

(4)

THE Parts of Speech are Eight;

- 1. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; declined.
- 2. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection, undeclined.

OF A NOUN.

A NOUN is the name of whatsoever Thing, or, Being, we see, or, discourse of;

Nouns are of two kinds, substantives and adjectives: A noun substantive declares its own meaning, and requires not an other word to be joined with it to shew its signification; and has commonly, *a, an, or the* before it: as *homo* a man; *angelus* an angel; *liber* the book.

A noun adjective always requires to be joined with a substantive, of which it shews the nature, or, quality: as *bonus puer* a good boy; *malus puer* a naughty boy.

Numbers of NOUNS.

NOUNS have two numbers; the singular, and the plural.

The singular speaketh but of one; as, *Pater* a Father. The plural speaketh of more than one: as, *Patres* Fathers.

Cases of NOUNS.

NOUNS have six cases in each number; The nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative case cometh before the verb, and answereth to the question, *who?* or, *what?* as, *who teaches? magister docet*, The master teaches.

The genitive case is known by the sign of *'s*, and answereth to the question, *whose?* or, *whereof?* as, *whose*

† The Genitive Case in *English* is frequently expressed by the Letter *'s*, with an Apostrophe in this manner *'s*, as, *my Father's Son*, that is, the *Son of my Father*.

(5)

whose learning? doctina magistri, the learning of the master, or, the master's learning.

The dative case is known by the signs, *to, or, for*; and answereth to the question *to whom?* or, *to, or, for what?* as, *to whom do I give the book? do librum magistro*, I give the book to the master.

The accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to the question *whom?* or, *what?* as, *whom do you love? amo magistrum*, I love the master.

The vocative case is known by calling, or, speaking to; as, *o magister*, o master.

The ablative case is known by prepositions, expressed, or, understood, serving to the ablative case; as, *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Also, the prepositions *in, with, from, by*; and the word *than* after the comparative degree, are signs of the ablative case.

GENDERS AND ARTICLES.

GENDERS of nouns are three; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

ARTICLES are used in Grammar to denote the gender of nouns, and are thus declined.

Singular.		Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Nominative <i>Hic, hæc, hoc,</i>	Neut. <i>hic, hæc, hoc,</i>	Nom. <i>Hi, hæc, hæc,</i>	Neut. <i>hæc, hæc, hæc,</i>
Genitive <i>Huius,</i>		Gen. <i>Horum, harum, eorum,</i>	
Dative <i>Hui,</i>		Dat. <i>His, his, his,</i>	
Accusative <i>Hunc, hæc, hoc,</i>		Acc. <i>His, his, hæc,</i>	
Vocative <i>Hæ, hæc, hoc,</i>		Voc. <i>Hi,</i>	
Ablative <i>Hæ, hæc, hoc,</i>		Abl. <i>His,</i>	

Nouns declined with two articles are called common, that is, are of the masculine and feminine gender; as, *hic* and *hæc* parents, a parent; father or mother.

Nouns are called doubtful, when declined with the article *hic*, or, *hæc*; as *hic*, or, *hæc anguis* a snake.

Some nouns are also called epicene, that is, when under one article both sexes are signified; as, *hic passer*, a sparrow; *hæc aquila*, an eagle, both male and female.

Declension

E L E M E N T A
LINGUAE GRAECAE;

NOVIS, PLERUMQUE, REGULIS
T R A D I T A;
BREVI TATE SUA MEMORIAE FACILIBUS.

P A R S P R I M A.

COMPLECTENS
PARTES ORATIONIS DECLINABILES;
E T

A N A L O G I A M

DUAS IN UNAM SYLLABAS*

C O N T R A H E N D I,

EX IPSA VOCALIIUM NATURA
D E D U C T A M,

ET REGULIS UNIVERSALIBUS TRADITAM.

IN USUM TYRONUM JUNIORUM

CLASSIS GRAECAE IN ACADEMIA GLASGUENSI.

EDITIO NOVA PRIORIBUS AUCTIONE ET EMENTATIONE.

STUDIO JACOBI MOOR L. L. D.

IN EADEM ACADEMIA LITT. GRAEC. PROF.

Musa Loqui.
—GRATIS dedit ORE ROTUNDO
HOR.

G L A S G U A E:

IN AEDIBUS ACADEMICIS
EXCEDEBANT ROBERTUS ET ANDREAS FOULIS
ACADEMIAE TYPOGRAPHI
M.DCC.LXVI.

Noctes Nottinghamicae
By *Henry Clements*

OR
Curfory Objections
Bel Against the *Book*

SYNTAX
Book of the
COMMON-GRAMMAR,

In Order to obtain a Better:

Lesson
Design'd in the mean time for
the Use of Schools.

By RICHARD JOHNSON, M. A.

Author of the *Grammatical Commentaries*, and
Aristarchus Anti-Bentlianus.

Master of the Free-School in Nottingham.

*Quis inepti
Tam patiens libri, tam ferreus ut teneat se? Juv.*

Nottingham: Printed for HENRY CLEMENTS
at the *Half-Moon* in St. Paul's Church-Yard,
London. 1718.

THIRTY TWO
New and Accurate M A P S
OF THE
G E O G R A P H Y
OF THE
A N C I E N T S.

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Printed for, and Sold by *T. BOWLES*, Print and Map-Seller, near the *Chapter-House* in *St Paul's Church-Yard*; and *J. BOWLES*, Print and Map-Seller, at the *Black-Horse, Cornhill*. 1739.

TITLE PAGE - THIRTY TWO NEW AND ACCURATE MAPS OF THE GEOGRAPHY
OF THE ANCIENTS, AS CONTAINED IN THE GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS:...
(London: 1739).

[From volume in The Library of The Royal High School, Edinburgh.]

Mythologia Aesopica.

In quâ continentur

ÆSOPI FABULÆ

Græco-Latinæ

CCXCVIII.



Secundum Editionem Gabrielis
Bracii omnium antiquissimam.

Cum variis Lectionibus.

In usum Scholæ Etonensis.

L O N D I N I,

Typis J. H. impensis verò J. Statter Bij
liopolæ Etonensis; & prostant venales
apud T. Newborough ad Insigne Pileæ de-
auratæ in Carmetrio D. Pauli, 1697.

THE HALL AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

All Souls College was founded by Henry Chichele (died 1443), Archbishop of Canterbury, its charter obtained in 1438 from King Henry VI. According to the statutes prepared by Chichele, the College was to consist of "sixteen Fellows ... to study the civil and the canon laws; and twenty-four to pursue their studies in arts, philosophy, and divinity," to be governed by a Warden, and to have the required number of "Chaplains, Clerks and Choristers." Its buildings consisted of a single quadrangle with a cloister behind it. The original buildings were, with the exception of the chapel, quite plain. About £10,000 was the total sum spent on the lands purchased for college endowment, the land for the college itself, and for erecting and fitting up the buildings. Very little remains of the original buildings.

Christopher Wren was elected a fellow of All Souls College in 1653, and was in residence there for about eight years, working largely at architecture. He resigned his fellowship in 1661, and soon thereafter moved to London. Many of his architectural drawings are preserved in the Library at All Souls.

Early in the 18th century the large north or back quadrangle was built at All Souls. This quadrangle extends 172-feet in length and 155-feet in breadth, having the Library on the north, the Chapel and Hall on the south, the Cloister and principal Entrance on the west, and the Common-Room and other Apartments, with two Gothic towers, on the east. The architecture of this new quadrangle is attributed to Nicholas Hawksmoor (died 1736), Wren's favorite pupil, who later became surveyor-general of Westminster Abbey.

The original Hall, at the east end of the original quadrangle, was replaced by a new Hall, begun in 1729, according to a design of Dr. George Clarke (an amateur architect, "politician and virtuoso" who died in 1736), who furnished the wainscot and chimney piece for it. The Buttery and Kitchen adjoining the new Hall were built at the same time. A new Library, endowed by Christopher Codrington (died 1710 - once a fellow of the College) was begun circa 1715, but not completed until 1756 - it faced the new Hall across the new quadrangle.

There follow photographs of the present Hall (begun in 1729) made in 1966 by Mr. J. W. Thomas, photographer at Oxford. The furniture in the Hall, long tables and leather chairs, and the fire-place fixtures, are all of the eighteenth century.

The Hall at All Souls College, Oxford University

The paintings and portraits in the Hall were described by R. Ackermann* (ca. 1814):

"... The present hall ... was begun in 1729, according to a design of Dr. George Clarke, who furnished the wainscot and chimney-piece. This fine room is decorated with a large picture, given by Thomas Palmer, Esq. of The Finding of the Law, and King Josiah rending his Robe, by Sir James Thornhill; and the portraits of the Founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, by the same master. A fine portrait of Hon. Dr. Tracy, late Warden, has been added to them. Beneath the large painting by Sir James Thornhill, is another of the Architect [Hawksmoor] presenting a plan of the street front to the Founder. ..."

The Buttery adjoining the Hall (with the Kitchen adjoining it), was described by Ackermann as "of an oval form, and remarkable for a fine arched roof contrived by Dr. Clarke"; it contained "a bust of Giles Bennet, Manciple" (or purveyor-general of the Hall), and another bust of Hawksmoor, the architect.

In these photographs the Hall is properly furnished; the Buttery is now used for serving lunches. However, there is an inventory of proper furnishings for a Buttery later in this report (see pages 174-175, for 1719 inventories of the butteries at Emmanuel College, Cambridge).

*R. Ackermann, A History of the University of Oxford... (London: 1814), Vol. I, pages 197-198, 209-222.



THE HALL OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The new Hall at All Souls College was begun in 1729 - after a design by Dr. George Clarke, who furnished the wainscot and chimney-piece. The architect was Nicholas Hawksmoor, pupil of Wren's. In it hang paintings by Sir James Thornhill and a number of portraits [see descriptions, pages 155 and 156.]



THE BUTTERY AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The Buttery, which adjoined the Hall (and also adjoined the Kitchen) in the new building begun in 1729 was originally used, as was the custom in colleges, to store ale, bread and butter, served in the Hall. This buttery was built after a design by Dr. Clarke [see preceding pages 155 and 156], Nicholas Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) the architect. It is now used for serving lunches, according to Miss England.

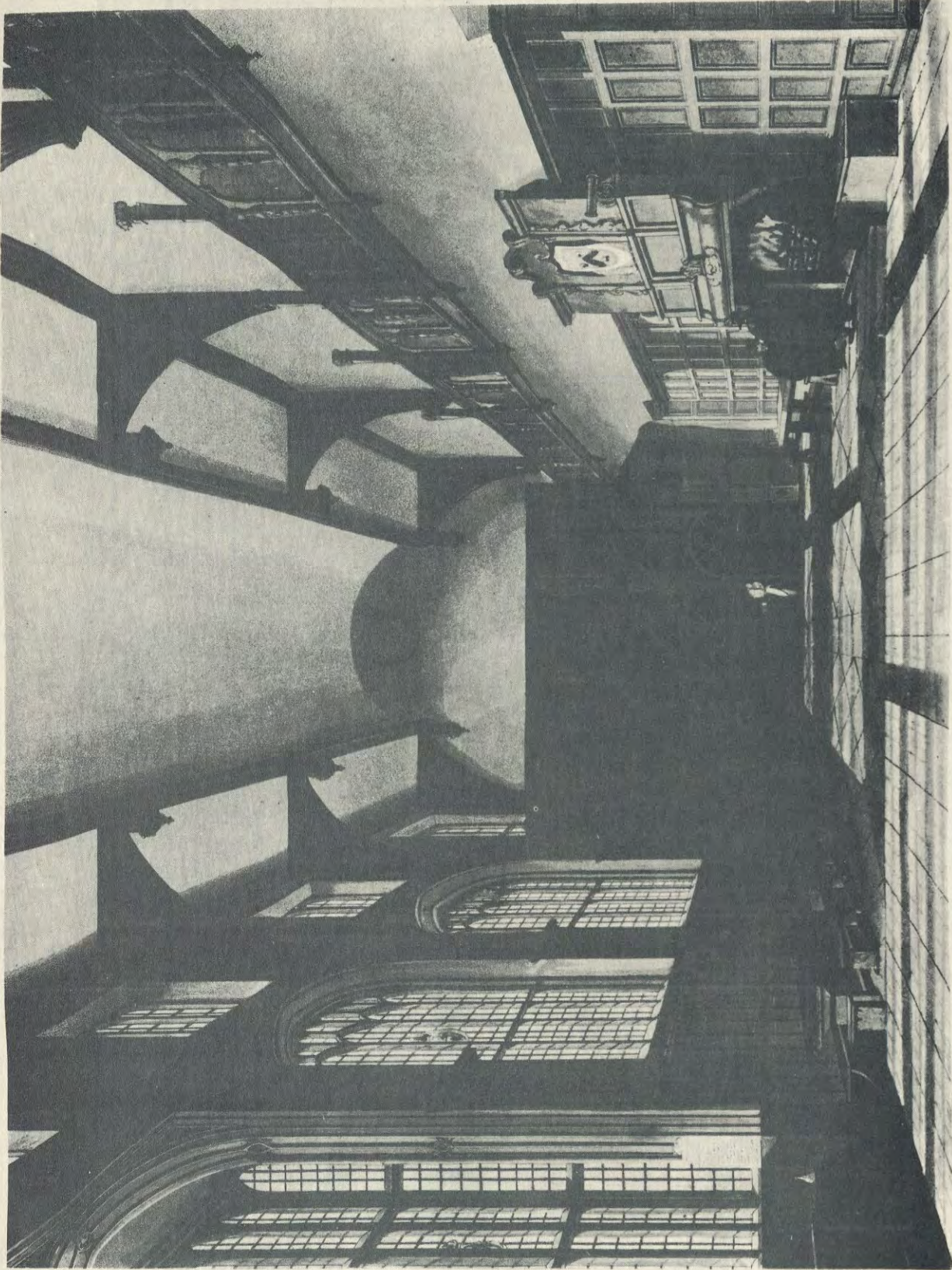
THE HALL AT THE CHARTER-HOUSE, LONDON

The Charter-House, London, was endowed by the will of Thomas Sutton (died 1611) as an almshouse for 80 male pensioners, and a school for 40 scholars to be instructed in classical learning, with the opportunity to qualify for scholarships to Oxford and Cambridge. It occupied buildings in London, formerly a Carthusian monastery, and later the property of the fourth Duke of Norfolk (died 1572), who made some changes in the buildings. [See page 97 for an account of the Charter-House.]

The old Hall of Charter-House, which had been rebuilt by the monks circa 1520, was altered by the Duke of Norfolk before Sutton purchased the property in 1611 for his school and almshouse. It was described by R. Ackermann, circa 1816, as:

"... a spacious room, that preserves the impressive form of its original character. It possesses large galleries, and is lighted by three windows, in one of which are curious fragments of painted glass. At the upper end is the portrait of the Founder, habited in a black robe, seated in a chair, and holding in his hand the ground-plan of the Charter-House. This apartment, which must have been the banqueting-room of the Duke of Norfolk, is now [ca. 1816] the refectory of the officers of the house, and where the pensioners take their daily and plentiful meal..."

*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster; with the Charter-House, ... (London: 1816)
"The History of the Charter-House," pages 1-2, 8-9, 13-15, 18-26.



Originally part of a Carthusian monastery (the Hall rebuilt by the monks circa 1520 and probably altered by its later owner, the Duke of Norfolk, died 1572), the property was purchased by Thomas Sutton, founder of the almshouse and school, in 1611. The Hall served as the refectory for the pensioners and the officials of Sutton's Charter-House for many years. [See account of Charter-House and Hall, pages 97-98.]

THE HALL AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL, LONDON

Chelsea Hospital, London, was a royal hospital for invalids in the British land service, and was built after the design and under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The building was completed in 1690 at a cost of £153,000. R. Ackermann* described it as a plain structure, "but not without a stately appearance; ... of better brick-work than is seen in modern buildings; ... the coims, cornices, pediments and columns ... of free-stone." He continued:

"...The different wards for the pensioners are light and airy; the chapel and the hall are well disposed; ... The whole building, with the gardens, occupies a space of about thirty-six acres.

The Hospital consists of three courts, the principal of which is open to the south side: in the center of it is a bronze statue of Charles II. The eastern and western wings of this court are each three hundred and sixty-five feet in length and forty feet in breadth, and are chiefly occupied by the pensioners' wards. ...

The north side of the principal court is occupied by the chapel and the hall, with a large vestibule between them, terminated by a cupola. The chapel is one hundred and ten feet in length and thirty in breadth: it is paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with Dutch oak. ... The hall is on the opposite side of the vestibule, and of the same dimensions. At the upper end is a large portrait of Charles II on horseback; and in the background is a view of the Hospital. Its accessory parts are allegorical;... It was designed by Verrio, and finished by Henry Cook. This hall, with its appropriate accompaniments, forms the subject of the plate [see page 163], as a decorative illustration of the subject."

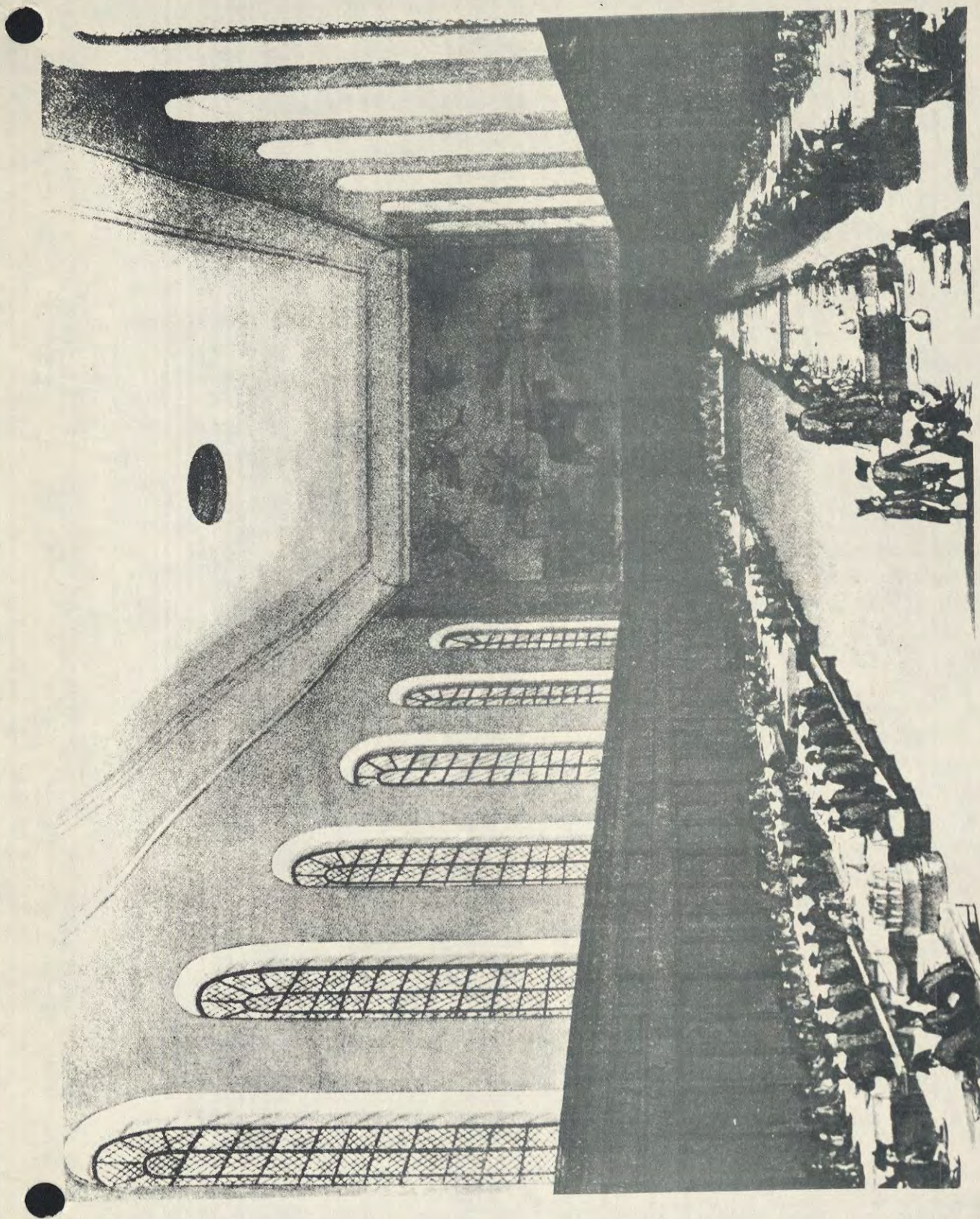
It was doubtless this principal court, with the chapel and the hall on opposite sides of it, and its south end open, that the Rev. Hugh Jones (who came from England as Professor of Mathematics [1716-1722] at the College of William and Mary) had in mind when he described the College, which he also attributed to Wren, as "not altogether unlike Chelsea Hospital."**

The Hall at Chelsea Hospital, London

A picture of the interior of the Hall at Chelsea Hospital, from an aquatint by Rowlandson & Pugin, in Ackermann's account of the Hospital, follows.

*R. Ackermann, The Microcosm of London (London: 1808-1811), Vol. III, pages 249-254. (Reprinted, London: 1904).

**The Rev. Hugh Jones, The Present State of Virginia (London: 1724). Reprinted by Joseph Sabin, New York: 1865, page 26; newly edited by Dr. R. L. Morton, Chapel Hill: 1956, page 67.



THE HALL OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL, LONDON

Designed by Sir Christopher Wren, Chelsea Hospital was completed in 1690 - a royal hospital for invalids of the British land service. A portrait of Charles II is at one end of the room [see description on preceding pages 161 and 162.]

THE HALL AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

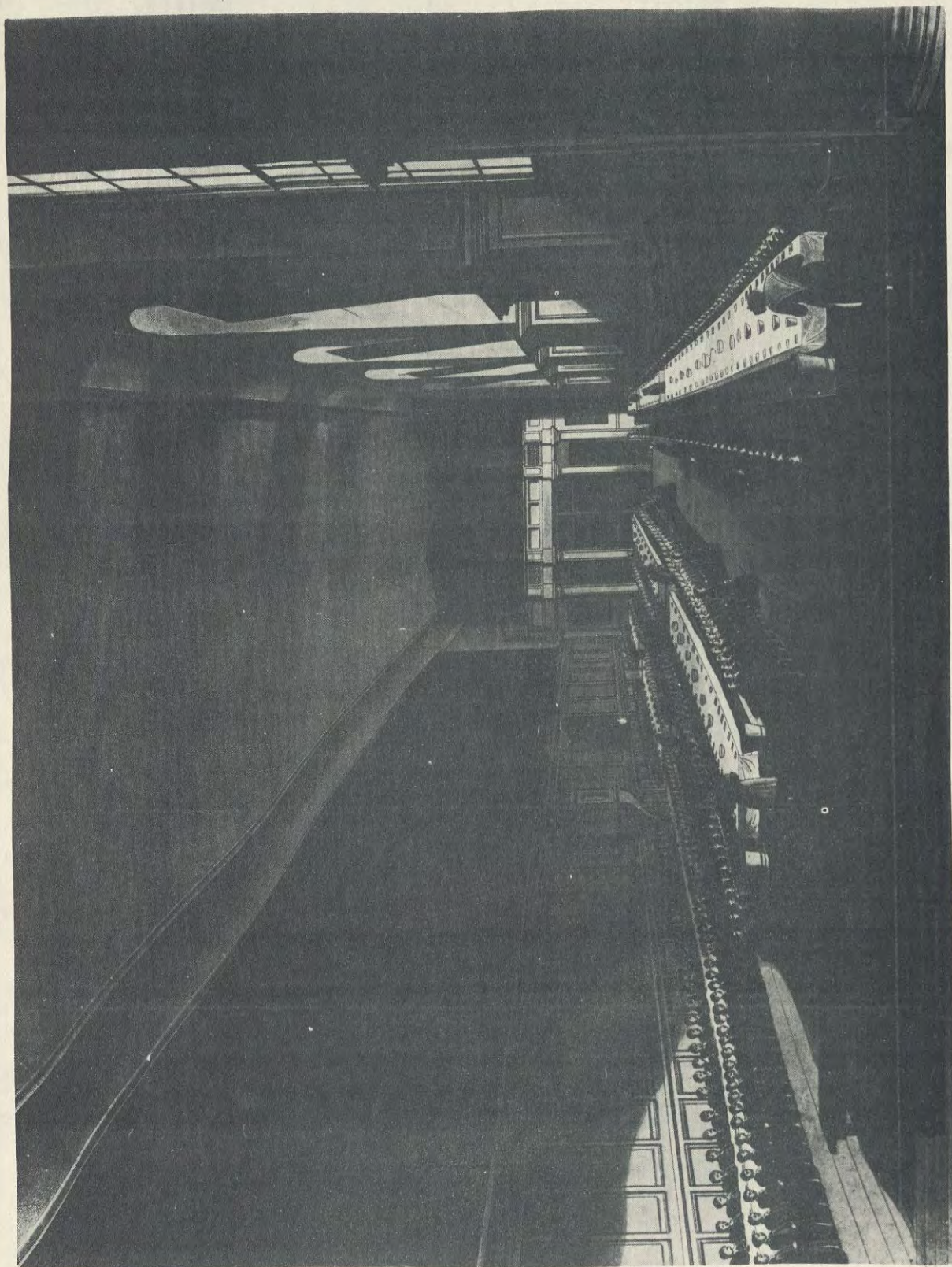
Christ's Hospital was founded in 1553 by King Edward VI, to care for and educate orphans and children of needy families. With buildings in Hertford, where the younger children were cared for until they were old enough to receive the education offered at buildings in London, the school was endowed to care for as many as 1156 children, including 80 girls. It became known as the "Blue Coat School," because of the dress of the children - long blue gowns, yellow knee-breeches and stockings, neckbands, and round blue caps or bonnets. The school was heavily endowed, and was directed by the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London and twelve common councilmen. [See pages 99-102 of this report for details concerning the school, and illustrations of its school rooms.]

Its original buildings, once a monastery, burned in the London fire of 1666, and the school was rebuilt on the same site, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The Great Hall, as designed by Wren, measures 130-feet in length and 34-feet in breadth, and was 44 feet high. It had a semicircular table at the upper end, for any governors who might be present. It served as the refectory of the children (sometimes four or five hundred at a time), officials, masters, matron and nurses. On St. Matthew's day - September 21st - of each year, the Lord Mayor of London, in full regalia, and the other governors and officials, gathered in the Hall to hear the English and Latin orations by two senior grammar-scholars, and to award to the winning scholar his university expenses. On this occasion a "glove" was passed around among the guests into which contributions were donated as an additional aid to the scholar. The Hall contained a large painting by Verrio representing "James II. surrounded by his courtiers, receiving the President of the hospital, several of the Governors, and the forty mathematical Scholars." It contained a painting of the royal Founder, Edward VI, said to be by Holbein, presenting the charter to the Lord Mayor and aldermen, clad in their scarlet gowns, and including some of the children, male and female, with the matron; also a portrait of Charles II painted by Sir Peter Lely in 1662.

A picture of the Hall, from an aquatint by A. Pugin, which accompanies the above description in R. Ackermann's history of the school,* follows.

*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster; with the Charter-House...and the Free-School of Christ's Hospital (London: 1816), "The History of Christ's Hospital," pages 1, 8-22.



THE HALL OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON

The Hall of Christ's Hospital, designed by Wren, measured 130-feet long and 34-feet wide; and contained a very large painting, by Verrio, of James II and his courtiers receiving the President of Christ's Hospital and some of the governors, and forty mathematical scholars; also a painting by Holbein of the founder, Edward VI, presenting the charter to the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, also including some of the children. [See preceding page 164 for description of the Hall, and pages 99-100 for account of the school.]

THE HALL AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Although Clare Hall ranks historically as the third foundation at the University of Cambridge, "as it now stands most of the buildings date from the reign of Charles I," and its "quadrangle was not completely closed until early in the 18th century." Little is known of the original buildings of Clare Hall, founded by Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare, ca. 1338. It was rebuilt in the late 17th century, because of "the hopeless state of decay into which the old chambers had come by lapse of time."* Its present refectory or hall was completed in 1693 - Robert Grumbold was the architect.

The existing college consists of a single quadrangle, 110-feet broad and 150-feet long. The "east and south sides of the quadrangle, and the southern half of the west side, are occupied by chambers in two stories with a garret floor above." The northern half of the west side contains the Master's Lodge; and the north side of the quadrangle contains "first the Kitchen, with the Library above; secondly the Butteries, with the Combination Room [or "Common Room" - at Cambridge called the "Combination Room"] above; and lastly the Hall. This range is prolonged by the Antechapel and the Chapel." The Hall is further described as taking up the -

"...eastern half of the north side of the court, as indicated by four large windows with panelled surfaces below them, shewing that it occupies the entire height, from plinth to cornice. A doorway in the centre of this side opens to a transverse passage behind the screen of the Hall. This passage terminates in a handsome staircase, which leads to the Music Gallery, placed as usual over the passage, and to the Combination Room, the door of which opens into the Gallery. (The entrance from the head of the stairs to the Gallery is through an arch ornamented with plaster enrichments, in the spandrils of which the date of the construction of this part of the College, 1688, is carved.) Beyond the Combination Room, and communicating with it by a door exactly opposite to the Gallery door, is the Library. ... the Master and his guests have a covered access to the Hall by passing through the Library and Combination Room into the Gallery, thence down the staircase, and along the whole length of the Hall, to the high table.

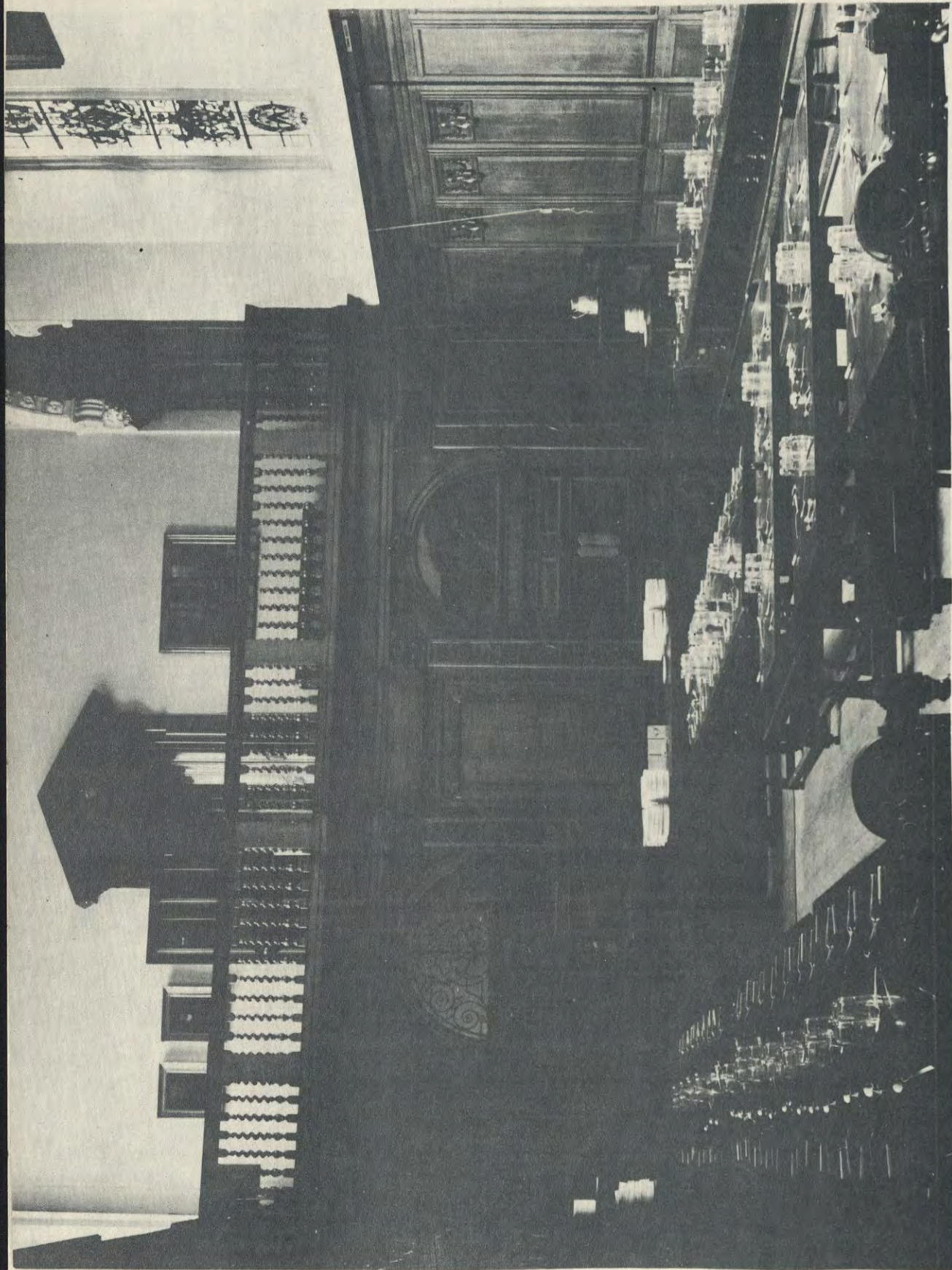
The Hall at Clare Hall, Cambridge University

In the western wall of the passage leading to the Hall are three doorways. The one next to the Court is a half-hatch door, and gives access to the Butteries, which are placed under the Combination Room: the second is the opening of a passage leading to the Kitchen. The third opens into the lateral space between Clare and Trinity Hall, which serves as a back court to the Kitchen. Under the Buttery and Hall are cellars. The floor of the Kitchen, however, being sunk to the level of that of the cellars, obtains great height for that room, and its windows occupy the space corresponding to the square blank panels under the great Hall windows. (It is entered down a flight of stairs...)"

Robert Grumbold drew the design and supervised the building of the new Hall, Butteries, etc., and was also the master mason. Detailed accounts have survived for the work on this part of the college - it was built between 1685 and 1693. Accounts for the brick pillars, stone "Railes and Ballisters over ye New Hall and Butteries," for glazing, slating the roof, and wainscoting the Hall (in 1688 and 1689,) have survived. The new Hall was inaugurated by a banquet on April 20, 1693.

Several photographs (of the Hall, the staircase between the Hall and the Gallery, the door into the Gallery, and the staircase between the Hall and the Kitchen), made in 1967 by Mr. J. Frith, photographer of Eton, follow.

*Robert Willis and John Willis Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. I, pages 77-78, 84-88, 106-108.



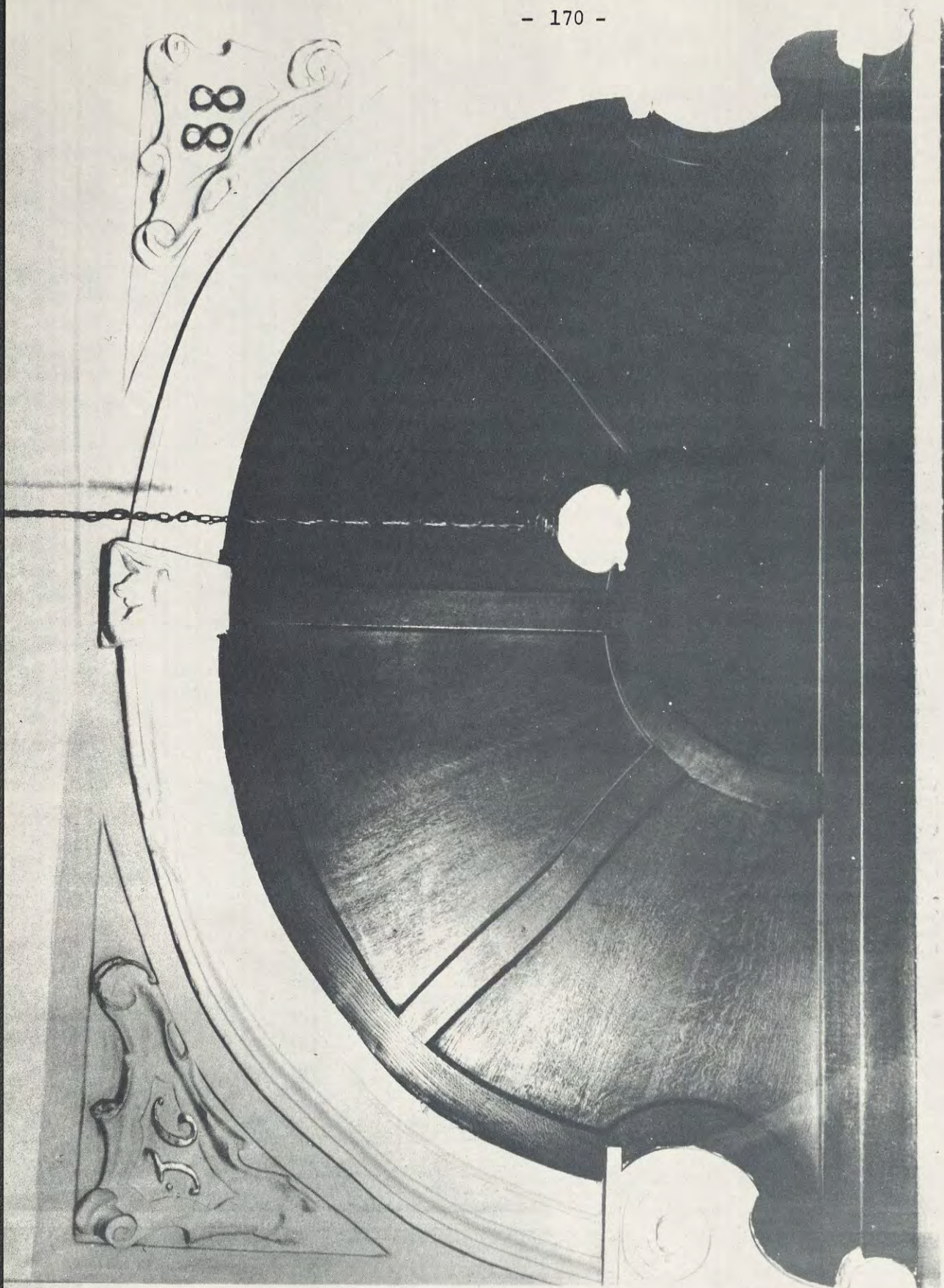
THE HALL AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

photograph (1967) of the Hall, looking west, completed in 1693 (Robert Grumbold, architect), showing the gallery. [See account of Clare in preceding pages 166 and 167.] The Hall was much altered in 1870, when a new ceiling was made. The original panelling, by Cornelius Austin, has the addition of "mouldings below the windows and the carvings in the heads." The remainder of the room as pictured is contemporary, except "the late 19th century pedimented doorcase" in the center of the gallery. [From Mr. Frith's note of February, 1967.]

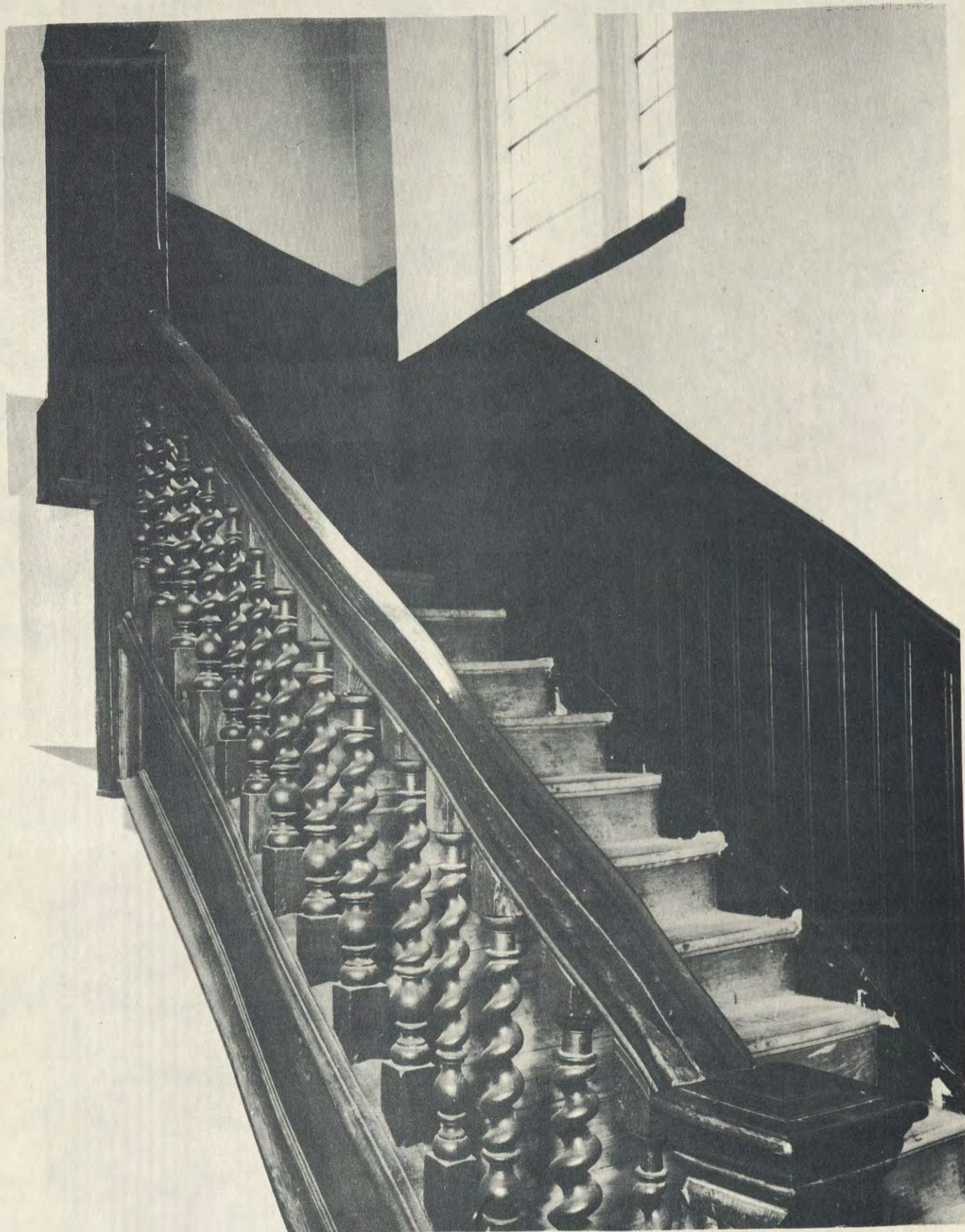


THE HALL AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of the door leading from the Gallery in the Hall (completed in 1693) to a staircase from the Hall to the Gallery. [See preceding page for view of the Hall, and Gallery, and pages 166 and 167 for account of the college.]



THE HALL AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph of the semicircular arch over the door from the staircase Gallery in the west end of the Hall. Note the date 1688 in the plaster above it. [See preceding pages 166 and 167 for account of Clare Hall, and page 168 for picture of its Hall, showing the Gallery at its west end.]



STAIRCASE FROM HALL TO GALLERY AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of the staircase from a passage outside the Hall [see photograph, page 168] to the Gallery at the west end of the Hall - the Hall designed by Robert Grumbold and completed in 1693. [See pages 166 and 167 for account of Clare Hall.]



THE HALL OF CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph of staircase between the Hall and Kitchen at Clare Hall. The Hall, designed by Robert Grumbold, was completed in 1693. [See preceding pages 166 and 167 for account of Clare Hall.]

THE HALL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Emmanuel College (its charter dated 1584) was founded at Cambridge by Sir Walter Mildmay. It occupies ground he purchased (formerly a "Black Friars" Priory) in 1583. The original buildings of the College consisted, as do the present buildings, of two quadrangles of unequal size, the smaller lying to the north of the larger. The Hall occupied the south side of the small quadrangle with the "Parlour or Combination-room" at the east end of the Hall. A new range of chambers, the "Brick Building," was erected ca. 1633-1634; a new Chapel and a new Library followed this. The Chapel, designed by Christopher Wren, was completed in 1677.

In 1760 "it was agreed that the Hall should be 'repaired and fitted up' according to a plan sent in by Mr. Essex. This work was completed in rather less than four years, the Hall being reopened 21 April, 1764." The work had cost something over £1796, including a "new pavement of Ketton Stone." Mr. Essex retained the original plan, and "very nearly the original style" of the Hall. In 1694 [1695] the Hall had been "wainscotted, painted and new glazed and adorn'd with new tables," and we are told that it is probable that the alterations carried out by Essex in 1760 "were chiefly confined to plastering the walls, and to concealing the original king-post with a flat ceiling."*

An inventory, from Emmanuel College archives, dated May 11, 1698,** of "Goods in ye College Hall, wch was New-Wainscoted in ye Year 1695," listed the following furniture in the Hall:

ONE New Table for ye Master & Fellows at ye Uper end of ye Hall wth a turn'd Frame & three Forms turn'd after ye Fashion. Memorand. this Table is all made of English Oaken Plank of the entire length except ye Middle of it wch is of Norway Plank divided in ye middle.

ONE Wainscoate Chaire for ye Master having its Frame turn'd after ye Fashion of ye Fellows Table.
SIX New Tables for ye Graduates and Under-graduates all made of Engl. Oaken plank, & Ledg'd round wth Iron wth Two Tressels to support each, & two Forms belonging to each.

TWO Tables, viz. One under each Bow-Window, at ye uper end of ye Hall, wth yir Frames turn'd after ye Fashion of the Fellows Table.

The Hall at Emmanuel College, Cambridge University

ONE Table at ye Lower end of the Hall placed under
ye Wainscoate between ye Two Entrances.
ONE Wainscoate Seate behind ye Fellows Table joy[n]'d to ye
Wainscoate of ye Hall.
ONE Wainscoate Seate on each side of ye Hall, continued
all ye length behind ye Scholars Tables and joyn'd
to ye Wainscoate of ye Hall.
TWO Iron Casemts in the Bow-window on ye Southside.
None in the other."

Another inventory of this Hall, dated September 30,
1719,*** listed the same furnishings, including the "Wainscoat
round the Hall," the "long oaken table" with three "moveable forms"
and the "Wainscoat Chair" for the master, at the upper end of
the Hall; the "two side board tables" at each of the "bow win-
dows" and the "one side board table" at the "bottom of ye Hall
agst ye Screen"; one wainscoat seat behind "ye fellows table
joyn'd to ye wainscoat," and "one wainscoat seat on each side
of the Hall continued all the length of it, and joyn'd to ye
wainscoat behind ye Scholars tables"; also the two casements in
the bow windows, and "two pair of folding doors in the screen
with cross bars bolts & locks."

The inventory of 1719 for Emmanuel College also lists
furnishings in the Butteries, the Cellar and the Kitchen. As
the butteries contained articles used in the Hall, we will copy
their contents as inventoried:

"In ye inner Butteries
An oaken long table
A form behind ye table at each end fastned to ye Wall.
A Moveable form
2 Casements
A cupboard in ye Wall with a lock & key
A Door with a bolt, & a lock.

In ye outward butteries
A double bing in ye window with 2 drawers ["Bing" or bin;
example in OED ca. 1539 - "in the pantre, a large bynge
of okyn tymbar with 3 partitions."]
Two Casements
A cistern of lead.
A shelf & a double cupboard fastned to ye wall wch parts
ye butteries.
A drawer for ye linnen belonging to ye fellows table.

The Hall at Emmanuel College, Cambridge University

3 Iron candlesticks agst ye Wall.
12 New pewter salts.
12 small brass candlesticks. 2 large Cast-Brass Candle
[sticks].
4 Larger brass-candlesticks for ye fellows table.
a pewter bason & Ewer.
2 small smoaking Candlesticks
4 Quantum boards & 1 pr of Snuffers."

A memorandum of 1706 noted the purchase of "2 Dozen of brass candlesticks whereof eight was left in ye butteries to ye Butler's care" and the remaining sixteen put "into ye Coll: Treasury."

Besides stoves, grates, pots and pans and other cooking utensils in the Kitchen, there were large 10-pound, 7-pound, 5-pound, and 4-pound pewter dishes, "3-pound dishes or mess dishes," "half-mess-dishes," deep dishes, "19 2-Eard porringers 6 porringers with one ear apiece," small deep dishes, large and small "sawcers," etc.

The following photographs, made by Mr. J. Frith, photographer at Eton, in 1967, show the east and west ends of the Hall at Emmanuel College, the Gallery in the Hall, the wrought iron gate under the gallery, and details of the tables and benches.

*Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge,... (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. II, pages 687-690, 694-699, 700-707, 714-717. Also notes on photographs made by Mr. J. Frith - see his report of February, 1967.

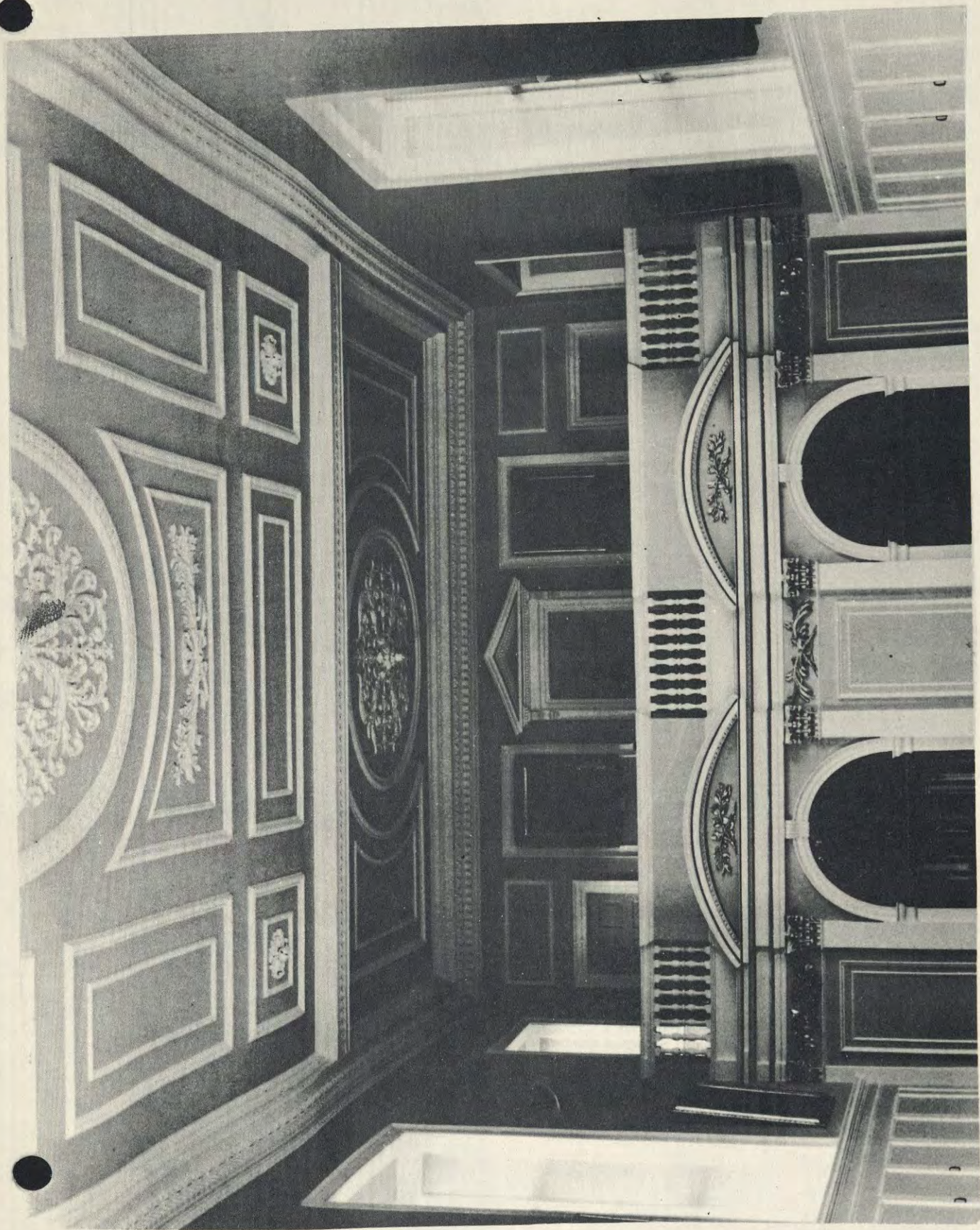
**Emmanuel College Archives, MS Ref. No. CHA.1.4., pages 66, 67. Inventory made by Mr. Hill, May 11, 1698 "of Goods in ye College Hall wch was New-wainscoated in ye year 1695." Xerox copy, Research Department, Colonial Williamsburg.

***Ibid., pages 73-74. "An Inventory of Goods in ye College Hall made Sept: the 30th 1719." (Xerox copy) Same inventory lists goods in Butteries, etc.

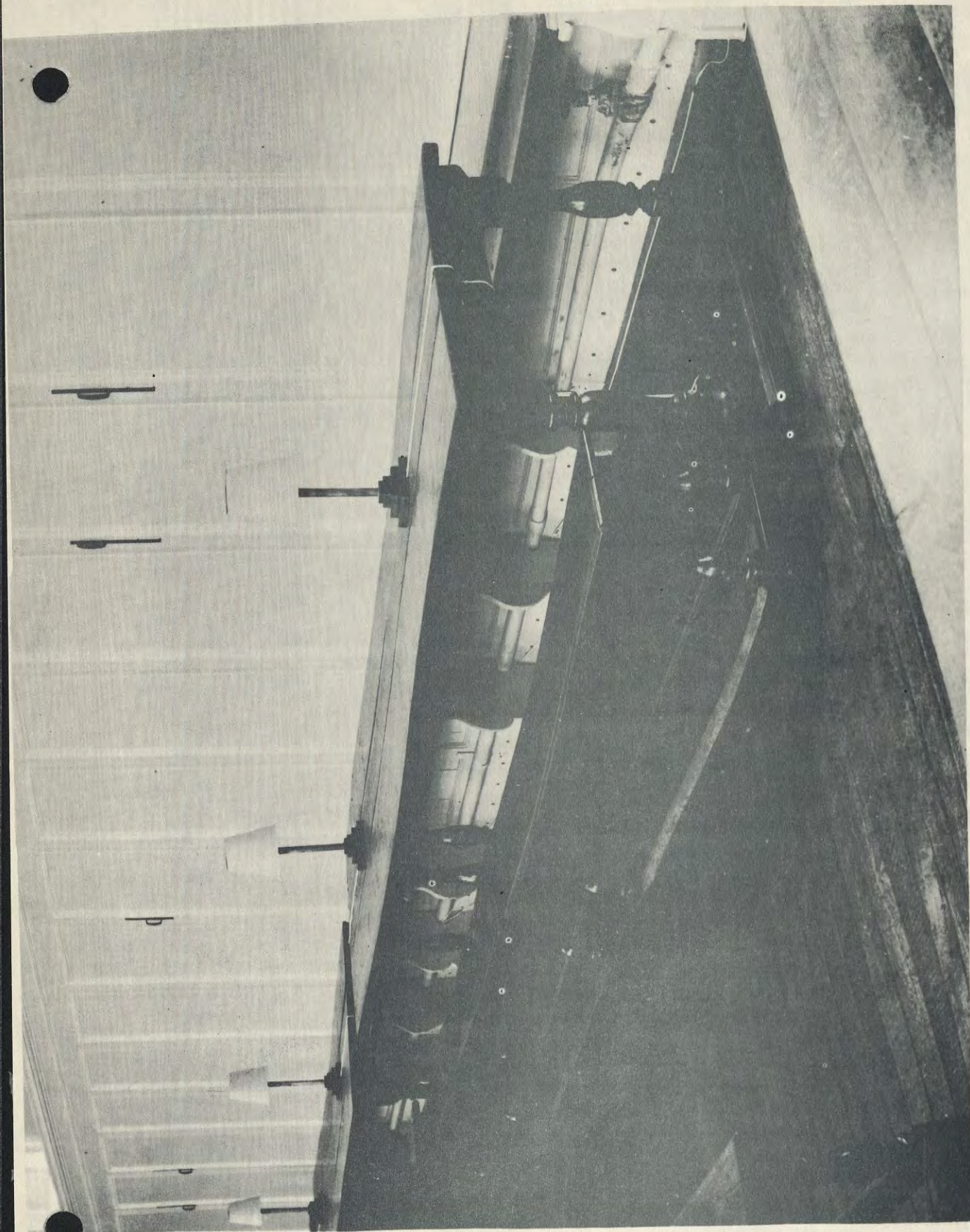


THE HALL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) looking east. The Hall, which measures $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was refitted in 1760-1764 - a new ceiling built below the late 16th-century timber roof. The panelling is of the ca. 1760 period. The tables and benches date back to ca. 1695. [See account of the Hall and College, preceding pages 173-175.]



THE HALL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of the Hall looking west and upwards, showing the Gallery with its three sham doors. Access to the Gallery is from the north side. Note the two iron gates under the Gallery, which were put there when the room was refitted in 1760-1764. [See preceding pages 173-175 for account of the Hall and its furnishings.]



THE HALL OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of oak table and bench installed in the Hall circa 1695 [see inventory and description of furnishings made in 1695, in inventories of 1698 and 1719, on preceding pages 173-175]. The panelling here shown was put in circa 1760-64.



THE HALL OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of wrought iron gate, one of a pair at the west end of the Hall, put there in the 1760-1764 renovation [see account of the Hall and its furnishings, pages 173-175 and picture of west end of Hall, page 177.]

THE HALL AT ETON COLLEGE

The Hall at Eton College (founded in 1440) was built circa 1450, and was restored in 1720 [see preceding pages 103 and 104 for an account of Eton College].

The Hall, which measured 82 feet long by 32 feet broad, raised upon a vaulted cellar, was completed circa 1450; and was repaired in 1484-1485, a vaulted passage then connecting the Hall to the Kitchen and the Brewhouse and Bakehouse. The north and south sides of the Hall were panelled in 1547, and the original fireplaces were abandoned.

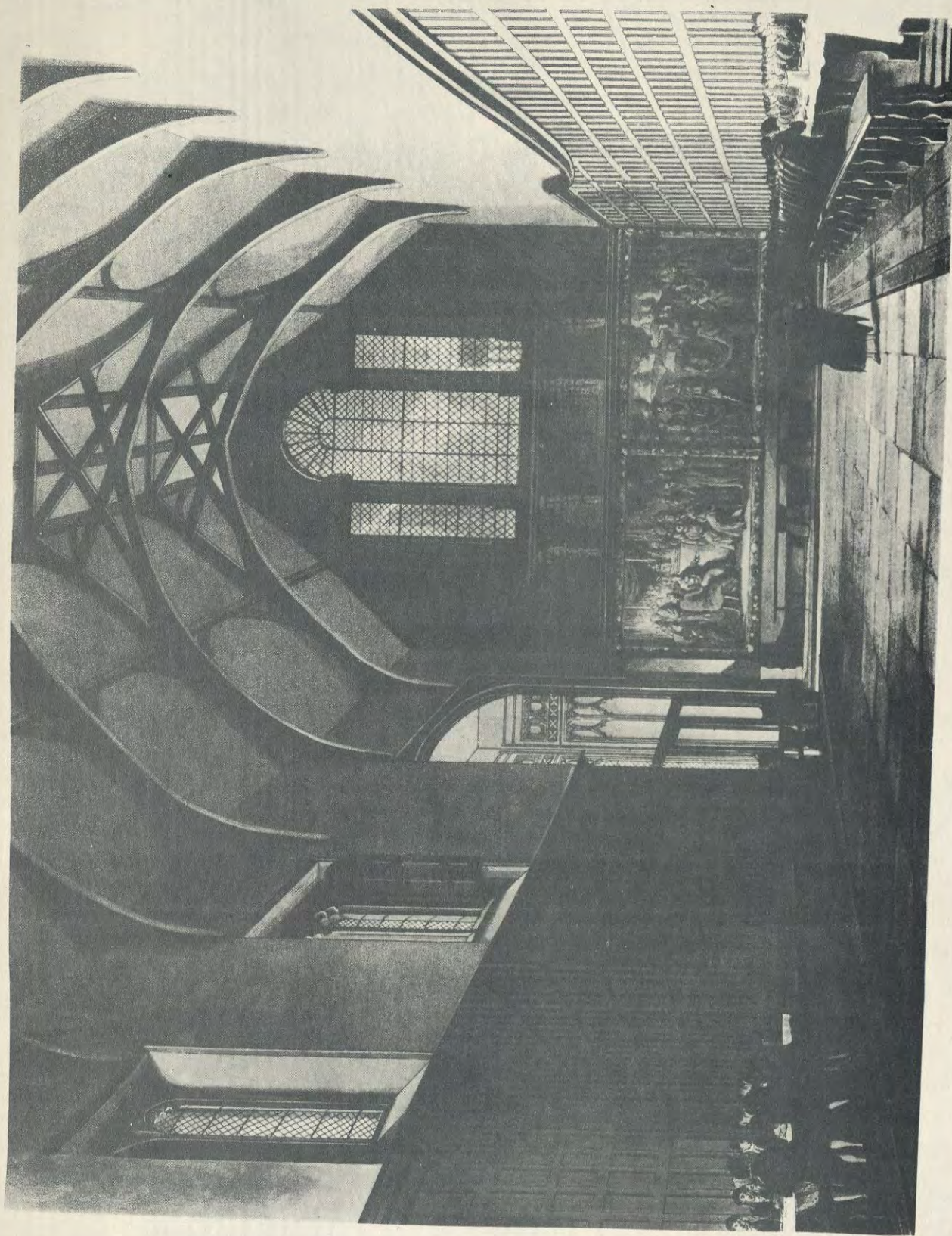
Two pictures of the Hall follow, one by A. Pugin, published in 1816 in R. Ackermann's history of Eton,** the other a photograph taken by Mr. J. Frith of Eton in 1966.

R. Ackermann described "the Hall, where the Scholars on the foundation take their meals ... on the south side of the cloisters," as "without those ornaments which have been sometimes lavished on rooms of this description." He mentioned the two "large ancient pieces of tapestry" which were "occasionally hung at the upper end" of the Hall. These tapestries are described elsewhere as depicting "The Flight into Egypt" and "Christ among the Doctors," and were purchased and put in place in 1613-1614. They were destroyed by an accidental fire in 1875. The Hall was paved, and a flight of stone stairs leading up to it was built in 1690.

The Hall, with the tapestries in place (as shown in the circa 1816 illustration from Ackermann's history) is as it appeared from circa 1719-1720, after orders for the "Repairing of ye Hall according to Mr Rowland's model" had been carried out. In 1858 a "thorough repair and decoration of the Hall was commenced," a new roof was constructed on the main lines of the original, a large perpendicular window was inserted in the west wall, and the three fire-places were opened up and brought into use. The old panelling was cleaned and repaired, and a new screen was placed at the east end; also some elaborate panel-work, bearing the arms of successive Provosts, was erected under the new window in the west wall.

*Willis & Clark, The Architectural History...of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. I, pages 438-439, 451-453.

**R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster;... (London: 1816) "The History of Eton College," pages 32, 36-37.



THE HALL AT ETON COLLEGE

The Hall at Eton College, which measured 82 feet long by 32 feet broad, was built circa 1450; but was repaired and some changes made in 1719-1720. From aquatint by A. Pugin, published in Ackermann's history of the college in 1816. [See account of Eton on pages 103-104, and of the Hall on the preceding page.] Note tapestries "Christ among the Doctors," and "The Flight into Egypt," purchased ca. 1614, at the upper end of the Hall.



THE HALL AT ETON COLLEGE

Photograph of a table in the Eton College Hall today. Portrait over it is of the College Butler circa 1700, holding the "Strangers Cup," from which "strangers" were once given a dole of beer, with some bread. The walls of the Hall were panelled in 1547, covering the early fireplaces; the fireplaces were opened up during "a thorough repair and decoration of the Hall," which commenced in 1858. [See preceding pages 179-180 for account of the Hall at Eton.]

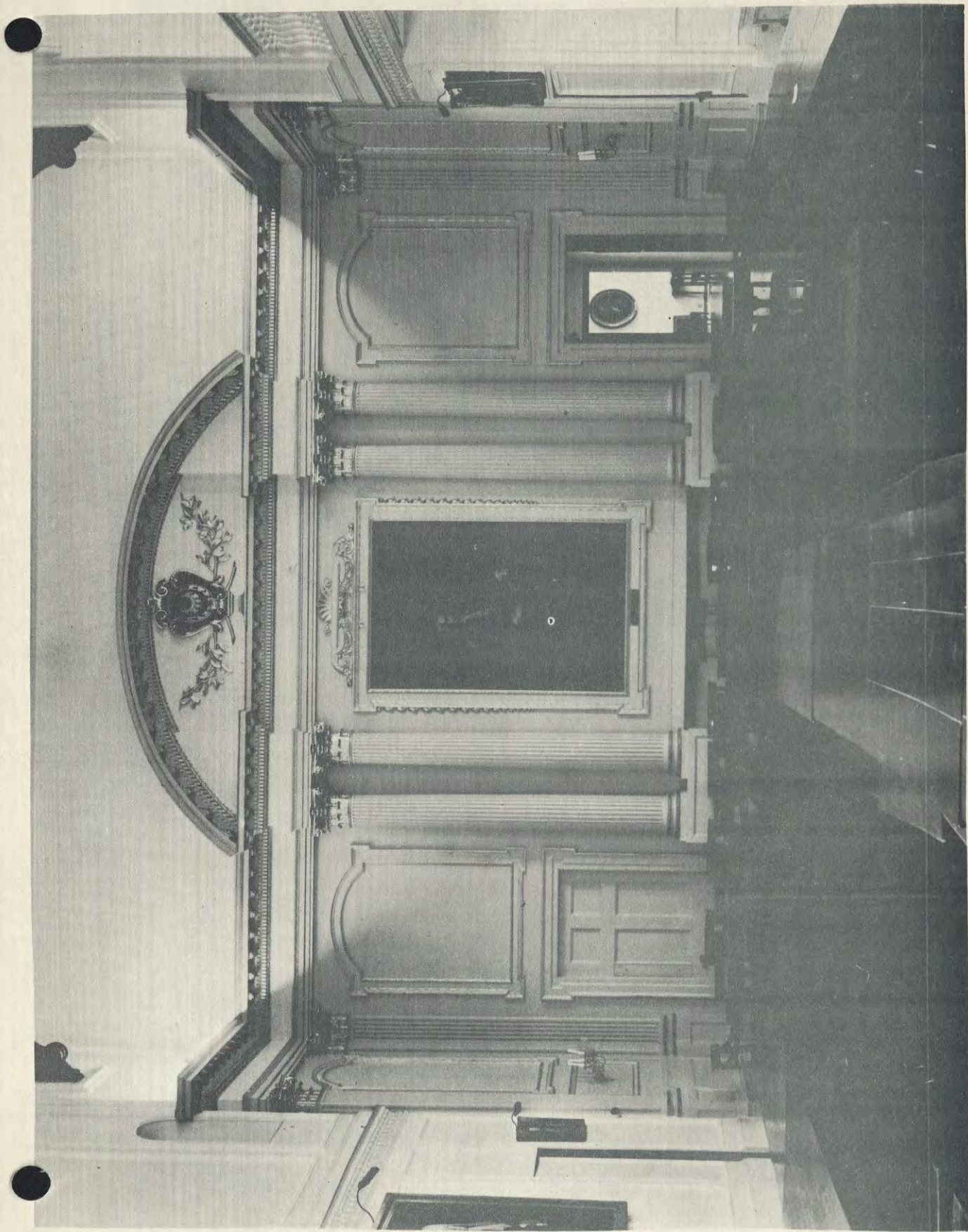
THE HALL AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which is bounded on the south by Clare Hall, was founded by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, by charter of 1350. It consisted of a quadrangle about 115-feet long and 80-feet broad; at the end of the 17th century the Hall was on the west side, the Butteries and Kitchen at the north, and the Master's Lodge at the south extremity. On the south side of the court, the Chapel joined the east side of the Parlour as the Hall did the north. A detailed description exists of the original Hall, before it was demolished circa 1742. The contract for rebuilding the Hall and Butteries (one of the "most antient Buildings at present remaining"), was dated January 4, 1742/3, and the new Hall, "built from the ground in the place where the old one stood," was designed by "Mr Burrough of Caius [College] ... being ye Architect," to be ready for use by the fall of 1745. Although the contract said the Hall was "built from the ground," it seems that the ancient walls were retained.

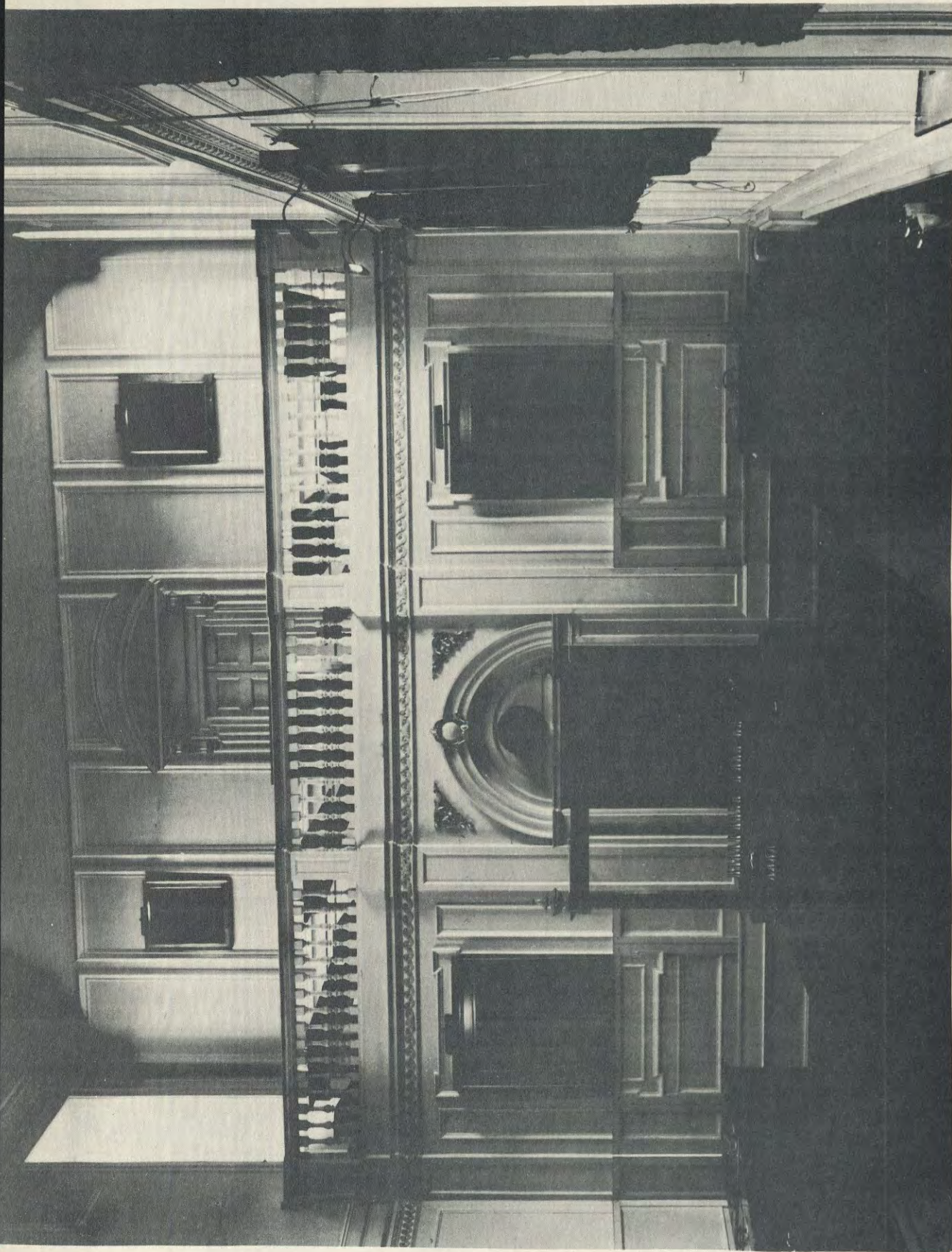
When the Hall was rebuilt a "plain flat ceiling with an elaborate centre-piece of plaster-work was substituted for the old open roof; the walls were panelled to a height of about ten feet, and above them four sash windows were introduced on each side." A fireplace "with a handsome chimney-piece was either built or altered on the west side, and the brazier which had probably done duty for a fireplace previously was removed." The "ancient screens and doors were taken away, and replaced by panel-work, similar to that on the sides of the Hall, with a single doorway in the middle." A "gallery for music" was constructed over the screens.

Photographs of the Hall as rebuilt 1743-1745, follow, made by Mr. J. Frith, photographer of Eton, in 1967.

*Willis and Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge,... (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. I, pages 209-210, 215-219, 227-228, 233-235.



THE HALL AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of the south end of the Hall (which measured $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $66\frac{1}{4}$ feet) as remodelled 1743-1745. Part of a hammer beam roof added in late 19th century is just visible in this photograph. The rest of the room is circa 1745-1750. The College arms are in the tympanum over the center bay. [See preceding page for brief notes on Trinity Hall.]



THE HALL AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of north end of the Hall, as remodelled 1743-1745. Except for the hammer beam roof added in the late 19th century, the room is for the most part circa 1750. [See preceding page 182 for brief note on Trinity Hall and its Hall.] The Gallery (or "Music Gallery") at this end of the Hall replaces an earlier one.



THE HALL AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of the Fireplace in the Hall, as remodelled between 1743-1745. This Fireplace is in the west wall of the Hall. [See preceding page 182 for brief notes on Trinity Hall and its remodelled Hall.]

THE HALL AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

There has been some discussion as to the founder of University College at Oxford University, some having dated its foundation back to King Alfred. R. Ackermann attributes it to William of Durham, Bishop of Wearmouth, who died in 1249, leaving by his will funds "for the maintenance of ten, eleven, twelve, or a greater number of masters in the schools of Oxford, who were to be exclusively natives of Durham or its vicinity." This money was invested, and other endowments followed. In 1592 the rents of the college were valued at £100; and in 1612 it "contained 72 members."

When described by R. Ackermann,* the college consisted of "a master, twelve fellows, and seventeen scholars, with other students." The king was the visitor.

At about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI the older buildings had been altered or pulled down, and the college became a quadrangular structure. The east side of the college contained the old hall or refectory; this was pulled down and circa 1674 a new east side was built. Of the Hall, Ackermann wrote:

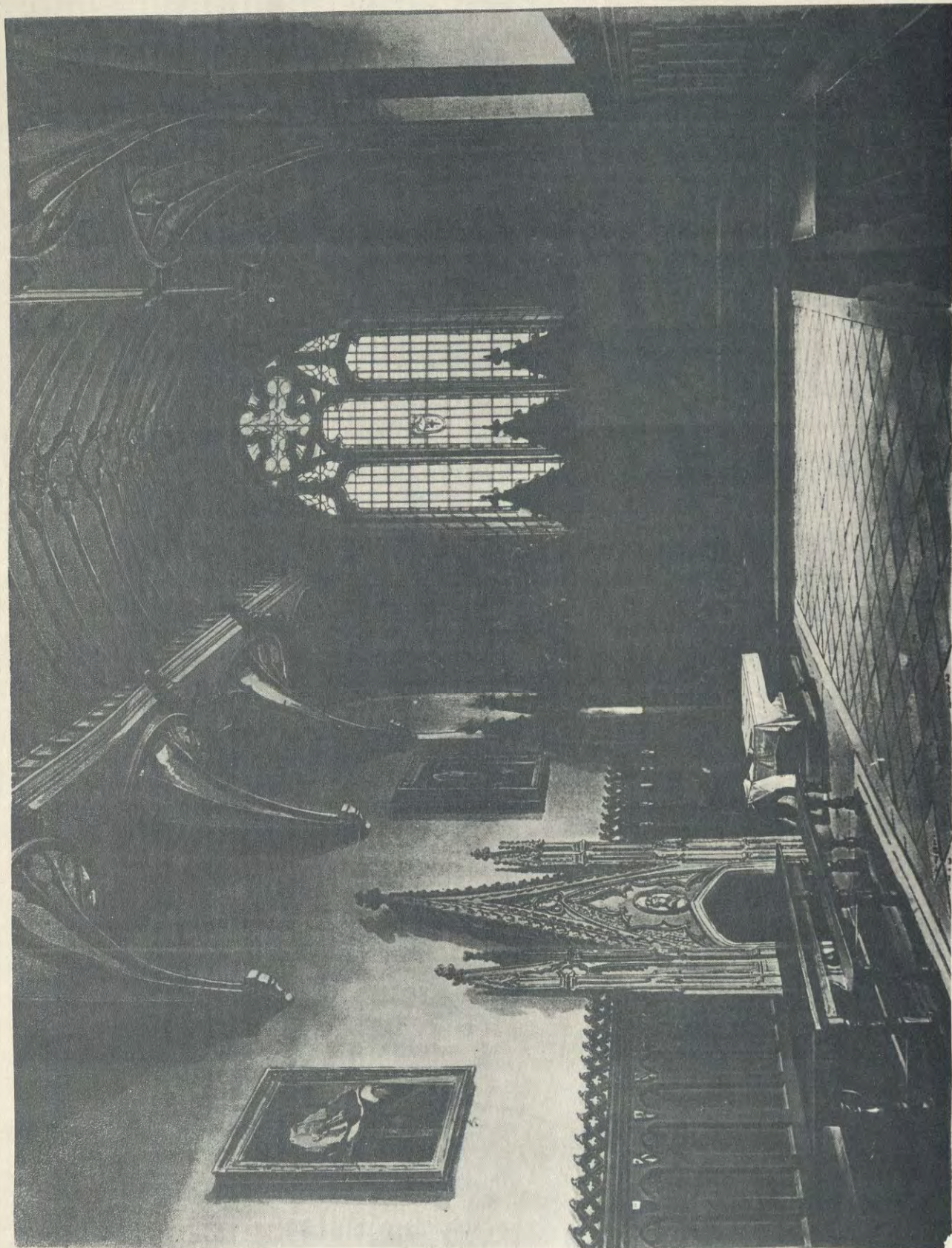
"The Hall was begun to be built in 1640; but, in consequence of the unsettled state of the university during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was not completed till the reign of Charles the Second. In the year 1766, its interior received considerable alterations and improvements. The fire-place, in the center of the room, as was the custom in the halls of large buildings, was removed, and a chimney erected on the south side. The roof was ceiled, the wainscot put up, a screen erected at the lower end, the floor new paved, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic style. The expence, which amounted to near twelve hundred pounds, was defrayed by the generous contributions of the master and fellows, and many others who had been ... members of the society. The chimney-piece, which is of an elegant design, suited to the character of the place, was the donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet ... during many years, one of the representatives in Parliament of the university. The arms of the contributors decorate the wainscot; on which are hung the portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Radnor,

The Hall at University College, Oxford University

Sir William Scott, and Sir Robert Chambers. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass, with the date over it, 1687, and this motto, 'Sum vera Lux.'..."

The following picture, by A. Pugin from Ackermann's history of the College, shows the room circa 1816, after the 1766 "alterations and improvements."

*R. Ackermann, A History of the University of Oxford (London: 1814), pages 25-27, 36-40.



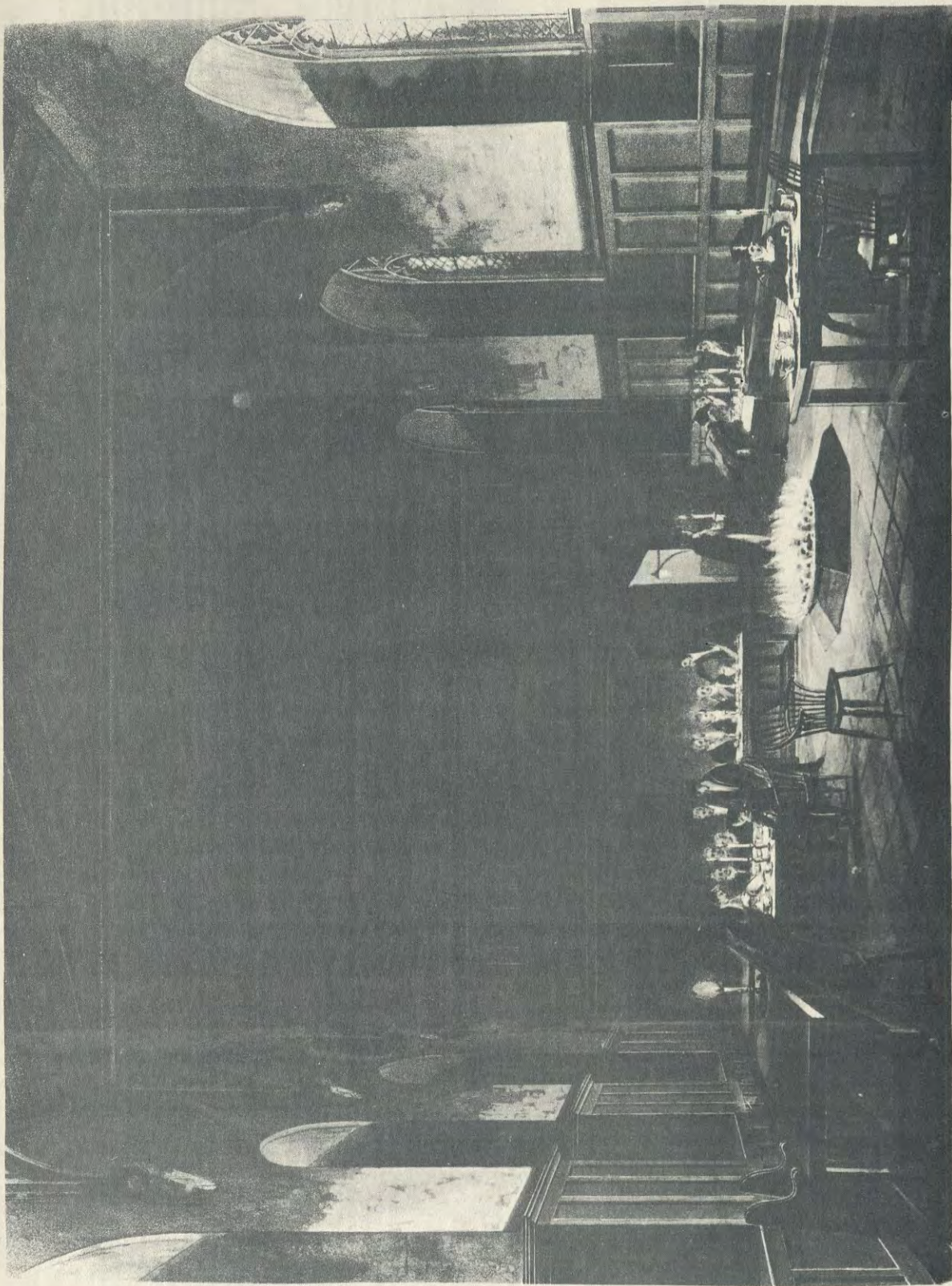
THE HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
This picture of the Hall, by A. Pugin, published in Ackermann's history of Oxford in 1814, was made after the 1766 "alterations and improvements" to the Hall, including new fire-place on the south side of the room, new paving, new wainscoting, and new ornamentation "in the Gothic style." [See preceding pages 186 and 187 for brief account of University College and its Hall.]

THE HALL AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, LONDON

Founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, Westminster School adjoined the ancient Westminster Abbey [see preceding pages 125 and 126 for an account of Westminster School.]

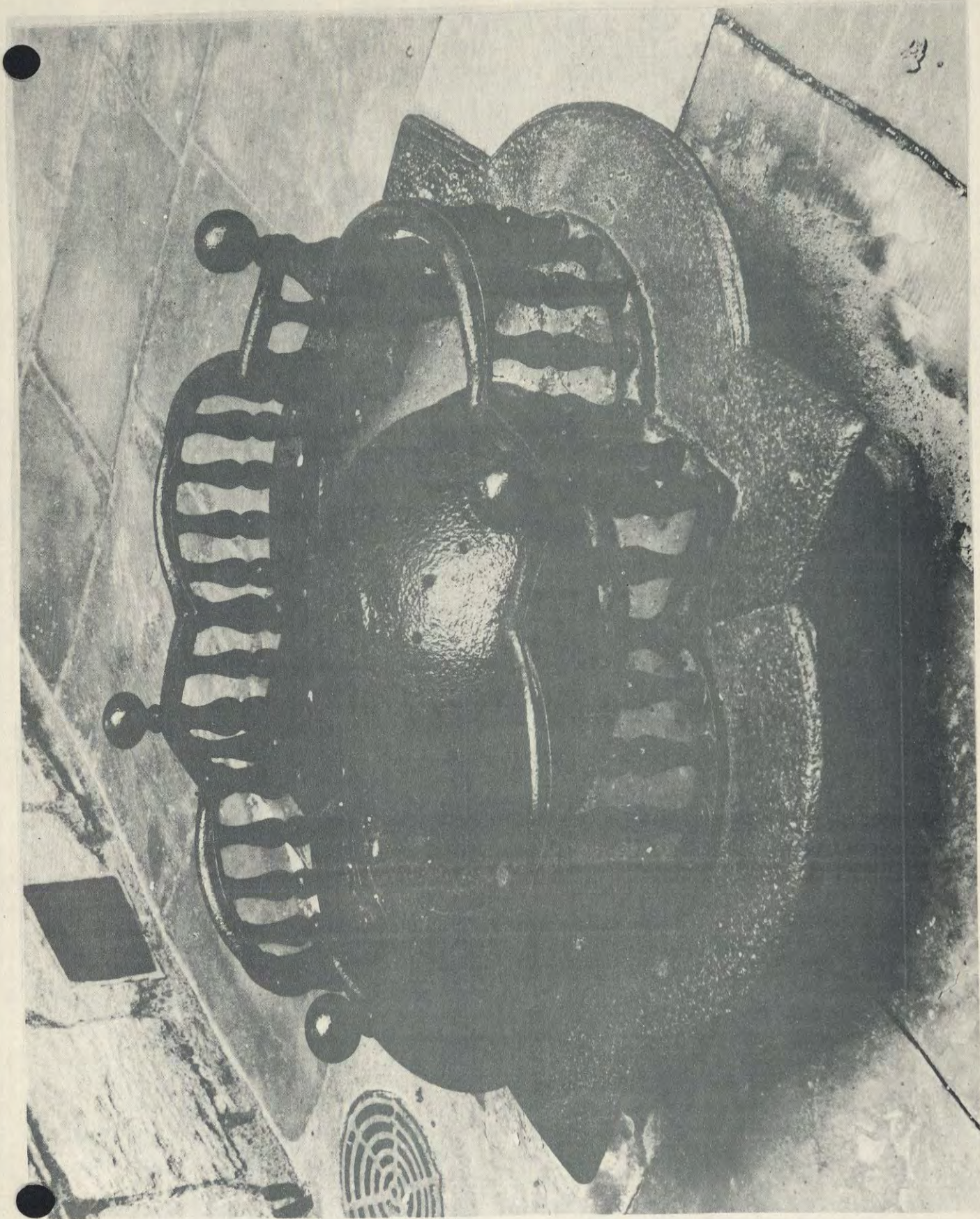
The following picture of the Hall of Westminster School appeared as an aquatint in R. Ackermann's history of the school. The ancient central fireplace continued in use, and the panelling, tables and forms were doubtless old if not original. Ackermann stated that the "College Hall, which serves as a refectory for the king's scholars, was originally an apartment in the house of the abbot, and served that dignitary in a similar capacity."* It was built by Nicholas Litlington, who became abbot in 1362.

*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster;... (London: 1816), "The History of Westminster School," pages 1-10, 21-22.



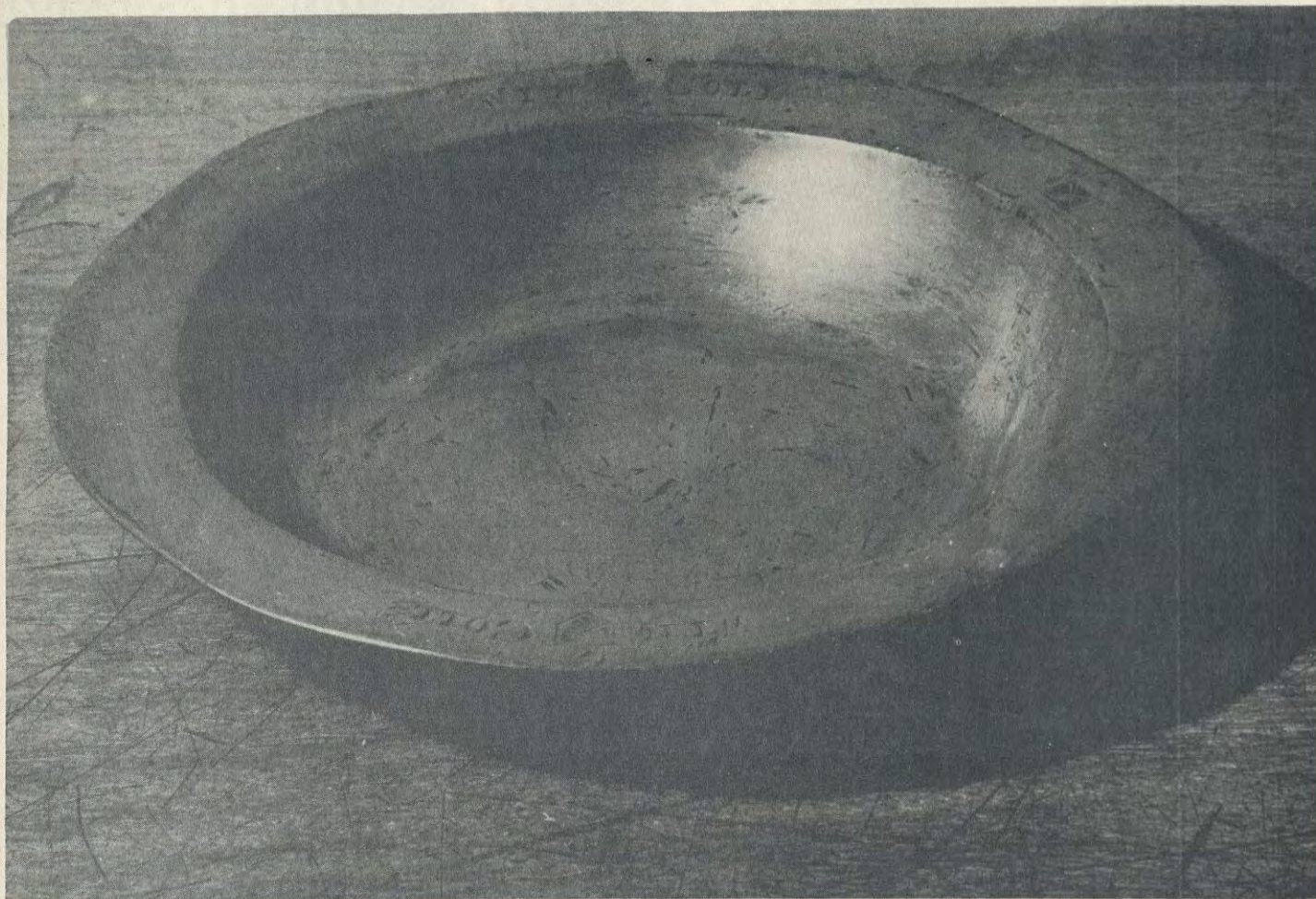
THE HALL OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

Built in the second half of the 14th century, as the Hall in the house of the abbot, the Hall was used when the above picture was made (circa 1816) as the refectory for the king's scholars at Westminster School [see pages 125-126 for account of school, and page 189 for brief note on the Hall.]



CHARCOAL BRAZIER OF CA. 1702-1703, USED FOR HEATING THE HALL
OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, UNTIL 1866.

Photograph (1967). The Hall of Trinity College was built circa 1605. [See pages 239-240 for brief account of Trinity College and its Chapel.]



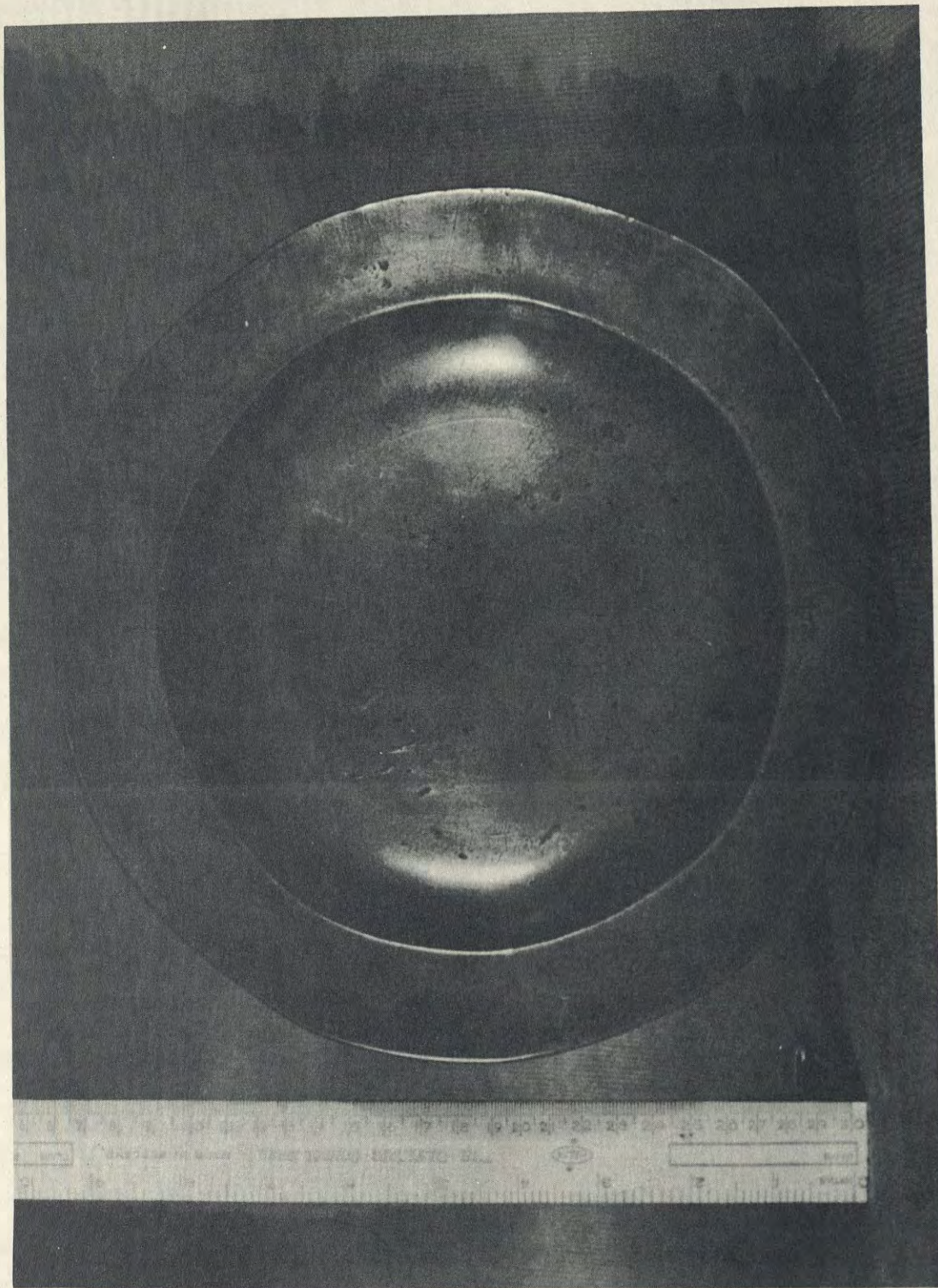
ONE OF THE 17th or 18th CENTURY PEWTER PLATES OR DISHES AT WINCHESTER
COLLEGE

With college initials and arms - probably similar to those used at the College of William and Mary [see note 182 of this report for reference to plate found under Chapel. See also pages 132-143 for account of Winchester College.]

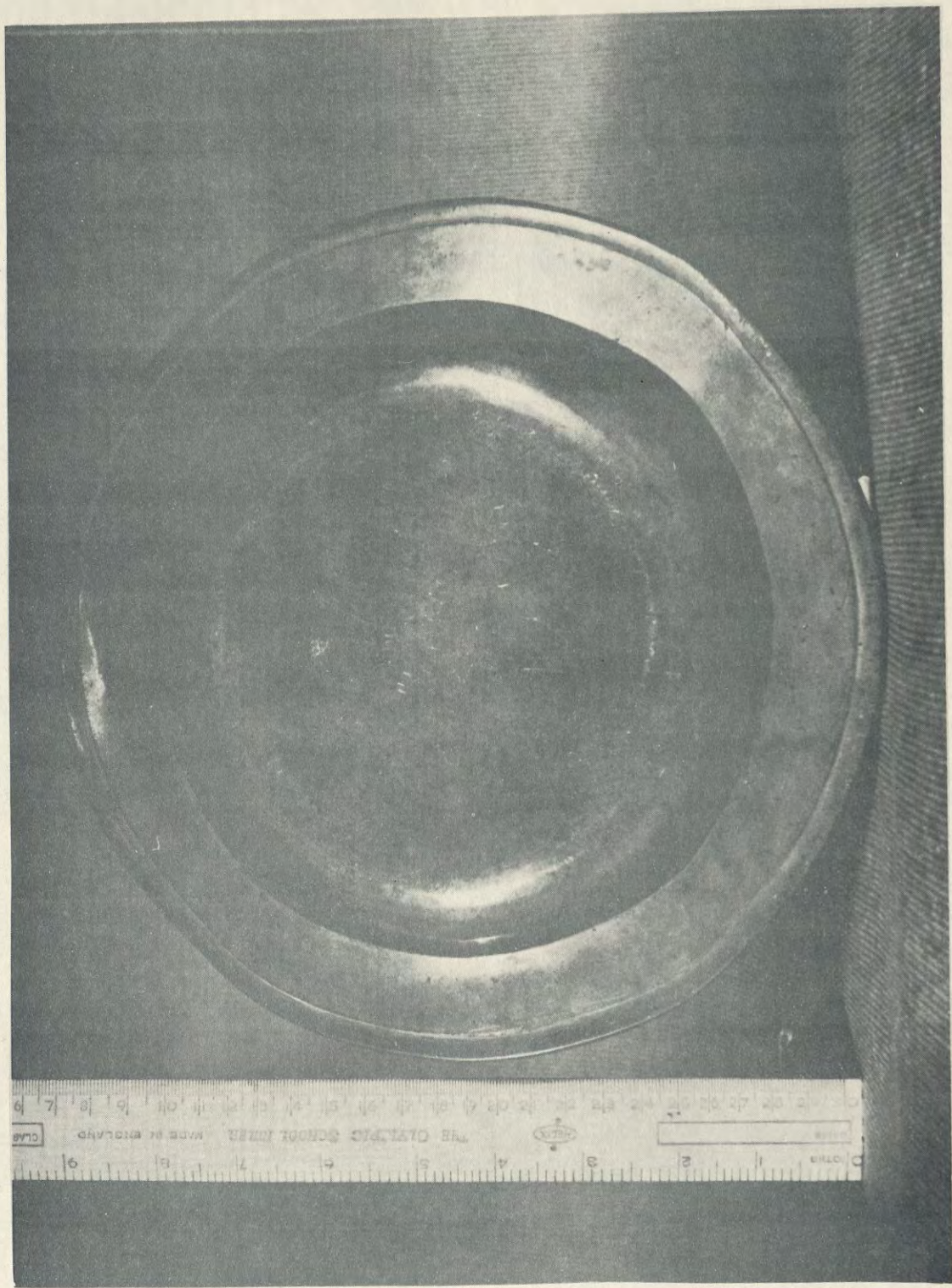


ONE OF THE 17TH OR 18TH CENTURY PEWTER PLATES OR DISHES USED AT
WINCHESTER COLLEGE

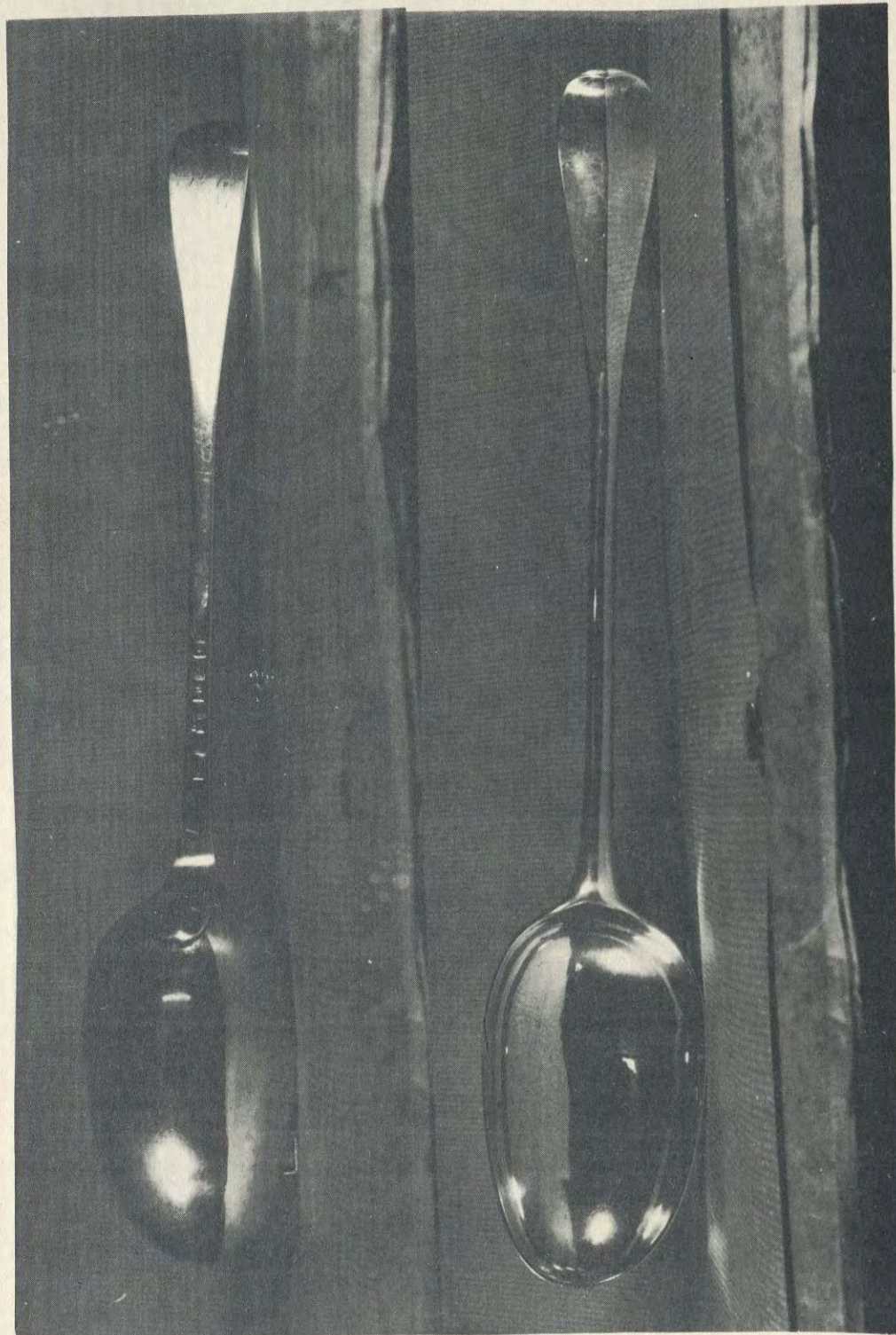
With college initials and arms - probably similar to those used at the College of William and Mary [see note 182 of this report for reference to plate found under Chapel. See also pages 132-134 for account of Winchester College.]



FRONT OF SMALL PEWTER DINNER PLATE (9" diameter) USED AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY, SCOTLAND - PROBABLY TYPICAL OF 17TH or 18TH CENTURY PLATES USED IN COLLEGES.



BACK OF SMALL PEWTER DINNER PLATE (9" diameter) USED AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY, SCOTLAND - PROBABLY TYPICAL OF 17TH OR 18TH CENTURY PLATES USED IN COLLEGES.

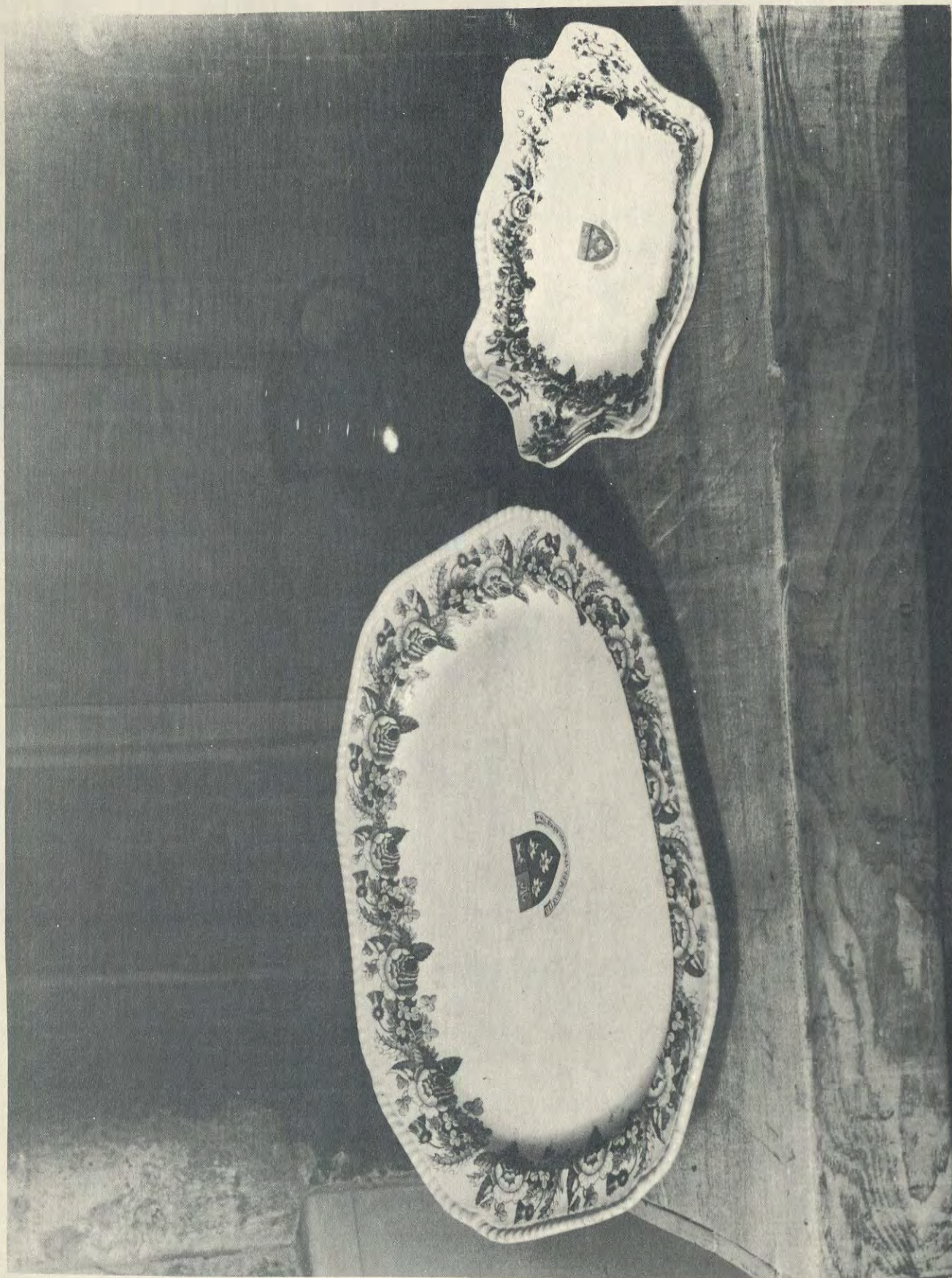


LARGE SILVER SERVING SPOON USED AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE
(ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY, FIFESHIRE, SCOTLAND).
Silver spoon, total length 14-5/8 inches, dated 1754.



SCONCE TANKARD USED AT JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Silver Sconce-Tankard dated 1710, and engraved "Oxon: Coll: Iesu."
This Sconce-Tankard holds one gallon, and was used by undergraduates
in the Hall at Jesus College. [A "Sconce" was a fine imposed for a
breach of university or college discipline, often a fine of a
tankard of ale imposed by undergraduates on one of their number "for
breach of customary rule when dining in the hall." See Oxford English
Dictionary, Vol. IX, page 234.]



PLATTERS AND WATER JUG USED AT ETON COLLEGE
Not dated - arms of Eton College on platters. [Probably late 18th or 19th century.]

THE CHAPEL AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

All Souls College was founded at Oxford by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, its charter dated 1438 [see pages 155-156 for account of All Souls College.] Sir Christopher Wren was a fellow of the College 1653-1661.

Early in the 18th century a large new quadrangle (the north quadrangle) was erected at All Souls, with the new Library on the north, and the Chapel (which preserved its original exterior form), and the Hall on the south. It was attributed to Nicholas Hawksmoor (died 1736), Wren's pupil.

The following picture of the Chapel at All Souls College, from R. Ackermann's* history of the college, shows the Chapel circa 1814, after the interior renovations of the early 18th century. Ackermann attributed the new interior of the Chapel to Nicholas Hawksmoor as architect, and noted that Dr. George Clarke was principal contributor. He stated that the ceiling and "Streater's bad fresco", of circa 1664, was painted over by Sir James Thornhill [died 1734]; and Thornhill's "Resurrectio vestita" was placed over the altar. Below Thornhill's painting, two marble pillars supported an entablature which framed Raphael Mengs' "Noli me tangere." These paintings (shown in the following picture) were moved to the ante-chapel later in the 19th century. The screen and other ornaments were attributed to Thornhill, but Ackermann thought it was probable that Wren at least corrected their design.

*R. Ackermann, A History of the University of Oxford... (London: 1814), Vol. I, pages 195, 209, 218-222.



THE CHAPEL AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The interior of this Chapel was remodelled in the early 18th century, Nicholas Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) the architect, and Dr. George Clarke, principal contributor. See preceding page for description of paintings, etc.