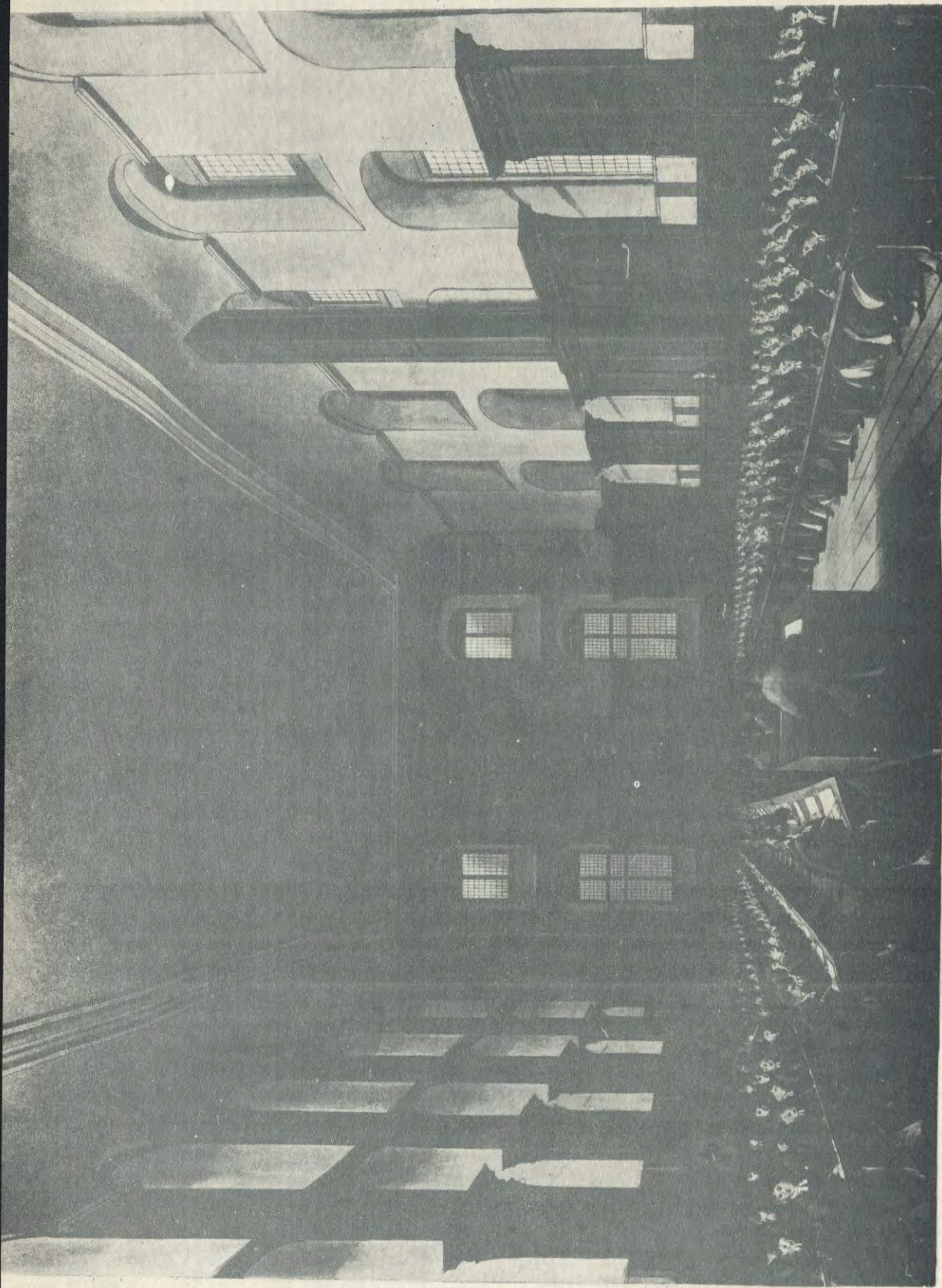


THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL-ROOM AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

This School-Room, which at times had to accommodate 400 or more scholars [see preceding pages 99, 100 for account of Christ's Hospital] was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the earlier buildings having burned in the London fire of 1666. This picture of the room is from an aquatint by A. Pugin, published in R. Ackermann's history (London, 1816).



THE WRITING SCHOOL-ROOM AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

This drawing of the Writing School-Room at Christ's Hospital, was made by E. Mackenzie circa 1816, and published in R. Ackermann's history of the school [see preceding pages 99, 100, for account of Christ's Hospital]. The Writing School, designed by Wren, was built in 1694, with funds given by Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London in 1681, and President of Christ's Hospital. The Writing School-Room was described as being "of great extent, containing long writing-boards sufficient for the use of five hundred boys."

SCHOOL-ROOMS AT ETON COLLEGE

Eton College, in Buckinghamshire across the river Thames from Windsor, was founded by King Henry VI by charters dated 1441 and 1442. Under Henry VI's final plan, the College consisted of "ten Fellows, a Master of the school, ten Chaplains, an Usher of the school, ten Clerks, seventy Scholars, sixteen Choristers, and thirteen Alms or Beadsmen, whose particular duty it was to pray for the health and prosperity of the Founder." When described by R. Ackermann\* circa 1816, Eton then consisted of a "Provost, seven Fellows, two Priests or Chaplains, eight Clerks, ten Choristers, two Masters, and seventy Scholars, with inferior officers and servants."

The buildings were designed as two quadrangles. The front and larger quadrangle, which surrounded the school-yard, included the Chapel on the south side, the schools, dormitories and Master's chambers, etc., on the west front and the north side, and a range of buildings with a central tower gate entering into the lesser quadrangle on the east side; the lesser quadrangle included this range (the cloisters) in which the Provost and Fellows had their apartments, the Hall and Library, and the various offices of the College. [See page 316 following for Loggan's circa 1690 view of these quadrangles - before the new Upper School building was erected.]

A new UPPER SCHOOL, built circa 1694, replaced a building at the west front of the larger quadrangle [see view of quadrangles of circa 1690, page 316, and exterior view of the new school, page 317.] It was built with funds given by Dr. Richard Allestree, Provost of Eton 1665 - died January 1680/81. Its exterior, according to R. Ackermann, was "worthy of Sir Christopher Wren, who designed it"; and it contained the School-room, the school Library, "communicating with the chambers of the Upper-Master, for whose attendants there were adjoining rooms below, with a school for writing and its accompaniments":

"The school-room is spacious, and of fine proportions, but fitted up in a plain manner with wainscot, having a handsome elevated seat for the Head-Master at the north end, and others for the Assistants [or Ushers], with forms for the Scholars, in uniform arrangement."

The LOWER SCHOOL was in the original building on the north side of this quadrangle, beneath a part of the principal

School-Rooms at Eton College

dormitory known as the "long chamber." It was "a room of considerable length, but not of proportionate height, with a range of ancient oak arches at either side, and seats for the scholars behind them."

The pictures following [pages 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113] show the Upper School-Room as it was circa 1816; this room as it appeared later in the nineteenth century; and the room as it appears today - the last photographed at our request, with details of the master's and ushers' desks, by Mr. J. Frith, photographer of Hills & Saunders of Eton.

A mid-nineteenth century sketch of the Lower School-Room follows, see page 114.

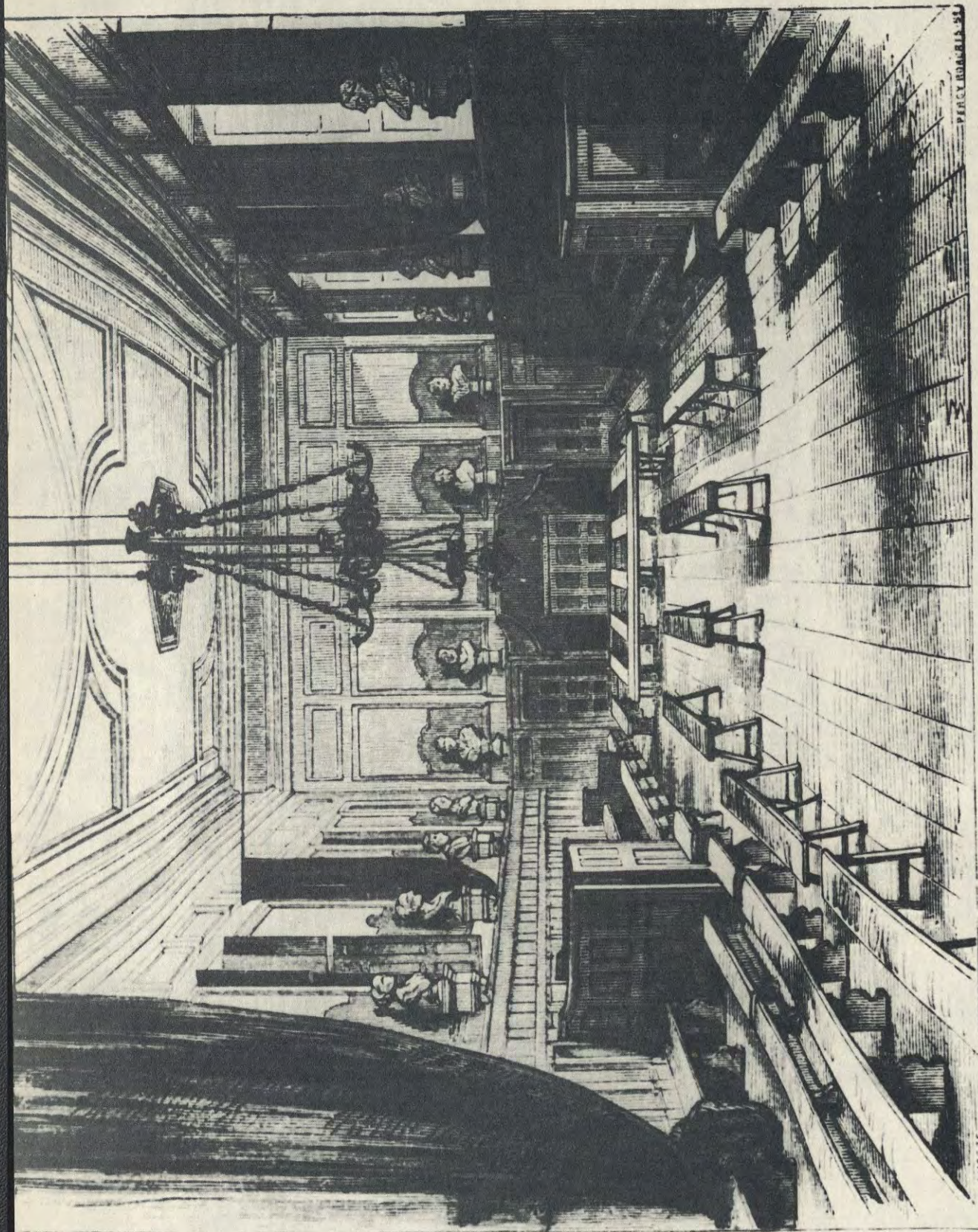
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\*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster; With the Charter-House, The Schools of St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Harrow, and Rugby, and the Free-School of Christ's Hospital (London: 1816) "History of Eton College," pages 3, 12-13, 18-19, 31-35. (C.W. Microfilm NM-1094 from copy in British Museum).



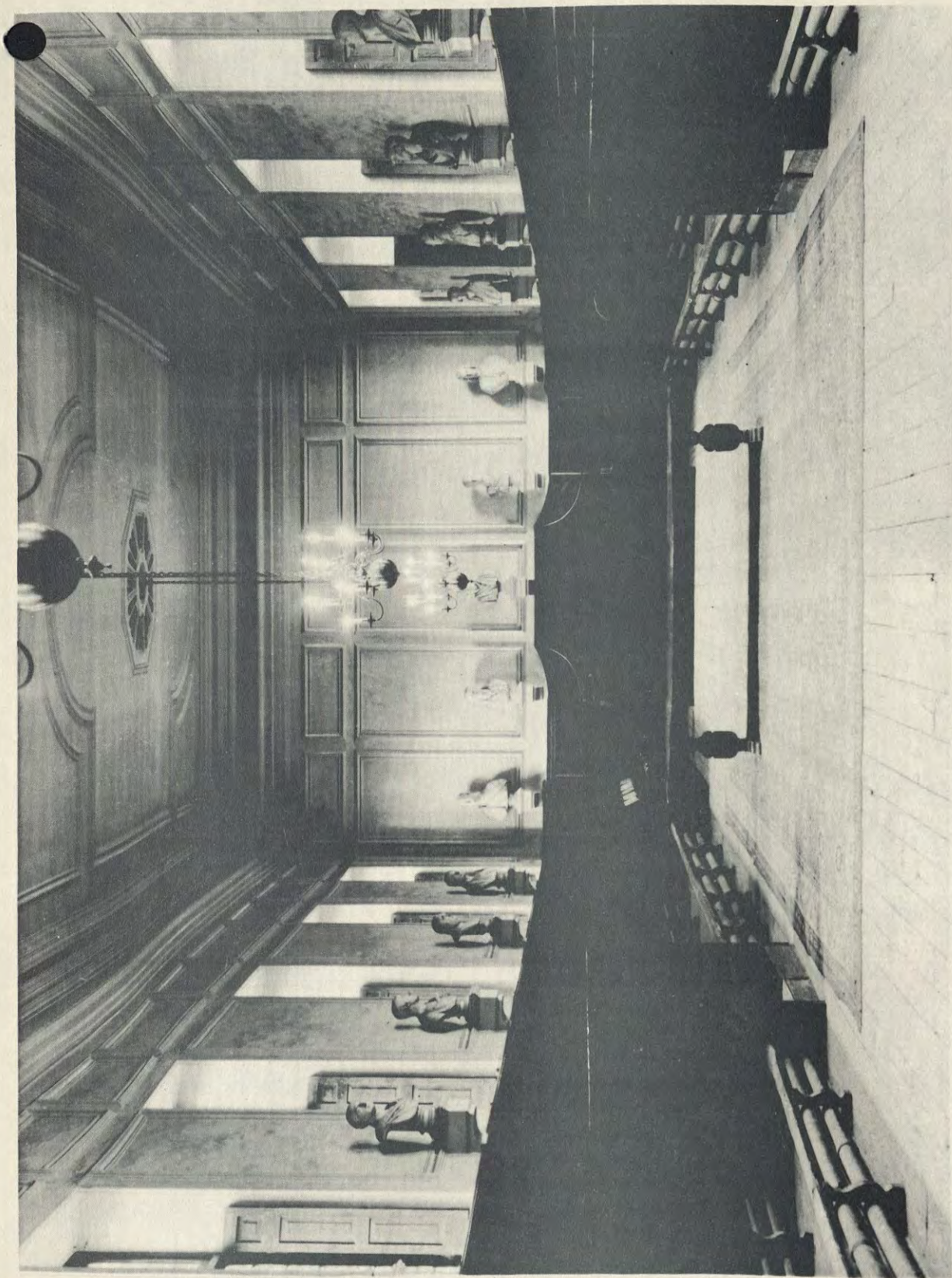
THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

A sketch of the Upper School-room at Eton College, made by A. Pugin circa 1816, from R. Ackermann's history of Eton. This room, and the building which housed it, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren [see preceding pages 103 and 104].



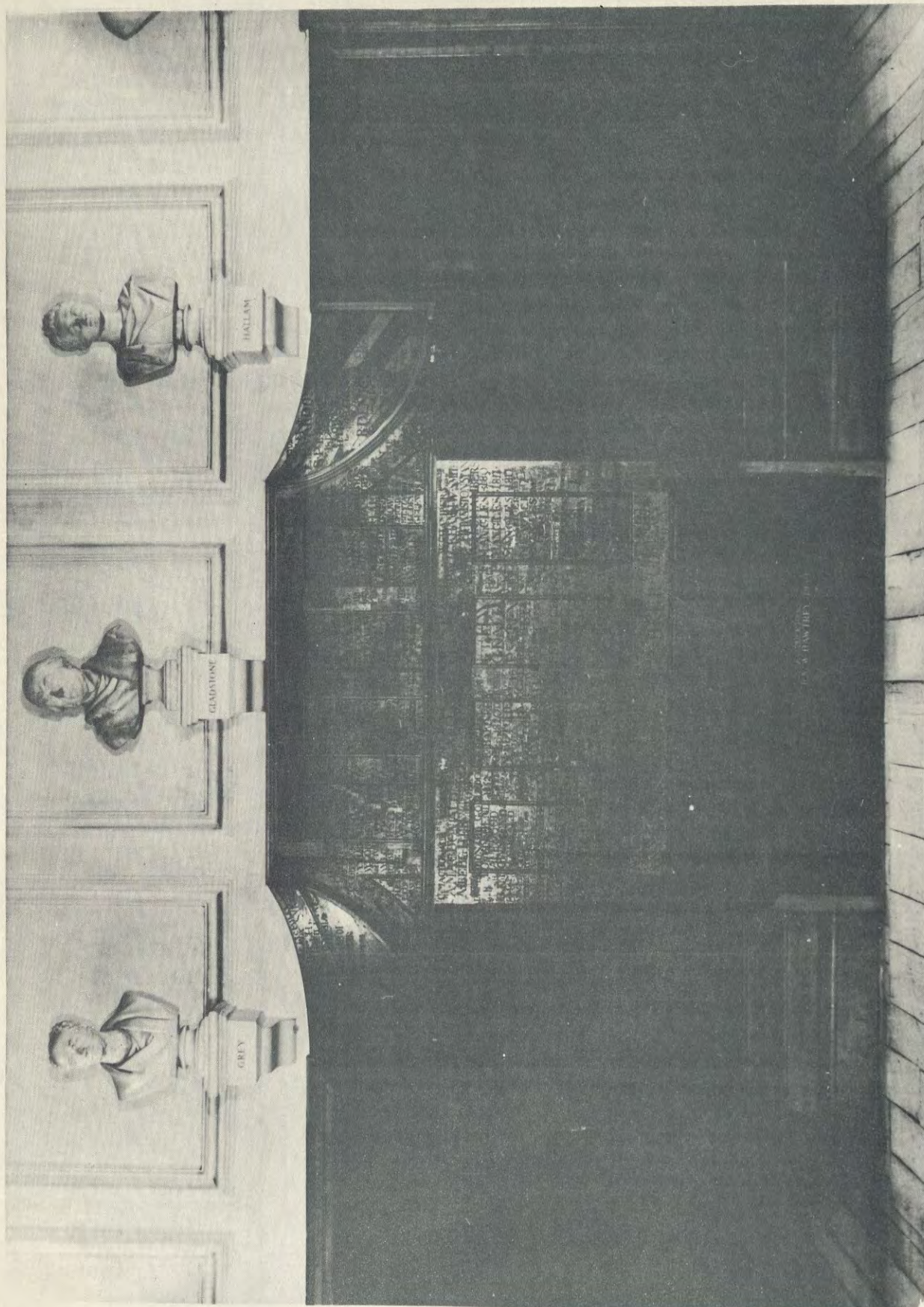
THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

Mid-nineteenth century sketch of the Upper School-Room at Eton College - the room and the building designed by Sir Christopher Wren [see preceding pages 103 and 104]. From Willis and Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. I, page 461.



THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

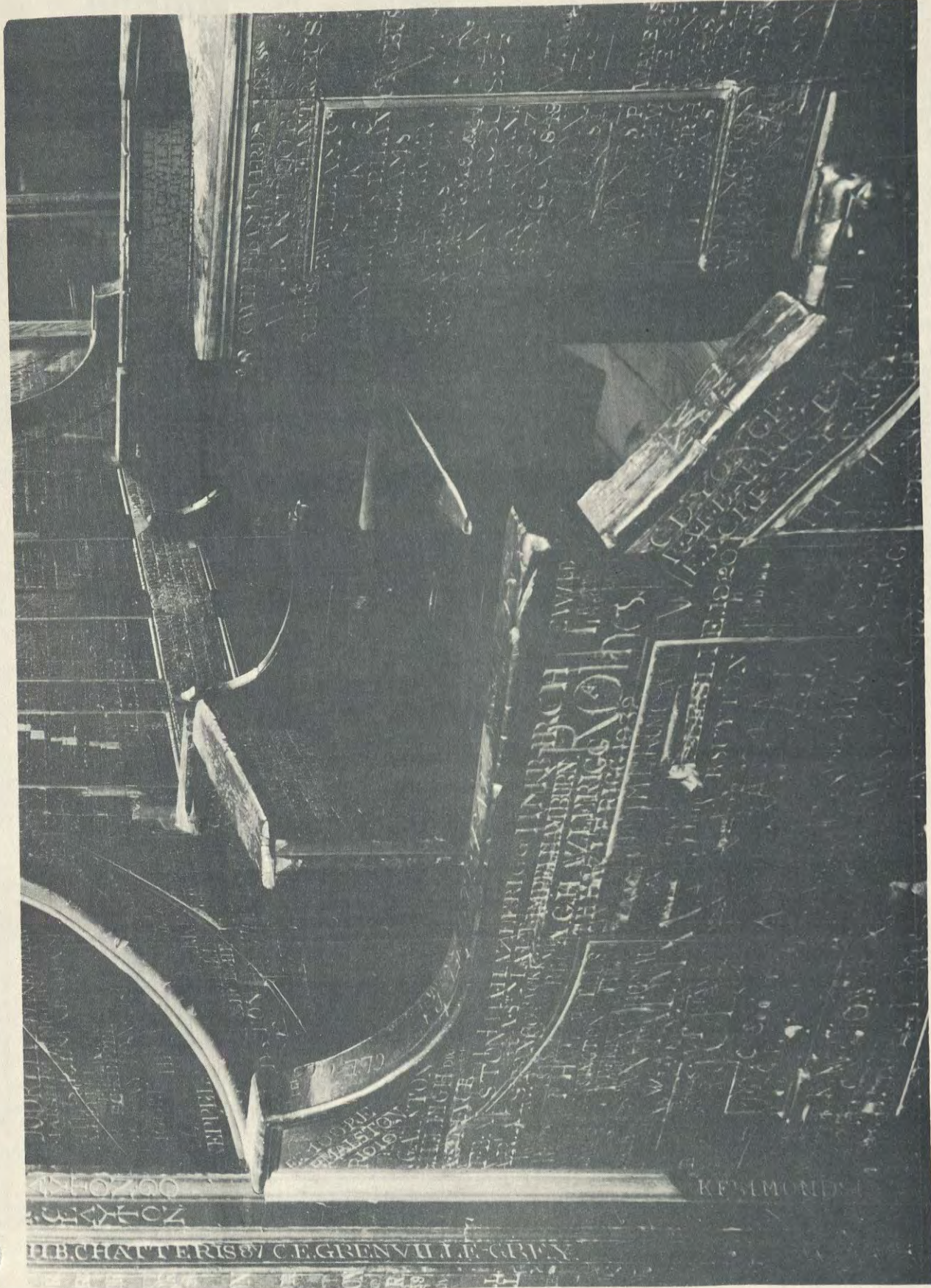
General view of the Upper School-Room at Eton College, designed by Wren. Picture made by Mr. J. Frith, photographer of Eton, 1965. According to Mr. Frith, the new School at Eton was built in 1694. The desk at the end of the room was for the Head-master, the desks at the sides for his assistants. The busts of celebrated Etonians date from 1840, and include the Duke of Wellington, North, Chatham, and Shelley. They also include George III, William IV, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (of course not Etonians). Among the multitude of names carved on the walls are C. J. Fox, Gladstone, and Shelley. Today only boys in the Sixth Form may cut their names or have them cut. [See preceding pages 103 and 104 for brief account of Eton College.]



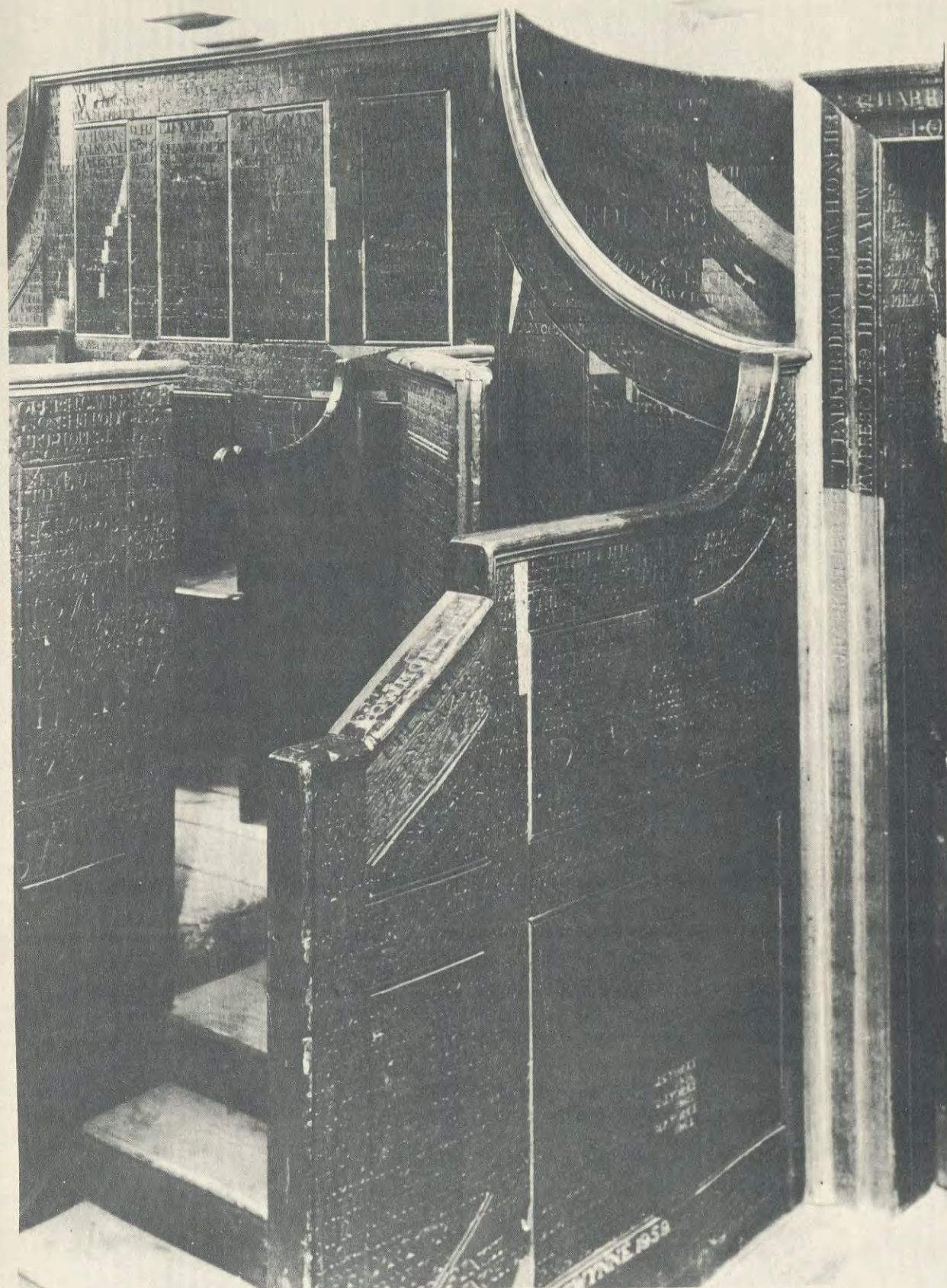
THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

A closer view of the Head-master's desk in the Upper School-Room at Eton College. Photograph by Mr. J. Frith of Eton, 1965. [In new school designed by Wren, built circa 1694. See preceding pages 103 and 104.]



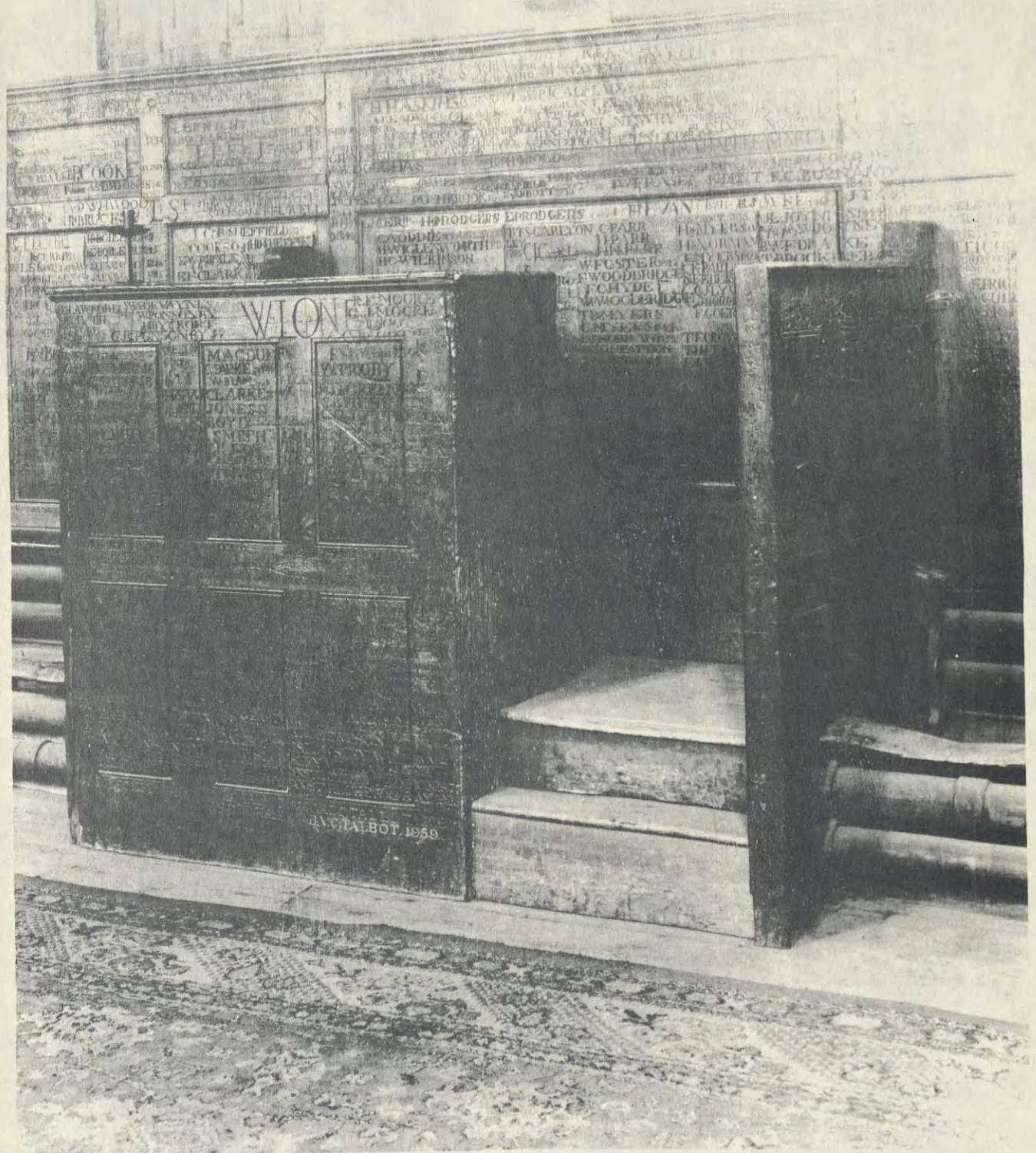


THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE  
A view of the Head-Master's desk from the left, showing the door open and the seat. Photograph by Mr. J. Frith of Eton, 1965. [The new School at Eton College was designed by Wren, and built circa 1694. See preceding pages 103 and 104.]



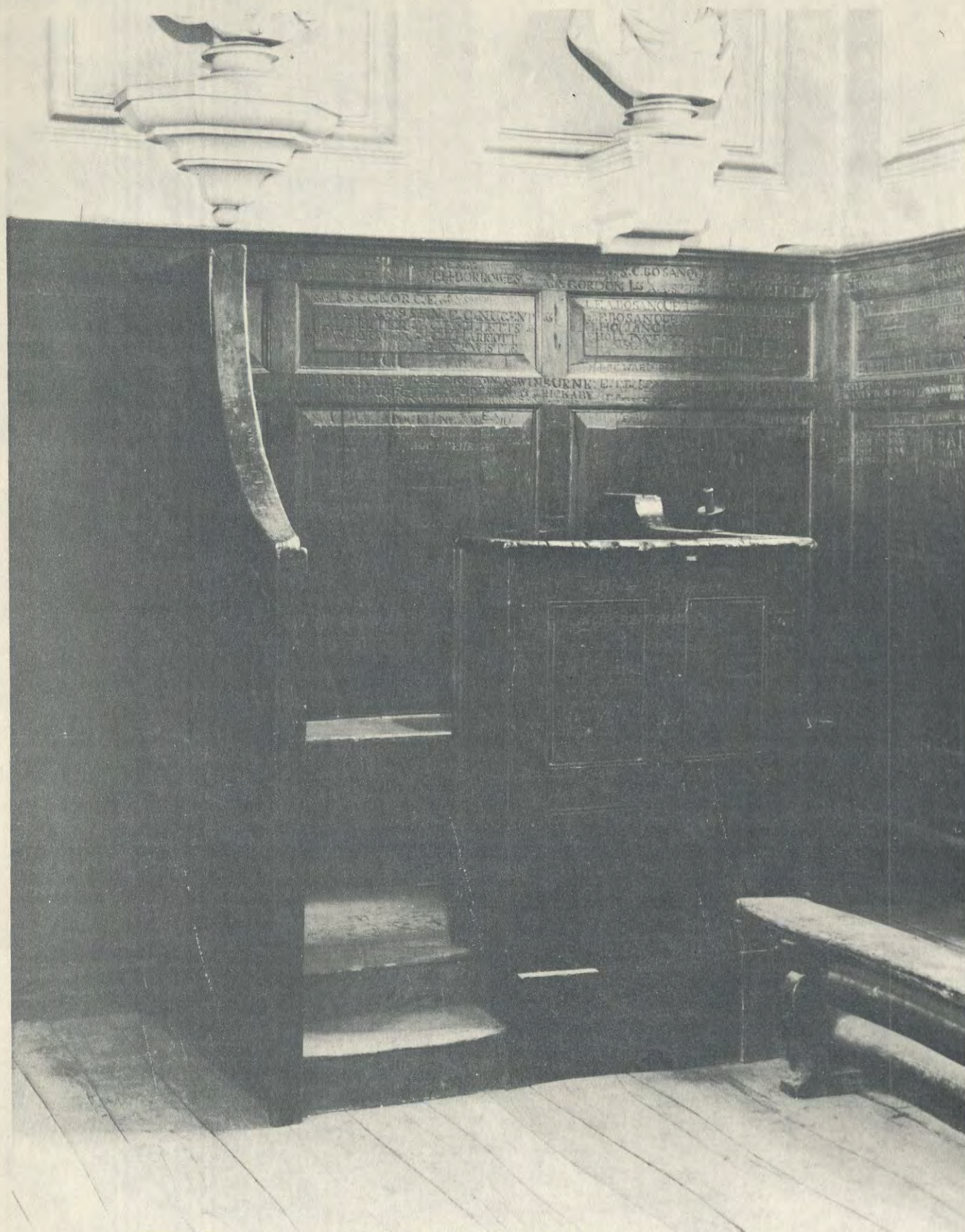
THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

A view of the Head-Master's desk from the right, showing the door open and part of the seat. Much new woodwork can be seen - reconstruction work after damage by a German bomb in December, 1940. Photograph by Mr. J. Frith of Eton, 1965. [In new School designed by Wren, built circa 1694. See pages 103 and 104.]



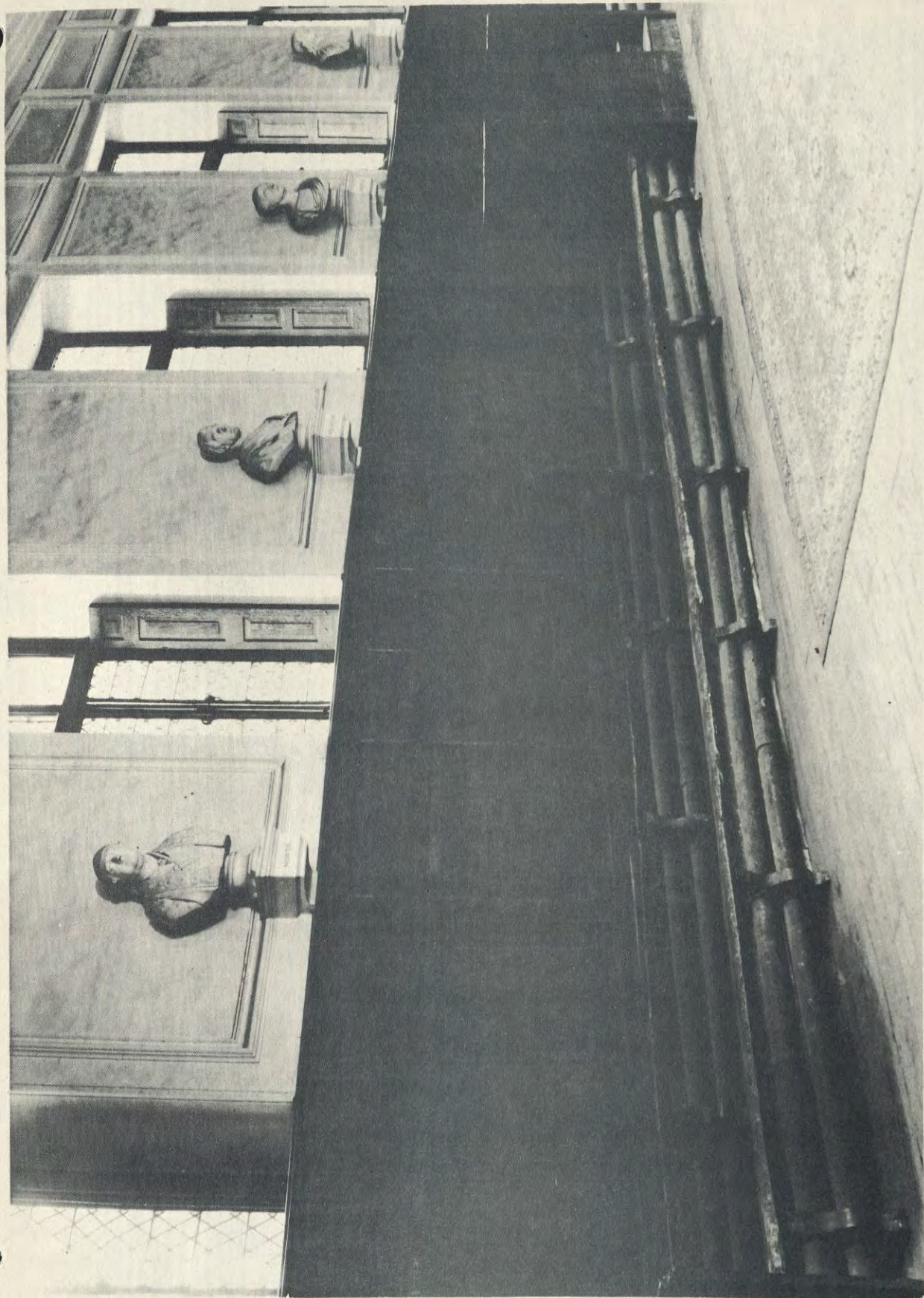
THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

A closer view of the Assistant's desk seen on the right of the general view of the room [see preceding page 107]. The opposite desk is identical. Photograph by Mr. J. Frith, 1965. [In new School designed by Wren, built circa 1694. See pages 103 and 104.]



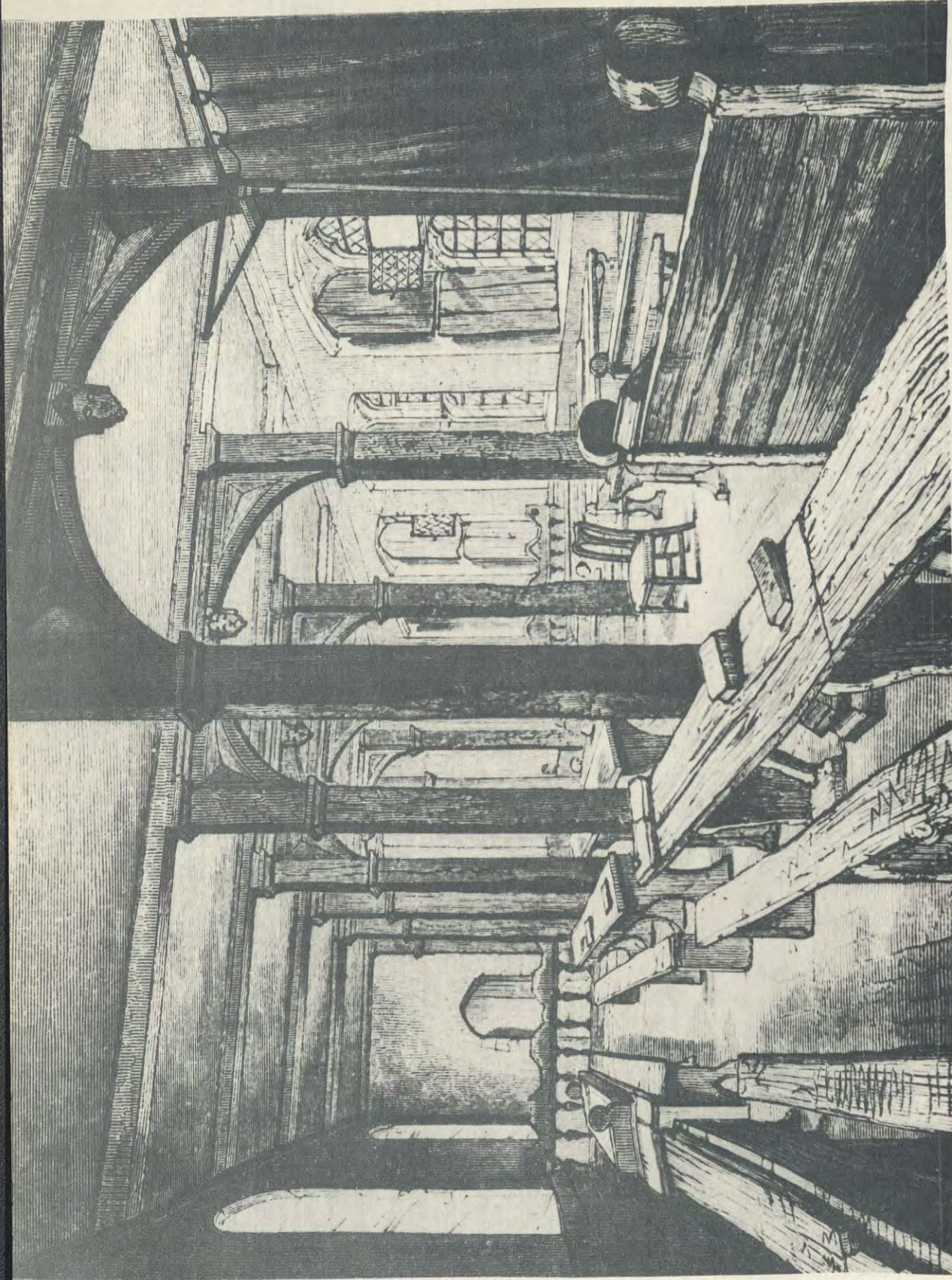
THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

A view of one of the Assistants' desks (they are identical) which flank the door into the School-Room - this is the one on the right as seen from the Head-Master's end of the room. Photograph by Mr. J. Frith of Eton, 1965. [In new School designed by Wren, built circa 1694. See pages 103 and 104.]



THE UPPER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

A view of the left-hand side of the Upper School-Room at Eton College as seen from the Head-Master's desk. The Assistant's desk seen in the far right of this picture is the one seen in the right in the general view of the room, page 107. Here can be seen the benches on which the boys sat, running along the sides of the wall. The heating pipes are of course "modern." Photograph by Mr. J. Frith of Eton, 1965. [In new School designed by Wren, built circa 1694. See pages 103 and 104.]



THE LOWER SCHOOL-ROOM AT ETON COLLEGE

Mid-nineteenth century sketch from Willis & Clark, The Architectural History...of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton, Vol. I, page 460. This Lower School-Room, "a room of considerable length, but not of proportionate height, with a range of ancient oak arches at either side, and seats for the scholars behind them" was on the north side of the larger front quadrangle. at Eton College. [See brief note on Eton College, pages 103 and 104.]

THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT THE FREE SCHOOL OF HARROW

The Free School of Harrow, at Harrow-on-the-Hill in the County of Middlesex about ten miles from London, was endowed in 1590 by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of the hamlet of Preston. Lyon had definite ideas about the School he founded, giving directions as to the building, and even listing some of the Latin texts to be used by the scholars. The School, a Classical or Grammar School, was to have a Schoolmaster, with degree of M.A., and an Usher, with at least a B.A.

Although The Encyclopaedia Britannica states that it was not "until 1611 that the first building was open for scholars," R. Ackermann stated that the School-House was built circa 1595, about three years after Lyon's death.

The School-House was described by R. Ackermann\* in 1816 as "a substantial and somewhat lofty brick building, of oblong form, with a projection in the centre on one side, in the interior of which the staircase leads to the upper apartments." He described the School-Room as:

"... about 50 feet in length, by 21 wide, and the height of very good proportion to the area. The walls are wainscoted with oak to about one half of their elevation; above which are large square heavy windows, such as are not unfrequently seen in the better sort of yeoman's houses built about the time of Elizabeth, where the compartments are formed not of stone, but thick timber. The height of the windows causes a gloomy appearance in the room, which has indeed little claim to attention, but the uses to which it is consecrated. Not only is the oaken wainscot covered with carved names of some generations, but even the plastered walls above are smeared with less durable memorials of their names and dates. It would seem that these simple records are held in greater veneration here than elsewhere, as many years must have elapsed since the interior of the building was profaned by paint or whitewash. Above the school-room are five rooms opening into a small gallery or passage; the largest of these is that in which the governors meet annually to transact business, and where their records are preserved. These rooms were originally provided as a residence for the Masters, but have long since

The School-Room at the Free School of Harrow

ceased to be applied to that purpose: three of them, including that which properly belongs to the governors, are now [ca. 1816] used as classrooms; the other two, which are small, contain some books. ..."

This School, which stood in a gravel court "nearly at the summit of the hill, considerably above the street," was reached by an ascent of stone steps, the ground falling from it on all sides except at the north, where it rose "towards the church." The views from the school were extensive.

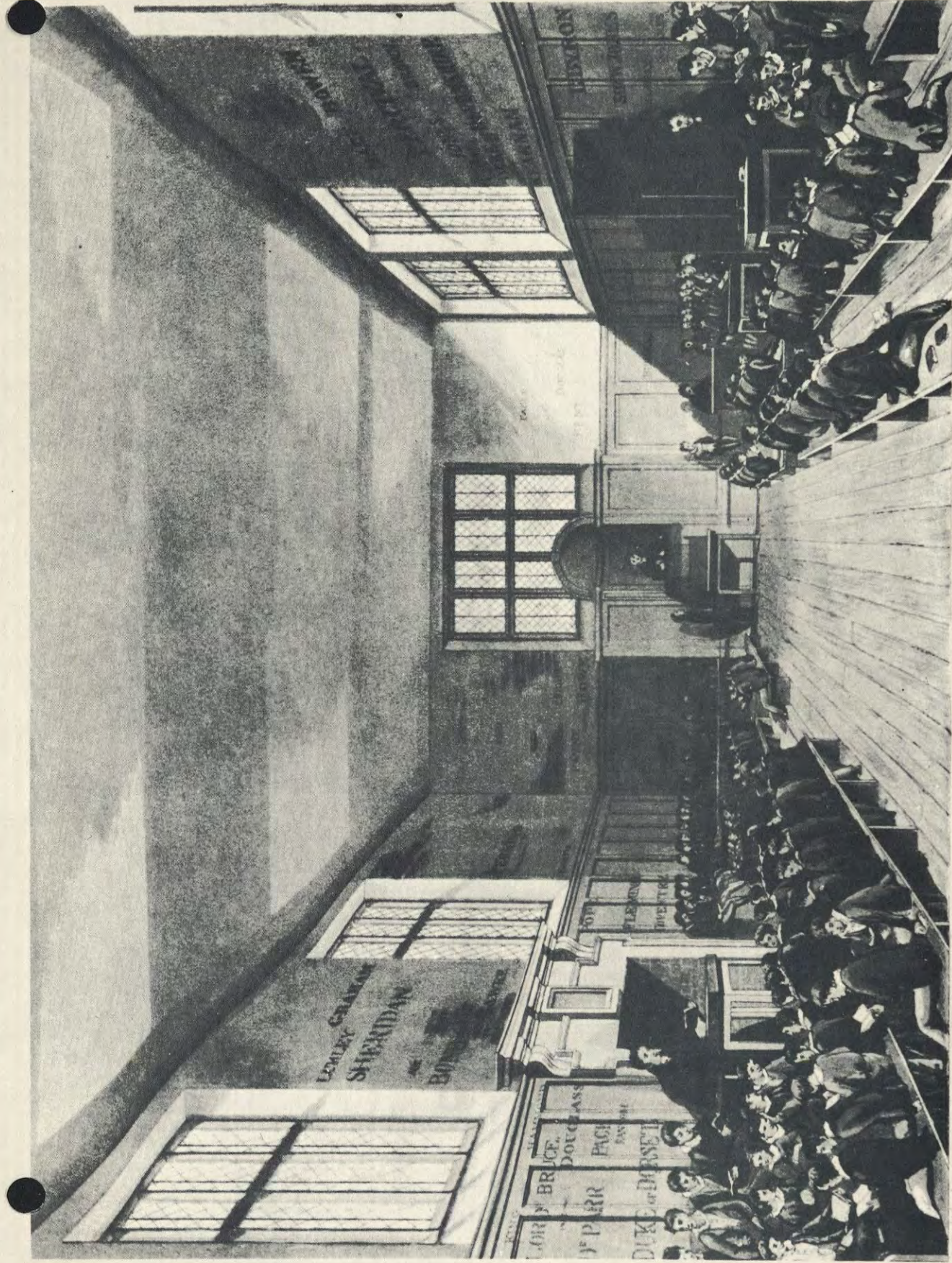
The school's prosperity began from circa 1660, when boys from other parishes, who paid their expenses, were also accepted. It was originally exclusively a Classical School, but is such no longer. Most of the present buildings are modern - only the present "fourth form room" dates from 1611, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

A picture of the School-Room, by A. Pugin, circa 1816, from Ackermann's history, follows.

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\*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster; With the Charter-House, the Schools of St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Harrow, and Rugby... (London: 1816) The Free School of Harrow, pages 1-4, 6-10, 16-19. Also Encyclopaedia Britannica (New York: 1932), Vol. XI, page 223.





THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT HARROW

The School-Room at Harrow (built between 1595 and 1611) was 50-feet long and 21 feet wide, walls wainscoted with oak and plastered above. The Master's seat is at one end of the room, with the Assistant's or Usher's at the sides. [See pages 115 and 116 for description of the School.] The picture - an aquatint, by A. Pugin - appeared in Ackermann's history of the School (1816).

THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, LONDON

A Grammar-School was founded circa 1561 by the Merchant Taylors' Company of London (a guild established under Edward I, and incorporated under Edward IV in 1466). The school was open to children of all nations, but no scholars were admitted who could not "read perfectly" and "write competently" and recite the Catechism in English or Latin. The School was originally intended to teach a maximum of 250 scholars; 100 of these were taught for nothing, 50 paid 2-shillings, 6-pence per quarter, and the remaining 100 paid 5-shillings per quarter, "according to their respective conditions and situations." The School was run by a High Master and a Chief Usher (these chosen by officials of the Merchant Taylors' Company, with the advice of learned men outside the guild), and two Under Ushers, selected by the High Master. The original school hours were from 7 to 11 in the morning and 1 to 5 in the afternoon, winter and summer; the school did not provide meals or time for recreation. "Thrice in the day, morning, noon, and evening" the scholars said "their prayers contained in a tablet set up in the school." Boys of all classes flocked to the school.

The School when founded was in buildings in "the parish of St. Lawrence Poutney, London," once owned by the Duke of Buckingham and others. This School burned in the great London fire of 1666: The Merchant Taylors' Company erected new buildings on the same site [the buildings may have been designed under the supervision of Sir Christopher Wren who rebuilt so much of London after the fire.] The School was described by R. Ackermann, circa 1816, as "a considerable structure, part of which is supported by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, in which are apartments for the Assistant Masters"; there was also a Library, a Chapel, and a house for the High Master. Ackermann described the School-Room:

"The School-Room, which ranges over the cloister, is a spacious apartment of handsome proportions, but without any elevated seats, to mark the distinctive characters of the respective Masters. The public instruction of this school, and better instruction is no where given, is conveyed in the peripatetic form; the Masters generally preambulating before their respective classes."

Two pictures from Ackermann's history of Merchant Taylors' School follow - a picture of the School Room, with its

The School-Room at Merchant Taylors' School, London

long seats for the scholars; and without elevated seats for the masters; also a picture of the Chapel and "Examination Room" at the school, which as Ackermann noted, did not "wear the appearance of a place of worship."

According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Merchant Taylors' School has since 1875 occupied the "premises vacated by Charterhouse school" [see preceding pages 97 and 98.]

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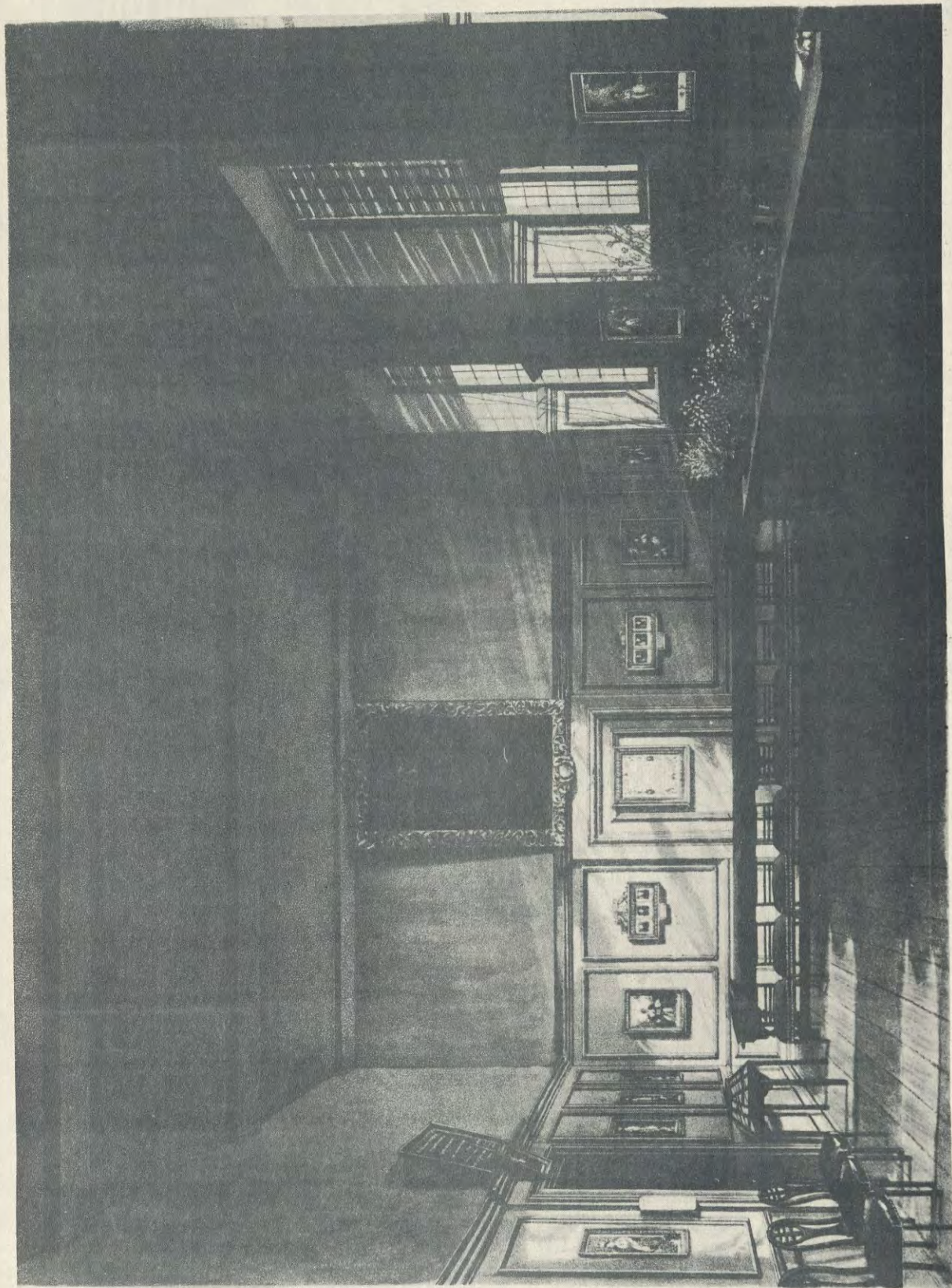
\*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster; With the Charter-House, the Schools of St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Harrow, and Rugby... (London: 1816), "The History of Merchant Taylors' School," pages 1-8, 19-21.

ALSO Encyclopaedia Britannica (New York: 1932), Vol. XIV, p. 357.



THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL-ROOM

The above drawing, by A. Pugin, from Ackermann's 1816 history of the School, shows the long seats for the scholars, and the fireplace, windows and doors of the room, which, according to Ackermann did not have raised seats for the four masters, who "perambulated" before their respective classes [see account, pages 118 and 119.] The original School burned in the London fire of 1666, and the building which replaced it, in which this room was on the second floor over apartments for the Assistant Masters, may have been influenced by Christopher Wren, although Ackermann does not mention this.



THE CHAPEL AND "EXAMINATION ROOM" OF MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL. This room, which did not "wear the appearance of a place of worship," served as the Chapel and Examination Room for the scholars of Merchant Taylors' School - and was erected on the site of the original buildings which burned in the London fire of 1666. [See account of school, pages 118 and 119.] It contained a portrait of Sir Thomas White, Alderman of London, and member of the Merchant Taylors' Company, who founded St. John's College, Oxford; also "an appropriate display of engravings, presented by ... the late Alderman Boydell," according to R. Ackermann's 1816 account of the School.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LONDON

St. Paul's School was founded in 1512 by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and by warrant from King Henry VIII. It was established to offer some 153 boys free instruction in the principles of religion, and a classical education; no boy was admitted to the Grammar School who could not already read and write and recite the Catechism. The School was under the rule and government of the Mercers' Company of London, who supervised its progress and the appointment of its masters.

St. Paul's was a free school, each boy paying only one shilling on admission; and boys of "every country or nation" were admitted provided they qualified and were approved by the Mercers' Company. The School was run by a High Master, a Surmaster, and a Chaplain - all appointed by the Mercers' Company. Later the teaching staff included the High Master, the Surmaster, an Usher, and an Assistant Master. School hours were from 7 to 11, and from 1 to 5 daily. The scholars were required to attend St. Paul's Cathedral on Christmas day, to hear the "boy-bishop's sermon" - the "boy-bishop" being one of the choristers of the Cathedral elected by his fellow choristers to that office. Many boys who later became famous attended St. Paul's School, including Milton and Samuel Pepys.

The original School-Room of circa 1512 contained a seat for the High Master, over which was an image of the child Jesus in the attitude of teaching; it contained forms, one above the other, each of which held 16 boys, the boy at the head of each form having a little desk of his own. A curtain, which could be drawn at pleasure, divided the upper and lower forms.

The original School burned in the London fire of 1666; it was rebuilt in 1674, by the zeal of the Mercers' Company, its design attributed to Sir Christopher Wren. The School building was described by R. Ackermann\* as "a parallelogram, extending north and south, almost directly facing the chancel of St. Paul's church." The north wing and the south wing were occupied by the High Master and the Surmaster respectively; the Usher occupied a house "in the Old Change to the east of the building." The School-Room was described by Ackermann as:

"...a spacious apartment, at whose south end is an elevated chair, with Dean Colet's arms, and the crest of the Mercers' Company carved in a wreath of flowers. An old bust of the Founder [John Colet],

The School-Room at St. Paul's School, London

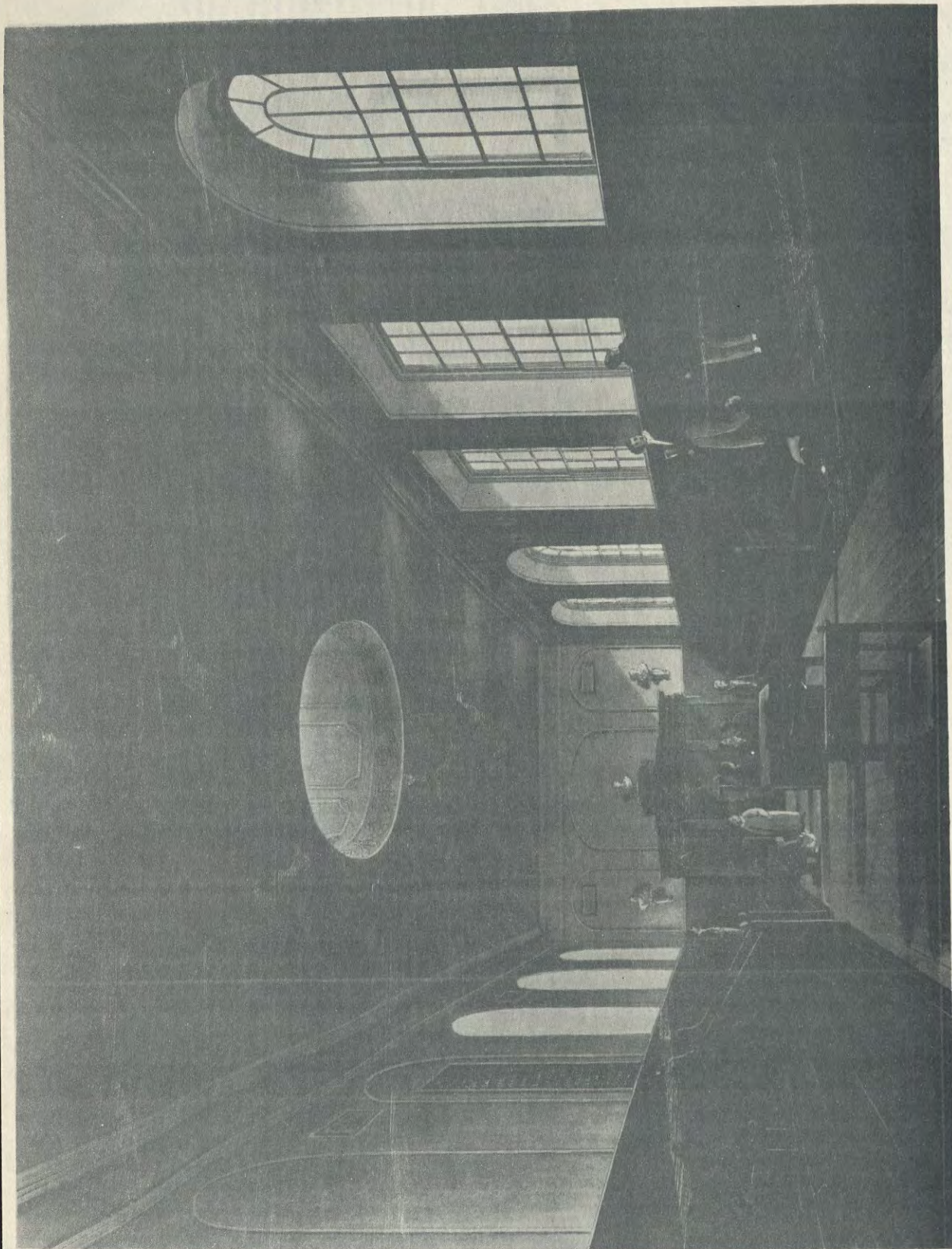
copied and improved by Mr. Bacon, in statuary marble, is placed above the High Master's seat; and on the left side of it is the bust of the Reverend Mr. Thicknesse, who occupied it during twenty-one years..." [George Thicknesse became High Master in 1748.]

The picture of the School-Room which follows (page 124) shows the High Master's seat and the busts above it at the end of the room, the three rows of divided forms along the sides of the room, and desks and chairs for the Surmaster and Usher in the middle of the room.

One of the great English public schools today, St. Paul's is still largely a day school, though it has a few boarders. The Wren building was taken down in 1824 and a third building was erected in its place. A fourth building was erected for the School in West Kensington in 1884.

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\*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster; With... the Schools of St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Harrow, and Rugby... (London: 1816), pages 1-9, 17-28, 32. [C.W. Mic. NM-1094.] ALSO The Columbia Encyclopedia (New York: 1950), page 1738, and The Encyclopedia Americana (New York: 1960), Vol. XXIV, page 163.



THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LONDON

A circa 1816 picture of the School-Room at St. Paul's, built in 1674 and designed by Wren, showing the divided seats or forms for the scholars along the sides of the room, the elevated seat of the High Master at the south end, and desks and chairs for the Usher and Assistant-master in the center of the room. [For description of School, see pages 122 and 123.]



THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

Queen Elizabeth is credited with the founding of Westminster School which was connected with Westminster Abbey, in London (originally a Benedictine foundation but made a cathedral by Elizabeth's father, Henry VIII, in 1540 to consist of a bishop, a dean, and twelve prebendaries). Elizabeth established the school in 1560, with an endowment for 40 scholars, known as the "Queen's Scholars," who had their tuition free, roomed in the Dormitory, could have their meals in the Hall or refectory, and were provided with gowns, waistcoats, and caps. The School was first limited to 120 boys in all, but before Elizabeth's death that number had increased. "King's Scholars" were added later, and there were three kinds of town boys attending: the "Pensioners," who boarded with the Dean, one of the Prebendaries, or a Master; the "Oppidans" who lived in or about Westminster; and the "Peregrines," who came from elsewhere but lived nearby with relatives or friends. Westminster School was directed by the Dean of Westminster, the Prebendaries, and the Masters. The Dean of Westminster cooperated with the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in electing each year the several scholars to go from Westminster on scholarships to Christ Church and Trinity. Westminster School was run by three masters: an Upper-Master or Head-Master; a Lower Master; and an Assistant-Master or Usher.

The eight scholars, who were generally elected at the end of the fourth year to attend on foundation Christ Church, Oxford, or Trinity College, Cambridge, had to contend in Latin and Greek, particularly in grammatical questions and in speaking Latin, to win the election. As described by Ackermann, two boys would "challenge for five hours together in grammar questions; and, at the end of eight weeks of constant challenge, the eight boys at the head of the number" were chosen to the vacancies; the "Head-Master sitting as umpire."

The School-room, in a part of the original Abbey, on the second floor, was described by R. Ackermann\* as:

"... a spacious room, duly arranged for the important purposes to which it has been so long and continues to be so happily employed. It ranges behind the lower end of the eastern cloister, and above some of the most ancient parts of the Abbey."

Ackermann noted that Westminster School "ranks among the first establishments in the British empire for the instruction

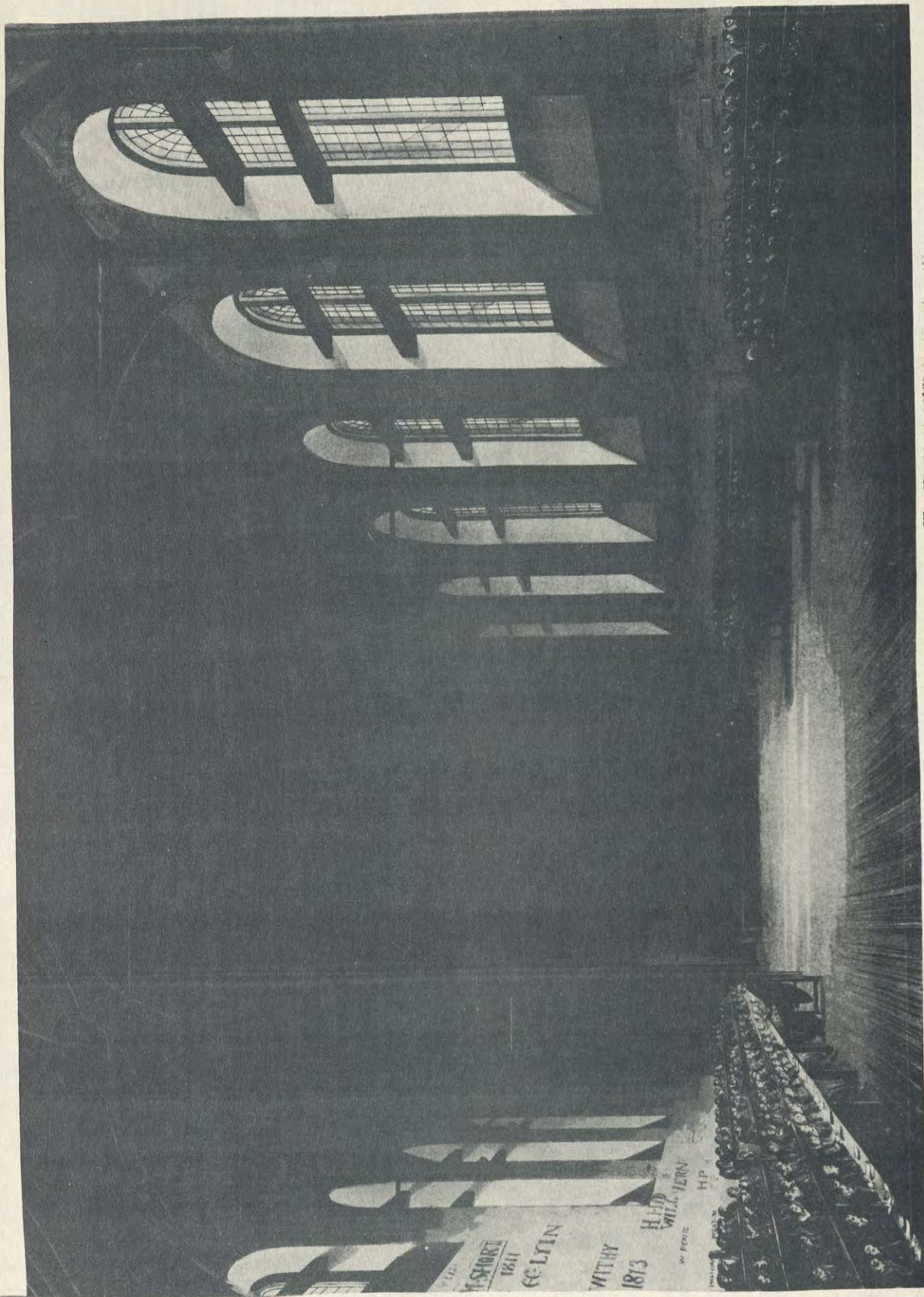
The School-Room at Westminster School

of youth," and produced many distinguished men.

There follows [page 127] a picture of the Westminster School Room ca. 1816, by A. Pugin, from Ackermann's history; also following [pages 128 and 129] are photographs of Dr. Busby's chair (Dr. Richard Busby was the famous teacher and Head-Master of Westminster School from ca. 1640 - died 1695), and of a sixteenth century Master's chair, still in use, according to Miss England. She did not note whether these were used in the School Room or not - possibly they were (see her letter of March 3, 1965).

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\*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster... (London: 1816) pages 1-5, 6-10, 21-26. [Microfilm NM-1094, Colonial Williamsburg.] Also Vivian Oglivie, The English Public School (London: 1957) pages 56-57.



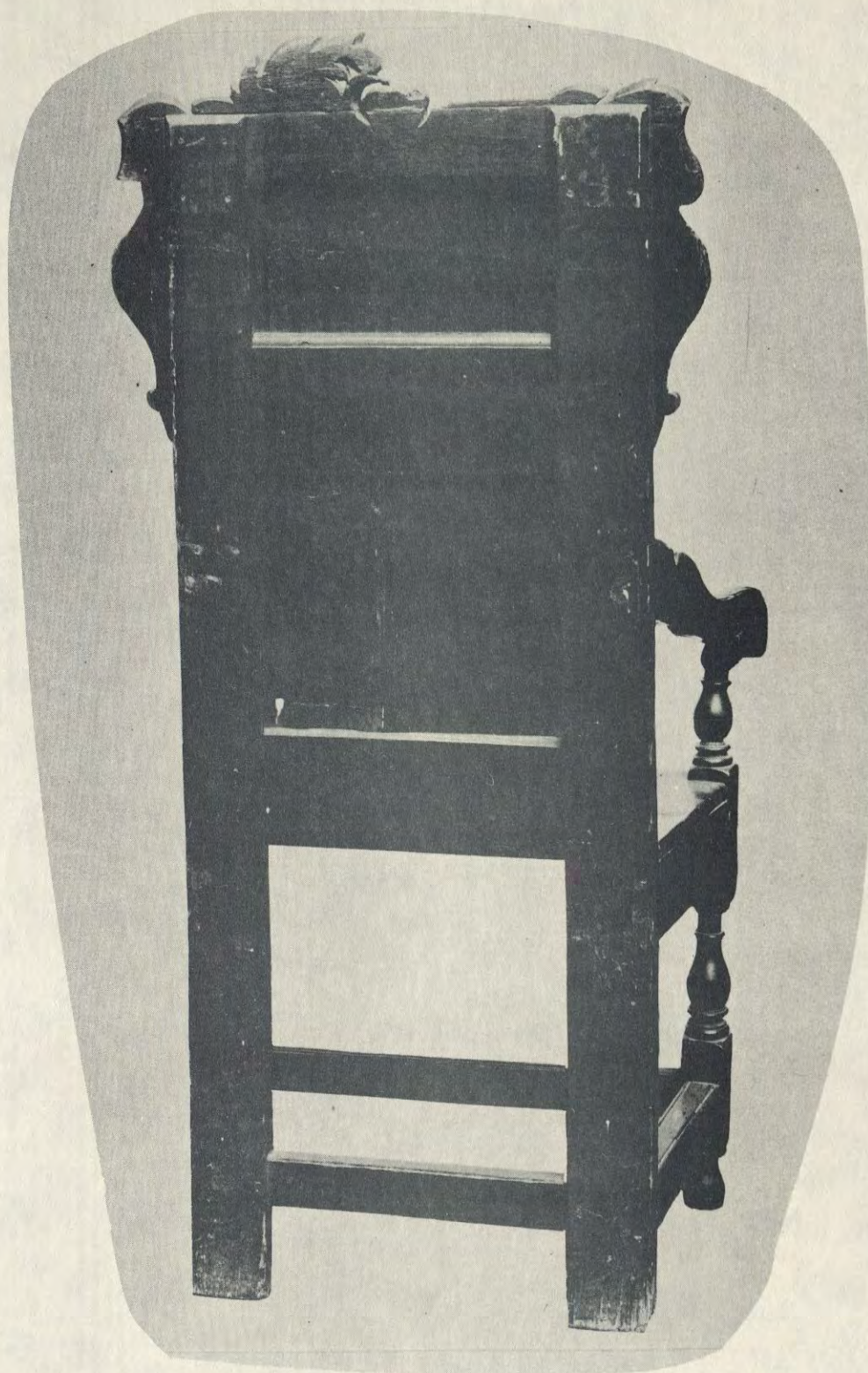
THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOL-ROOM (LONDON)

A circa 1816 view of the School-Room at Westminster School, by A. Pugin, from R. Ackermann's history [see account of School, pages 125 and 126.] This School-Room was on the second floor of one of the ancient buildings of Westminster Abbey. Westminster School was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560; Westminster Abbey, originally a Benedictine foundation, was made a Cathedral by Henry VIII in 1540.



"DR. BUSBY'S CHAIR" (front) AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, LONDON

Dr. Richard Busby was the famous teacher and Head-Master of Westminster School ca. 1640 - died 1695. This chair may have been used in the School Room. The photograph was made in 1965, and the original location of the chair was not noted.



"DR. BUSBY'S CHAIR" (back) AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, LONDON

Dr. Richard Busby was the famous teacher and Head-Master of Westminster School ca. 1640 - died 1695. This chair may have been used in the School Room. The photograph was made in 1965, and the original location of the chair was not noted.



MASTER'S CHAIR AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, LONDON

Sixteenth century Master's or Usher's chair which, according to Miss England, is still in use at Westminster School. [See pages 125 and 126 for account of the School and School-Room; and note picture of the School-Room of circa 1816, page 127.]



TABLE IN WESTMINSTER SCHOOL-ROOM, LONDON

This 17th century table was known until the beginning of the present century as "the Rod Table," and stood, and stands, in front of the Head Master's chair in the School, covered with names and initials of former scholars. Two birch rods "could always be seen protruding from the drawer during school hours," according to the present Head Master (see Mr. Carleton's letter of February 1, 1967.)

THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Winchester College, founded and endowed by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, by charter dated 1382, was designed as "two quadrangles, with an independent cloister on the south" and was a reduced version of New College at Oxford, also founded by Wykeham and designed by his master mason, William Wynford. Winchester College took six years to build, and was designed to provide accommodations for seventy scholars and up to ten students who were "sons of noblemen and special friends of the College," sixteen boy choristers, and nineteen adults - for a total of ninety-six boys and nineteen adults. The College was governed by "a Warden and ten Fellows in holy orders"; and the Scholars were all taught by two Masters - a Head-Master and an Under-Master or Second-Master. Most of the original College survives today, with relatively few alterations and changes.

In 1683-1687 a new School was built, its design attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, to house the increased numbers in the College - students other than the "scholars" then outnumbering the scholars.

According to R. Ackermann\* the present School, "a modern structure compared with the rest of the college" was begun in 1683 and finished in 1687. The School-Room was "perhaps the largest and handsomest in the kingdom; being 90 feet long, 36 feet broad, and lofty in proportion." A large tablet at the west end of the room depicts "1. A mitre and crosier; 2. Pen and ink, and a sword; 3. A birch rod," with the words "AUT DISCE; AUT DISCEDE, MANET SORS TERITA, CAEDI" - symbolizing the rewards of knowledge in the church, in civil and military occupations, and the rewards of those who refuse to learn. At the opposite end of the room is a "tablet of the laws" of the School. As the disposition of the scholars at their studies was "unlike that of the other great schools, and peculiar perhaps to Winchester," Ackermann described the furnishings of the room in detail:

"At each end of the school are three rows of fixed seats, rising one above the other, and extending the whole breadth of the room. To these the different classes repair at the time of repeating their lessons to the two chief Masters, whose places appear adjoining the wall on the right hand [see illustration page 135]. Over the area of the room are distributed



The School-Room at Winchester College

and fixed several frames of stout benches, each frame having nine or ten. These benches, standing parallel to each other, are about five feet long, and about three feet asunder, and are connected together at their ends. They serve to support moveable boxes, called scobs; in general, each boy possesses a scob. They are uniform in their construction and size, being five and twenty inches long, eighteen wide, and twelve deep. When the lid is raised, a second lid presents itself, for the purpose of reading and writing upon. The scob contains pens, ink, and paper, and such books as are oftenest wanted. These are the arma scholastica, which the laws ... [on the tablet at the east end of the room in illustration on page 135] require to be kept semper in promptu; for, besides his scob, every boy has, in the chamber to which he belongs, another receptacle for his books, with convenience for writing, &c. denominated, in the language of the place, Toys. [See picture of a "Toy" following under Dormitories.] The print already mentioned shews the position and mode of sitting at the scobs; and when the lid is set atilt, each boy is protected in some degree from the noise and interruption of those who sit next him, and enjoys a kind of privacy, somewhat resembling that which is afforded by the projecting bookcases of libraries,..."

At the time of his writing (circa 1816), Ackermann noted that the "usual number of boys attending this school is about two hundred; of these, seventy are upon the foundation: the others, who receive no emolument from the college, are accommodated with board, lodging, &c. in a large pile of buildings contiguous to the college on the west... Here is a spacious hall ... where these Scholars, called Commoners, take their meals,....."

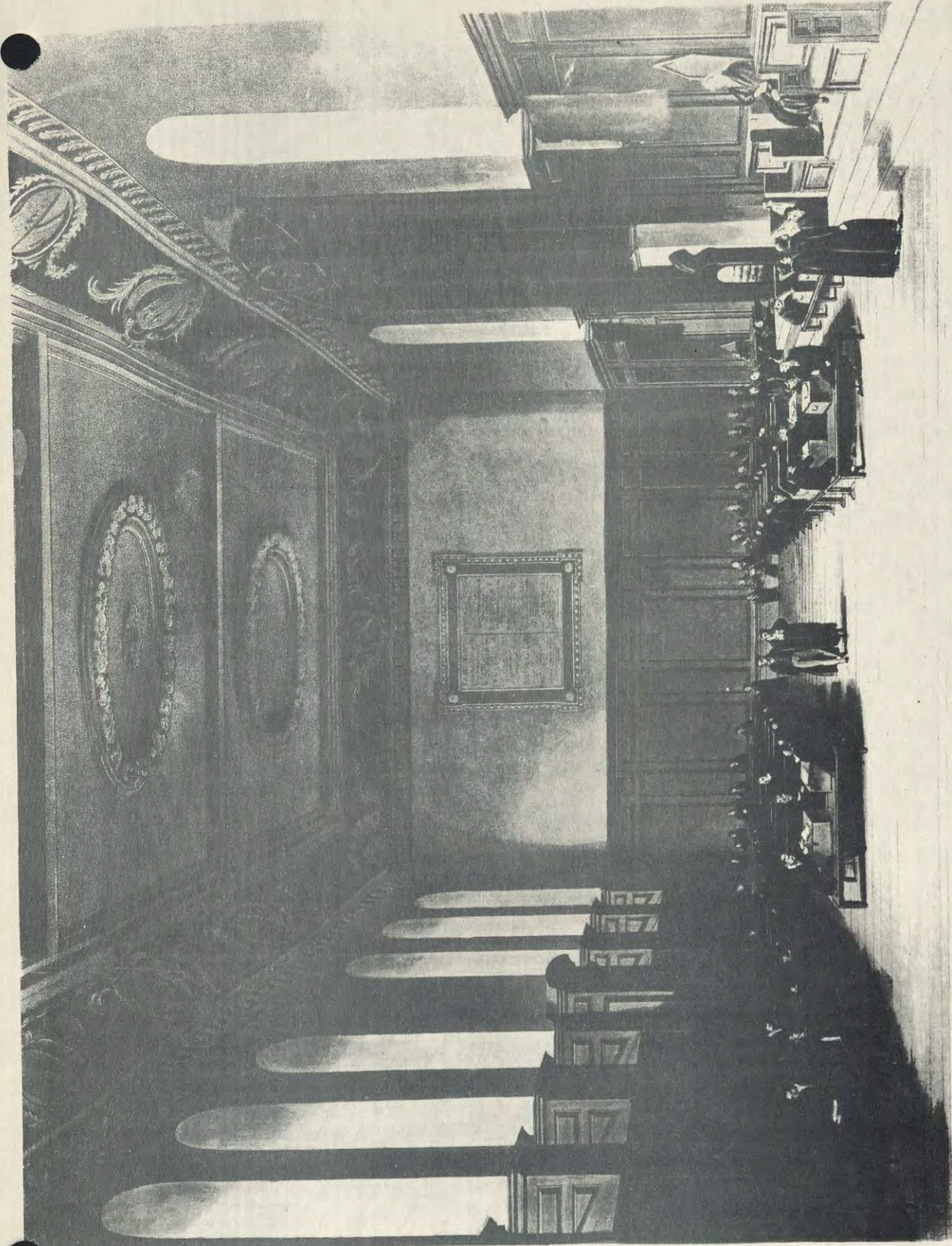
The pictures which follow [pages 135-143] include Ackermann's general view of the School-Room of circa 1816, a later nineteenth-century view of the School-Room, from the other end, and photographs made in 1965-66 at our request, showing the room today, also details of the surviving seat for the Head-Master; seat for the second Master, and the benches with lids opening, and scobs, both open and closed.

The School-Room at Winchester College

As Mr. Ackermann noted, the arrangement of the school-room at Winchester College was "unlike that of the other great schools, and peculiar perhaps to Winchester."

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\*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster;... (London: 1816). History of Winchester College, pages 11-12, 40-43. [C.W. Microfilm #NM-1094.] Information also received with photographs ordered at our request by Miss Sylvia L. England of London, who visited Winchester College - see her letter to Mrs. Rutherford Goodwin of September 7, 1965.



THE SCHOOL-ROOM OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE

A view of circa 1816 of the east end of the School-Room at Winchester College (designed by Wren and built 1683-1687), showing the Head-Master's seat in the right foreground of the picture, the fireplace, the benches with their hinged tops, at the end of the room, and the scholars at their "scobs" within the room; also the "tablet of laws" of the School on the wall at the end of the room. [See description preceding, pages 132-134.] From R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster:... (London: 1816)

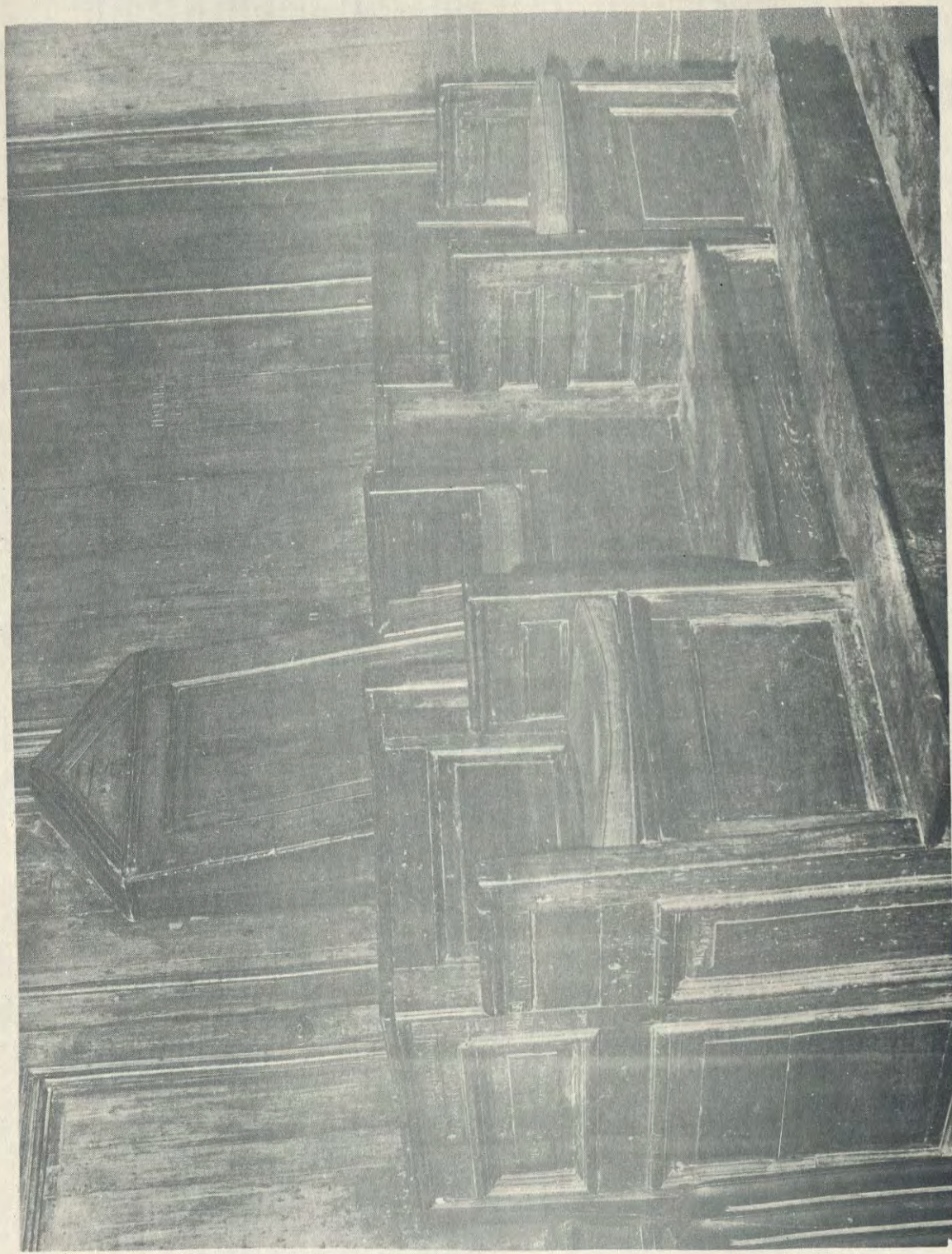


THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

A mid-nineteenth century drawing of the School-Room at Winchester College (designed by Wren), showing the boys at their "scoobs," and the west end of the room with its painted tablet. [See description preceding, pages 132-134]. Picture supplied at Miss England's request by Mr. E. A. Sollars, Winchester photographer, but source not noted.



THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE  
Recent photograph (1963) of the School-Room at Winchester College (designed by Wren), showing the panelling, and the west end of the room with the painted tablet already described [see pages 132-134.] Photograph supplied by E. A. Sollars, Winchester photographer, courtesy of Winchester College.



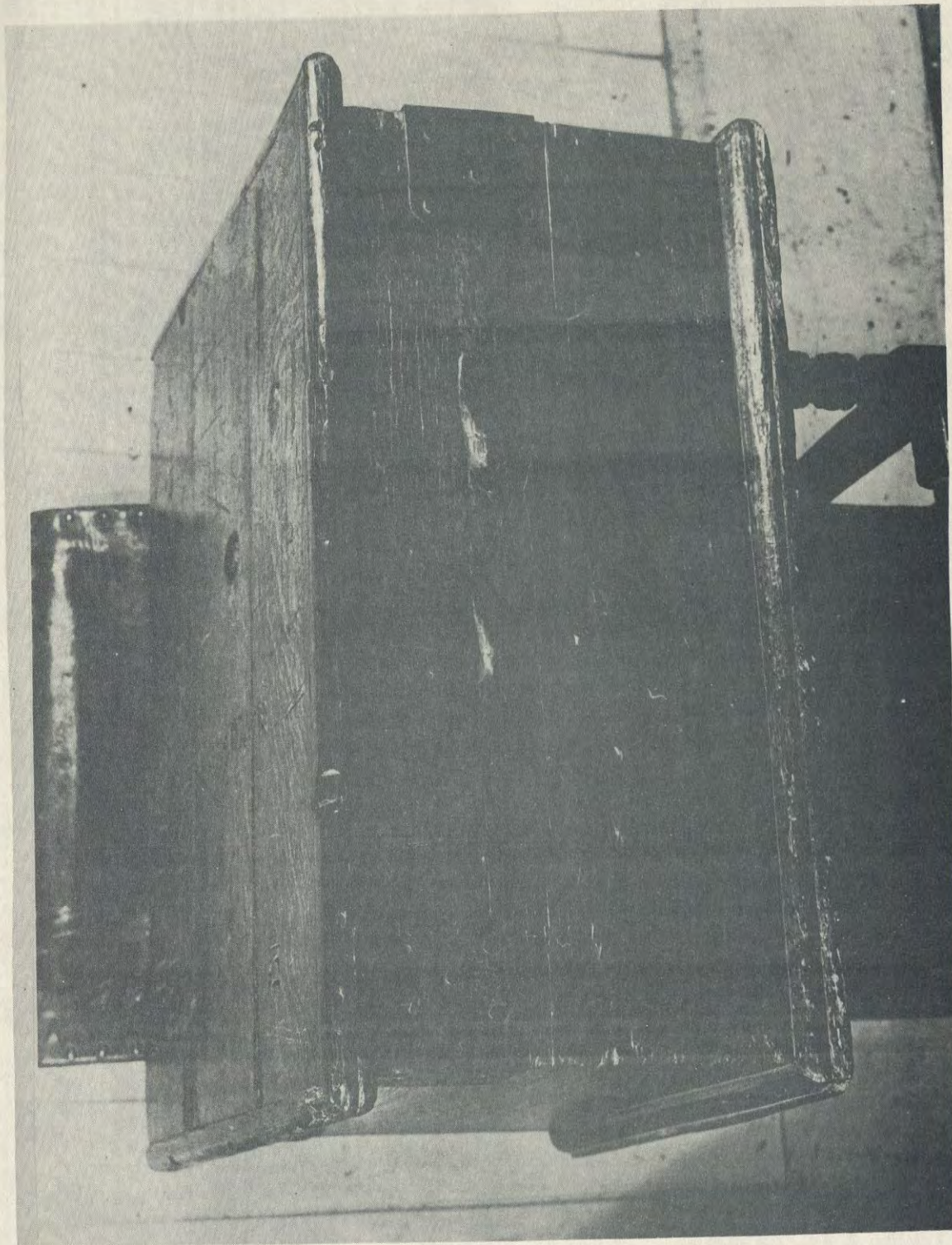
THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Photograph of the Head-Master's seat (in School-Room designed by Wren) at Winchester College [see 1816 view of the room, page 135], made by Mr. E. A. Sollars, Winchester photographer. According to Miss England, who visited Winchester at our request, the Assistants or Ushers sat in the two seats on the lower level, to keep order. [See description of room, pages 132-134].



THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Photograph of the Second Master's seat in the School-Room de-  
signed by Wren, at Winchester College, made by Mr. E. A. Sollars,  
Winchester photographer. [See preceding pages 132-134 for des-  
cription].



THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

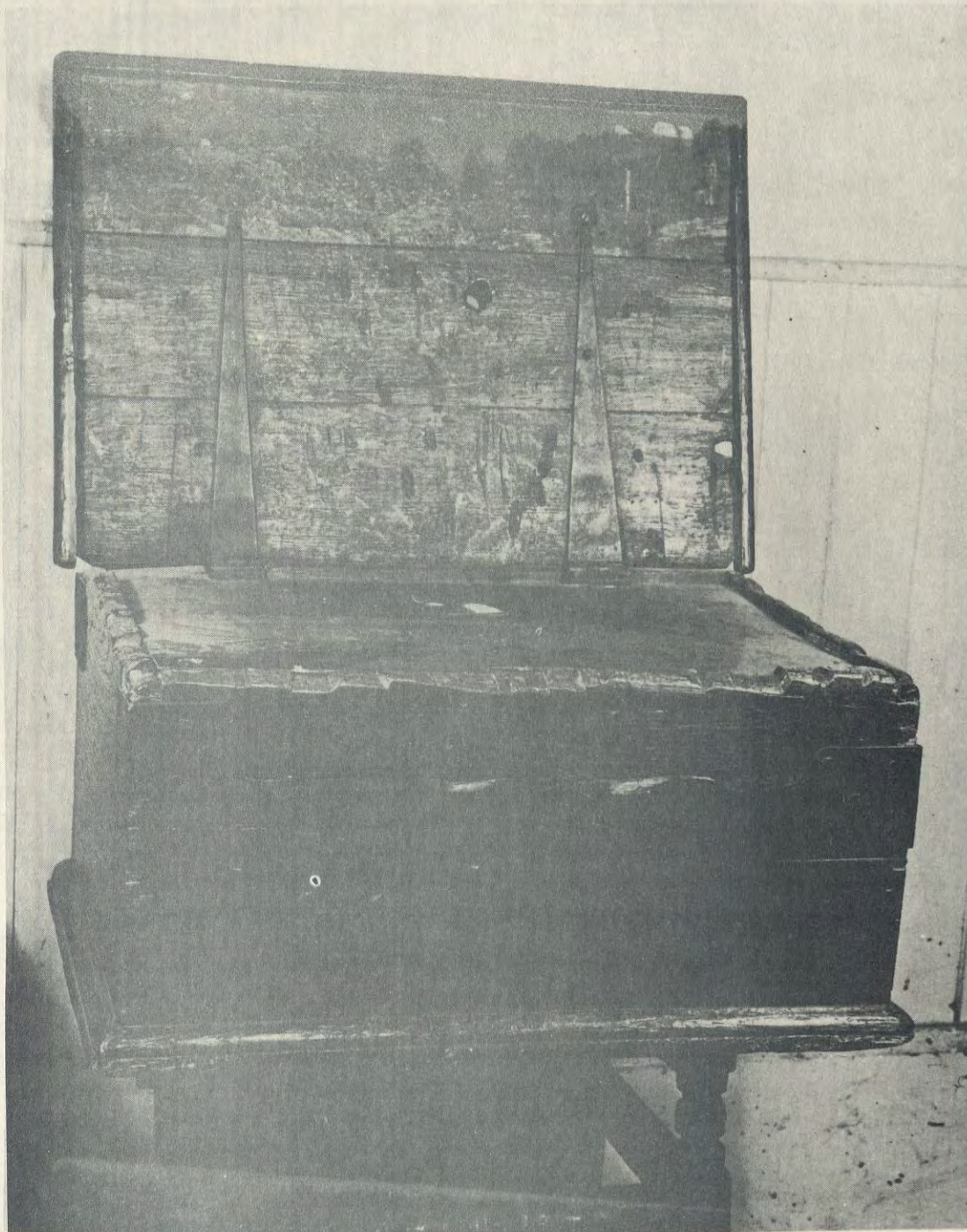
Photograph of closed "scob" once used in the School-Room at Winchester College, which was designed by Wren. [See pages 132-134 for dimensions and description of the "scobs", and 19th-century pictures of the School-Room showing "scobs" in use, pages 135 and 136.]





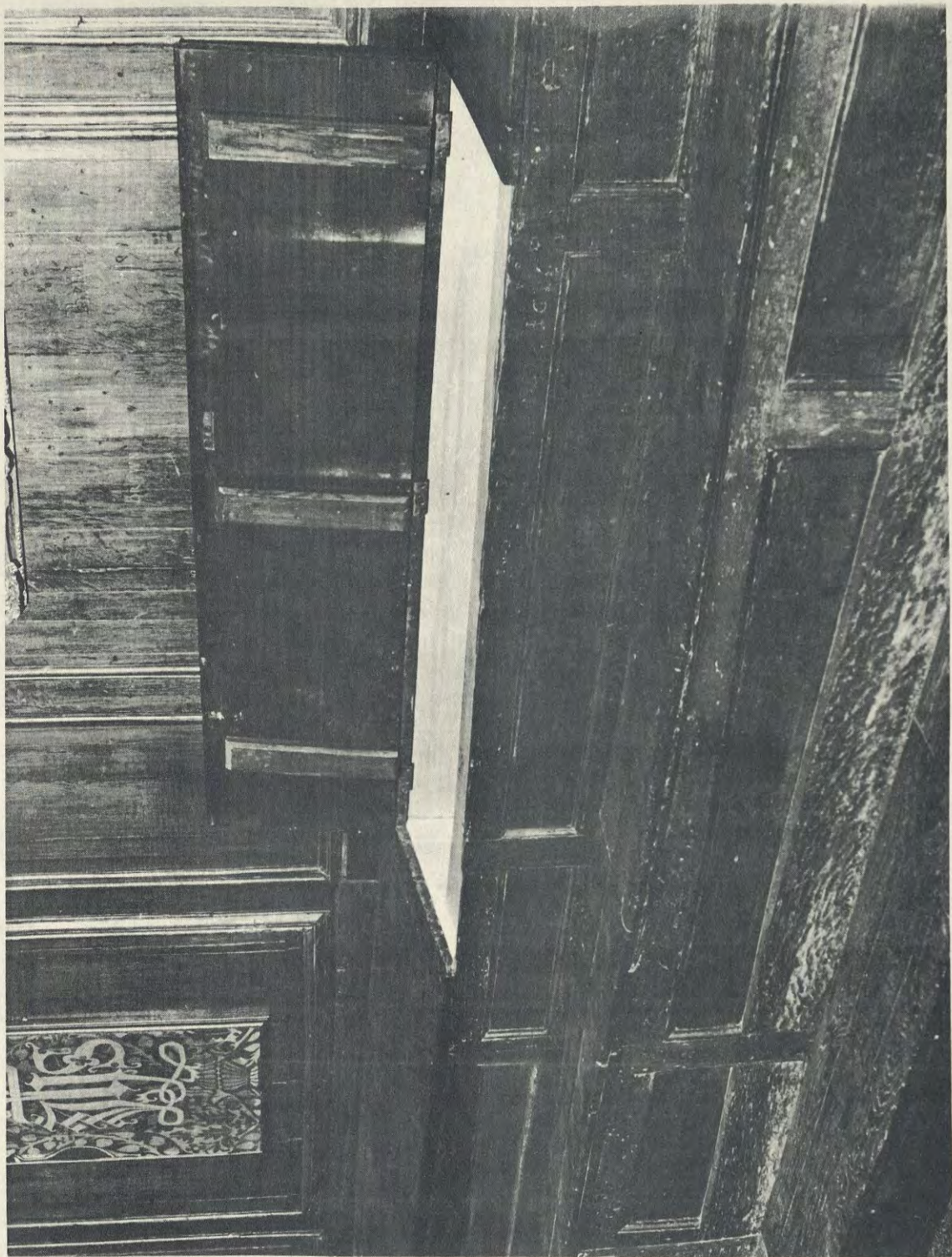
THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Photograph of "scob" once used in the School-Room (designed by Wren) at Winchester College, with lid and writing lid open, showing storage place for pens, ink, paper, books, etc. [See pages 132 - 134 for description, and pages 135 and 136 for 19th-century pictures of the "scobs" in use.]



THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Photograph of "scob" once used in the School-Room at Winchester College, designed by Wren, with top open and writing lid down. [For description of scobs and illustrations showing them in use, see pages 132-134 and 135 and 136.]



THE SCHOOL-ROOM AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Photograph of benches with hinged tops, at end of the School-Room of Winchester College which was designed by Wren. There were three rows of these benches, rising one above the other and extending the whole breadth of the room, at each end of the School Room. Scholars sat on these benches while "repeating their lessons to the two chief Masters," according to Ackermann. [See description of the School-room, and picture showing benches in use ca. 1816, pages 132-134 and 135 and 136.]

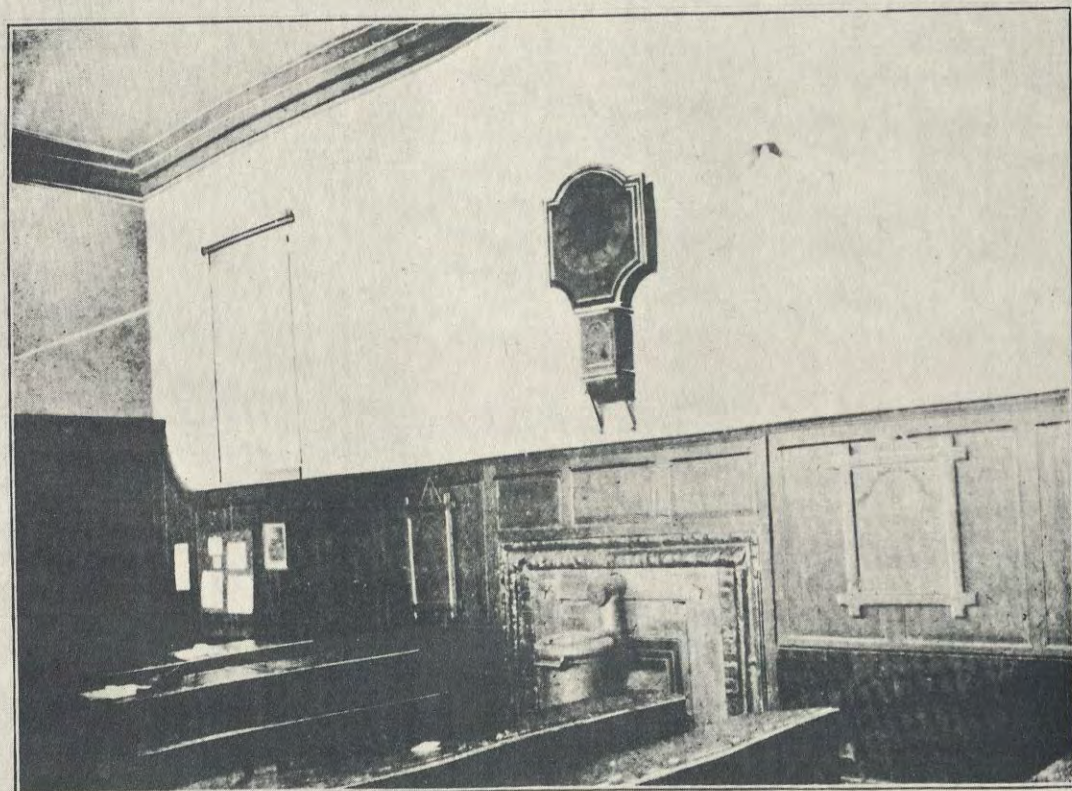
THE CHOIR ROOM AT SALISBURY, WILTS

Although not a School-Room, the room in the Choir House, to the northwest of Salisbury Cathedral, which has been attributed by tradition to Sir Christopher Wren (who inspected the Cathedral in 1668), may be of interest here.

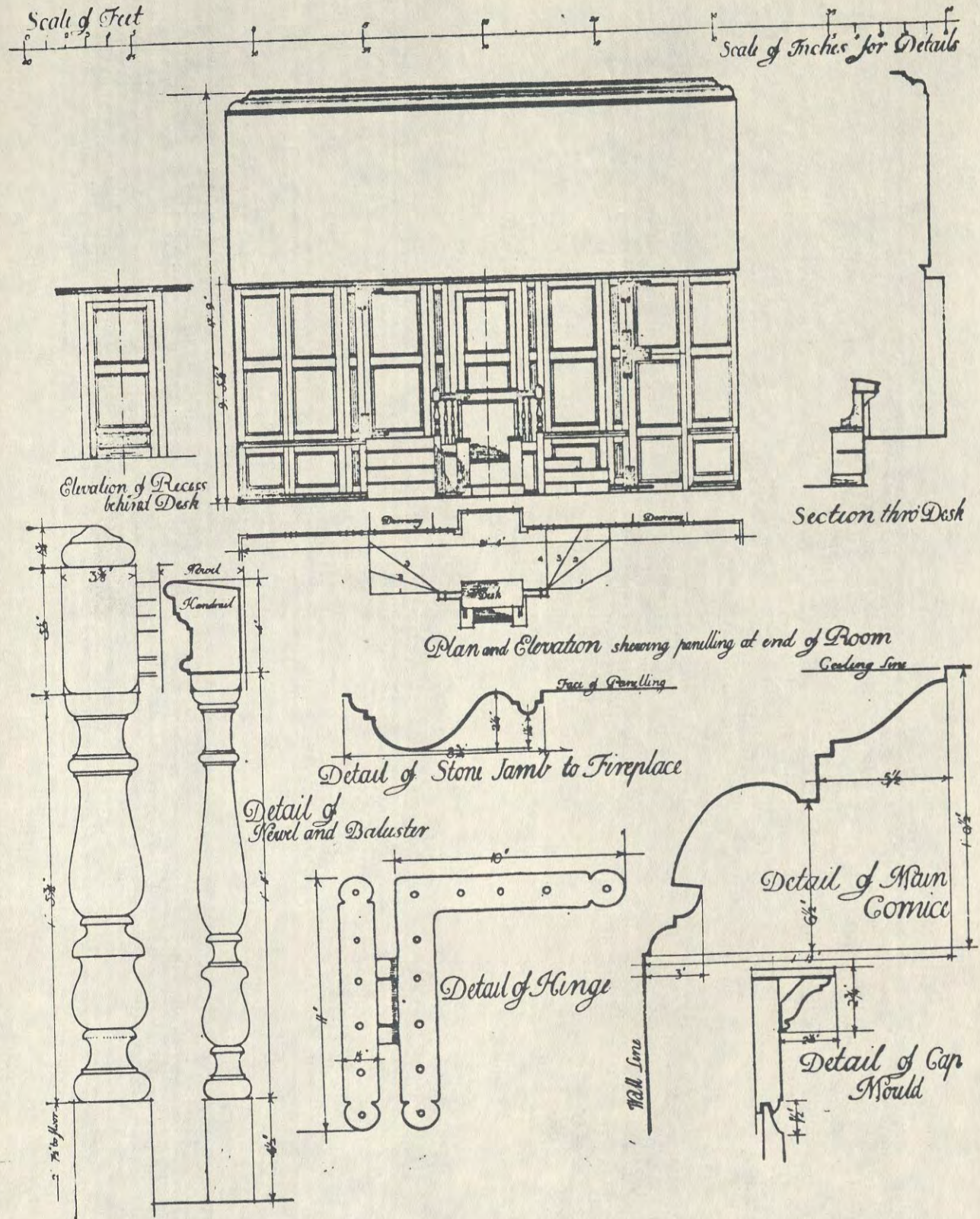
The Choir House was built at the end of the 17th century. The following picture of the interior of the Choir House, from The Practical Exemplar of Architecture\*, and the accompanying measured drawings (from the same, plate 7), show the "moulded stone jambs and lintel forming the fire-place, the simple oak panelling, the raised desks at the ends," which the author considers "reminiscent" of Wren's work.

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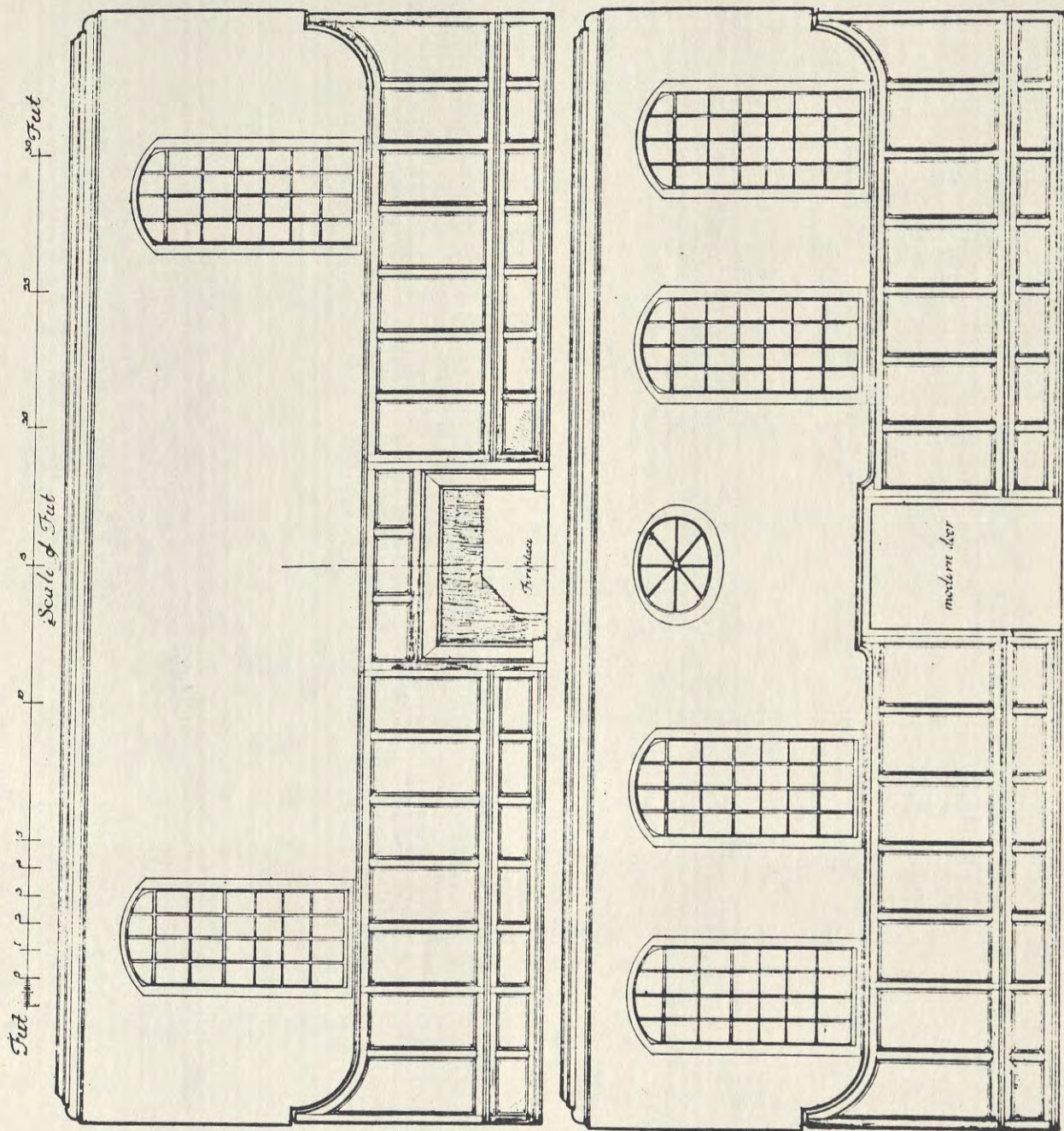
\* Mervyn E. Macartney, The Practical Exemplar of Architecture (Published by the Architectural Review, n.d.) page 4 and plates 3 and 7.



THE CHOIR HOUSE, SALISBURY, WILTS  
Views showing "Daised End and Fireplace" from The Practical Exemplar of Architecture [see page 144.]



INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE CHOIR HOUSE, SALISBURY, WILTS  
Measured drawings by A. H. McQueen, from The Practical Exemplar  
of Architecture [see preceding page 144.]



INTERIOR DETAILS OF THE CHOIR HOUSE, SALISBURY, WILTS  
Measured drawings by A. H. McQueen, from The Practical Exemplar of Architecture [see preceding page 144.]




INK BOTTLE USED AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, LONDON

Photograph of small eighteenth century ink bottle made of especially thickened glass, with stopper. According to Miss England, the scholars carried their ink in this bottle, which they kept tucked in the cuff of their gowns. This is the only survival, and is now (1966) on the mantle-piece in the Head-Master's room.



GRÆCÆ  
**GRAMMATICES**  
 RUDIMENTA  
 IN  
 Usu Scholæ *Westmonasteriensis.*  
 Huyh.



LONDINI,  
 Ex Officina *Eliz. Redmayne*: MDCLXXXIII.

INSTITUTIO  
 GRÆCÆ  
**GRAMMATICES**  
 COMPENDIARIA  
 IN  
 USUM REGIÆ SCHOLÆ  
*Westmonasteriensis.*

In usum studiosæ Juventutis adduntur etiam quidam Literarum nexus & Scripturæ compendia, quæ partim Elegantiæ, partim Brevitatis causa usurpari solent.

*Scientiarum Janfirix Grammatica.*

LONDINI,  
 Excuderunt S. Baskley & T. Longman, Regii in  
*Latinis, Græcis, & Hebraicis Typographi.*  
 1738.  
 GUM PRIVILEGIO.

TITLE PAGES TO TWO GREEK GRAMMARS USED AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL IN LONDON  
 Both were printed in London for Westminster School in 1738.

AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO THE  
LATIN TONGUE,  
FOR THE USE OF YOUTH.

A NEW EDITION revised.



ETON:  
Printed, 1758.—Reprinted in 1796.

TITLE PAGE OF LATIN GRAMMAR, USED IN THE SCHOOL AT ETON COLLEGE  
Printed in 1758, reprinted in 1796, this volume is now in the Eton College Library.  
(Actual size.)