

The SEAL of the Black Friars of Yarmouth is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxi. p. 513, inscribed ✠ S. CONVENTVS . FRVM . PREDIC . GERNEVMTE.

NORTHAMPTON.

In the horse-market of this Town was the House of Friars Preachers,^a who were settled here, according to Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*,^b before the year 1240. John Dabyngton is said to have been the founder, or at least a considerable benefactor.^c In the 26th Hen. VIII. the revenues of this House were rated at 5*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, out of which being deducted 3*s.* 4*d.* to the abbat of St. James, and 4*d.* to the mayor and bailiffs of the Town, there remained a clear income of 5*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* WILLIAM DICKYNS the Prior and seven other Friars surrendered this House to the King in 1539: soon after which, in the 36th Hen. VIIIth, the Site was granted to William Ramesden, Esq. It was afterwards alienated to the Samwells.^d

BAMBURGH, in NORTHUMBERLAND.

AN House of Friars Preachers, says Tanner, was founded here by King Henry the Third in the latter part of his reign; the Site of which was granted, 2 Eliz., to Thomas Reeve and Nicholas Pinder. He adds, "*Vide rot. pat.* 50 Hen. III. n. 14 bis, et n. 25. Cart. 51 Hen. III. m. 4. pro decem acris terræ ad Oratorium construendum. Pat. 51 Hen. III. n. 38. pro eisdem. Pat. 22 Edw. I. m. . prope forem rotuli."

BERWICK, in NORTHUMBERLAND.

TANNER, upon Prynne's authority, vol. iii. p. 513, says, there was a House of Friars Preachers before the year 1291.

NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

BETWEEN Newgate and Westgate,^e says Tanner, was the House of the Black Friars,^f of the foundation of Sir Peter and Sir Nicholas Scot, knights, father and son, about

^a Lel. Itin. vol. i. p. 10.

^b Formul. Anglic. p. 424.

^c Tanner, Notit. Monast. Northampt. xxiv. 9.

^d Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 455.

^e So Leland, Itin. vol. viii. p. 7.

^f It consisted of a Prior and twelve brethren, and was dependent upon Tynemouth. Wallis, Hist. Northumb. vol. ii. p. 208.

^g Brand says, Sir Peter Scot was the first chief magistrate of Newcastle who had the title of Mayor, A. D. 1251. His son was one of the four bailiffs in the years 1254 and 1257, and Mayor in 1269. Neither of them has the title of Knight in the List of Mayors, but Leland, and a MS. which Bourne often cites, "*De Reb. Novocastr.*" affix a "Sir" to each of their Names. According to Leland, they were both merchants in Newcastle, and owners of the lordship of Eshett in Northumberland. "The beginning of these Scotts," he observes, "was by merchandize." Brand, Hist. of Newc. vol. i. p. 123, Note.

^h Hist. Newcastle upon Tyne, vol. i. p. 124.

ⁱ Pat. 11 Edw. II. p. 2, m. 31.

^j See the Patent transcribed in Brand, vol. i. p. 126.

^k Ibid. p. 127.

^l Madox, Formul. Anglic. p. 127.

^m Brand, i. p. 131, mentions one RICHARD MARSHALL as a previous Prior.

ⁿ See Brand, p. 132. and App. p. 597.

^o Tann Notit. Monast. Oxfordsh. xxiii. 27. Stevens, in his *Continuation of Dugdale*, vol. ii. p. 202-208, gives the following Account of the Dominicans of Oxford from the Papers of Anthony à Wood:

"These Friars coming into England, in the year 1221, as has been said, proceeded from Canterbury to London, and from thence to Oxford, where they arrived on the 15th of August, being the festival of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin, in honour of whom they erected an oratory, and had schools, which are now called St. Edward's, in whose parish they were seated, where they continued some time; but there being no conveniency for extending themselves sufficiently, they removed to a place granted them by the king, where they now live, without the walls. So Nicholas Trivet in his *Annals*, to which Wood, in his *Hist. and Antiquities of Oxford*, p. 62, adds what follows:

"These Friars being too remote from the city of Oxford, they earnestly prayed to God, that they might find as much good will among the people of the university, as they had met with elsewhere among the English; nor were their prayers in vain, for having applied themselves to the heads of the university, then to those of St. Frideswide, and to the canons of the monastery of Osney, as also to the prime citizens, they obtained great favour among them all; being most acceptable to the latter for their piety, as they were to the former for their learning. Nay, they soon obtained a place in the Jewry, to the

the year 1260, or shortly after.^s Brand says, the House on which the building stood was given by three pious.

Brand has chronicled numerous small particulars of the history of this House in respect to pittances, masses, &c.^h An escheated messuage was granted to them by the King for the enlargement of their buildings in 1318.ⁱ And King Edward the Third gave a licence of mortmain to John Baroun of Newcastle, to transfer to them, for the same purpose, a piece of ground contiguous to their habitation, sixty feet in length, and as many in breadth.^k

In 1334, Edward Baliol King of Scotland did homage to King Edward the Third, for the realm of Scotland, in the Church of this House.^l

JOHN ROKESBURGH occurs as Prior of this House, July 13th, 16 Edw. IVth.^m ROLAND HARDING, the last Prior,ⁿ with twelve Friars, surrendered this House to the King, June 10th, 1539.

March 10th, 1544, King Henry the Eighth granted the Black Friars with the houses and ground thereunto belonging, at that time of the yearly value of 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, to the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle, in consideration of the sum of 53*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, reserving to himself and successors for ever a yearly rent of 5*s.* 11½*d.*, together with the bells, lead, stones, iron, and timber of the Church and other Edifices:^o who are the present proprietors of the Site.

OXFORD.

THE Dominican, Preaching, or Black Friars, in the first year of their coming into England, A. D. 1221, repaired to Oxford, where, by the munificence of Isabel de Balbec, widow to Robert Earl of Oxford, they obtained ground in the parish of St. Edward, whereon to build a House and Chapel; but this place being too strait, about forty years after, they removed their habitation to a little island near the Watergate in the parish of St. Ebb, which was given them by King Henry the IIIrd. Here the brethren of this Order (many of them eminent for their learning) continued till the Dissolution; after which this House, with all belonging to it, was granted 36th Hen. VIII. to Richard Andrews and John How, who alienated it the same year to William Frere and his heirs.^p ROGER VAUGHAN, S. T. P.,

intent that they might induce the Jews to embrace the Christian faith, as well by the sanctity of their lives, as by preaching the word, in which faculty they excelled. Elizabeth Bulbeck, the wife of Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, assisted them very much towards the obtaining of this place, she having lately taken a friar of that order for her father confessor. Nor did she only assist them in that particular, but also bestowed on them a court-yard, or piece of ground she had purchased of Stephen Fitz-Simeon. Nor is Stephen Malclerk, bishop of Carlisle, to be forgotten, who, having a great esteem for these Friars, they not having as yet conveniency enough, gave them another court, or spot of ground, in the Jewry, and two mills without the South Gate. His and the aforesaid countess's generosity will sufficiently appear by the roll of the inquisition taken the 6th and 7th of King Edward the First, concerning the donation and sale of lands and messuages in the town and territory of Oxford. For there you may read as follows: 'Item, The Friars Preachers have a place of the gift of Elizabeth, countess of Oxford, and another place which the Bishop of Carlisle gave them, and the said bishop bought the same, with two mills, of Henry Fitz-Peter; and the said Henry had it by inheritance.' How much it is worth is not known. The like of this, Trivet has delivered in his *Annals*, in the year 1223, where he says thus of the Bishop of Carlisle: 'Walter Manclert,' (he means Malclerk, bishop of Carlisle) 'who, some years after, having obtained leave of the Pope to resign, took upon him the habit of the Preachers, without reserving to himself any provision from the bishoprick, who, growing old in religious conversation among the Friars in the Monastery of Oxford, performed many memorable acts in building, and other things.' The Canons of St. Frideswide are also to be remembered, who let them several lands, with some tenements, at a very low rent; such as those in their rent-rows, called Isward, Sewynechild, or Swinechild, and Eylwine Cusse, which had formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswide. Having thus got room enough, they built an house, the aforesaid bishop and countess, among others, furnishing them with money; and she, about the year 1227, built them an oratory, with a church-yard to it, for burying the brethren of their community. But whereas all the said oratory, or at least some part of it, stood in the parish of St. Aldate, the one half of which church belonged to the aforesaid Canons, and therefore ought not to have been built without leave first obtained of the Canons of St. Frideswide; there presently were like to be lawsuits about the same, which were, however, prevented by the interposition of some men in power, and more especially of Pope Gregory the Ninth, by way of provision, or composition, as well for this affair, as for other tenements belonging to the Canons, soon built there, which we will here transcribe from the original record, viz. 'That the Friars Preachers gave to the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide, forty shil-