

The Academic Dress of the University of Hull From 1954 to the Present Day, Including the Hull-York Medical School from 2003¹

By Richard Baker

University College Hull was founded in 1927 through the support of local benefactors, such as Thomas Robinson Ferens (who gave the land and £250,000), GF Grant and the City Council. The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of York (later George VI) in 1928, and the College opened in October with 39 students and 14 ‘one-man’ departments; the milestone of 100 students was reached in 1931. The College prepared students for external degrees of the University of London. The decision in the post-war years to create a number of new universities, including Nottingham (1948), Southampton (1952) Exeter (1955), and Leicester (1957)², afforded a similar opportunity to Hull.

The robemaker Wippell’s of Exeter had a contact in Hull in the form of Messrs. Woods Brothers Ltd. On 1 October 1953 Donald Wippell wrote to The Principal of The University College, Hull, observing that he had noted in the *Yorkshire Post* that the Court of Governors was to submit a petition for a Royal Charter granting full university status. Wippell’s were petitioning for the opportunity to supply all the ceremonial robes for the inauguration ceremony and to be appointed Robemakers to the University. They also recommended Woods (who had provided robes to students of the University College) pointing out that they had, in recent years, helped Messrs. Woods in the production of these robes. A fortnight later on 14 October Wippell’s responded that were giving priority and were hoping to start delivery of (London) undergraduate gowns (for University College, Hull) by 21 October 1953.

Dr Charles A. H. Franklyn (1896-1982), wrote on 12 November 1953 to the University of Hull offering his services as a consultant, should the University College be granted a Royal Charter to become a University in its own right. He asked:

How should a new university set about drawing up a distinctive system of Hoods and Robes?

1. copying another university ...
2. consulting a firm of Robe makers
3. appointing a Sub-Committee of the Council
4. consulting an authority on Academic Dress.³

1 This paper was received by the editors in 2009, to which year the term ‘Present Day’ relates. –Ed.

2 See Clifford Dunkley, ‘Academic Dress of the University of Leicester’, *TBS*, 11 (2011), pp. 59–75.

3 File of uncatalogued correspondence relating to the Academic Dress Committee (1953-1955). Letter Franklyn to Registrar 12 Nov. 1953. Hereafter ‘Academic Dress Committee’.

Franklyn, always keen to move on with such a project, was anticipating the Royal Charter by indicating that ‘the Hoods should be lined with a University Silk and edged with ½” of the Faculty Colours.’⁴ He was already proposing both a colour for the University Silk and for Faculty Colours and cautioned the University College that ‘a poor hood (and robes) carries resentment and dissatisfaction for life.’⁵ He continued by arguing that:

... a University Silk would afford:

1. great economy – only one roll to weave
2. prevention of fraud
3. only one robe maker could ever supply the robes.⁶

Franklyn was quick to provide credence to his offer to the University College, and pointed out that he had already designed academic dress for The University of Malaya, The Australian National University, Canberra, and the University of Southampton. (It was probably in the light of this information that Registrar of Hull approached his opposite number at the new University of Southampton which produced the response dated 15 December 1953, and quoted below.)

Franklyn suggested that

Doctors’ hoods need not be edged because the cord and button on the gown would be of the faculty colour as would the cord and tassel on the round velvet cap.⁷

He also recommended cream brocade for music degrees, with cream cord and tassels. He then went to considerable length to give the following explanation of the argument that might usefully support the thinking to a scheme:

Preliminary Consideration in the event of this College being granted University Status by Royal Charter.

It seems appropriate that we should bear in mind the ancient Yorkshire town upon the Humber, called Kingston upon Hull, an ancient seaport where Merchant Adventurers imported fine linen from the City of Cologne. The Arms of Kingston upon Hull (duly recorded in H. M. College of Arms) are blazoned:-

‘Azure, three ducal coronets or’ (‘in pale’ is redundant, just as ‘three leopards, passant guardant’ in the Royal Arms of England would naturally be placed one above the other unless otherwise stated). So with the blue or blue-grey sky, and the Wolds of Lincolnshire pierced by the Humber, continue into the Yorkshire Wolds to the north, right up to Whitby, Robin Hood’s Bay and Scarborough.

The only colour indications which we seem to get from all these are pale blue or blue-grey, and lovely shades of autumn, terra-cotta, orange, golden-orange and purple, and the sun rising in the N.E. or east, giving us red, orange and finally golden light that all cats love (‘felis catus’, The Supreme Animal).

We shall return to these shades later. We should also bear in mind those fair-haired, as well as red-haired, blue-eyed Scandinavian people of the sea, from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Jutland and Saxony, who landed on our east coast in

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

waves and waves until our English blood was (at one time) 75% Scandinavian (the Master Race and nature's master-piece).⁸

Franklyn's feelings about race aside, his comments about academic dress are similar to those made regarding the academic dress at Sussex University nearly a decade later, when his scheme was not adopted. He commented, some might say somewhat arrogantly, upon their chosen academic dress:

The present system is a calamity because the writer could have given Sussex the most beautiful robes of all, reminiscent of the blue-green of the sea and the green of the Downs.⁹

In a letter on 20 November 1953 Franklyn wrote to Arthur G. Knott of Messrs H. Blundell Ltd of Exeter, which was a wholesale textiles subsidiary company of Wippell's and had designed Southampton's robes two years earlier. Franklyn informed him that

I have been invited to work with the Committee of the Senate and Council which will take charge of the matter of official and Ac. Dress, and to advise them ... I have accepted with glee. Later there will be a meeting and we shall try to get down to a basic scheme. Then when they get their charter, there would be a Demonstration or two just as we did at S'ton in June and Oct. last year. We will use a *complete* set of S'ton for one set of models. Dead silence please ...¹⁰

On 27 November Woods notified the Registrar of Hull that 'thirteen Gowns ordered by Graduates await collection.'¹¹ There were two qualities: £5 10s 6d and £7 2s 6d. Gowns were enforced for both staff and undergraduates at lectures, written examinations, ceremonial occasions and official interviews.

On 15 December B. A. Chalmers, the Registrar at the University of Southampton, wrote to the Registrar at University College, Hull:

I can say unreservedly that he [Franklyn] is a man of undoubted authority on the subject and that, in view of the complexity and profusion of academic plumage, we found it a great relief to have someone who could suggest an original and logical system.

He does not expect payment other than expenses although I gather he hopes to receive an honorary degree—not a Doctorate of course, a mastership is sufficient—for his services. He is, of course, an eccentric, completely absorbed in academic ceremonial and dress, and will try to take charge of your whole ceremonial arrangements in addition to making lengthy speeches at every opportunity on his dress proposals. Unfortunately, he is so lacking in a sense of humour and so convinced of the supreme importance of being properly dressed—academically—that if one gives him too much rope, one is eventually faced with the necessity of being rather rude to him in order to get him under control. It is a great pity that this is so, because he can be extremely useful—however, if you are forewarned, as I was not, perhaps you

8 Ibid.

9 Charles A. H. Franklyn, *Academical Dress from the Middle Age to the present day, Including Lambeth degrees* (Lewes: privately printed by W.E. Baxter, Ltd, 1970), p. 208.

10 Wippell's File relating to the University of Hull (1953-1955). Letter Franklyn to Wippell 20 Nov. 1953. Hereafter 'Wippell File on Hull'.

11 Academic Dress Committee. Woods of Hull letter to Registrar, 27 Nov. 1953

can keep him in order from the beginning.

I do not want you to think that I am attacking Franklyn—we think that what he produced was worth the trouble we had with him—but he is such an odd character that I felt duty bound to pass on what was our experience.¹²

The University of Hull was thus warned of the potential difficulties of having Franklyn as a consultant—which was, at least, more than Southampton had been a year or so before. This letter was echoed by a similar letter from John Brookes-Little to Jack Butterworth (Vice-Chancellor designate of the new University of Warwick) a decade later as that University was being created, and quoted in Nicholas Jackson's account of the academic dress of the University of Warwick.¹³

Franklyn wrote to Wippell, perhaps displaying some impatience, on 13 April 1954:

... as soon as the Charter is granted, and I am asked to go up there and demonstrate, as for S'ton, your firm will be asked to do everything as before. As you know, when I go up to a University to demonstrate, I *never* talk about Robemakers unless and until I am asked to do so. But as you get in first and provide all the demonstrations, you get pretty well established and finally get adopted.¹⁴

On 13 May the proposal to create the University of Hull was approved by the Queen in Council. Six days later Franklyn again wrote to Wippell:

Will you please have sent to me a piece of the lovely cerise silk used to line all the Malaya B.A., M.A. and D.Litt. Hoods, and as used to edge the S'ton arts degree hoods.

I want a piece of this up my sleeve, as an alternate to the lovely orange (ribbed) used for S'ton Engineering Faculty.

Please attach a proper description to this cerise silk: it is artificial silk, I think. Is it rayon, nylon or what? I need a description.

I hope they agree to a single University silk, as S'ton and Canberra both did.¹⁵

Then again on the 18 June Franklyn again wrote to Wippell's, eager to keep the process moving:

Re: proposed meeting at Hull on 6th July 1954

I shall travel up on the 3.50 p.m. from King's Cross, due at Hull 8.59 p.m., take my



LEN NEWTON

Dr Charles A. H. Franklyn in his garden in 1973.

¹² Academic Dress Committee. Chalmers (University of Southampton) letter to Registrar, 15 Dec. 1953.

¹³ Nicholas Jackson, 'The Development of Academic Dress in the University of Warwick', *TBS* 8 (2008), p. 13.

¹⁴ Wippell File on Hull . Franklyn letter to Wippell's 13 April 1954.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 19 May 1954

room, go to bed at 9 p.m. and be cool, calm and collected on Tuesday.
Preliminary, private Demonstration
Before the V-C and the Senate (or a sub-committee thereof)
On Tuesday 6th July 1954 2.30 p.m. – 5.00 p.m.

Purpose

- i. To decide on basic principles
- ii. To get one or other suggestion approved
- iii. To get permission to proceed, so that a Demonstration of actual models, embracing the above (i) and (ii) may be made for October 1954 or so.

N.B. Installation Ceremony Tuesday 19th July 1954¹⁶

Franklyn displays great enthusiasm for precise planning, but even for him the idea of arriving at Hull railway station at 8.59 p.m. and being in his hotel bed one minute later was not likely to be achieved! Again on the 25 June Franklyn wrote to Wippell: 'No other Robemaker in the world could give such a splendid Demonstration as we will be able to give, with your help, on the 6th.'¹⁷

On the 6 July Franklyn was present at a meeting of the Academic Dress Committee and made the following proposals:

University silk – still being proposed ribbed orange silk or mid-cerise silk
Faculty edgings still being proposed.
Edging on neck bands prohibited ('always tailors' innovation.')

'The suggestions ... are submitted with all due difference [*sic*] and humility. Should they be adopted the University would possess a logical system which enables any further degrees to be immediately provided for.'¹⁸

Franklyn had asked Wippell's to make up various prototype examples of hoods which the company was naturally reluctant, at this stage, to do. On 10 July Knott sent a memo to Wippell's:

I was glad that we had not wasted time and money in having the Music hoods made up; as it was, there seemed such a danger that Dr. Franklyn might bore the Sub-committee, appointed from the Senate and Council.

Dr. Franklyn was rather upset to feel that, whereas Southampton reached unanimity immediately, the sub-committee at Hull did not achieve this. It seemed as if Franklyn's system will be adopted but the colours still have to be decided; they were very sorry that Southampton adopted the blue as they liked it very much. They have definitely turned down the orange as the University silk but might consider the mid-cerise if a suitable blue cannot be found. Further patterns of blue have been sent Dr. Franklyn should he have to submit them to the University authorities.

It was apparent that Mr. Middlebrook's contacts at the University will be invaluable to us, should Dr. Franklyn have over-played his part; I liked Mr. Middlebrook very much and we got on well together.

16 Ibid., 18 June 1954

17 Ibid., 28 June 1954

18 Academic Dress Committee. Minutes of Academic Dress Committee, 6 July 1954.

Dr. Franklyn told me in confidence, that Mr. Craig, the Registrar of Malaya University who is a good friend of ours, is to be appointed Registrar of Hull University towards the end of the year. This is certainly in our favour.¹⁹

Knott, in a letter to Franklyn dated 12 July, responded to the latter's comments on the PhD claret cloth:

In view of your remarks regarding the PhD cloth being too dark, we are endeavouring to obtain something of a lighter shade. Patterns shall be forwarded shortly, but we hope you will be able to persuade them to adopt the Southampton cloth, as this will avoid complications with us.²⁰

On the same date Franklyn was writing to Knott: '3 other blue patterns enclosed. The only lovely one is Canberra's peacock blue, which looks lovely when made up.'²¹ And, 'I feel it would be a very wise move for one to let the V-C (Hull) see the blue ribbed poplin that you used for my M.A. Malaya Hood in July 1951.'²²

On 3 August 1954 Knott wrote to Franklyn:

You mention that the blue ribbed poplin is lighter than the Southampton blue, but the reverse is the case. We mention this as we think you might have made a mistake.²³

Franklyn's reply the next day retorted:

The Southampton blue is a very bright, rich peacock blue. The blue ribbed poplin of my M.A. Malaya hood is far more dull and seems to me to be paler.

I think it wise not to push the lovely mid-cerise too hard, but by showing the blue ribbed poplin as an alternative, they may still choose the mid-cerise, especially as the Vice-Chancellor favours it.²⁴

The Royal Charter from the Crown was dated at Westminster on 6 September. The next day Middlebrook (of Woods) wrote to Knott enquiring:

Have you heard anything from Dr Franklyn? Term is very near now and all we have been able to do is to proceed as last year for both Undergraduate Gowns and Hoods. I do hope our somewhat eccentric friend has not queered the pitch.²⁵

The London undergraduate gowns and also graduate gowns and hood for the (external) London degrees had been supplied by Woods. It seems that Woods, as well as Wippell's and the new University, were all aware of the idiosyncrasies of Franklyn. Middlebrook wrote to Knott again on 9 October: 'We have heard nothing up to now of Dr. Franklyn's efforts and we are wondering if the better end of the Robing has gone elsewhere.'²⁶

19 Wippell File on Hull. Memo from Knott to Wippell, 10 July 1954.

20 Ibid., letter from Knott to Franklyn, 12 July 1954.

21 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Franklyn to Knott 12 July 1954.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid., letter from Knott to Franklyn 3 Aug. 1954.

24 Ibid., letter from Franklyn to Knott 4 Aug. 1954.

25 Ibid., letter from Woods Brothers of Hull to Knott 7 Sept. 1954.

26 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Woods Brothers of Hull to Knott, 9 Oct. 1954.

Doubtless during this autumn Franklyn was drawing up, in detail, the first draft of his scheme for academic dress. On the 6 December the Vice-Chancellor wrote to Franklyn and confirmed the plans for a demonstration at the University on 13 and 14 January 1955. The Vice-Chancellor also reported that Messrs Ede and Ravenscroft would also be giving a demonstration. The Vice-Chancellor confirmed that the committee favoured Franklyn's proposal that a University silk should be adopted, that faculty distinction should be confined to coloured cords and buttons. The University was keen 'to explore further the possibility of finding a blue which is clearly distinguishable from the others' (e.g. Southampton). The Vice-Chancellor talked about cerise being a possibility, but was concerned that with the scarlet of the doctors' robes it would appear similar to certain doctors' robes of the University of Cambridge (although this potential confusion is not altogether obvious), and not all members of the committee favour the colour itself. It is a little difficult in identifying the specific confusion in the Vice-Chancellor's mind when this problem was raised. Even the colour combination of scarlet and cerise, let alone the difference of design, is not apparent. 'We should explore the possibilities of a different blue—perhaps something of a turquoise shade'.²⁷

A week later, obviously somewhat shocked that Ede and Ravenscroft were also being consulted, Franklyn responded to the Vice-Chancellor on the 13 December 1954:

I feel rather concerned and have had something of a shock. It is probable that this will be my last University as with a sword hanging over my head, I cannot expect to live long enough to see another University created in England. If July 19th were to be the crowning glory of a 45 years study, it would be wonderful but to fail in 1955 would be utter devastation and to be rejected (after the system had been supposed to be accepted) would indeed be mortifying. If the subject had not been the passion of my life since 1910 I should feel, quite naturally, far less acutely about it.

With all due respects John F Austin is a tailor: I am a University graduate and in point of fact, a graduate of three universities. He joined Ede & R. only recently, after the war, from another type of business.²⁸

Franklyn shows that he has had a keen interest in academic dress since being a fourteen-year-old boy. However, his pessimism of never seeing 'another University created in England' is far from the actual truth. In the next fifteen years another twenty universities were created in Great Britain, and he lived another twelve years beyond those. The somewhat disparaging comment on Austin belies the fact that Col. John F Austin, MVO, was Managing Director of Ede & Ravenscroft. He was an authority on academic dress and had a reputation for insisting on very precise and specific colour shades. He was entrusted with specific responsibilities for the ceremonial robes at the Coronation, in 1953, of H. M. the Queen, and designed ceremonial robes for Her Majesty and also for H. M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

On the 29 December 1954 Knott cautioned Franklyn:

To try and obtain other blue patterns now, and then send them for consideration

²⁷ Academic Dress Committee (1953-1955). Letter from the Vice-Chancellor to Franklyn 6 Dec. 1954.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, letter from Franklyn to the Vice-Chancellor 13 Dec. 1954.

would delay matters to such an extent that it would not be possible to have the robes ready for the second demonstration on 14th January.²⁹

On 14 January 1955 the second demonstration was held at the University of Hull. A fortnight later, on 2 February, Franklyn wrote to the Vice Chancellor, prompting him and reminding him that 'Wippell's [are] the best firm in the Kingdom'.³⁰

On 11 February Wippell wrote to Franklyn addressing certain points raised by the University:

- a) It would be possible to obtain a turquoise slightly darker in colour.
- b) Here again, it would be possible to obtain a darker shade of claret, not quite as dark as that condemned in July. Confidentially, we would prefer to use this darker shade, as it would be easier to obtain.
- c) This is awkward. We are rather inclined to think that if they do not like the coloured cords and buttons, it would be best to abandon any thought of a faculty distinction in the gowns. Detachable buttons would be possible but not, we think, advisable.
- d) We are wondering if they have been trying on the Burgon hood the wrong way round. If worn correctly the hoods are surely quite distinct.
- e) We like your suggestion best but it might meet them if the sleeves were of scarlet, the facings alone indicating the faculty.³¹

Wippell went on to caution the enthusiast Franklyn:

As regards your going up there, we think that it would be well to offer to go, but it might not be good policy, in our opinion, to press this point, as your help is voluntary. I feel that the variations suggested must be hurtful to you, and you have my sympathy, but the position seems very delicate—there are so many 'cooks stirring the broth'.³²

Franklyn replied to Wippell the next day:

I am sure that you do realise that I am trying to save your firm considerable loss. Hull asked in December at very late hour, for a turquoise blue, which is very light anyway. Knott got the best that he could. I have raised the point with Craig (the Registrar) whether it is worth while scrapping the whole of the set made up for the demonstration on January 14th for the sake of ½ shade.³³

On 14 February 1955, Wippell responded to Franklyn:

I am very sorry if I have given you the impression that I want to keep you out of everything, and I hope that you did not mean this seriously. Far from it—I do know and appreciate the fact that you are trying to help us and are a friend. Our interests are mutual. I suppose the fact is that I am more cautious than you are—very likely over cautious.

Wippell went on to say:

29 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Knott to Franklyn, 29 Dec. 1954.

30 Academic Dress Committee. Letter from Franklyn to the Vice-Chancellor 2 Feb. 1955.

31 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Wippell to Franklyn 11 Feb. 1955.

32 Ibid.

33 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Franklyn to Wippell 12 Feb. 1955.

... we are ... in complete agreement. We have not succeeded in obtaining a darker turquoise or darker claret, and we feel that at this late stage there is little chance of our succeeding. We can, of course, provided a certain tolerance is granted, have cloth dyed to the required shade. If this is desired, we would submit samples in paint before having the silk dyed.³⁴

There was concern, expressed by Franklyn, in a letter four days later, to Wippell, concerning the BA and MA hoods.

These two magnificent robes are entirely different and could never be confused, even if put on back to front or inside out. But I have a suggestion to make i.e. if the authorities so wished all masters' hoods could be made of a colour other than black ribbed rayon. Blue is the obvious choice.³⁵

He went on to tell Wippell that:

I received today an invitation to go up to Hull, to help the Academical Dress Committee to solve their problems of detail. ... It will be very interesting helping them to sort out and settle these odd points.³⁶

Franklyn wrote to Knott on 20 February:

I am glad that Hull has invited me up again on Tuesday March 1st for a meeting with the Academical Dress Committee at 11 a.m. on the 2nd. (Wednesday) to help worry out all the quibbles and conundrums. This is very interesting indeed. I shall take things very quietly, with much patience, and let them see that various alternatives would wreck and ruin the main system as approved in July and January.

There may be a lot of fuss about clarets and maroons. I hope they choose the lighter (January one) or else the darker one you have in stock and do not want to chase around for a third shade.

They have decided on a blue figured damask for the Chancellor and the Official Robes. I expected this.

Turquoise Blue. I wish they would settle on the excellent one which was cut up and shown in January. There is one risk, a less scrupulous firm may promise to supply another shade.³⁷

Knott replied to Franklyn six days later.

If they still cannot be persuaded to have the turquoise they should at least be able to establish the colour they want from the dictionary [British Colour Council Shade Dictionary] and then provided we get the appointment there will be no difficulty in obtaining the correct shade, as for certain they will require a large quantity for a University colour.³⁸

On 2 March 1955 The Academic Dress Committee resolved:

- that the MA hood should be edged with 3/8" of the University Silk
- that the alternative to the shade of turquoise blue demonstrated by Franklyn be

34 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Wippell to Franklyn 14 Feb. 1955.

35 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Franklyn to Wippell 18 Feb. 1955.

36 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Franklyn to Wippell 12 Feb. 1955.

37 Ibid., letter from Franklyn to Knott 20 Feb. 1955.

38 Ibid., letter from Knott to Franklyn 26 Feb. 1955.

sought was discussed and the Committee resolved that the present shade be adopted.

- that Faculty colours be adopted.
- that the BD hood should not be edged with the University Silk.
- that the PhD gown and hood of the darker shade of claret cloth should be used.
- that the Higher Doctorates should retain the Oxford shape sleeves in the University Silk.
- that the BMus and DMus robes demonstrated should be adopted.
- That the blue figured damask material of a shade similar to (but not lighter than) the robe of the former President of the University College should be used for the officers' robes. [Franklyn had produced a sample of blue damask K1211/1 88912.]
- The robes of the Registrar and Treasurer should be of a blue ribbed rayon in the same shade. [Franklyn had produced a sample of blue ribbed rayon 1679.]
 - The Treasurer's robe should be faced with gold braid
 - The Registrar's robe should be faced with black velvet.³⁹

Franklyn, perhaps sensing victory, wrote to Knott on the same day:

I attended a full meeting of the Academical Robes [*sic*] Committee of the Council and of the Senate 11 – 1 o'clock today. All went very well indeed, there was nothing contentious, and in stages I showed all your Robes and Hoods. ...

1. The entire System submitted by me was accepted, bar one or two minor adjustments.
2. It follows that the scheme 2 submitted by A. [Austin of Ede and Ravenscroft] was rejected in toto!
3. They have decided to have blue figured damask for the Official Robes ... The Treasurer and Registrar to have M.A. Oxford shape gowns of *blue ribbed* rayon or silk of the same shade ... the front facings as suggested.
4. They wish you to hunt round at once and to find me patterns of blue damask, a little darker ... than the piece you sent me in December/January.
5. Faculty Colours. They think that pink is a bit noticeable for Arts, so they have quite wisely decided upon silver.
6. All Masters' hoods are to have the cape portion edged 3/8" with the University lining silk ... but no portion of the neck is to be edged.
7. They have adopted the present Southampton maroon.
8. Turquoise blue. They have decided unanimously to accept the lovely turquoise blue taffeta which we showed them in January.
9. All Degrees in Music and Theology to remain as suggested in January but they understand of course that the B.Mus. and D.Mus. hoods and the D.Mus. full-dress Festal Robe is to be of Cream figured damask and not so dead white as the models shown.⁴⁰

So it was that the colour of the University silk had finally been agreed at the Academical Dress Committee, also on 2 March.

The idiosyncrasies of Franklyn became apparent to everyone in a variety of ways. He reminded the Academic Dress Committee and University that he was on a low sodium diet. His handwritten letters were verging on the illegible, with addenda written vertically in the margins; frequently the University had to have these retyped for circulation.

³⁹ Academic Dress Committee. Minutes of Academic Dress Committee 2 March 1955.

⁴⁰ Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Franklyn to Knott, 2 March 1955.

On 28 March Franklyn told Knott:

I got the large pattern of beautiful blue damask off to Craig the Registrar, on Thursday, and he received it on Friday. I heard from him on Saturday second post, and he liked it better than any he had seen yet ... he would show it to the V-C. on his (the V-C.'s) return on Tuesday. ... Craig also said in his letter on Saturday that as soon as he received the Revised Regulations from me, he hoped to send for estimates ... from you and from Ede & R. In my reply to Craig ... I said that he could call for estimates from any firms in London or elsewhere but they would be more or less meaningless. ... Ede & R can quote for a cheap shoddy defaced job. Figures would be meaningless. ... The position is dangerous because if you quote for a 1st class job and another firm quotes for a 3rd class job with ½ lined, skimped inferior hoods, the figures would not be comparable. You know I will help you all I can, but if I am kept in the dark I cannot help at all. Funny, if after accepting my entire scheme, and your models, they asked for an inferior firm to make them.⁴¹

Knott replied to Franklyn on 30 March:

Following our letter of yesterday's date we have today received an invitation to submit quotations for the making of the Official Robes and Academic Dress for the University of Hull. The estimate has to be in by 13th April.⁴²

The same day Franklyn wrote to Knott:

May I strongly advise you to ask The Registrar at Hull to register back to you all the Hoods, Robes and caps lent them and left there on January 14th. It is absolutely impossible for any other firm in London or elsewhere to give an honest estimate to make up such Robes, when they possess neither the materials, measurements or patterns A [John Austin] is quite equal to making an appointment at Hull, and to going up there to see them, and then to saying that he must see the System of things which had been accepted before he could quote figures ... Estimates can easily prove to be dangerous delusions, or illusions. Comparable figures are impossible as I see things.⁴³

Knott responded to Franklyn on 1 April 1955:

Your point that we should ask the Registrar at Hull to send back all the robes, hoods and caps we lent them was referred to Mr Donald Wippell, and although we see your reason for making the request we both feel it would be most inopportune at this moment. No real excuse could be offered for asking for their return because our estimates will have to be sent almost as soon as they reach us, and we have decided to forget this for the time being.⁴⁴

The same day, Franklyn wrote to the Vice-Chancellor concerning Wippell's of Exeter. He was still trying to ensure that Wippell's had no competition for the contract as supplier of robes to the University of Hull.

I, personally, am not yet convinced that it is worth his [the managing Director of Wippell's of Exeter] while to submit any estimates at all. If something greatly in-

41 Ibid. Letter from Franklyn to Knott, 28 March 1955.

42 Ibid. Letter from Knott to Franklyn, 30 March 1955.

43 Ibid. Letter from Franklyn to Knott, 30 March 1955.

44 Ibid. Letter from Knott to Franklyn, 1 April 1955.

ferior would be acceptable then obviously a firm doing only the highest class work cannot compete on equal terms.⁴⁵

On 2 May Council suggested and approved that Franklyn 'be paid an honorarium of fifty guineas in recognition of the work he had done in preparing the scheme already approved'.⁴⁶ So Franklyn did *not* receive the Honorary Mastership to which he aspired. The next day, Wippell's were advised that their tender was not accepted. Ede and Ravenscroft were successful and were appointed Robemakers to the University of Hull.

On 16 May the Registrar wrote to Franklyn to state that:

1. There would be no mace for the July 1955 ceremony (it was arranged to borrow one from Lord Mayor of Hull).
2. There would be no Esquire Bedell.⁴⁷
3. Dyed samples had still not been received[.]
4. Advice was required on the appropriate way for disposing of the Wippell's hoods.⁴⁸

Middlebrook wrote to Knott the next day following an interview he had with the Vice-Chancellor and his Secretary. By this letter it had become obvious that Ede and Ravenscroft had been awarded the contract to provide robes for the University of Hull.

On 19 May Registrar W. D. Craig and the Academic Dress Committee agreed the formal regulations for the robes of the Officers of the University and for the academic dress for those receiving degrees. The details of these regulations are to be found in Appendix 1; these details had been forwarded to those companies being invited to tender for the contract: Ede & Ravenscroft and Wippell's of Exeter.

There was disbelief from Franklyn, and doubtless at least disappointment from Wippell's of Exeter, that the contract was awarded to Ede & Ravenscroft. Whilst the University did not choose the cheaper option, the Officers' Robes were generally quoted at a lower price by Ede & Ravenscroft. The comparison of prices for graduates' robes was less clear, but what could have been the deciding factor was the price which graduates would have to pay to *hire* academic dress for their graduation. Ede & Ravenscroft were the cheaper option on all accounts. I am sure that it would be natural for the University to be conscious of the hire charge for graduating students when reaching this decision.

On 25 June Ede and Ravenscroft visited Woods of Hull to try to placate them, and offer them an olive branch, as they had not benefitted from the contract which had been awarded by the University. Knott, on behalf of Wippell's, and realising Woods' natural disappointment, followed this up with a letter to Middlebrook on 13 July:

We are quite prepared to loan you some of the more popular robes for display later ... we suggest you keep off the more expensive types like Doctor's Full dress Robes until you are able to obtain a firm order ... If you require a Doctor's robe to brighten

45 Academic Dress Committee. Letter from Franklyn to the Vice-Chancellor, 1 April 1955.

46 Ibid. Minutes of Academic Dress Committee, 2 May 1955.

47 Franklyn had tried to raise the matter of the Bedell with Mr. Algate, an Administrative Assistant; he was reminded that he should always correspond with either the Vice-Chancellor or the Registrar.

48 Academic Dress Committee. Letter from Registrar to Franklyn, 16 May 1955.

up the display then we shall be only too happy to oblige.⁴⁹

It seems that some effort was being made to involve Middlebrook and it seems that perhaps Wippell's, through Knott, were trying to offer the availability of 'unofficial' robes through their local agent. How long Middlebrook and Woods remained involved as local agent is unclear; they are no longer in business in Hull.

George Shaw later commented on the planned use of colours for Faculties:

The University has adopted the principle of indicating the faculty by a coloured cord and button on the black gown, and the use of a single hood to indicate the university. Some of the cords and buttons (e.g. silver, grey and white) are so similar as to be indistinguishable after being worn for some time.⁵⁰

On 26 May the Academic Dress Committee met and a Mr. G Gold, a local textile merchant, was invited to attend and advise on the quality of the various samples of materials. It was decided that the robes for the Chancellor, Pro-chancellors and Vice Chancellor should be made according to the specification (including extra gold decoration) in heavy rich silk damask of a shade similar to the robe of the President of the University College. The robes of the Treasurer and Registrar should be made according to specification of blue Ottoman Silk of a similar shade. Professor Good proposed, and the committee agreed, that russell cord should be used as an alternative material to ribbed rayon, union silk and pure silk for the Masters' gowns. It was agreed that the following officers' robes be acquired from Ede and Ravenscroft: one set of robes for each officer, but three sets for the Pro-Chancellors.

On the 17 September, there was a flurry of correspondence among the University, Woods and a Miss Milligan, a graduate of the University, who was trying to ascertain whether Woods were capable of making an authorised set of academic dress for her. The University had to point out that Ede and Ravenscroft were the sole authorised suppliers of such academic dress for the University of Hull. Perhaps the University were keen to be seen to stay loyal to the contract with Ede and Ravenscroft.

An official dinner was arranged on the evening before the installation of the first Chancellor at which the Guest of Honour would be HRH the Princess Royal (Mary, the only daughter of George V and Queen Mary). Franklyn was invited as a guest to that dinner. On 4 July the Registrar wrote to Franklyn, in response to a letter received from Franklyn, to state that 'Academic Dress would not be worn for the official Dinner, at which the Guest of Honour would be HRH the Princess Royal, but that full evening dress would be appropriate.'⁵¹ On 11 July Franklyn wrote to the Registrar to decline the invitation to the dinner:

Had the reception and Dinner been a brilliant pageant of colour, a grand Academic occasion, I should have enjoyed it. I am deeply disappointed that it is ... a non-academic affair. Even a dinner jacket would mean a third suitcase.⁵²

He went on to state that he would not have been bringing a lady guest, but that he

49 Wippell File on Hull. Letter from Knott to Woods Brothers, 13 July 1955.

50 G. W. Shaw, *Academical Dress of British Universities* (Cambridge, //publisher//1966), p. 61.

51 Academic Dress Committee. Letter from Registrar to Franklyn, 4 July 1955.

52 Ibid., letter from Franklyn to Registrar, 11 July 1955.

would be present for the first graduation ceremony and ‘only one room will be needed in the Royal Station Hotel—Number 155 as before.’⁵³

It seems strange that Franklyn was prepared to decline an invitation to such a prestigious dinner simply because academic dress would not be worn. His request, not just in naming the hotel, but also the specific room he required, also leads to curious speculation. Whilst it might indicate something about his personality, it is quite common in the hotel trade, even today, for regular guests to request the same room each time.

Over two days starting 13 December 1955 there was a public exhibition of academic dress, both that which had been designed for the University of Hull and also what could also be borrowed from staff and other friends of the University. This was to enable all those interested from the region to see some visual signs of this new university.

After Franklyn’s work for the University ended in 1955 there was no change to the requirements until 1962 when the BMus academic dress was used for the newly created MMus and in 1978 the BD degree was discontinued and the academic dress was used for the MTheol. The first new academic dress was the diploma hood which was first used in the late 1990s, followed by the certificate hood and PGCE hood in 2007 and the HYMS medical degrees in 2008. These were designed by Ede & Ravenscroft to continue the overall scheme established by Franklyn, but respecting the Medical School’s allegiance to both the University of Hull and the University of York.

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53 Ibid.

Appendix I

The robes of the Officers of the University of Hull

A. Chancellor



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

PHOTOGRAPHS OF OFFICERS' ROBES BY THE AUTHOR

The dress for the chancellor, currently The Rt. Hon Baroness Bottomley of Nettlestone, who was installed formally on 12 April 2006, has remained the same. The robe (Figs 2 and 3) is in a blue figured damask silk similar in type to that for the London chancellor; the fronts, hem, sleeves, back, sides, and flap collar trimmed with gold lace 3" wide; the sleeves to be faced with twelve bars of gold lace running horizontally four about the arm slits and eight below; the sleeve ends shall be square. The cap (Fig. 4) is square and of black silk velvet, trimmed with gold lace band 1" wide, with gold bullion tassel and button.

B. Pro-Chancellor

There are currently three pro-chancellors. The robe (Figs 5 and 6) is blue figured damask silk the same as the chancellor's robe; the fronts, sleeves slits and flap collar trimmed with gold lace 1½" wide; there shall be one broad bar of gold lace placed horizontally at the bottom of each sleeve which shall be square ended; the hem of the robe shall be trimmed with gold lace 1" wide. The Cap (Fig. 7) is square and of black silk velvet, trimmed with gold lace band ¾" wide, with gold bullion button and gold silk tassel.



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

C. Vice-Chancellor

The robe (Figs 8 and 9) is blue figured damask silk similar in type to that for the London vice-chancellor; the fronts, sleeves and yoke to be trimmed with gold lace $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide; the sleeves and yoke to be of the Oxford MA pattern; the hem of the robe shall be trimmed with gold lace $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. The cap (Fig. 10) is square and of black silk velvet, trimmed with gold lace band $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, with gold bullion button and black silk tassel.

D. Pro-Vice-Chancellor

At the time of the original installation of the first Chancellor, there was no pro-vice-chancellor. There are currently three. No robe is specified for them; they wear the robe of their degree with the addition of a Cap which is square and of black silk velvet, trimmed with silver lace band $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, with silver button and silver silk tassel.

E. Treasurer

The Robe (Figs 11 and 12) is blue ribbed rayon or blue corded ottoman silk of the same shade as the ground colour of the chancellor's robe: to be of the Oxford MA pattern, the front to be faced with gold lace $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. The cap was originally square and of black cloth with black silk tassel. At a later stage a second robe with produced but with sleeves of the London BA design. However the treasurer is now usually a pro-chancellor, and as such wears a pro-chancellor's robe.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

F. Registrar

The robe (Fig. 13) is blue ribbed rayon or blue corded ottoman silk of the same shade as the ground colour of the chancellor's robe: to be of the Oxford MA pattern, the front to be faced with black velvet 4" to 5" wide. The Cap was to be square and of black cloth with black silk tassel.

However the current practice is that the registrar now wears this robe with the hood of his/her degree, but, like the treasurer, with a cap of the office, similar to the pro-vice-chancellor: square and of black silk velvet, trimmed with silver lace band $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, with silver button and silver silk tassel.

The post of registrar has now been subsumed into the post of quality director, university registrar and secretary. It is perhaps regrettable that the university has not main-



tained the entire original robe specification as created when the University was established in 1955. The opportunity could also have been taken for robes to be produced for other senior officers of the university, including the pro-vice-chancellors and director of academic services and librarian. The danger is that the overall unity of the pageant of graduation is gradually being fragmented. A return to the unity of the original vision would be laudable. Proposed changes suggest:

- The chancellor and pro-chancellors continue to wear robes trimmed with gold.
- The vice chancellor and pro-vice-chancellors (currently with no official robes) have robes trimmed with silver.
- A system of robes for registrar, treasurer (currently a pro-chancellor) and the director of academic services and librarian. As the management structure of the University changes in the future, similar robes could be added.

Fig. 13

Appendix II

The Robes of the Undergraduates and Graduates of the University of Hull

Shapes of hoods



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACADEMIC DRESS © ALAN R CHILDS

The use of the CNAA shape [a1] (Fig. 14) is a recent addition to the academic dress of the university and is used for the certificates (including the PGCE), diplomas and foundation degree.

The Burgon [s2] shape was included by Franklyn for first degrees including the original BMus. Figure 15 is the shape of this hood as modified by Franklyn and Figure 16 is an original-shaped Burgon hood as used for the Oxford MA. Differences include the depth of the curved edges and also the width of the neck band.

Franklyn also used an adapted version of the London shape [f3] for the master's degree. Figure 17 is of the Hull MA shape whilst Figure 18 is the London MA on which it was based. The differences include the shape of the neck band, the curve of the cape and the width of the liripipe.

In the original specification Franklyn used the Oxford full doctor's hood [f5] for the Hull doctors (Fig. 19); the same shape was also used by him for the former BD (now MTheol) hood.



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19

A. Undergraduate [original 1954 design]

GOWN The Gown is black Russell-cord or ribbed rayon with pointed sleeves of the London undergraduates' pattern [u3], the point of the sleeves not to come below the knee and the sleeves not to be looped at the elbows. The use of gowns for undergraduates, at any time, was discontinued in October 1967 even though the undergraduate gown is still listed in the current regulations. There is no evidence that the gown has been worn by undergraduates over the last forty years.

CAP is square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

B. Undergraduate Certificates [first awarded in 1956, with academic dress from 2007]; Diplomas [first awarded in 1956, with academic dress from the late 1990s]; and Foundation Degrees [first awarded in July 2005]

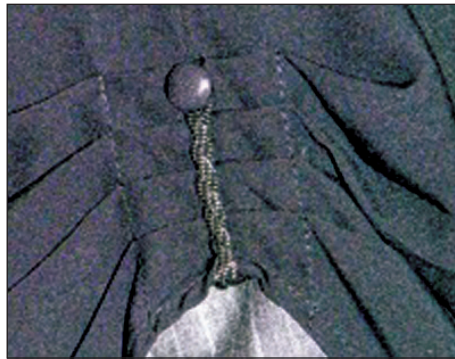


Fig. 21

Fig. 20

GOWN The Gown (Fig. 20) is black Russell-cord or ribbed rayon of the London BA pattern [b4], the sleeves to be full length to the hem of the gown. The gathering on the sleeve is shown with a black cord and button (Fig. 21).

HOOD

Certificate The Hood (Fig. 22) is black of CNAA [a1] shape, bordered with 1" of the University silk of turquoise blue.

Diploma and Foundation Degree The Hood (Fig. 23) is black of CNAA [a1] shape, bordered with 3" of the University silk of turquoise blue.

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24

C. Bachelors [original 1954 design]

GOWN The Gown is black Russell-cord or ribbed rayon of the London BA pattern [b4], the sleeves to be full length to the hem of the gown.

The sleeves were originally looped and originally gathered at the elbow by a twisted silk cord and button of Faculty colour, and the gown had a similar cord or button on the yoke. The use of these faculty colours was discontinued in October 1989.

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 24) is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded silk fully lined with the University silk of turquoise blue and of the Oxford MA Burgon type [s2].

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

For women there was an optional soft square black cloth cap of the Oxford and London pattern; the use of this was discontinued in the early 1990s.

D. Bachelors of Divinity and later of Philosophy, and of Arts in Education

[original 1954 design; the BD was last awarded in 1978, the BPhil in 1995 and the BA (Ed) in 1989] With the demise of the BD in 1978 the Masters of Theology was created, but has never been awarded.

GOWN The Gown (Fig. 25) is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the Oxford MA pattern.

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 26) is black superfine cloth of the Oxford full shape [f5], fully lined with the University silk of turquoise blue.

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Fig. 27

E. Postgraduate Certificates and Diplomas [First awarded in 1955 with academic dress being used from 2007 for the PGCE, and for Certificates and Diplomas from 2008]

GOWN The Gown is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the Oxford MA pattern.

HOODS

Certificate The Hood (Fig. 22) is black of CNAА [a1] shape, bordered with 1" of the University silk of turquoise blue.

Diploma The Hood (Fig. 23) is black of CNAА [a1] shape, bordered with 3" of the University silk of turquoise blue.

PGCE The Hood (Fig. 27) is black of Edinburgh [s4] shape, lined with the University silk of turquoise blue. (This contradicts other reports that this hood is also of the CNAА [a1] shape).

F. First-Degree Masters [first awarded, as the MEng, in July 1996]

GOWN The Gown is black Russell-cord or ribbed rayon of the London BA pattern [b4], the sleeves to be full length to the hem of the gown.

HOOD The Hood is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the London MA type [f3], but with amendments by Franklyn]; the cape to be well-rounded and to be lined throughout with the University silk of turquoise blue; the cape portion of all Masters' hoods to be edged to the extent of 3/8" with the University silk lining. No portion of the neck or hood proper (cowl) shall be edged. (For picture, see Fig. 31.)

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

G. Masters of Music [original 1954 design, used until 1962 for the BMus degree]

GOWN The Gown (Figs 28 and 29) is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the same pattern as the Oxford BMus gown [d4] with a flap collar trimmed with one row



Fig. 29

Fig. 28



Fig. 30

of silk gimp approximately 2" wide, with inverted T-type sleeve slits, trimmed with one row of the same silk gimp; there shall be one panel of gimp towards the bottom of each sleeve. The sleeve ends shall be square cut and there shall be one panel of silk gimp astride the central seam of the gown behind just above the hem.

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 30) is cream silk brocade, or figured damask, of the same pattern as the other bachelors [s2] (other than BD) fully lined with the University silk of turquoise blue. Because this MMus hood is the re-used BMus hood [s2] it does not follow the usual scheme established by Franklyn that first degree use the [s2] design and master's degree uses the [f3] shape. In order to be both accurate and consistent the university should have had this hood reproduced in the [f3] shape.

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

H. All other Masters including Masters of Philosophy [original 1954 design]

GOWN The Gown is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the Oxford MA pattern [m1].

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 31) is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the London MA type [f3, but with amendments by Franklyn]; the cape to be well-rounded and to be lined throughout with the University silk of turquoise blue; the cape portion of all Masters' hoods to be edged to the extent of 3/8" with the University silk lining. No portion of the neck or hood proper (cowl) shall be edged.

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.



Fig. 31



Fig. 32



Fig. 33



Fig. 34

I. Doctors of Philosophy [original 1954 design]

UNDRESS GOWN The undress Gown is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the same pattern as that for the Masters [m1], the armholes bound with one row of braid, and with a twisted silk cord and button of the faculty in which the degree was taken; these faculty cords were discontinued in 1989 and replaced with a black cord and button.

FULL DRESS GOWN The full-dress festal gown (Figs 32 and 33) of claret superfine cloth of the Oxford pattern [d2], the sleeves to be of the University silk of turquoise blue and the fronts to be faced with the same silk to a depth of 5”.

Originally the Faculty was indicated by a twisted silk cord and button of the Faculty colour on the yoke, but since 1989 have been claret colour.

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 33) claret superfine cloth fully lined with the University silk of turquoise blue and of the Oxford doctors’ type [f5].

UNDRESS CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

FULL DRESS CAP Doctors of Philosophy wear a round cap (Fig. 34) of black cloth with a claret cord and tassel.

J. Higher Doctor (other than Doctor of Music) [original 1954 design]

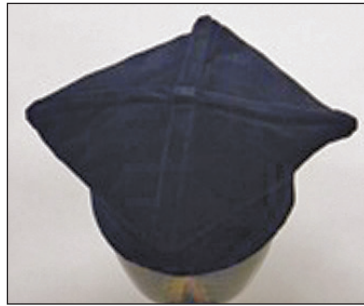
UNDRESS GOWN The undress Gown (Fig. 35) is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the same pattern as that for the Masters [m1], the armholes bound with two rows of braid (Fig. 36) , and with a twisted silk cord and button of the faculty in which the degree was taken; these faculty cords were discontinued in 1989 and replaced with a black cord and button.

UNDRESS CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

FULL DRESS GOWN The full-dress festal gown Gown (Fig. 38) of scarlet superfine cloth of the same pattern as that prescribed for Doctors of Philosophy of the Oxford pattern [d2],



Fig. 35



Figs 36, top, and 37, above



Fig. 38

the sleeves to be of the University silk of turquoise blue and the fronts to be faced with the same silk to a depth of 5". Originally the Faculty was indicated by a twisted silk cord and button of the Faculty colour on the yoke, but since 1989 have been scarlet colour.

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 35) scarlet superfine cloth fully lined with the University silk of turquoise blue and of the Oxford doctors' type [f5].

FULL DRESS CAP Doctors wear a round cap (Fig. 37) of black velvet with cord and tassels in scarlet. Doctors of Divinity in full dress wear a soft square cap of black velvet without tuft or tassel (the Cranmer cap) fully lined with scarlet silk.

Doctor of Music [original 1954 design]

UNDRESS GOWN The undress Gown black silk of exactly the same pattern as that for Bachelors of Music.

FULL DRESS GOWN The full-dress festal gown (Figs 39 and 40) of figured cream silk brocade or silk damask, of the same pattern as that prescribed for the other Doctors, the sleeves to be of the University silk of turquoise blue and the fronts to be faced with the same silk to a depth of 5", and with a twisted silk cord and button of cream coloured silk on the yoke

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 40) is cream silk brocade (figured damask silk) fully lined with the University silk of turquoise blue; of the same type as the other Doctors.

UNDRESS CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

FULL DRESS CAP Doctors wear a round cap of black velvet with cord and tassels in cream.



Fig. 39



Fig. 40

Appendix III

The Robes of the Graduates of the Hull–York Medical School

This Medical School, a joint enterprise between the Universities of Hull and York, was founded on 22 September 2003 (although a Medical School at Hull had been considered as early as 1965) with the first students graduating in 2008 at Hull. The graduations alternate between the two Universities. The principle presupposes that graduates will respect that they always wear the gown of their graduation venue, even if the degree is received in absentia. The hoods are the same, whether the graduation is at Hull or York. At York grey gowns and hats are worn for both First degrees and Masters degrees. At Hull the following academic dress is prescribed.



Fig. 41



Fig. 42



Fig. 43

Bachelor of Medical Science

GOWN The Gown is black Russell-cord or ribbed rayon of the London BA pattern [b4], the sleeves to be full length to the hem of the gown.

HOOD The Hood (Fig. 41) is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded silk fully lined with the University silk of turquoise blue and of the Oxford MA Burgon type [s2]. The cowl is bordered inside with 2" dark blue

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

Bachelor of Science (Medical Science)

Gown: The Gown is black Russell-cord or ribbed rayon of the London BA pattern [b4], the sleeves to be full length to the hem of the gown.

Hood: The Hood (Fig. 42) is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded silk fully lined with dark blue and of the Oxford MA Burgon type [s2]. The cowl is bordered inside with 2" of the University silk of turquoise blue

Cap: The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

GOWN The Gown is black Russell-cord or ribbed rayon of the London BA pattern [b4], the sleeves to be full length to the hem of the gown.

HOOD The Hood is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded silk fully lined with dark blue and of the Oxford MA Burgon type [s2]. The cowl is bordered inside with 1" of the University silk of turquoise blue and 1" of orange, set 1" apart. Orange was chosen as the additional colour because HYMS used it in their logo.

CAP The Cap is a square cap of black cloth with black silk tassel.

Higher Degrees

The Hull York Medical School introduced the MPhil and PhD in January 2011, the MSc (Taught Masters) in July 2011 and the MD (Taught Doctorate) in January 2012.

MSc (Taught Masters)

GOWN The Gown is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the Oxford MA pattern [m1]. (If graduating at York, grey York masters, [m10] with inverted-T armhole.)

HOOD Cambridge shape [f1], black outer, fully lined with orange and faced inside cowl edge with 1" turquoise ribbon. The cape edge is faced outside with 1" dark blue. 3" wide neck band, black bound 1" turquoise on top edge and 1" dark blue on bottom edge.

HAT Black (or grey) mortarboard.

MPhil (Research Masters)

GOWN The Gown is black ribbed rayon, poplin or corded ottoman silk of the Oxford MA pattern [m1]. (Or grey York masters, [m10] with inverted-T armhole.)

HOOD Cambridge shape ([f1], maroon wool panama outer, fully lined and cape bound over 1" with dark blue. Faced inside cowl edge with 1" turquoise ribbon. 3" wide neck band, maroon bound 1" turquoise on top edge and 1" dark blue on bottom edge.

HAT Black (or grey) mortarboard

PhD (Research Doctorates)

GOWN Maroon wool panama Oxford doctors style [d2] with 4" facings (3" of dark blue with 1" of orange), sleeves faced to 10" with dark blue and faced on top edge with 1" orange.

HOOD Cambridge shape [f1], maroon wool panama outer, fully lined and cape bound over 1" with dark blue. Faced inside cowl edge with 1" turquoise ribbon. 3" wide neck band, maroon bound 1" turquoise on top edge and 1" dark blue on bottom edge.

HAT Maroon cloth bonnet with turquoise cord and tassels.

MD (Taught Doctorates)

GOWN Dark blue Oxford doctors style [d2] with 4" facings (3" of turquoise with 1" of orange), sleeves faced to 10" with turquoise and faced on top edge with 1" orange.

HOOD Cambridge shape [f1], dark blue outer, fully lined and cape edge bound over 1"

with turquoise. Cowl edge faced inside with 1" orange ribbon. 3" wide neck band, dark blue bound 1" orange on top edge and 1" turquoise on bottom edge.

HAT Dark blue cloth bonnet with turquoise cord and tassels.

For assistance with photographs of academic dress, the author thanks the staff of Messrs. Ede & Ravenscroft for their kind assistance, and thanks Alec Hamilton, Secretary & Treasurer, University of Hull Students' Union, and Alan R. Morris who were prepared to be photographed in these robes.