Charterhouse, 1611-1895 : in pen and ink / by C.R.B. Barrett ; with a preface by George E. Smythe.

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Publication/Creation

London: Bliss, Sands & Foster, 1895.

Persistent URL

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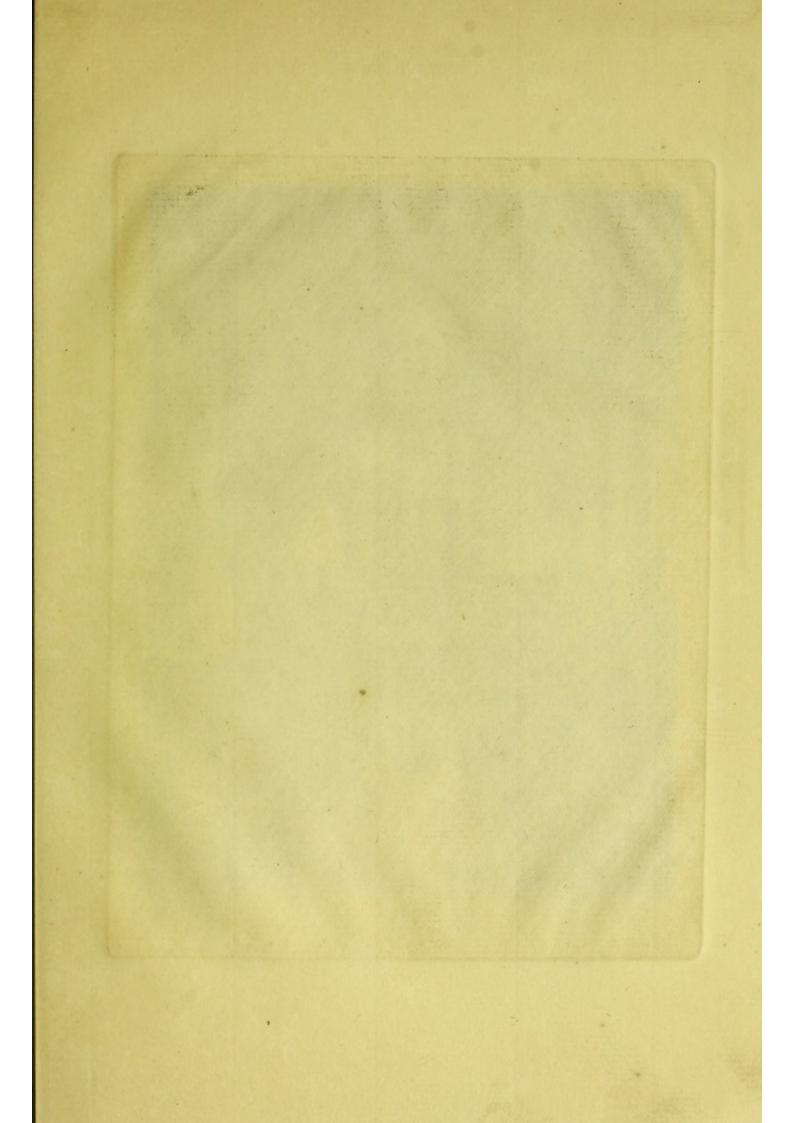


Charterhouse

1611-1895 IN PEN AND INK









The Chapelo.



CHARTERHOUSE

1611 - 1895

IN PEN AND INK BY

C. R. B. BARRETT

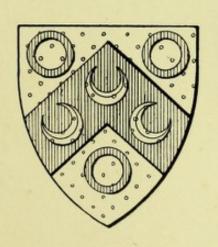
WITH A PREFACE BY

GEORGE E. SMYTHE

BLISS, SANDS, & FOSTER

15, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, W.C.

1895



-MING: schools (Charteshouse) 17-19 cent.

(2) CA. 4413



Movemur, nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis in quibus eorum quos diligimus aut admiramur adsunt vestigia.

-CICERO, De Legibus.

Hail, Memory, hail! in thy exhaustless mine From age to age unnumbered treasures shine! Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey, And Place and Time are subject to thy sway.

-Rogers.

DOUBTLESS there are times and seasons in which all old Carthusians love to dwell upon the past, and call up reminiscences of the pleasant days of boyhood, and of that Domus which is so dear to all of us. Lives there a Carthusian in whose heart that one word Domus does not stir? Fain would I believe that no such person exists, and if such an one does

exist, sure I am that he is unworthy of the name of Carthusian.

Now this book is intended to assist in summoning up remembrance of things past, and will thus, I think, fill a void which many of us have long wished to see filled up. There is a work which shews to us of the older time, pictures of our former haunts, and brings back to us scenes of bygone days, but up to the present time no volume has been compiled which furnishes, as this volume seeks to do, views of both Charterhouse in London, and Charterhouse in the country. Such a publication will undoubtedly appeal strongly to the feelings of all Carthusians, and will, it is hoped, find its way into the hands and reach the hearts of many.

For myself, I trust I may not be thought egotistical in so saying, the portion of the book which refers to Charterhouse in Urbe chiefly affects me. It was there that my school-days were spent, and, long ago though

Here, in these pages, I see once more that Upper Green on which I happily beguiled many hours at cricket, and played many an exciting match. Here too are the cloisters, where in my time football was played. Little did we dream then to what a pitch of excellence Charterhouse football would subsequently attain, and that from that rough source the game would eventually develop into its present state of proficiency and skill.

For the rest of the old buildings let me go to that faithful lover of "Greyfriars," as he delighted to call it, for description.

"Mention has been made once or twice, in the course of this history, of the Greyfriars School—where the Colonel and Clive and I had been brought up—an ancient foundation of the time of James I., still subsisting in the heart of London city. The death day of the founder of the place is

still kept solemnly by Cistercians. In their Chapel, where assemble the boys of the School and the fourscore old men of the Hospital, the founder's tomb stands, a huge edifice, emblazoned with heraldic decorations and clumsy carved allegories. There is an old Hall, a beautiful specimen of the architecture of James' time. An old Hall? Many old halls, old staircases, old passages, old chambers decorated with old portraits, walking in the midst of which we walk as it were in the early seventeenth century. To others than Cistercians, Greyfriars is a dreary place possibly; nevertheless, the pupils educated there love to revisit it, and the oldest of us grow young again for an hour or two as we come back into those scenes of childhood."

So wrote the master hand of Thackeray on Domus in London, and I will add no more.

I may, perhaps, have dwelt with undue length on this portion of my subject, but the partiality natural

to one who was brought up in "Old Smiffle" will, I hope, stand for my excuse. With regard to the new Charterhouse, I can only speak of it as a frequent visitor, and not as an alumnus. Surely no boy could have his lot cast in a pleasanter spot than on the hill in Surrey to which the School has been transplanted! The removal was executed with every care that love and affection could bestow. Former usages and customs have been retained, so far as fresh conditions would allow, and none have been permitted to fall into abeyance which could possibly be kept up. Old appellations also remain, and the familiar sound of Gown Boys, of Saunderites, or of Verites, still falls upon the ear. Even the names, carved long ago on the stones round the former entrance to Gown Boys, and on the walls of School, have been recently removed and replaced, and Carthusians, when they come to see the new-old School, can read

"Upon the chiselled stone,
That Charterhouse still claims them for her own."

In conclusion, then, let me commend this work to every one who is in any way connected with the foundation of Thomas Sutton, for it cannot fail to interest and charm every one who may peruse it. Be he a lover of the ancient, or be he a devotee of the new, be he young or be he old, be he pupil or pensioner, be he master or official, he will assuredly delight in this volume, and gratefully thank the hand that has produced it, and so faithfully delineated scenes from Charterhouse, past and present.

Ergo Laudate Dominum
Omnes Carthusiani,
Togati atque Senes,
Laudetis Oppidani.

G. E. S.

CONTENTS

CHARTERHOUSE, LONDON

THE GATEWAY AND PORTER'S LODGE

THE MASTER'S LODGE

THE HALL (EXTERIOR)

THE HALL (INTERIOR)

THE HALL

THE STAIRCASE

THE GREAT CHAMBER, OR OLD GOVERNORS' ROOM

CROWN

SCHOOL DOOR

THE CHAPEL

CARVING

THE CHAPEL (INTERIOR)

ENTRANCE TO CHAPEL

BROOKE HALL

GOWN BOYS' HALL

THE CLOISTERS

WASH-HOUSE COURT

GOWN BOYS' KITCHEN

OLD BUILDINGS

GOWN BOYS

SAUNDERITES

VERITES

CONTENTS

CHARTERHOUSE, GODALMING

CHAPEL (FROM BIG GROUND)

SAUNDERITES (FROM BIG GROUND)

VERITES

FOUNDER'S TOWER AND GOWN BOYS

GIRDLESTONEITES (FROM HODGSONITES)

LOCKITES

WEEKITES

HODGSONITES

DAVISITES (FROM THE BRIDGE)

BODEITES (FROM SANDY LANE)

PAGEITES (FROM THE ROAD)

ROBINITES

LIBRARY

HALL

CLOISTERS

SCHOLARS' COURT

ARMOURY

UNDER GREEN

CRICKET PAVILION AND SHOP

BATHING PLACE

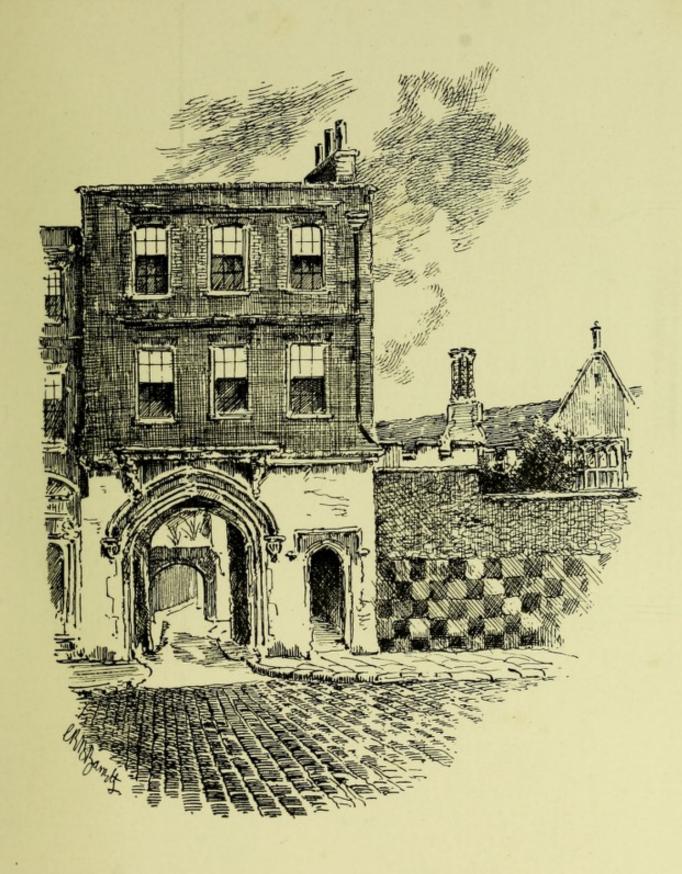
THE GATE OF GOWN BOYS

CHARTERHOUSE

LONDON

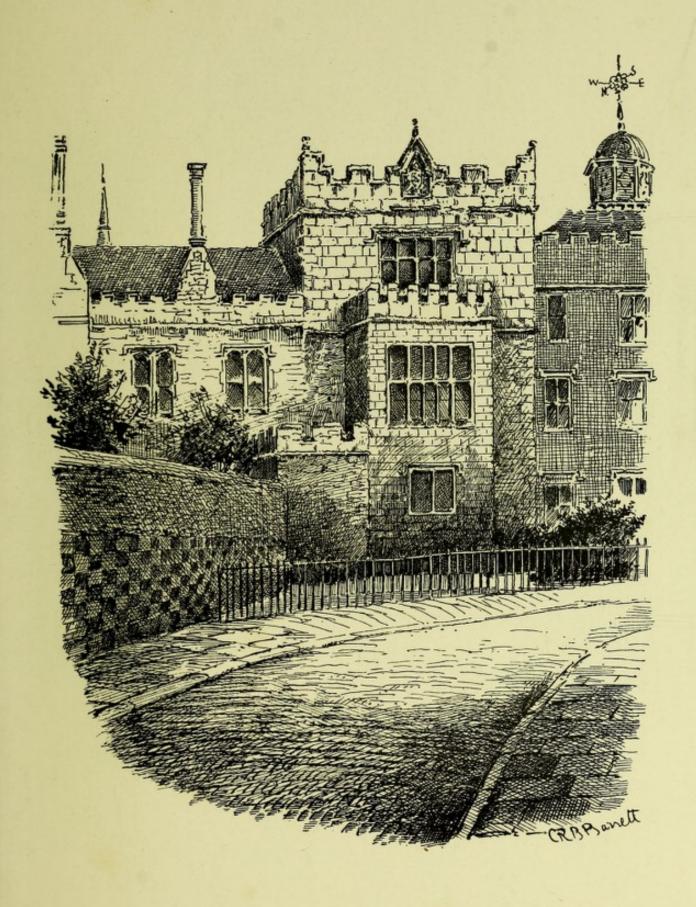
THE GATEWAY AND PORTER'S LODGE.

The Gateway and Porter's Lodge, relics of the Monastery, are, on the ground floor, nearly in their original condition. The upper portion of the building has, however, been modernized beyond recognition.



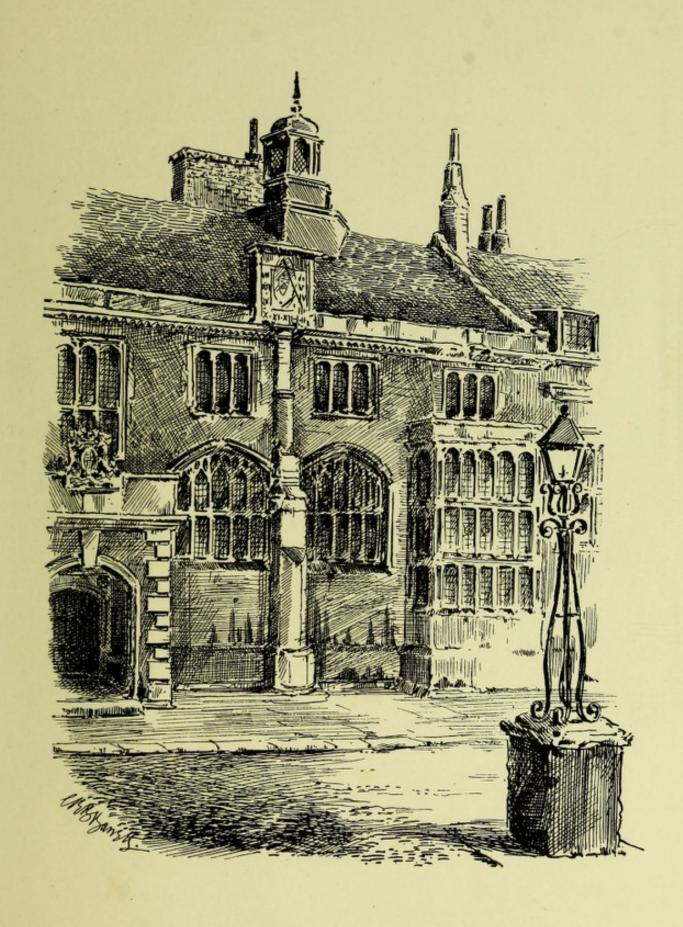
THE MASTER'S LODGE.

Both the exterior and the interior of the Master's Lodge are of interest. Without, the weather-beaten stonework of the gable forms a picturesque view. Within, some of the rooms are noble, and rejoice in notable fireplaces. The "long gallery," though curtailed, is yet nearly fifty feet in extent.



THE HALL (Exterior).

The exterior of the Hall shews, even more plainly than the interior, the fact that the fabric has experienced many alterations. The porch and the window above it, and also the entire range of upper windows, are assuredly of later date than the lower portion of the walls. The louvre, or its predecessor, probably served the purpose of a chimney before Sutton's Trustees erected the present fireplace.



THE HALL (Interior).

Traditionally stated to be built on the site of the Monastic Guests' Hall; a Guests' Hall which had itself been already enlarged. The walls of the present hall have manifestly been heightened, the marks thereof being patent. Apparently some of the old carved roof beams were utilized then by being converted into the present brackets. The screen and gallery are extremely handsome and of good type; they bear the date of 1571, and were erected by the Duke of Norfolk. The oriel window is obviously not in its original condition. The fireplace dates from the time of the first Governors of Sutton's Foundation.

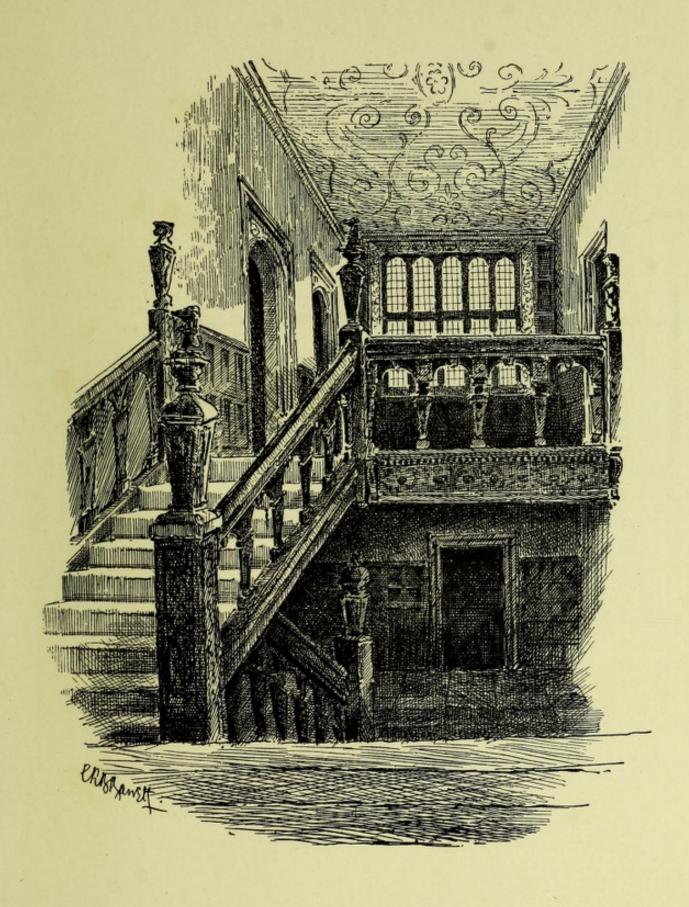


THE HALL.



THE STAIRCASE.

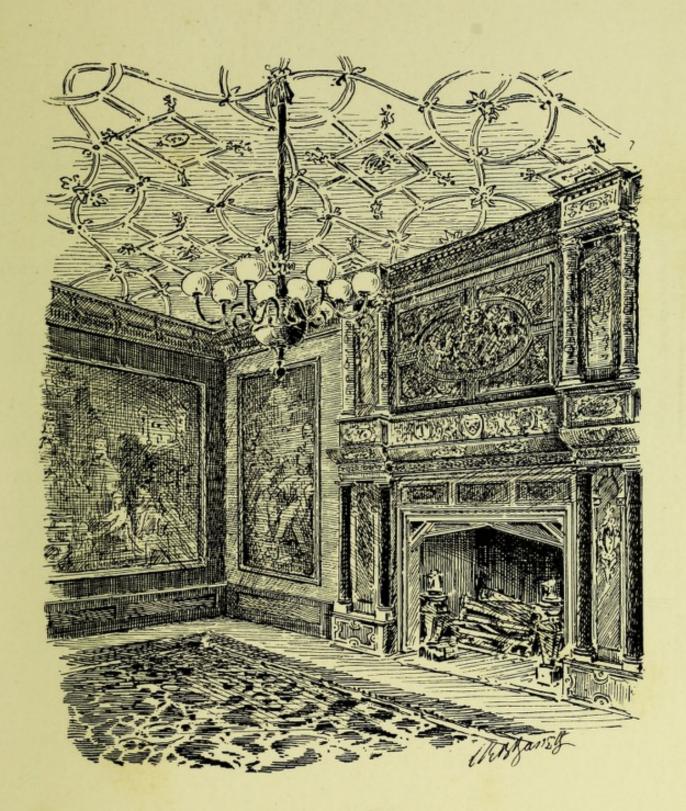
This finely-carved staircase, with its heraldic posts, is a noble example of domestic work. The intricacy of the decoration of the panels on and about the window is specially noteworthy; also the tracery on the landing beam. The design of the ceiling, though not of the first degree of excellence, is interesting. The staircase dates from Sutton's Foundation, as the representation of his crest testifies.



THE GREAT CHAMBER, OR OLD GOVERNORS' ROOM.

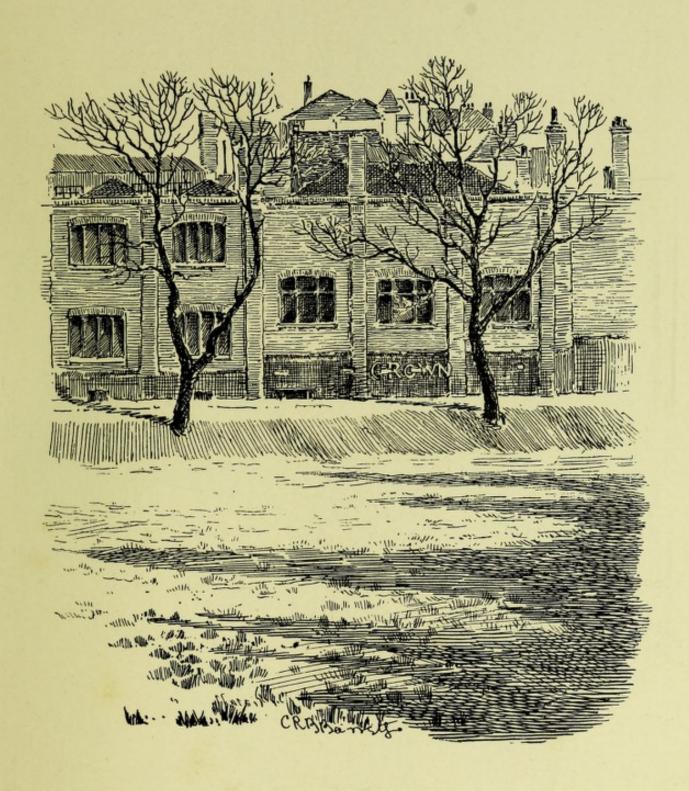
This is a singularly handsome room, though it is to be deplored that but little of the original heraldic ceiling remains—that little is to be found in the recess. The main ceiling was restored by Blore. A very fine example of a painted fireplace (possibly portions of two fireplaces pieced together) occupies the centre of one wall. The tapestries are remarkably good. As a room this may be held in the main to date from the time of Elizabeth, and was decorated by the Duke of Norfolk. In the reign of Charles I. the fireplace was restored; the arms and initials of the King, and those of Sutton and his initials, T.S, being added.

The name of the restorer was Rowland Buckett.



CROWN.

This sketch shews CROWN. The word, as now seen, replaces a Crown painted there by Lord Ellenborough. This Crown is believed to have been the goal for certain hoop races.



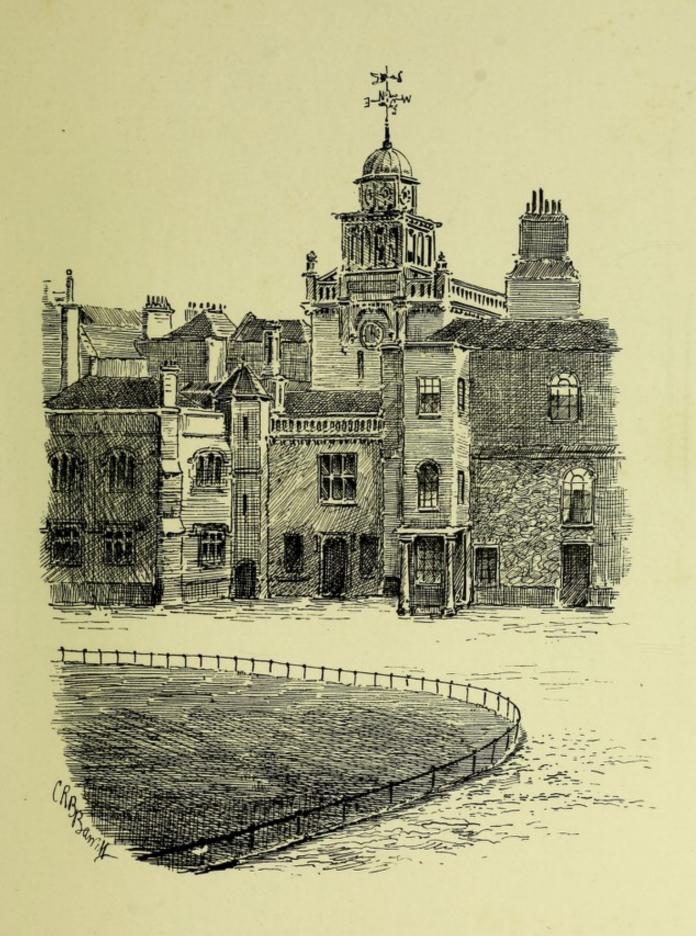
SCHOOL DOOR.

The stones, inscribed with names and dates, have been removed to Godalming.



THE CHAPEL.

Externally the Chapel cannot be said to appear to advantage, owing to the various buildings which crowd up to and around it. Two of its walls, viz., those which form the eastern and southern sides, are presumably belonging to the Chapel of the Monastery. The North Aisle dates from the early part of the 17th century, being the work of the first Governors of Charterhouse. The North Chapel was added in 1824.



CARVING.

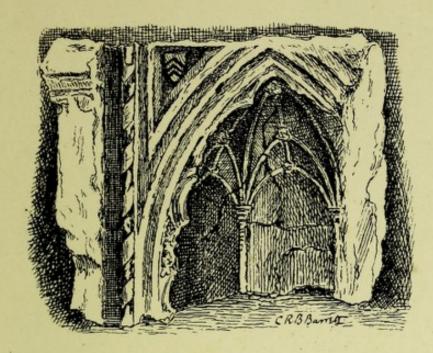
Preserved in the Chapel is a most interesting fragment of the tomb of the founder or co-founder of the Carthusian Monastery, Sir Walter de Manny, or Mauny. Manny was knighted in 1331, and summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1345—his title being Lord de Manny.

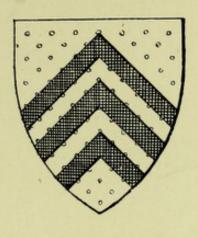
He died on 15th January, 1372, and was buried in Charterhouse.

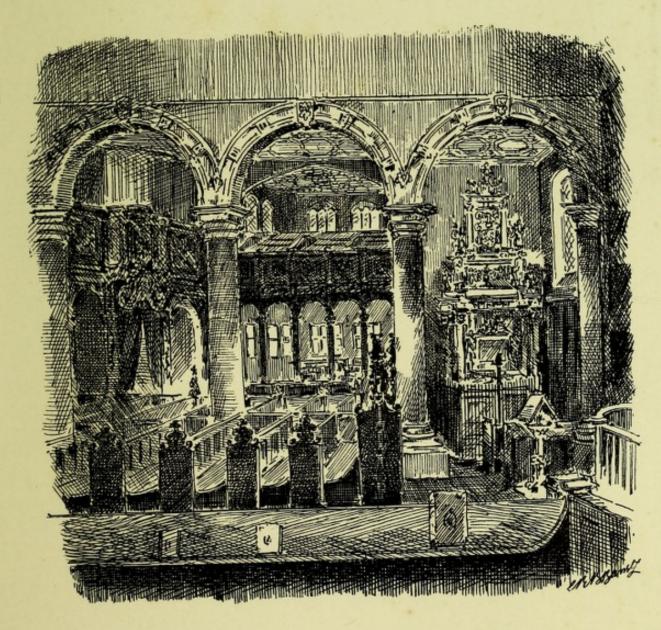
His arms, as shewn on the carving, were: Or, three chevronels sable. A bull of Pope Urban VI., dated 1378, mentions Northburgh (Bishop of London) and Manny as co-founders of Charterhouse.

THE CHAPEL (Interior).

The interior of the Chapel is, however, as full of interest as its exterior is devoid of architectural beauty. The carved oak stall-heads, the organ case, the screens, and the various monuments are worthy of close study. But the chief point is the Monument of the founder, Thomas Sutton, in the northeast corner of the north aisle. The curious alms-box in the upper part of the altar rails is of most uncommon type. A ruined aumbrey, behind the panelling on the south side of the altar in the east wall, proves this wall to be of pre-Reformation date.



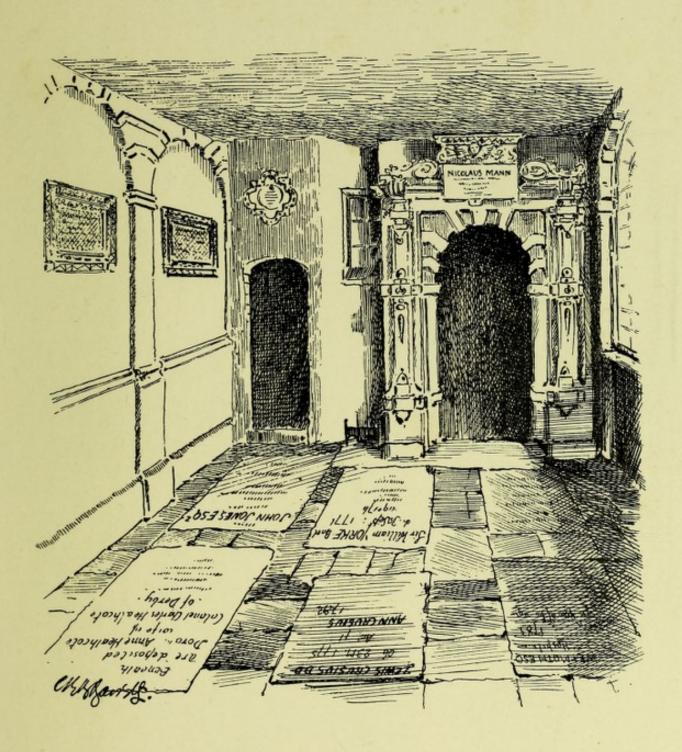




ENTRANCE TO CHAPEL.

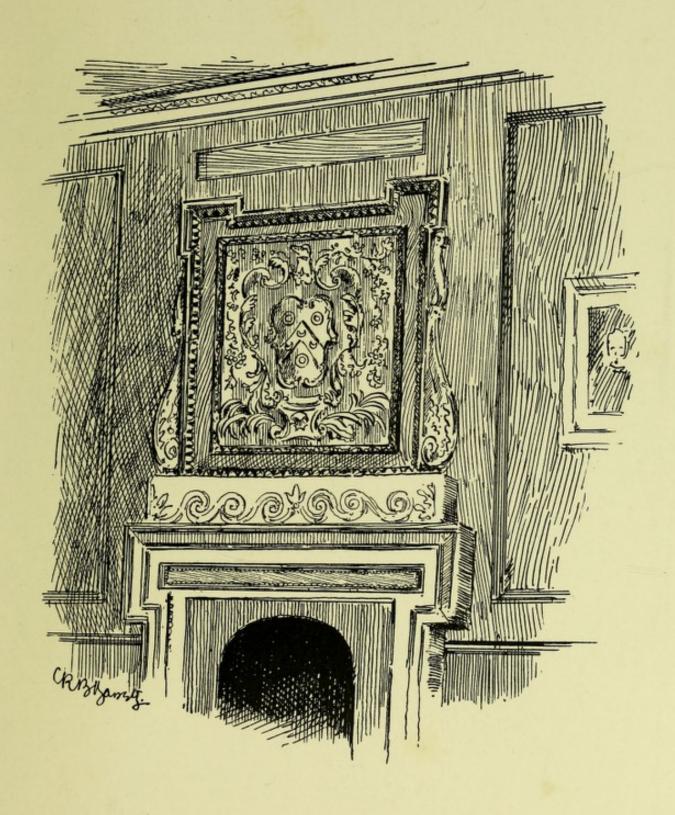
Here at the Chapel door lies buried, among others, Dr. Crusius, Schoolmaster in 1748. On the wall, hard by, are the modern tablets erected to the memory of Thackeray and Leech. Facing the Chapel door, and occupying the entire wall space, is a large memorial to Havelock.

The Ante-chapel, just within the door, dates from 1512, and has a groined roof.



BROOKE HALL.

The Dining Room for the Masters of the School. Traditionally so-named after Robert Brooke—usher in 1626, and schoolmaster in 1628. Over the fireplace are the arms of Thomas Sutton—Or, on a chevron gules between three annulets, three crescents of the first.



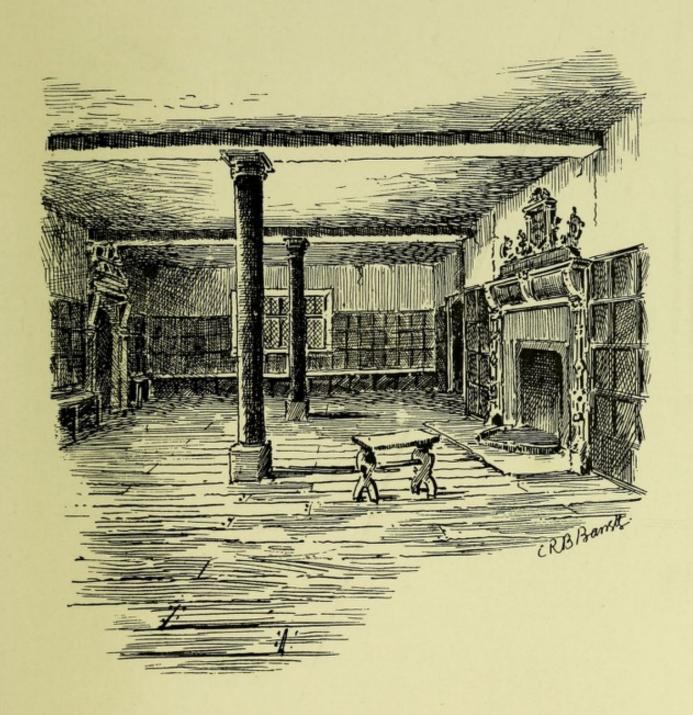
GOWN BOYS' HALL.

Traditionally this room is an enlargement of the Monastery Refectory. The fireplace, above which are the arms of Sutton, and one door also similarly adorned, are of the date of the School Foundation. It is noteworthy that some of the original tables and stools still remain in the room, and that the fixed benches are yet in situ round the walls.



A sketch is here given of a Gown Boy, dressed according to the foundation rules, which existed until the School was removed to Godalming.

The trencher was the distinctive mark of the Upper School.



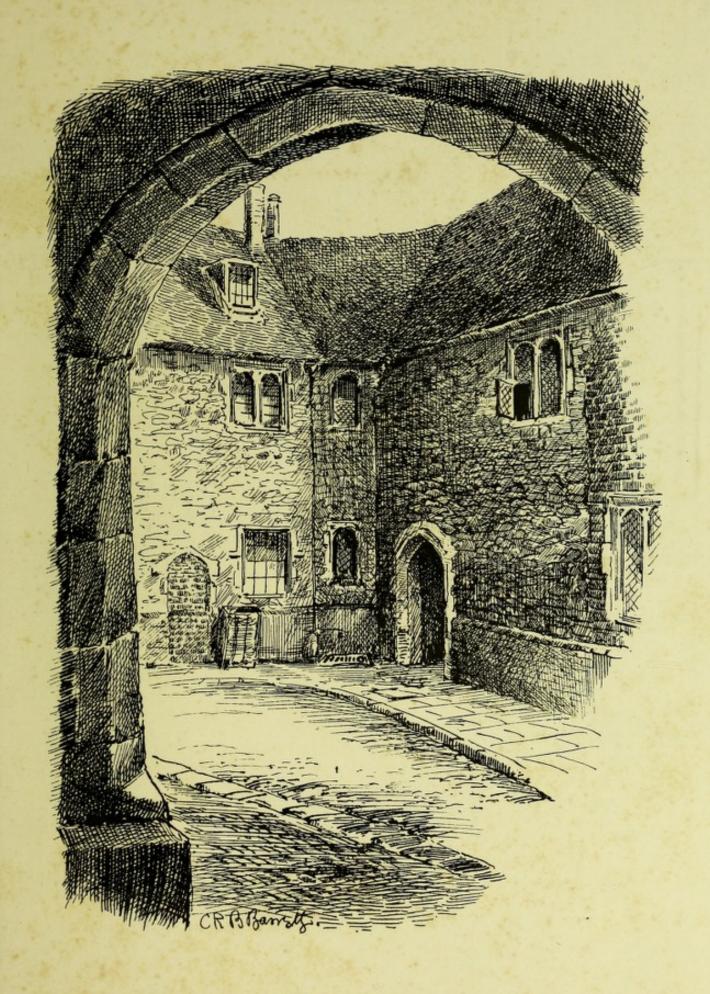
THE CLOISTERS.

Erected in 1571, probably by the Duke of Norfolk, not as a cloister, but as a covered passage joining the main buildings with a tennis-court. This tennis-court was converted into a School by Sutton, and was ultimately known as "Gown Boys."



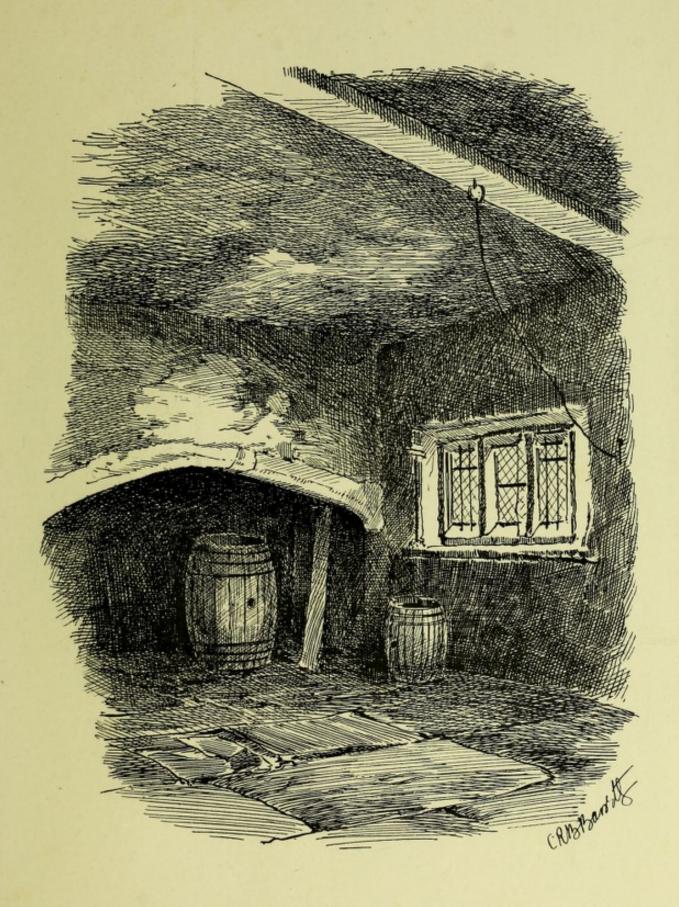
WASH-HOUSE COURT.

A quaint spot is this, and assuredly a relic of the old monastic buildings. At one time it was known as Poplar Court, traditionally because a certain Mr. Thomas Ryder, Registrar in 1789, planted poplar-trees therein.



GOWN BOYS' KITCHEN.

This room, though its wide fireplace arch has been mutilated, and its fittings completely destroyed, is evidently a relic of the old Monastery.

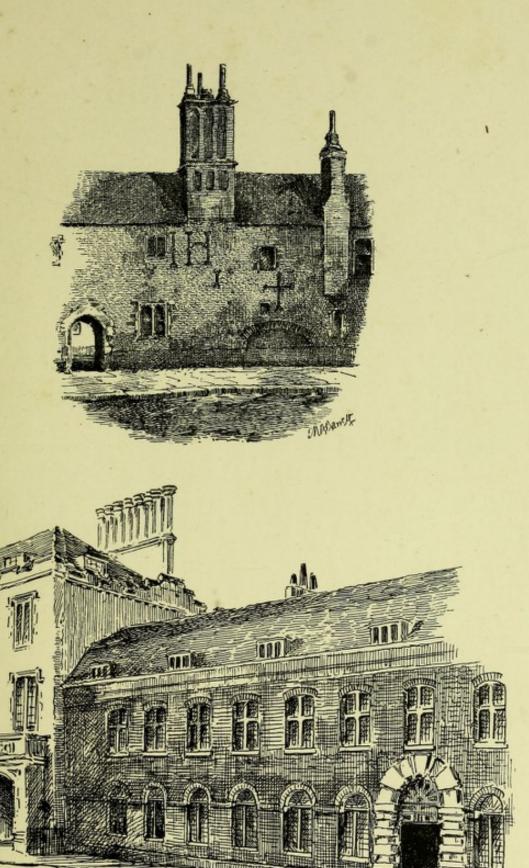


OLD BUILDINGS.

This range of buildings, the latest relics of the Monastery, is interesting from the fact that, on the wall, in ornamental brickwork, are the initials I.H—i.e. those of the Prior John Houghton. It will be remembered that the Monastery was surrendered on June 10th, 1537. Houghton, the Prior, after subscribing conditionally to the Act against Princess Mary, the oath of allegiance to Elizabeth, and the recognition of Anne Boleyn, refused to take the oath of Supremacy. Tried and condemned at the end of April, 1535, be, together with three others, was executed at Tyburn on May 4th. One of his arms and quarters was placed above the gate of the Monastery as an example.

GOWN BOYS.

A building now destroyed. Its arched doorway, with its name-inscribed stones, has been removed to and re-erected at Godalming. The exterior of Gown Boys had been considerably modernized at various times; in fact, during the 18th century it was re-fronted.



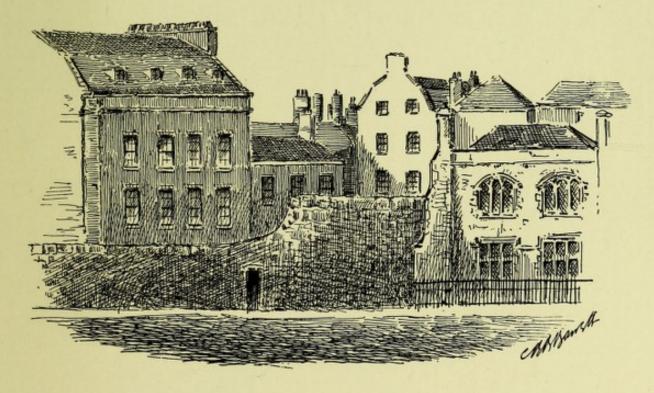
SAUNDERITES.

This house, now demolished, derived its title from the Rev. Augustus Page Saunders, a Master in 1832.

VERITES.

One of the Charterhouse houses, also now destroyed. It was founded by the Rev. Oliver Walford, a Master in 1838.





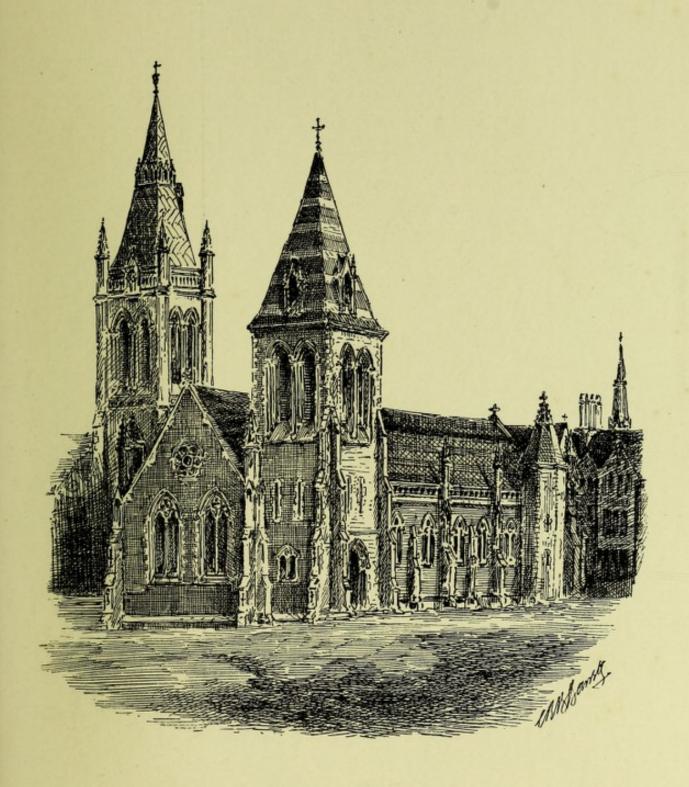


CHARTERHOUSE

GODALMING

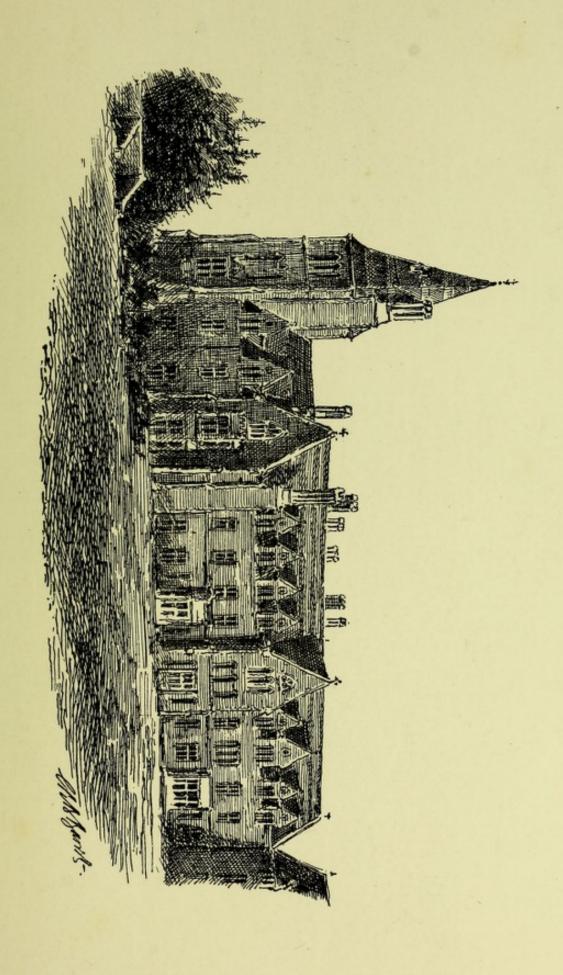
CHAPEL.

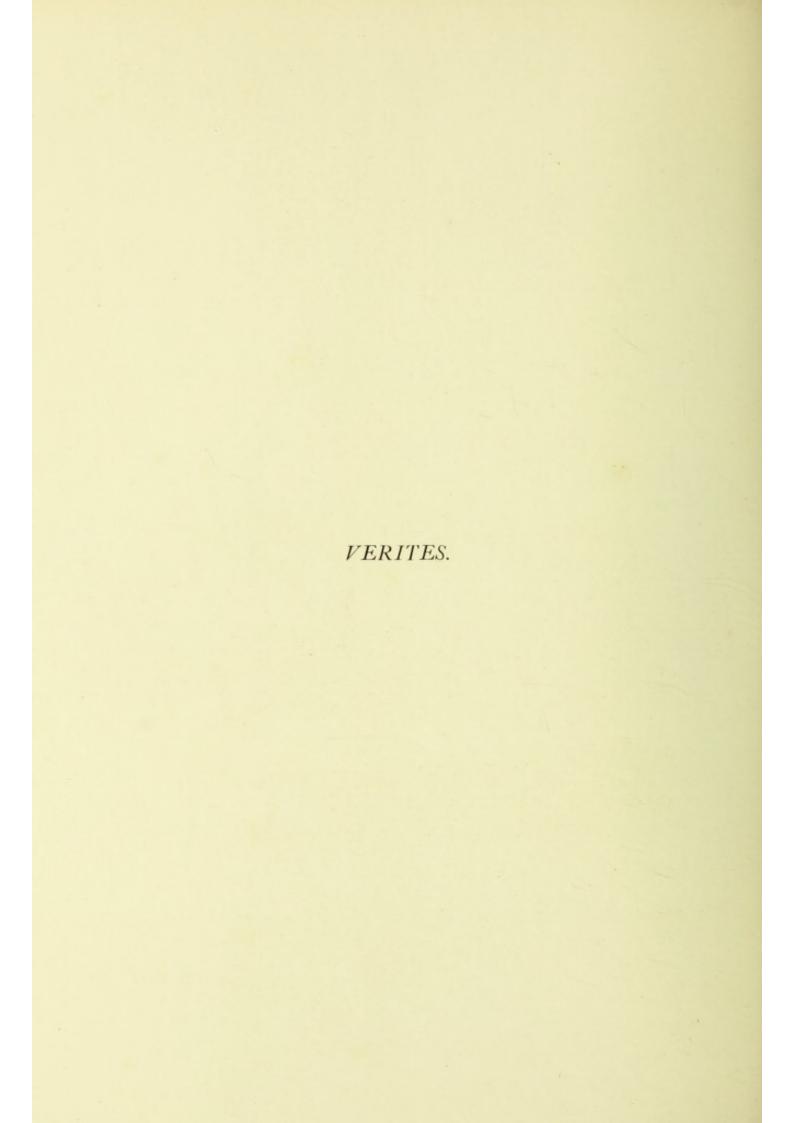
(From Big Ground.)

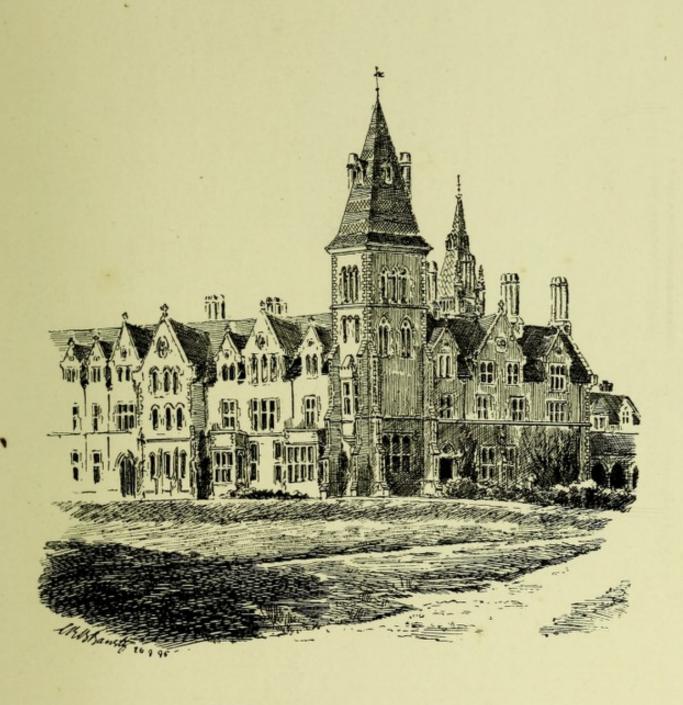


SAUNDERITES.

(From Big Ground.)



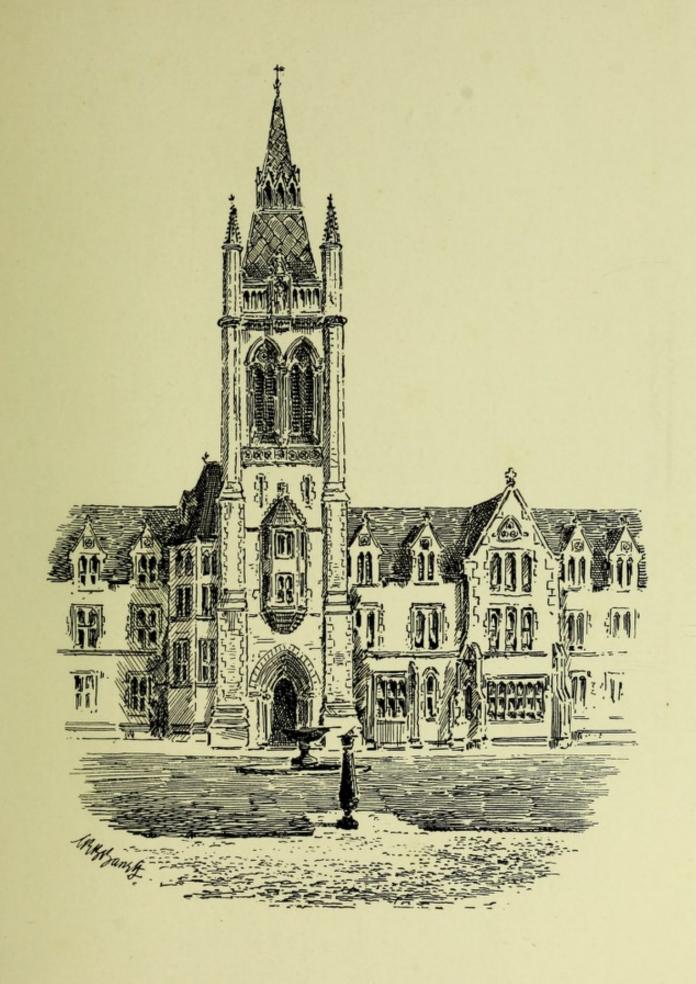




FOUNDER'S TOWER

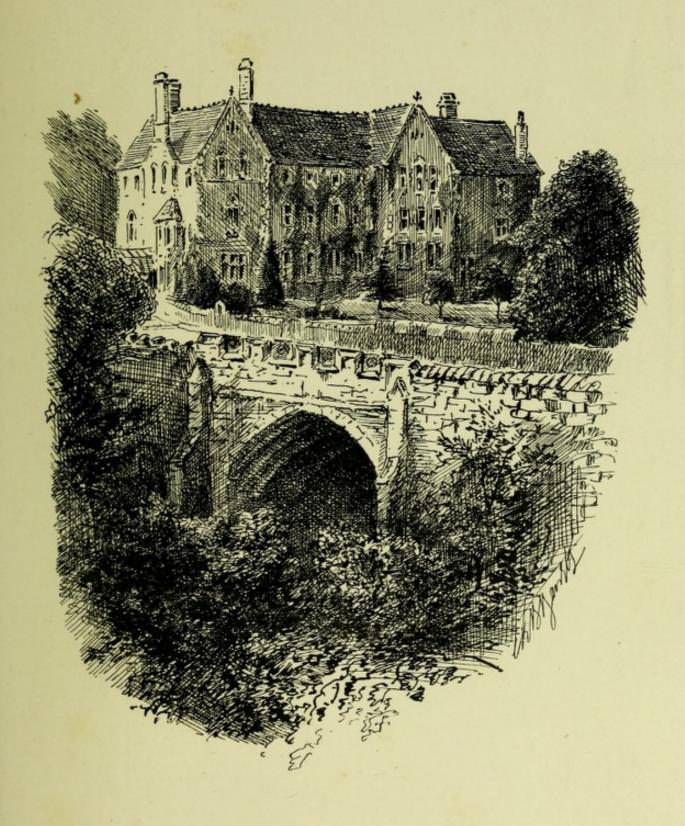
and

GOWN BOYS.



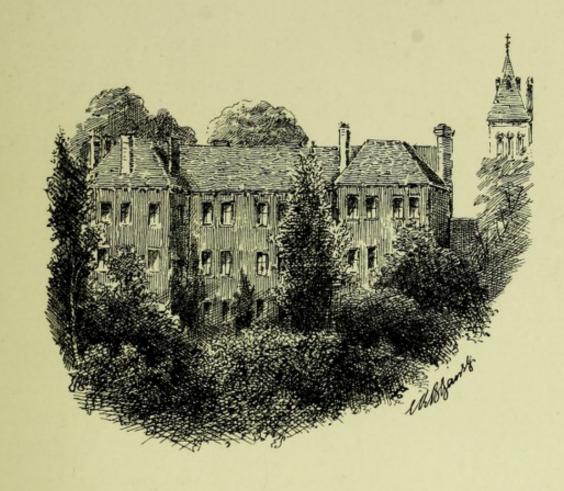
GIRDLESTONEITES.

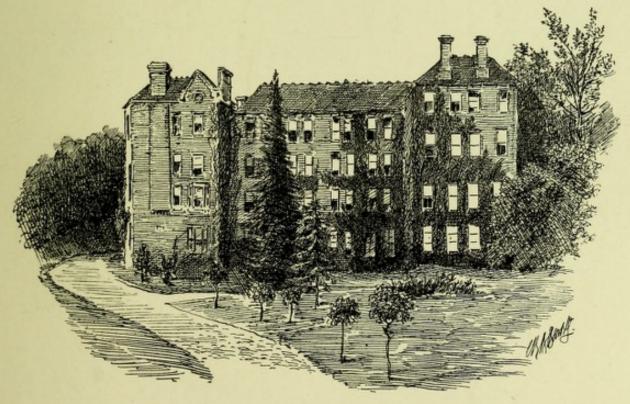
(From Hodgsonites.)



LOCKITES.

WEEKITES.





HODGSONITES.

DAVISITES.

(From the Bridge.)

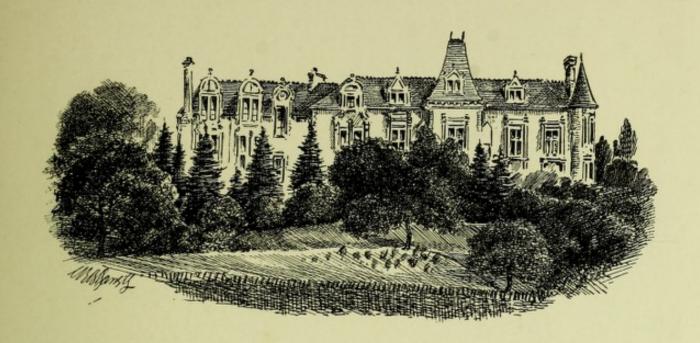


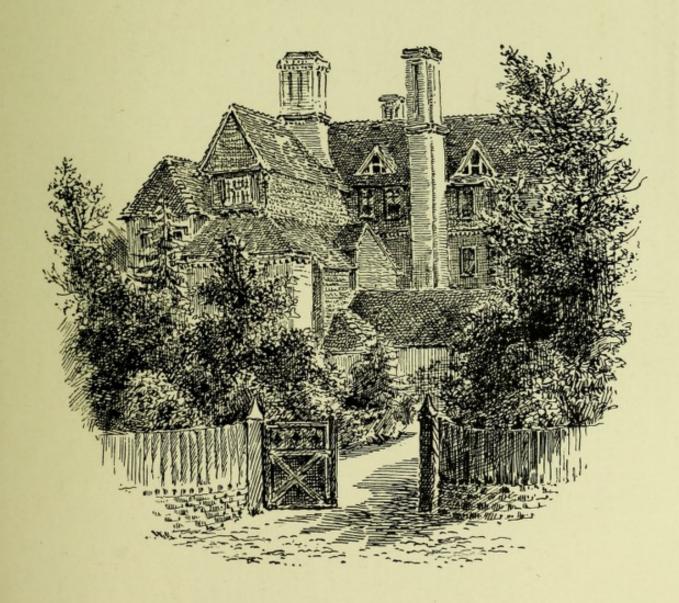
BODEITES.

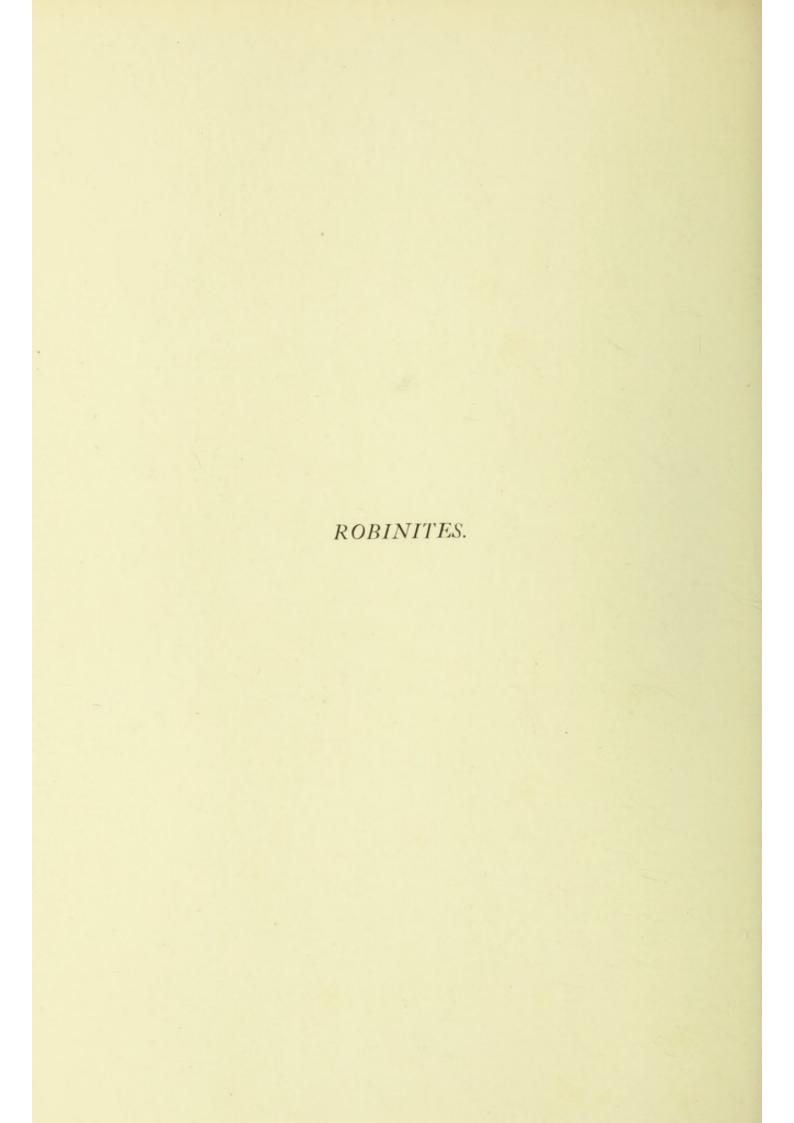
(From Sandy Lane.)

PAGEITES.

(From the Road.)





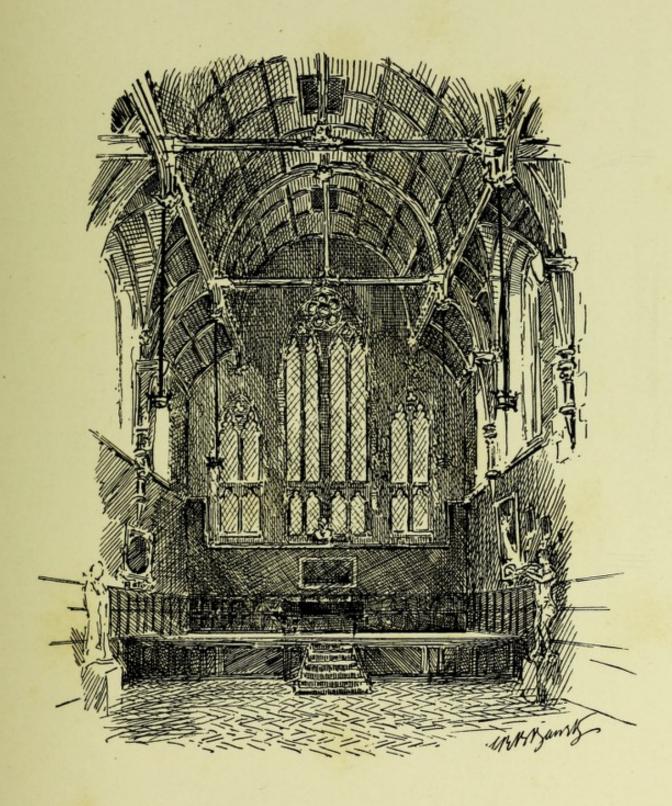




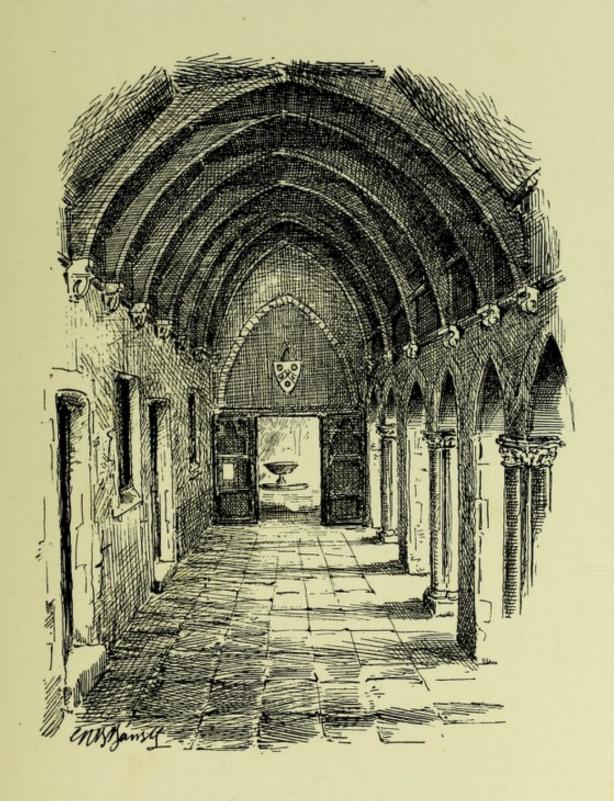
LIBRARY.

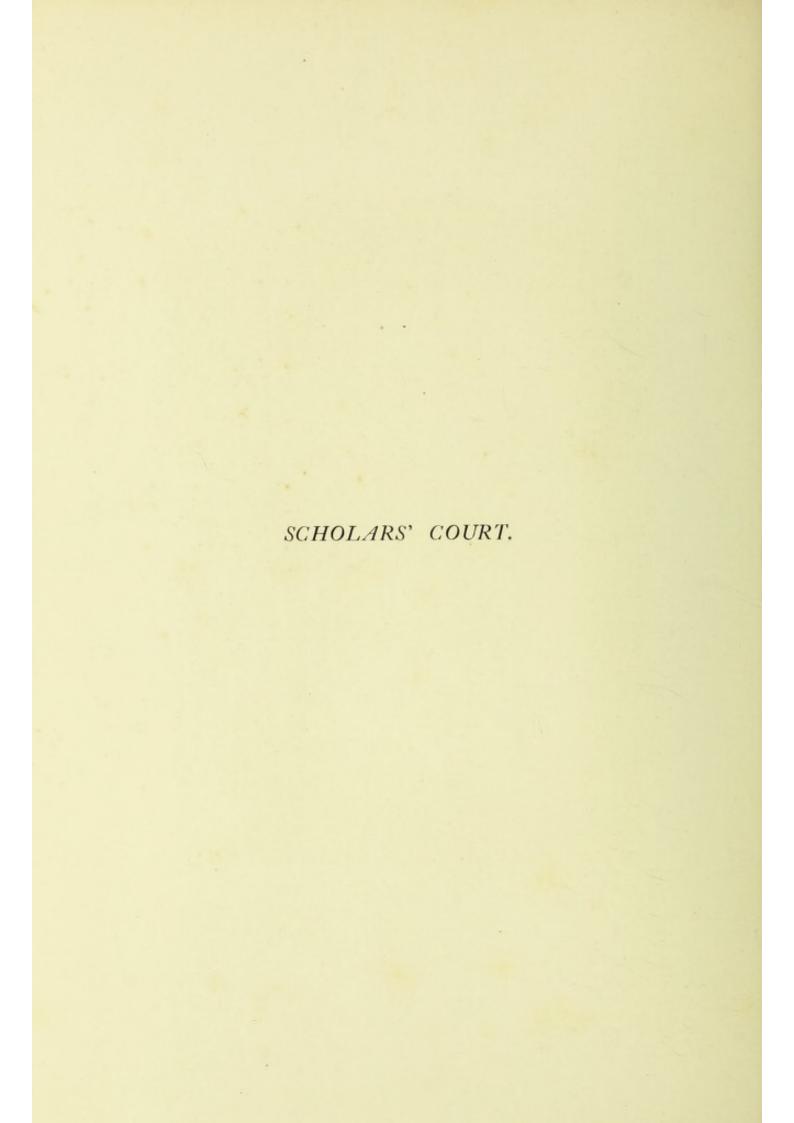


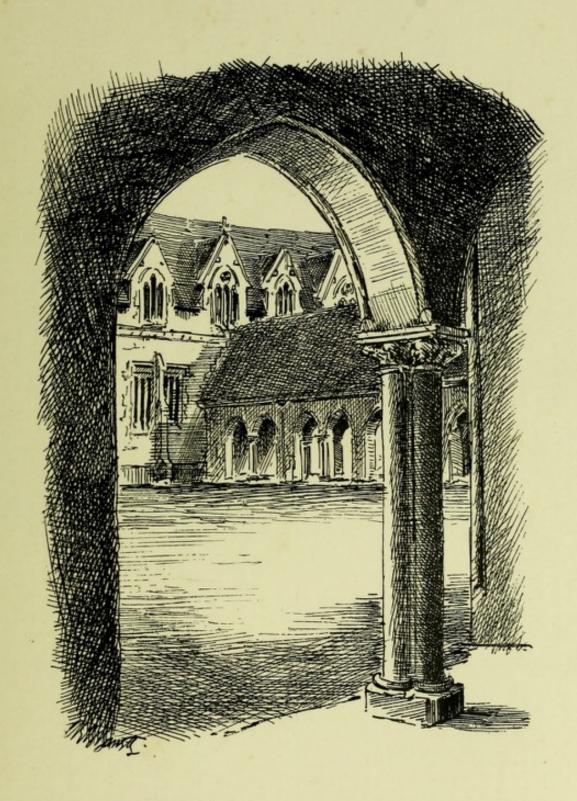
HALL.



CLOISTERS.

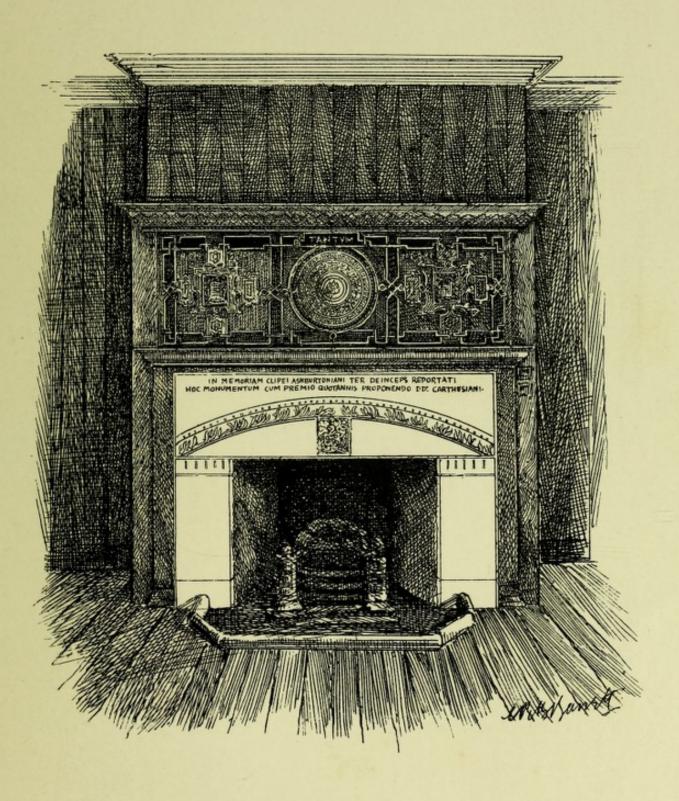






ARMOURY.

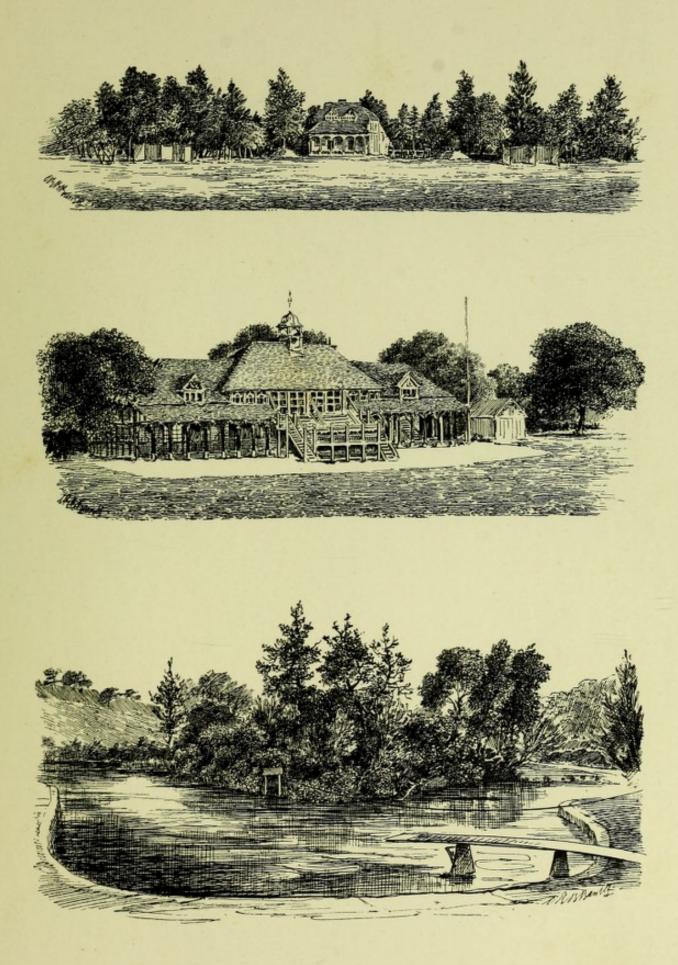
Memorial Fireplace in bonour of three consecutive wins at Bisley.



UNDER GREEN.

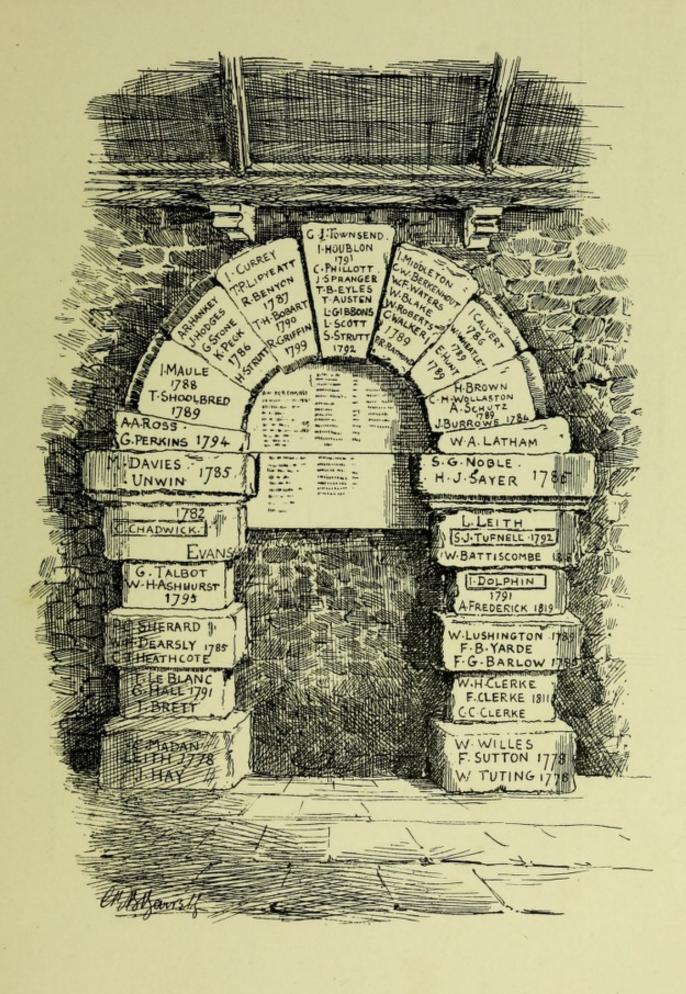
CRICKET PAVILION AND SHOP.

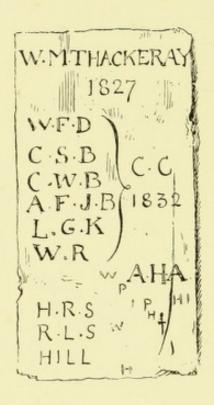
BATHING PLACE.



THE GATE OF GOWN BOYS.

Removed from old Charterhouse.





PLYMOUTH:
WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON,
PRINTERS.

16



