson, M.A.
13		Ermine, two greyhounds courant per pale gules and sable.	Charles Penny, D.D. Headmaster of Crewkerne
14		Gules, two lions passant argent.	William Alder Strange, D.D. Boden Scholar; Headmaster of Abingdon
15		Argent, a chevron between three talbot's heads erased sable	George William Hall, Scholar; Fellow 1796; Master 1809- 1843; Vice-Chancellor, 1820-24.
16		Sable, a buck trippant argent.	Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Master 1843-1864; Vice- Chancellor; Dean of Jersey; Dean of Lincoln; Bishop of Peterborough.
17		Argent, a bend engrailed sable.	John Radcliffe (or Ratcliffe or Radclyffe), D.D. Master 1738- 1775; Benefactor.
18		Ermine, three cats passant azure.	William Adams, D.D. Master 1771-1782; Archdeacon of Llandaff

53.

Shields on the West Wall

Number	Shield	Blazon	Name
19		Or, a chevron azure between three trefoils slipped vert.	John Smyth, D.D. Tesdale Scholar 1761-67; Fellow 1767-1769; Master 1796-1809 Rector of St Aldate's, Benefactor
20		Gules, on a cross argent five molets sable	Thomas Randolph DCL Principal Broadgates Hall, 1546 - 1553; Queen Elizabeth's Ambassador to Scotland, Russia & France.
21		Ermine on a chief azure five bezants	Robert Weston Fellow All Souls 1536, BCL 1536, DCL 1556 Principal of Broadgates Hall 1546- 1549; Dean of Arches; Dean of Wells; Lord High Chancellor of Ireland 1567/73; Dean of St. Patrick's.
22		Sable, three talbot's heads erased between nine cross-crosslets argent	John Hall, D.D. Tesdale Scholar 1650, Tesdale Fellow 1650, Margaret Prof. Of Divinity 1676/91. Master 1664-1709; Rector of St Aldate's Canon of St. Pauls; Bishop of Bristol 1691 - 1709.
23		Azure, a stags head cabossed or	Henry Mackenzie, D.D. Canon of Lincoln; Archdeacon of Nottingham 1866; Bishop of Nottingham 1870-1871
24		Sable, on a fesse or three fleur-de-lys gules between three saltires or	Robert Payne-Smith, (1837) D.D. Boden scholar 1840, Pusey & Ellerton scholar 1843, Bodleian sub-librarian; Regius Prof. Of Divinity 1865 & Canon of Ch.Ch.; Dean of Canterbury
25		Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine between three escallops argent.	George Townsend Benefactor by will (1683 for scholars from Glos. For postgrad students of divinity).
26		Vert, a chevron or, in chief three lions rampant of the second	Thomas F. Henney, (1829) M.A. Townsend Exhibitioner (1829), Benet (Ossulston) scholar (1837), Benet Fellow 1860; Prebendary of Lincoln

Shields on the West Wall

54.

Number	Shield	Blazon	Name
27		Argent, two pellets: a bend between as many bendlets sable	Sir Thomas Browne Kt. 1623 B'gates Hall & Penrh. Coll. M.A. D. Med. Padua;
28		Argent, a lion rampant sable and ducally gorged and chained or	Sir John Phillips, Gent. Commoner 1720 B.C.L. DCL 1749 MP, Privy Councillor, Benefactor (Fellowships & Commonships for natives of Pembrokeshire)
29		Or, on a bend engrailed vert three phacons of the field	Bartholomew Tipping, 1635 Benefactor - 1728 gift started Chapel, opened 1732.
30		Azure, three dexter gauntlets backs affrontee or	John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland; Chancellor of the University and Visitor
31		Gules, two bars or	Simon, Viscount Harcourt; 1677, Gent. Commoner, BA 1678, DCL 1707; Attorney General 1797, Visitor; Lord Chancellor 1713-1714
32		Argent, on a cross gules five escallops or	Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; Visitor; Lord Chancellor 1658-1667
33		Sable, a lion rampant argent	Oliver Cromwell D.C.L. Visitor; Lord Protector of England 1653-1658
34		Or, a chevron rompu between three molets sable	Lionel Edgar Salt, M.A. Fellow 1922 - 1950, Bursar.
35		Barry of six gules and or	Newdigate Poyntz (1860, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield; Rector of Sibson.
36		Or, a raven sable	Richard Corbet - Broadgates Hall (1598); DD 1617; Student and Dean of Christ Church 1620; Bishop of Oxford 1628-32; Bishop of Norwich

Josephus Corbet A.M. (1759-1838)(formerly Plymley) Deaconus Primarius Salop 1824 matriculated as Gentleman Commoner (1776); donated pictures of Dr Johnson and the poet Shenstone and the painting above the altar in the College Chapel (1786); he took the coat of arms and surname of Corbett (1804); Archdeacon Salop (1824).

33. Window No. 8. Eight alumni (former Fellows and Scholars).

Upper lights

Nicholas Carey, A.M. Deaconus Guern 1800, (1772-1858) 1789 matriculated as Bishop Morley Scholar (Guernsey); 1790 King Charles Fellow; 1796 M.A.; Head Master Elizabeth College, Guernsey, 1795-1824 when he was bought out with an annuity of £60 p.a.; Rector of St Peters Port & Dean of Guernsey (1832-58).

Williams Carolus Kevern STP 1821 William Charles, Oades & Stafford Scholar 1820-26, ordained; 1826-30 Fellow; 1844 DD; Professor; 1829 Head Master Lewes Grammar School.

Clement Hue M.D. 1808, (1779-1861) FRCP. Arriving from Abingdon School, he matriculated in 1796 as a Tesdale Scholar; 1803-1806 Tesdale Fellow; 1807 D.Med.; FRCP 1808; Physician to Christ's & Foundling Hospital(1815-37); Registrar R.Coll. Physicians 1815-24; Physician & Lecturer St Bart's Hospital (1823-61).

Stephanus Sanderson A.M. 1817 matriculated in 1813 as a Townsend Exhibitioner. It has not been possible to trace any record of his career that might account for his memorial here.

Lower lights

Robertus Payne-Smith A.M. 1841; (1818-1895); born in Chipping Camden; matriculated 1837 Townsend Exhibitioner & Benet Scholar, read classics; in 1840 he won the Boden Scholarship for Sanskrit 1840, he rowed in PCBC first race 1841 which made 6 bumps and in 1843 won the Pusey & Ellerton Scholarship for Hebrew. He was appointed Master High School, Edinburgh (1844); Head Master of Kensington Grammar School (1853-7); Bodleian Sub-Librarian; Regius Professor of Divinity (1865-71), Canon of Christ Church; Dean of Canterbury (1871). He gave the Bampton Lectures and from 1870 until 1885 he was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee (the whole duration of the Committee's existence); In 1873 he toured America in support of the Evangelical Alliance (founded in 1846). An orientalist, he published the *Thesaurus Syriacus* (1868-1901, supplement added 1927), that was later abridged and translated into English by his daughter Jessie Margoliouth as *A Compendious Syriac Dictionary* (1903).

Gulielmus Adams S.T.P. 1775, (1706-1789). Abingdon School; Wightwick Scholar (1723); ordained (1728); Wightwick Fellow (1727-32). Of Wightwick descent via his mother (nee Elizabeth Jorden of Wightwick family who married John Adams). Perpetual Curate St Chads, Salop (1732); Canon, Lichfield (1747); Canon Llandaff (1749); Precentor 1750; etc etc; 1756 B.D., D.D.; returned to Parson, Counde, Salop; Master (1775-1789) of Pembroke College where he entertained his friend Samuel Johnson; Archdeacon of Llandaff (1777); buried Glos. Cathedral. Published *Essay on Mr Hume's Essay on Miracles* (1752).

Archibald Allan Cameron A.M. 1831, (1810-1880) matriculated as Benet Scholar (1827); Vicar of Twyford, Berks (1833-76) and of Hurst, Berkshire (1833-1880).

Haviland le Mesurier Chepmell A.M. 1833; (1811-1887) D.D., matriculated 1830 as Townsend Exhibitioner 1833 1st Class Lit Hum; 1836 M.A.; 1851 B.D., D.D.; Professor of Classics & Chaplain Royal Military College, Sandhurst (1841-67); Director, Elizabeth Coll. (1872-8); author *A Short Course of History* (1867).

34. Window No. 9 (by the Gallery).

Upper lights Eight alumni (former Fellows, Scholars and Commoners).

Henricus Swabey A.M. 1851 (??-1876) Abingdon Sch.; matric. Wightwick Scholar (1844-50); grandson of Maurice Swabey; JCR Steward; stroked Pemb Coll. VIII 1846; Rector of St. Aldates (1850-56); where he had problems with the churchwardens over free seating and his High Church faith; Vicar of Stowmarket 1861; Secretary of the Christian Knowledge Society (SPCK) (1863-78); helped found St Katherine's Training College, Liverpool where the Chapel

has a commemorative window. Author of *Parish Difficulties* (1856), *God's 2nd Chastisement of War* (1857) and *Instruction for Holy Communion* (1860).

Georgicus Rolleston A.M. 1853; (1829-1881) matriculated Scholar (1846); a friend and protégé of Thomas Henry Huxley, was an evolutionary biologist; Sheppard Fellow (1851-65); M.D. (1857); Hon. Fellow (1862-81); Fellow, Merton (1872-81); Fellow of the Linnaean & Royal Societies; Lee's Reader in Anatomy; was the first Linacre Prof, of Human and Comparative Anatomy (1860-81); University Prize in his memory for medical research; his anthropological and archaeological archives came to the Ashmolean Museum.

Richardus Valpy STP 1792 (? Valpied?), (1754-1836) educated 5 years at Valognes, Normandy; entered Southampton G.S. aged 15; matriculated as Morley Scholar (Jersey) (1773); M.A. (1784); B.D. (1792); D.D.;FSA; second master Bury St Edmunds School (1777); Headmaster of Reading Grammar "which he rescued from nothingness" (1781-1836); He was the author of Greek and Latin grammars which were used in public schools. He is said to have been a "mighty flogger", and to have refused two bishoprics. Mary Mitford said he was "vainer than a peacock". (Portrait by Opie, etching of which by Charles Turner in PC Art Collection).

Mauricus Swaby 1789 (1753- ??) Abingdon Sch.; matriculated as Gentleman Commoner (1778); Chancellor of Rochester; donor for the enlargement of Broadgates Hall (1824).

Lower lights

Edwardus Hawkins 1852 (1801-1896) Abingdon Sch.; matriculated as Culter Boulter Scholar (1818-1827); Curate, Churcham, Glos. (1824-1837); of Taynton (1837-9); PC Coleford, Glos; Vicar of St Wooloes, Mon.; Canon Residentiary, Llandaff (1862);.

Jacobus Piers Tweed, 1845 matriculated Oades & Stafford Exhibitioner and Bible Clerk (1838-41); Fellow of Exeter (1841 -); Dean Ireland's University Scholar (1841).

Guilielmus Cox A.M. 1827 (1804-1871) Wm Hayward Cox; matriculated as Townsend Exhibitioner (1821); Benet Scholar (1826-1828); Michel Fellow of Queens Coll.(1828-33); Vice-Principal St Mary's Hall (1836); BD (1841); Rector of Carfax, Oxford (1845-8); Prebendary of Hertford (1854); Vicar of Tenby (1852-44); Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire (1854-1871).

Abraham Valpy A.M. 1811 (??-1854) Abraham John Valpy, son of Dr Richard Valpy, (Head Master Reading School) matriculated as Benet Scholar (1805); Benet Fellow (1811); eminent author, printer, large scale publisher of classical works, he also founded the *Classical Journal* in 1810; donor for the Broadgates Hall enlargement (1824).

CHAPTER THREE: Stained glass restoration in America.

35. The original Victorian glass removed from two Hall windows was stored in the wine cellar of the Senior Common Room, where it was discovered, wrapped in copies of *The Times* newspaper for 1960, by Mr Antonio Aguiler, Senior Common Room Butler, on his appointment in 1961. It was weathered and somewhat damaged after 40 years in storage when purchased by the Illinois Wesleyan University, one of a group of American Colleges which began in 1997 sending students to Pembroke for their Junior Year Abroad. This transatlantic acquisition happily recalls one Pembroke alumnus, Rev. George Whitefield⁵⁵, a friend of the Wesley brothers, who preached extensively in America and established several academies before he died there in 1770.
36. The original glass was transported in 2001 to America where Victorian art work is much appreciated. Extensive repairs combining traditional and computer techniques were undertaken by Terry Garbe and his artist craftsmen in Normal, Illinois⁵⁶. They used rare and expensive cylinder-blown restoration glass made probably in the early 1900s in Europe by companies that

⁵⁵ Whitefield (1714-70) was a servitor at Pembroke in 1732 when John and Charles Wesley were at Christ Church. All three visited prisoners and the sick in Oxford and went to America on Christian mission. He became a popular Methodist Calvinist preacher, made seven visits to Georgia and did much to spread Methodism in America where he prompted the founding of 50 colleges & universities including Princeton & Pennsylvania before dying in 1770 at Newbury Port, New England.

⁵⁶ Terry C Garbe, *A Touch of Glass*, 606 ½ Oglesby Ave, Normal, Il. 61761; atoglass@frontier.com.

began manufacturing glass in the 1880s and earlier, two of whom are still in production with the same formulas and production methods in a tediously long and delicate process. Fine metallic oxide powders were mixed with liquid media to produce different colours (cobalt for blue, manganese for purple, copper for ruby, iron for green and antimony for yellow) that were applied onto the surface of the glass, one layer at a time, kiln-fired for 6-8 hours, and cooled before other colours were applied in a repetitive process. Garbe also created a mineralised patina of dirt and olive green stain replicating the grime of industrial England in order to increase authenticity. The sixteen splendidly restored Victorian lights from the two Dining Hall windows, indicative of so much Broadgates and Pembroke history, now hang around the rotunda of the Bates & Merwin Reading Room on the fourth floor of Ames Library of Illinois Wesleyan University⁵⁷.

37. The mid-20th century replacement lights contained additional heraldic devices (helms, bishops' crosiers, flowing mantling) and extra rectangular panels with fuller descriptions for each portrait (dates with forenames and occupation expressed in English instead of Latin). The original description, "*Joannes Jackson . Episc. Lincoln*", referred to one part of his career (1853-68) and confirms 1853 as the earliest date for this window. The later description was expanded into "*John Jackson, Scholar, 1829-1833, Bishop of London*" which was a Disraeli appointment in 1868 that he held until his death in 1885. The original description suggests that this, and possibly the other five, Victorian stained glass windows may well have been installed at least three years after the bay window mentioned by Mrs Jeune.

Comparison of 19th and 20th stained glass styles

38. When Mr Terry Garbe kindly provided details of his restoration methods he also supplied photos of the stained glass panels on arrival in America, the various stages in the process and the completed lights. He restored the original designs for an armiger's coat of arms that, comprising only a *shield*, embody the Victorian romantic passion for medieval studies that had led to less ambitious, more dignified heraldic designs. A comparison reveals that the new Mackintosh windows now in Pembroke introduced *crests* above *helms* surmounting the shield with flowing *mantling* that could never have existed in three dimensions on the helm of a contestant in a medieval tournament⁵⁸. There are also some heraldic differences to armorial bearings. For Sir Thomas Browne there is one "*bezant*" (gold roundel) either side of a bend on the original but there are two "*pellets*" (black roundels) within the bend in the 20th replacement design. Crosiers were added for bishops, crosses were added for archbishops, and Philip Repyngdon was given a cardinal's hat, although that creation by Pope Gregory XII had been annulled and was not recognised by the English Church. Five-barred helms sideways were added to Brian Hygden, John Pym and Francis Beaumont and helms with raised visor *affrontry* were added to Thomas Randolph and Sir Thomas Browne (all Principals or students at Broadgates) and also to William Blackstone, a Holford exhibitor at Pembroke. The wording identifying the person commemorated was moved from a single horse-shoe shaped panel encircling the shield to one or more rectangular box-panels underneath. The additional large helm, crest and mantling for Brian Hygden (Window 4 Upper Light, right) completely dominate the basic shield. The eight bishops were together in the original Window 3⁵⁹; now two bishops are shown in each of the upper and lower rows of lights in both Windows 3 and 4. The names and coats of arms in the Victorian glass were set in a relatively simple background with plain glass, lozenge-shaped quarrels within a border of square-shaped quarrels⁶⁰, whilst the 20th century glass has a more coloured and intricate background. Aesthetic preference for the earlier or the later designs is obviously a highly subjective, judgement⁶¹.

⁵⁷ Illinois Wesleyan University brochure *The Pembroke windows, the Ames Library*.

⁵⁸ Jacqueline Fearn *Discovering Heraldry* p.11 (Foreward by John Brooke-Little, former Clarenceaux King of Arms).

⁵⁹ Lionel Salt, Bursar, *The Coats of Arms in the Hall and Library of Pembroke College Oxford*, List F, Archive PMB/M/3/3/3 (former 48/4/1).

⁶⁰ In Windows 7, 8 and 9, but not 5 or 6, alternate quarrels carry "*P*" for Pembroke; suggesting that perhaps 5 and 6 were both installed in 1850, and the other three at some later date.

⁶¹ The author, who used Ockham's razor (*lex parsimoniae*) in his professional life as an economic statistician, regards the simpler, original versions as being elegant as well as more legible.

CHAPTER FOUR: Roof shields

39. The shields around the hammer-beam roof of the Hall commemorate the lives of some 36 Masters, Fellows, Visitors and benefactors of Pembroke College, Principals of Broadgates Hall and alumni of both institutions in a way similar to those in the stained glass windows but without the names that appear in the latter. The shields, painted on wooden panels, are fixed in sets of three onto the horizontal, carved oak *trayles*⁶² that run between each pair of stone brackets supporting the hammer-beams, and are a essentially a feature of late Gothic architecture that the J.H.Parker, Victorian Gothic Revivalist, photographed and described in the 15th century parts of the Oxford University Church of St Mary's and elsewhere⁶³.
40. Research in 1937 by the Lionel E Salt⁶⁴ has recently been visited by Mrs Jo Church who quotes him "*Results of attempts to compile a record of the Armorial Bearings in the College Hall and Library have been disappointing*". The late Dr.Savile Bradbury, Fellow 1966-1990, Emeritus Fellow, examined and described⁶⁵ a collection of Salt's correspondence when Bursar and Fellow of the College from 1922 to 1950, with Mr Gabriel Bunney of Edgbaston, Birmingham, a well-known heraldic artist. "*Apparently around 1929, Salt was intending to embellish the Hall, both with regard to the wooden shields in the cornice between the hammer beams of the roof and on the North wall behind the gallery*". He commissioned nine painted wooden panels costing £90, which were affixed to the north wall in 1930. They were in four rows and carried a large coat of arms of William Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke (row 4, top), a larger Royal coat of arms (row 2), both with supporters; together with just the shields of the two co-founders (row 3), of the College and of four benefactors (row 1). They were later removed probably after the Second War but there is no record of that removal. In January 1931 Bunney acknowledged payment and sent his estimate, £1.10 s, for painting the wooden shields in the roof.
41. Bradbury promised a future article on "the saga" of the roof shields. He researched, identified and listed the wooden roof panels with the accompanying names and descriptive blazons in "*The Shields in the Hall*" but died in November 2001⁶⁶ before he was able to submit his intended article. He used Salt's numbering, starting with the wall shields on the east wall from above High Table at the south end with shield no.1 (sE1) to shield no.18 (sE18) above the Gallery, and continuing on the west wall with shield no. 19 (sW19) above the Gallery to no. 36 (sW36) above High Table at the south end. He examined the considerable correspondence about heraldry in the archives between Herbert Lionel Drake, (Fellow 1907-1949) who had arrived in 1907 as Consolidated Foundation Fellow to teach Classics, Lionel Salt (Fellow and Bursar from 1922 1950) and Salt's brother; he quoted the blazons that had been agreed between them. He added that the shields "*were re-painted in 1931 by G.Bunney at the quoted cost (old money) of £1.10s each*". If they had been originally painted when the Hall was built, smoke escaping from the open fire in the west wall would, after 80 years, have made a repaint necessary.
42. However, detailed examination to identify the owners of these coats of arms reveals that several refer to persons who came to the College some 50 years later, so their shields must have been either painted for the first time in 1931 or painted over earlier shields. This applies to five shields all representing 20th century Fellows: A.B.Burrowes (Fellow 1921-1937) (shield numbered sE1), Professor R.G. Collingwood (Fellow 1912-1935) (sE2), Professor F Pierrepoint Barnard⁶⁷

⁶² Trayles or "trails" are continuous horizontal embellishments with floral, tendril or vine-leaf motifs on chancel screens and secular architecture.

⁶³ John Henry Parker (1806-84) author of Ecclesiological and Gothic Revival publications including *Glossary of Terms* (1836) and *Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture* (1849).

⁶⁴ Archive Pmb/m/3/3/3 (formerly 48/4/1) *Coats of Arms in the Hall and Library of Pembroke College* L.E.S. April, 1937.

⁶⁵ *Pembroke College Record*, 1998-2000 pp. 61-63, *The Decoration of the North Wall of the Hall*.

⁶⁶ *Pembroke College Record*, 2000-2003 pp. 99-104, "Obituaries, SAVILE BRADBURY (1931-2001).

⁶⁷ Barnard (1855 -1931) had been Professor of Medieval Archaeology at Liverpool, where his friend, Dr Ramsden, the subject of Betjeman's poem, had been Professor of Biochemistry, Liverpool since 1914, before he retired in 1931 and returned to live in College as Sheppard Fellow with lifelong tenure and accommodation and to study silkworms that he fed on the leaves of the "Shenstone's" mulberry tree in the Fellows' Garden.

(matriculated 1874, Honorary Fellow 1921-1931(sE8) and H.L.Drake, (Fellow, 1907 – 1949, and Vice-gerent and Senior Tutor in 1924) (sE3). Another shield refers to Newdigate Poyntz who matriculated in 1860 and so could not have been represented in any mid-19th. century painting and might well have merited mention only much later at a possible first (re)-painting when he was Prebendary of Lichfield, so indicating a possible second re-painting in 1931.

43. The Edwardians were keenly interested in heraldry and a *Complete Guide to Heraldry* was published in 1909 by AC Fox-Davies who wrote “*whilst the term ‘coats of arms’ has through the slipshod habits of English philology come to be used to signify a representation of any heraldic bearing the correct term for the whole emblazonment is an ‘achievement’*”⁶⁸. In 1929 Professor Barnard published a book on the coats of arms of Oxford colleges⁶⁹ whilst another alumnus, A.R.Bayley was well aware of “*anomalies in various college arms such as the tierced arms peculiar to the University (e.g. at C.C.C., Lincoln and B.N.C) and it must not be forgotten that one of the privileges of the University was its exemption from the jurisdiction of the College of Arms*”⁷⁰. Dr Bradbury reported the opinion of a Mr John Tanner, referred to as “*our heraldic expert*” in 1979, that not all these shields had proper provenance.
44. In his own shield (sE3)⁷¹ Drake exhibited the wyvern from the disputed coat of arms of Sir Francis Drake about which the historian R. N. Worth summed up the thoughts of many when he said, “*...Sir Francis Drake, like many a parvenu of modern times, was not content to be the founder of his own fortunes, but was weakly anxious to assert hereditary claims to a position in polite society.*”⁷² Half of the roof shields, including that of Salt, do correspond, more or less perfectly, with the coats of arms of the relevant families; such use, possibly exercising University privilege, would not necessarily indicate a legitimate ancestral claim to bear those arms. The coats of arms for two 20th century Fellows, A.B. Burrowes and R.G. Collingwood, in particular exhibit no clear reference to the family arms of those names. The roof shield with “*buck, trippant*” is allied to the name of Francis Jeune in the bay window but bears no resemblance to the coats of arms for the Jeunes of Jersey. It appears that Jeune when ensuring that his name appears in the roof as well as two windows (the bay and the Fellows’ windows) adopted the family arms of his wife whose uncle B.P. Symons, from Somerset, was Warden of Wadham and Vice-Chancellor (1844-1848). However a number of names, like that of Robert Weston, Principal of Broadgates (1546-1549), of Anglo-Saxon origin, have inspired twenty entries in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and have no less than thirty-eight coats of arms.
45. The criteria for selection by Jeune are not self-evident. Only six of the 18 Chancellors of the University (ex officio Visitors of the College) since establishment in 1624 were given a shield and one of those six was, perhaps surprisingly, Oliver Cromwell with his lion rampant. Sir Thomas Browne was an obvious choice of a Scholar from Broadgates, less so was Richard Corbet whilst the omission from both shields and windows of William Camden, the historian buried in Westminster Abbey and of Samuel Johnson, the pioneer lexicographer, is surprising. Two shields commemorate important benefactors – George Townsend (a student’s parent and donor of eight scholarships) and Bartholomew Tipping (a major contributor to the Chapel) but the inclusion of a contemporary T.F.Henney, Fellow and Dean, was probably because of his liberal views and strong support for Jeune’s reforms.

⁶⁸ Arthur Charles Fox-Davies *A Complete Guide to Heraldry* (1909) revised and annotated by J P.Brooke-Little, Richmond Herald of Arms, Nelson & Sons Ltd 1969, p.46.

⁶⁹ Francis Pierrepont Barnard, & Major T. Shepard, *Arms and Blazons of the Colleges of Oxford*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1929.

⁷⁰ A.Rutter Bayley, p.1, *Catalogue of Portraits in the possession of Pembroke College, Oxon* B.H.Blackwell, 1895, Foreword by A.R.B., New University Club, St James Street, London SW.

⁷¹ Per saltire azure and gules a wyvern ermine: on a chief or an estoile between two cross-crosslets sable.

⁷² *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, Vol. 16, 1884, p. 508.

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Numbers in bold font refer to main entries. References are “p.” for page, “fn.” for footnote, “fig.” for illustration, “W.” for window, “s.” for shield and “i.f.cover” and “i.b.cover” for the inside front and inside back covers. The nine windows are numbered starting from the window by the Dining Hall entrance on the east wall (W.1) to the bay window (W.5), then continuing on the west wall from the window by High Table (the Fellows window, W.6) to the window by the Gallery (W. 9). The 36 roof shields are numbered first on the east wall starting from above High Table at the south end (sE1) to the shield above the Gallery (sE18), and continuing on the west wall from the shield above the Gallery (sW19) to the shield above High Table at the south end (sW36).

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55. Roof shields: Clement Hue (sE6)

Nicholas Carey (sE5)

Thomas le Breton (sE4)



56. John Smythe (sW19)



57. (right) Queen Anne



58. (far right) Interior, c. 1888



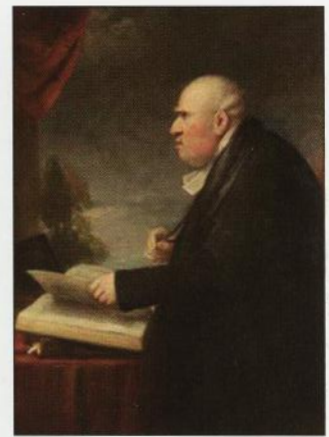
59. Lord Osselston



60. Bishop Morley



61. Sir Wm Blackstone



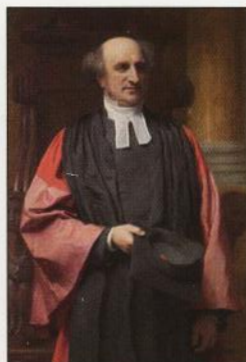
62. Dr John Smythe



63. Thos. Tesdale



64. Bishop Mitchinson



65. Dr Jeune



66. Dr Price



67. Rd Wightwick



68. Interior view of the Hall, c.1854, watercolour by Joseph Nash the Elder (1809-78)



69. Interior view of the Hall, photographs by Simon Thomson (May 2012)

