

THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

This ceiling in the Chapel of Trinity Hall, "wrought curiously in Stucco, and work'd into 25 Pannels with Heliotropes, and Shields for arms, and Mitres gilded," was done during 1729-1730 alterations to the Chapel [see pages 246 and 247 for an account of the work.]

THE CHAPEL OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Winchester College was founded by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester (who also founded New College at Oxford) the College at Winchester being chartered in 1382. Winchester College consisted of "two quadrangles, with an independent cloister on the south." [See pages 132 - 134 for brief account of the College.] Most of the buildings were erected between 1387 and 1395 - the Chapel being consecrated in the latter year.

R. Ackermann* (1816) stated that the Chapel was "an excellent specimen of Gothic architecture," and described its interior as follows:

"...The approach to it is through an ante-chapel, in which there is a recess to the south: on part of this recess stands the tower just mentioned, containing five bells. The chapel is 102 feet long, and in breadth equal to the hall, viz. 33 feet. The ceiling is wood, wrought in imitation of stone. It is handsomely executed, and rich; ... In the chapel ceiling, the greatest part of the roof is divided into large compartments of tracery...

The wainscoting, the screen, the stalls, and the pavement is white and black marble, are all modern [prior to 1712] and were executed in the wardenship of Dr. Nicholas, a most liberal benefactor to the college. [John Nicholas, D. D. became warden in 1679, coming from New College where he had been warden for four years. He died in 1712.] Considered in itself, the wainscot is beautiful, being formed of raised pannels with mouldings richly carved, and having the altar adorned with columns of the Ionic order, coupled and fluted; an Ionic entablature runs over the whole. ...

The windows remain such as they were erected, and are well worthy of attention, particularly the east window. It fills the entire end; in height, from the wainscot to the roof, and in breadth, from side to side of the chapel. Its subdivisions . . . are made with admirable taste... The numerous compartments of the window are filled with painted glass, containing chief personages of the Old Testament of whom mention is made in the genealogy of Christ. . . . Over the altar is a beautiful picture, by Le

The Chapel of Winchester College

Moine, representing the Salutation. It was given by the public-spirited and learned Dr. Burton, who, during forty-two years, was Head-Master [1724-1766]. On the north side, near the altar, is fixed the organ. The choir consists of three Chaplains, three Clerks, an Organist, and sixteen Choristers."

The cloisters and the ante-chapel contain a great number of monumental inscriptions, "having been the burying-place of the society" - the College - for "above four hundred years."

An inventory of articles in "the Chappell Vestry and Singing Schoole,"** at Winchester College was made in August, 1738, listing the following:

- "Imprimis Two Silver flagons Dubble Gilt - Wt 16 - 00 - 41
Item two Comunion Cups of Silver Gilt wth Covers - Wt -
30 - 00 - 24, 1 Silvr Bason duble gilt
Item two Silver Candlesticks duble gilt on the Comunion
Table, 2 Silr Extinguishers Duble gilt
Item A Fair Tishew White & Blew Pall, Another Pall of
Red & Wht wth Crowns & Starrs of Gold & Silver
Item A Pulpit Cloth of Velvet wth ye Foundrs Arms in ye
Midst, Item A Pictr of ye Salutation ye gift of Dr
Burton
Item An Alter Cusheon Embroydered with the Description of
the Lords Supper
Item A Cusheon of Tawney Satten for ye Use of ye Comunion
Table, 1 Bible in 2 Vollms Oxford Editin
Item 6 Books for the Alter Service two of Red Turky Leather
and four of Blew
Item 10 Crimson Cusheons & 2 of Green, with Silk and gold
Fringes and Tassells
Item One Long Cushion of Green Velvet Branched, Item 18
Cusheons to Sitt on
Item 4 Silk Cusheons of Needle work, Item 2 Holland Comunion
Table Cloaths & 2 Napkins
Item 32 Comon Prayer Books for ye Use of ye Mas[te]rs &
Choyr, & 2 Emborsed wth Silver at the Alter.
Item One Bible in 2 Vollms 2 Testaments, 1 Red Leather &
ye Other Russet Leather, 1 Organ, 1 Pulpit
Item An Alter with Railes Aboute it, 8 Foarms, A Lock &
Key to the Vestry Door
Item 2 Desks for the Choristers, Item 13 Leather Buckets

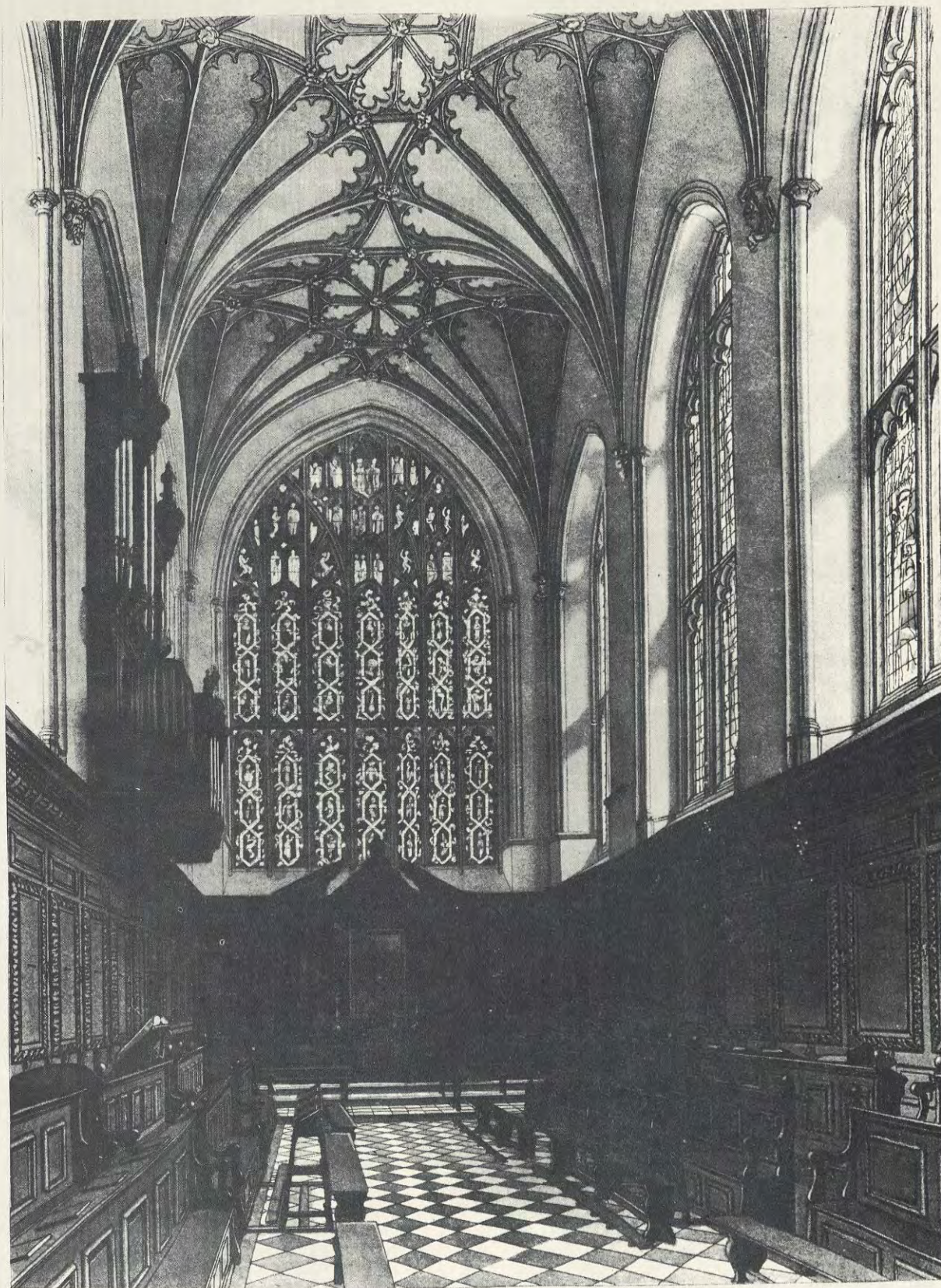
The Chapel of Winchester College

Item in the Vestry one Long Table with Seats on Either Side & one at the End
Item 2 Brass Candlesticks for ye Warden & Subwarden, & one for the Reading Desk.
Item 8 Brass Candlestick for Masrs & 32 for ye Children,
Item 2 Branches ye gift of Mr Usher Eyre
Item 8 Service & Anthem Books, viz. 2 Trebles, 2 Contratenors, 2 Tenors & 2 Basses
Item 4 Organ Books for Services and Anthems, Item five Bells and A Clock."

A picture of the interior of the Chapel, from Ackermann's history of the College, follows.

*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster;... (London: 1816) "Winchester College," pages 11-12, 30-39.

**MSS from Winchester College Archives (Xerox copy, Research Department, Colonial Williamsburg.)



THE CHAPEL OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE

A circa 1816 view of the interior of the Chapel, which was consecrated in 1395. It is 102 feet long and 33 feet wide. The wainscoting, screen, stalls, and marble pavement were executed during Dr. Nicholas's wardenship [1679-1712]. The eastern window, of painted glass, dates back to the 14th century: its compartments contain the chief personages of the Old Testaments mentioned in "the genealogy of Christ"; over the altar is the Salutation, painted by Le Moine. [See preceding pages 252-254 for description of Chapel.]

CONVOCATION ROOMS

Most English Colleges had "Convocation Rooms" where the College officials and governing bodies met from time to time. The "Convocation Room" at the College of William and Mary in Virginia became known as the "Blue Room" - see preceding pages 86-91.

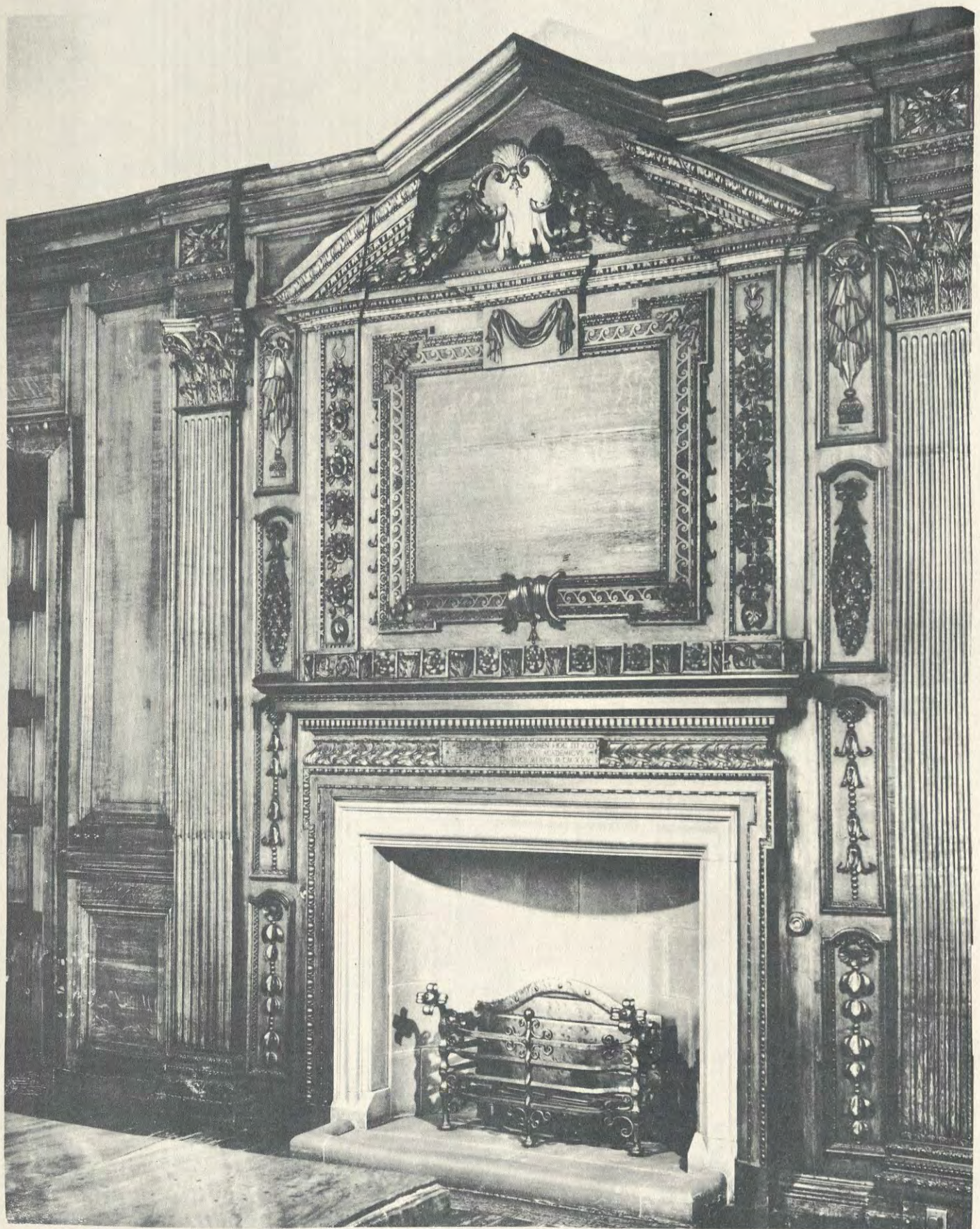
Such rooms would have contained tables and chairs, and a chest or press for College documents. We know that there were at least 24 leather chairs (purchased in London circa 1716), a long table, or tables, and a press or chest in the "Blue Room" at the College of William and Mary, in which the College charter, the College seal, and the minute books or records of the Visitors and Governors and the Professors and Masters of the College were kept.

The photographs that follow (pages 257-260), show the fireplace ends of the "Court Room" and the "Senate Room," at the University of Glasgow, and a chest in which documents were kept, taken by Tom Scott, photographer of Edinburgh; also a photograph of the Gallery at Emmanuel College (designed by Wren, measuring 15 feet by 109 feet, its original panelling painted dark brown and grained), furnished with 18th-century tables and chairs, taken in 1967 by J. Frith, photographer of Eton.



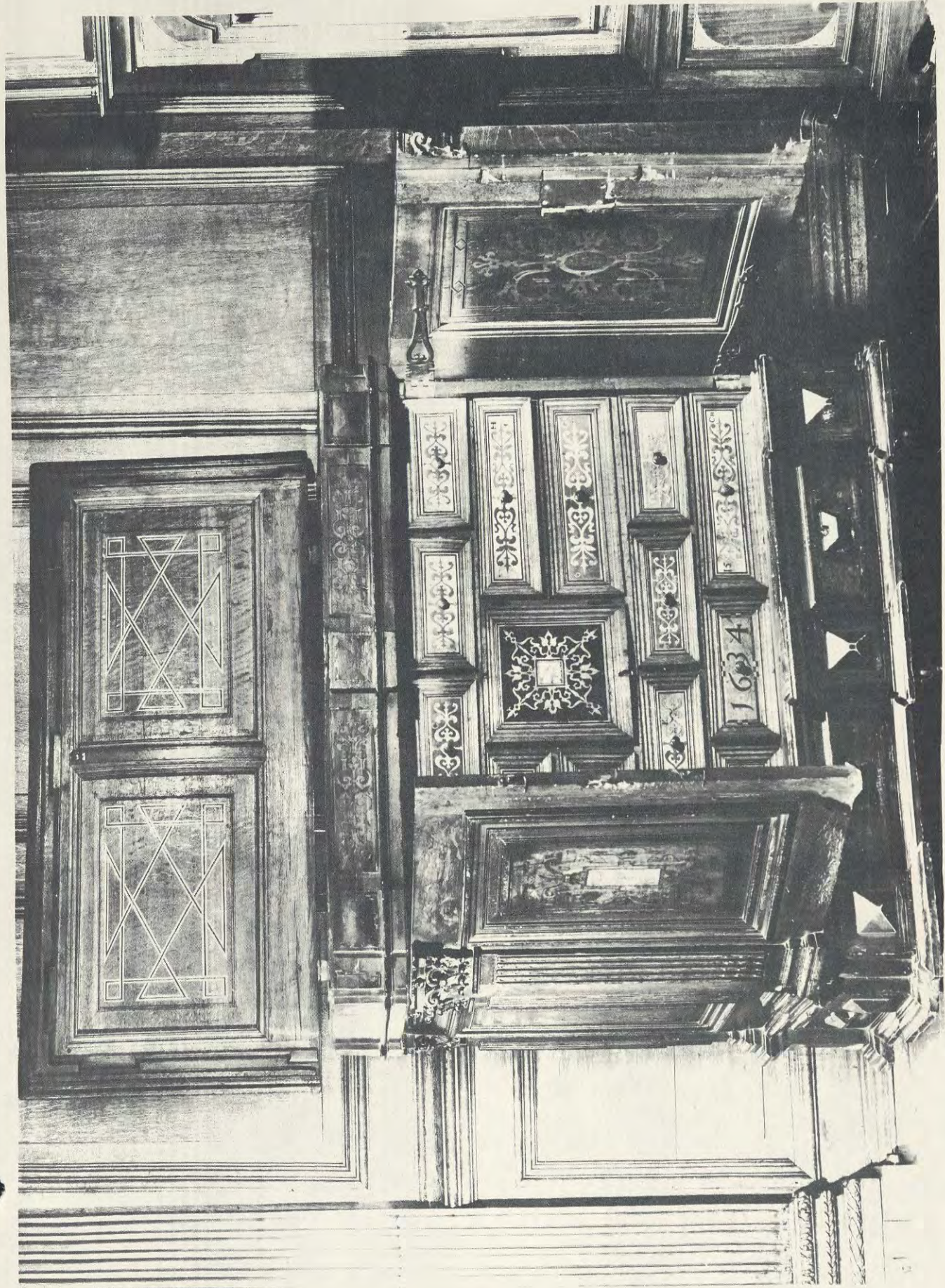
THE "COURT ROOM" AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Photograph (1966) of the "Court Room," showing panelling, and fireplace. This room was remodelled and redecorated in 1933, in memory of the late Sir William Lorimer, a member of the University Court, 1905-1922. (See plate under mantle.) We are told that the panelling was "a patch-work of old woods into which the portrait of William Hunter (M.D., 1718-1783, by Sir Joshua Reynolds) was placed.



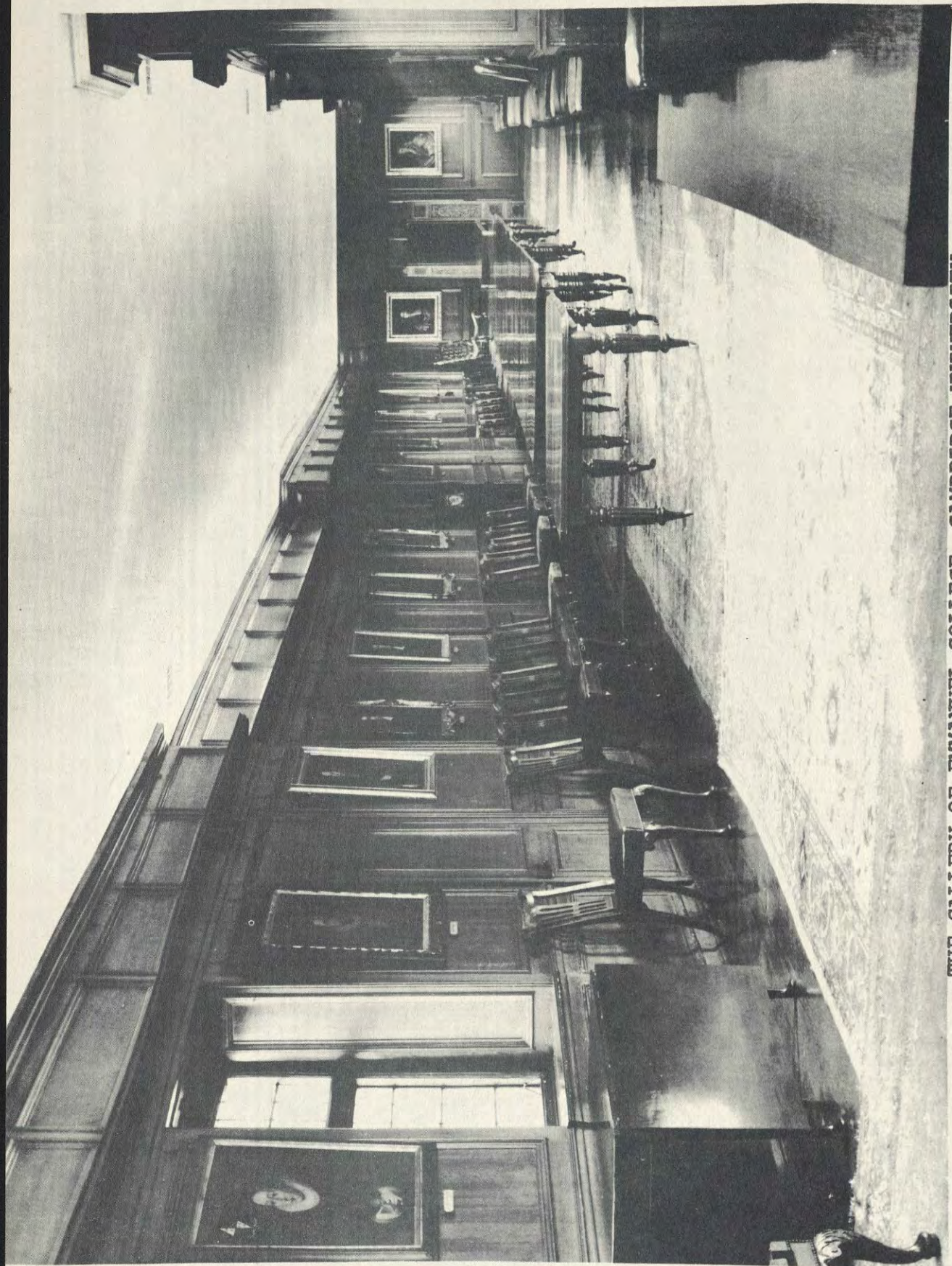
THE "SENATE ROOM" AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Photograph (1966) of panelling and over-mantel in the present "Senate Room," which is part of the original 17th-century panelling from the former building.



THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Photograph (1966) of a chest, dated 1634, which was used for documents and other College papers at the University of Glasgow, with lid and doors open. Such a chest would have been in the University's equivalent of a "Convocation Room," where the officials and governing bodies met.



THE GALLERY OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

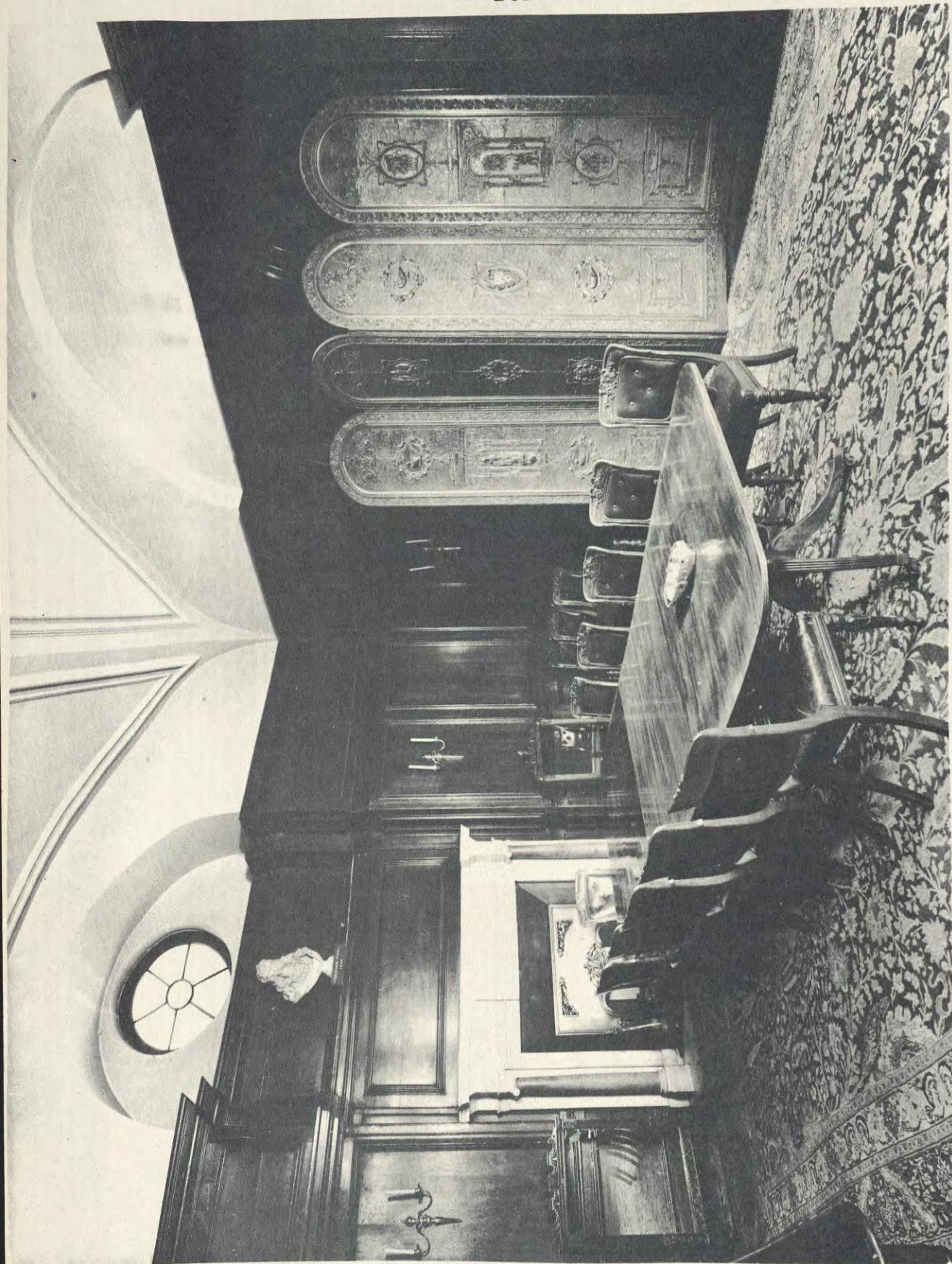
Photograph (1967) of the Gallery at Emmanuel College, looking South. It was designed by Wren, and measures 15 feet by 109 feet. The panelling is original, painted dark brown and grained. The gallery contains portraits of the founder (Sir Walter Mildmay) and other benefactors of the College. The tables and chairs, if not original, are of the 18th century. [See preceding pages 173-175 for account of Emmanuel College.]

"COMMON ROOMS" OR "COMBINATION ROOMS"

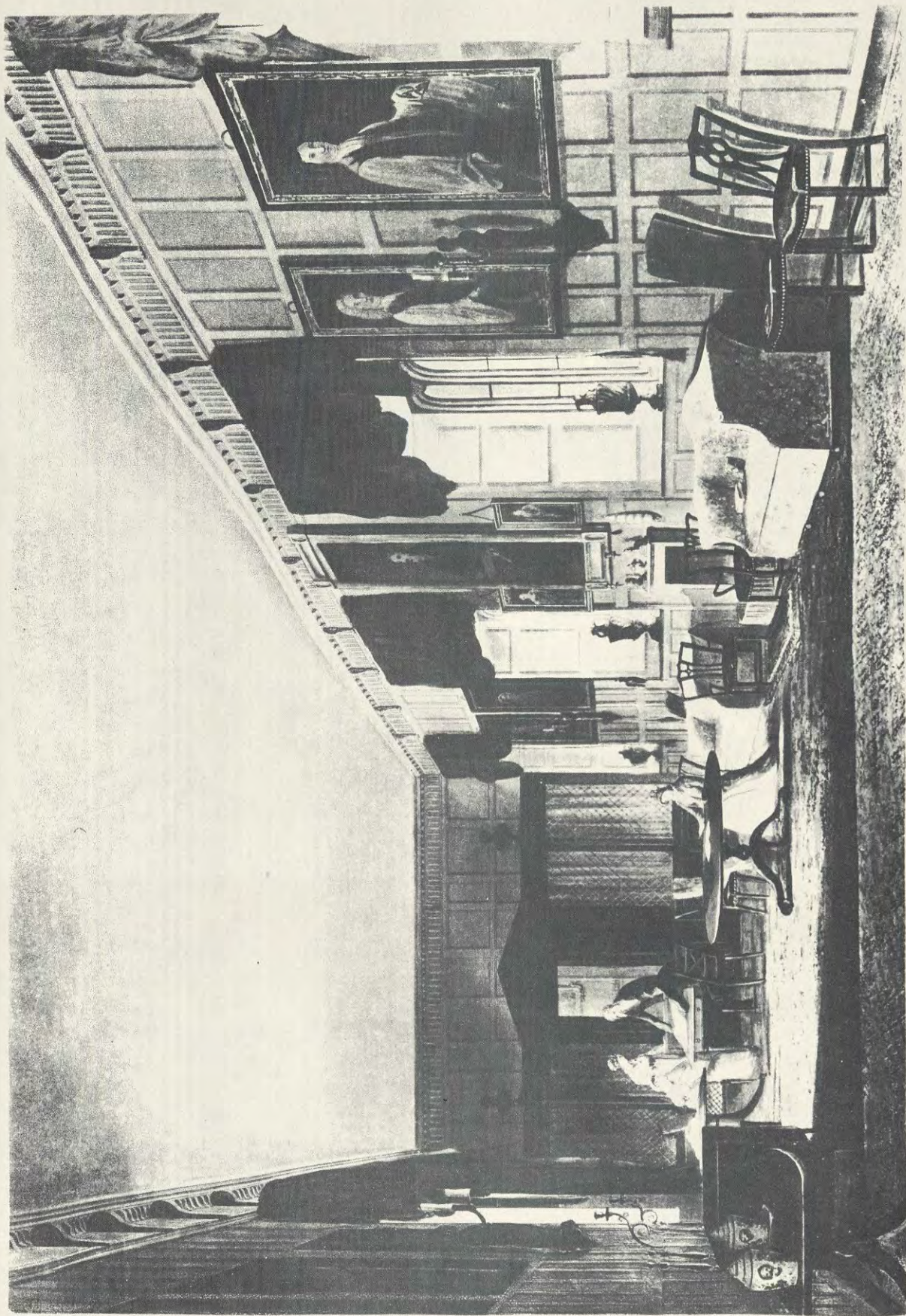
Called a "Common Room" at the University of Oxford, and a "Combination Room" at the University of Cambridge, such rooms - "to which all members of the staff have common access . . . the college-parlour to which the fellows and others associated with them retire after dinner" - were in most of the colleges. There were also "Junior Common Rooms" in some of the colleges, for use of the undergraduates. The College of William and Mary had a "Common Room" for the use of the President, Professors, and college officials [see preceding pages 92-94.]

These rooms were doubtless usually furnished as a comfortable parlor would have been, many of them also having tables at which meals might be served. The "Common Room" at William and Mary was adjourned to for drinking toasts on occasions, and members of the faculty not required to attend commons in the Hall, might also have meals served in the room at times.

Photographs of English Common Rooms or Combination Rooms follow, some of them with the proper furnishings, some with modern furniture. Also following are photographs of some of the silver once owned by masters or professors, which might have been used in such rooms.



THE COMMON ROOM AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1966) of the Common Room at All Souls College, built on the east side of the new or north quadrangle in the early part of the 18th century - Nicholas Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil), who died in 1736, the architect. The room is furnished with eighteenth-century tables, chairs, and embossed leather screen - the silver port-boat on the table is 19th century (dated 1810). [See page 199 for brief account of All Souls College.]



THE MASTER'S PARLOUR AT CHARTER-HOUSE

Founded ca. 1611, the Charter-House occupied old buildings formerly a Carthusian monastery, which were altered and repaired for use as a school for 40 scholars, and a hospital or almshouse for 80 male pensioners. R. Ackermann stated that there was a handsome house for the master, apartments for school-master and assistants, rooms for the pensioners, and apartments (with common-room, refectory, dormitory, etc.) for the scholars. The above picture, from an aquatint by A. Pugin published in Ackermann's (1816) history of the Charter-House is of the Master's parlour (Dr. Fisher was master when Ackermann's book was published). A Common-Room for the masters and officials of the school might have been furnished in much the same way. [See preceding page 97 for a brief account of the Charter-House.]

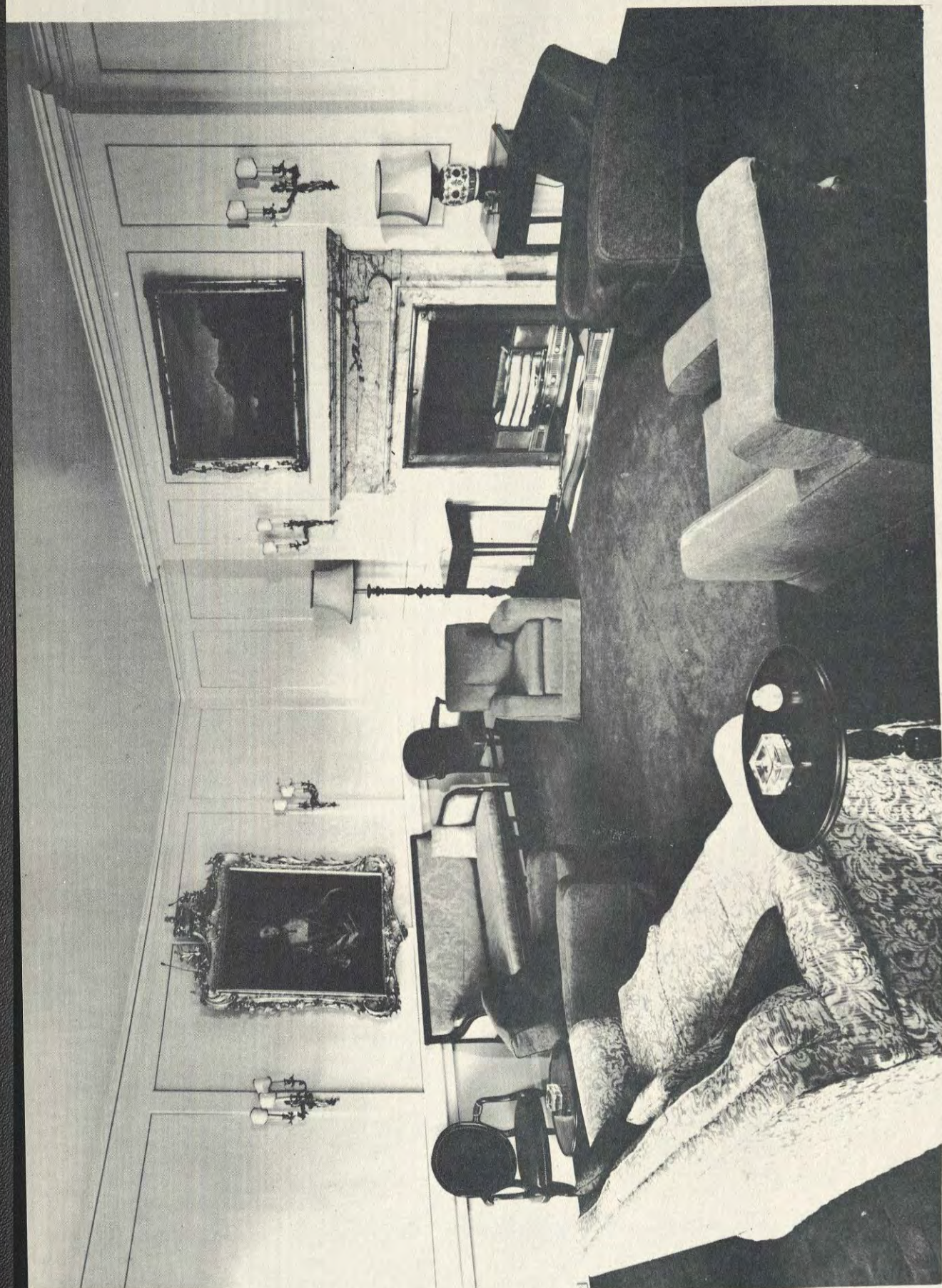


THE "COMBINATION ROOM" [OR "COMMON ROOM"] AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY Photograph (1967) of the "Combination Room" at Clare Hall, built ca. 1688-1689, Robert Grumbold, architect, panelling by Cornelius Austin. This room, which measures 31-feet by 27-feet, is over the Buttery, and is between the Library and the Gallery of the college Hall. The door, shown opens into the Gallery, and a portion of a window in the Hall may be seen beyond it. It is considered the best proportioned room at Cambridge University. All is original except the modern plaster ceiling, and of course, the furniture. See pages 166 and 167 for account of Clare Hall.



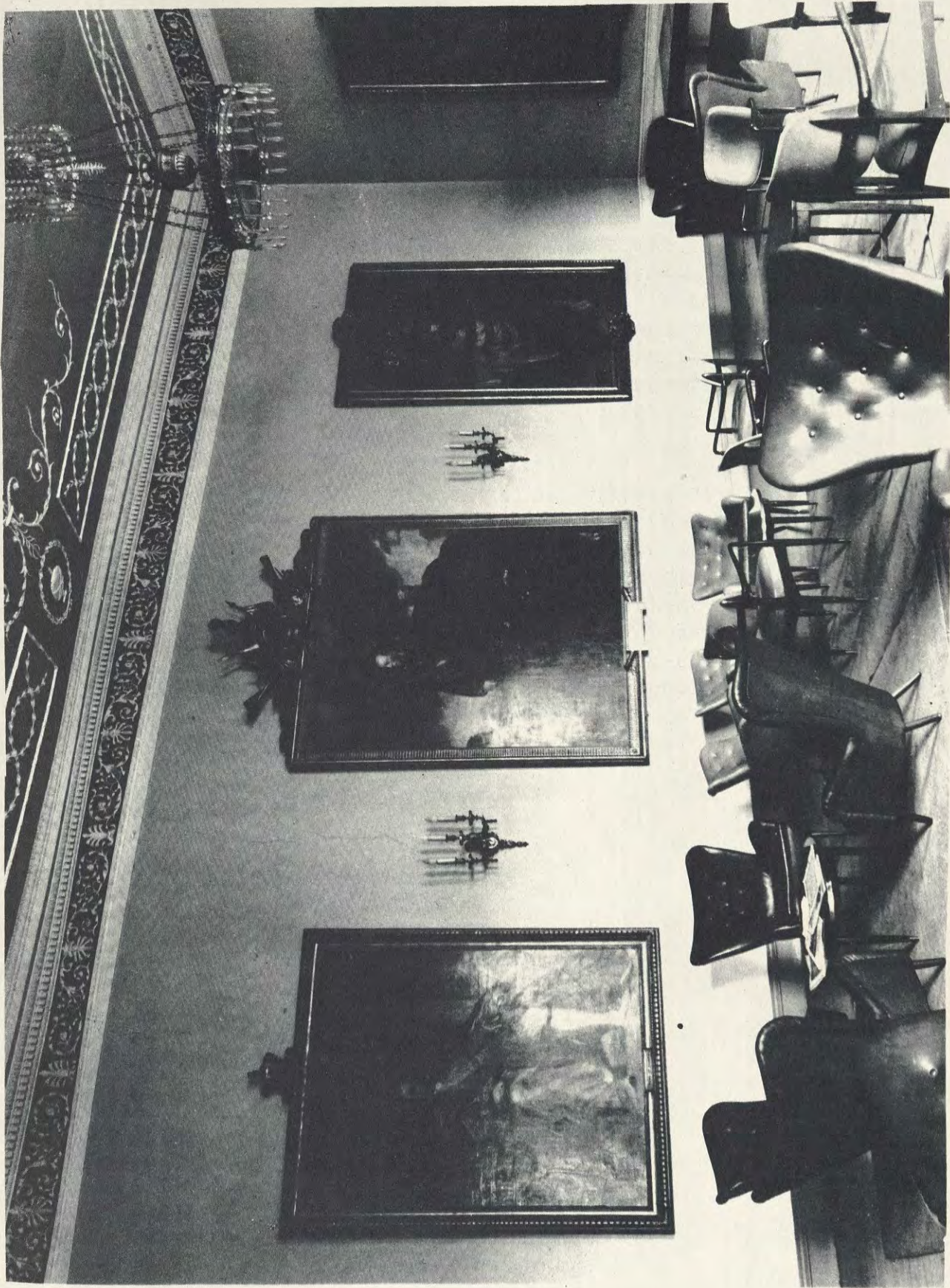
THE "COMBINATION ROOM" AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Detail of the fireplace (red marble slips) in the Combination Room at Clare Hall, built circa 1688-1689. (See preceding photograph). The overmantel is ca. 1750, according to Mr. Frith, who made the photograph. The subject of the portrait is not noted - it may be of the foundress, the Countess of Clare, who established the college ca. 1338. Clare Hall was rebuilt in the late 17th century. [See preceding pages 166 & 167.]

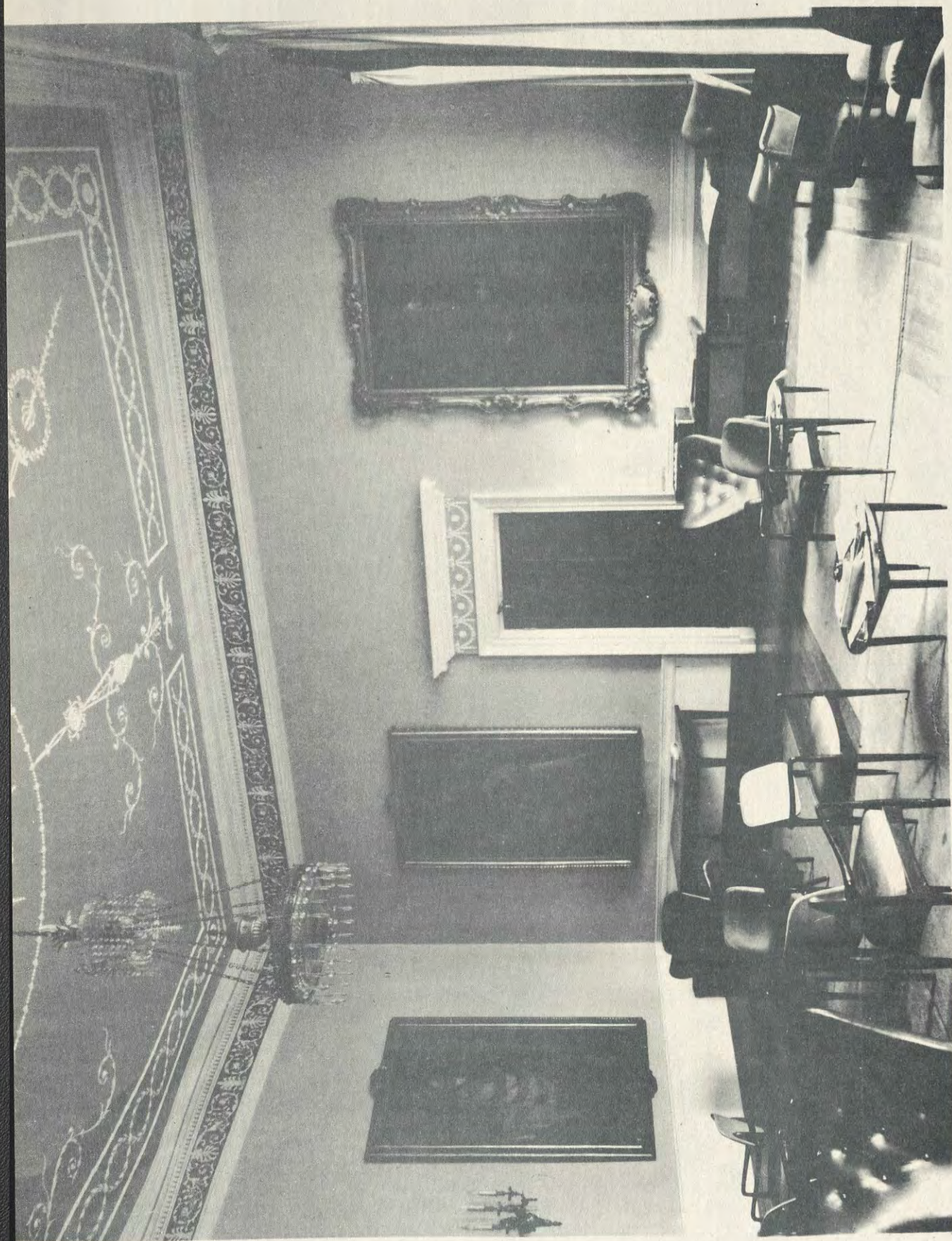


THE "UPPER COMMON ROOM" AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Photograph (1966) of the "Upper Common Room" at Queen's College. This room is in the new south court or quadrangle, the foundation stone for which was laid in 1710. Nicholas Hawksmoor, Wren's pupil, was the architect. [See preceding pages 236 & 237 for brief note on Queen's College.]



"COMBINATION ROOM" AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of one of the "Combination Rooms" at Trinity College, of ca. 1771-1775. The College had such rooms in the 16th century. This photograph shows the "Combination Room" (measuring 30 feet by 35 feet) in which all decoration is contemporary (except the fireplace which is not shown, and the glass and ormolu oil light-fitting, which is dated 1809). The chairs and tables are of course modern. [See preceding pages 239-241 for brief note on Trinity College.]



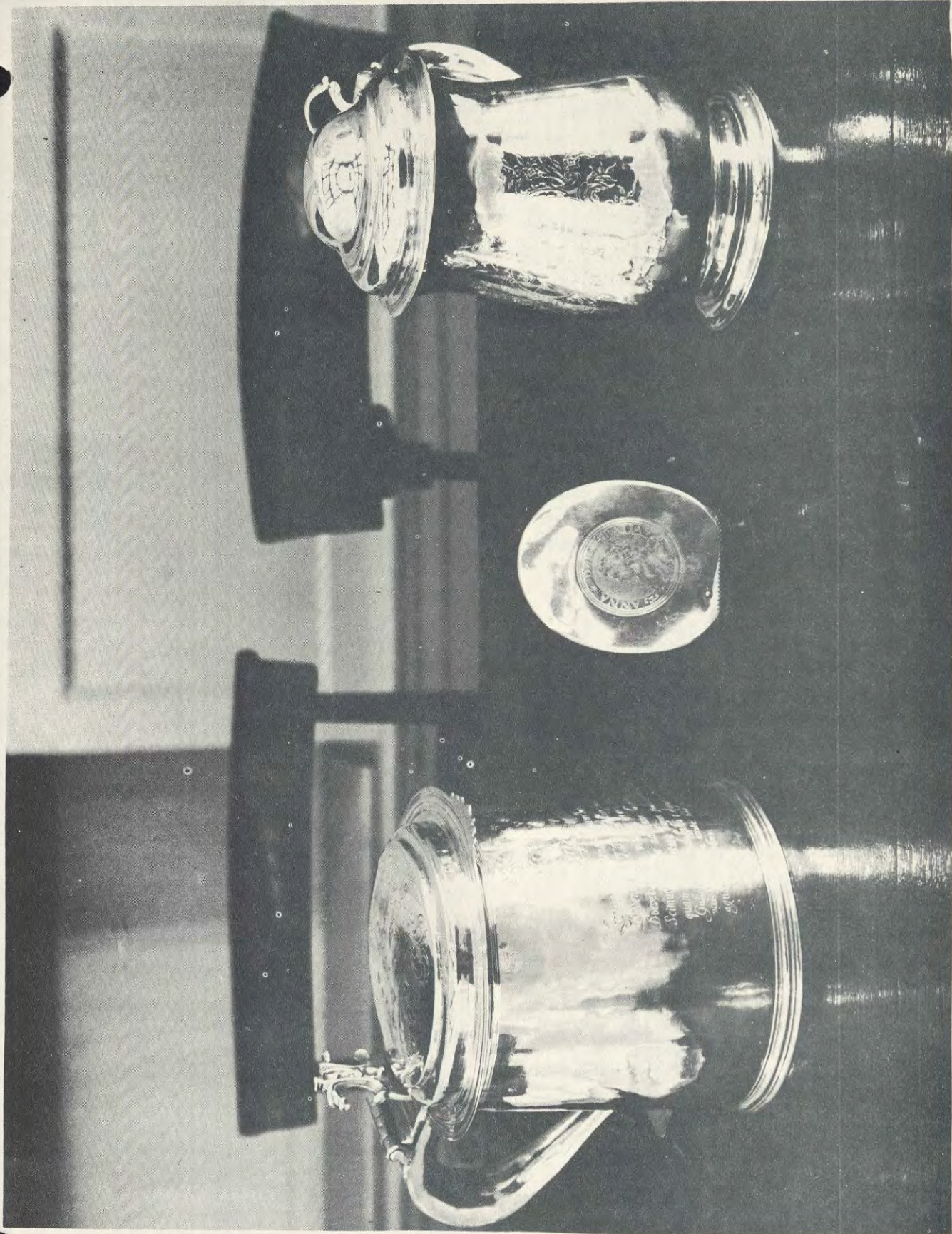
THE "COMBINATION ROOM" AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of the larger Combination Room, built ca. 1771-1775 [see preceding photograph for another view of this room. See also pages 239-240 for brief account of Trinity College.]



THE "UPPER SENIOR COMMON ROOM" AT WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY Worcester College, founded in 1714 and first housed in what had been Gloucester Hall (ca. 1559-1714), to which changes and repairs had been made early in the 18th century. At that time its "large common room" was wainscoted and sash windows were put in. Later in the century the old buildings were further repaired and some were pulled down for new structures, built according to the design of Dr. George Clarke. Whether in an old or new building, the interior panelling of this "Upper Senior Common Room" at Worcester College, as shown in this photograph (1966), is all eighteenth century.



SILVER COFFEE POTS AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1967) of three coffee pots among the College silver at Trinity Hall which may have been used at times in the Combination Room there. Dr. Monson's 1730 - Dr. Cooper's 1740. Dr. Dean's 1736. [See pages 246 and 247 for brief account of Trinity Hall.]



SILVER TANKARDS AND TOBACCO BOX AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Silver tankards and tobacco box with portrait of Queen Anne, now among the College silver at Trinity Hall, which were probably used in the Combination Room; Tankard, Dr. Davenant's 1680; Dr. Well's tobacco box; Mr. Paget's tankard, 1760. [For brief account of Trinity Hall see pages 246 and 247.]

DORMITORIES

The very few surviving 18th-century records of the College of William and Mary contain little information concerning the students' rooms or dormitories. The dormitories were in the east front of the building on the third floor, which may have been divided into several rooms.

In June, 1716, when the rebuilding of the College was almost completed upon its original walls, the Visitors and Governors ordered that the "bedsteads of the scholars be made of Iron according to the model prepared by Daniel Jones," armourer in Williamsburg. There may have been curtains between the beds at one time, as a 1751 record mentions "tearing down the curtains" in the dormitory, when "the young gentlemen at ye college" were attempting to play "at a rehearsal in ye dormity, how they could act Cato privately among themselves." The statutes of 1727, and of 1758, ordered that the "spare Chambers" of the College that were not needed "for the President and Masters, and other Officers" be "let out at moderate Rents to the better Sort of the big Boys"; but the Grammar students roomed in the dormitories. In 1763 the College nurse was directed, when "none were sick," to see that "the Dormitories, and other Apartments" were "kept thoroughly clean;" and to inspect them all "two, or three Times a Day." In the 19th century the College servants were required to sweep the rooms, and put them in order, and light their fires once a day, and also to clean the scholars' boots or shoes once a day, and to carry fresh water to their rooms twice a day; and they doubtless performed the same services in the 18th century. There was either a new dormitory or a new dormitory staircase circa 1773, for in that year the faculty assigned the "Room on the South-Side of the old Dormitory-Stair-Case" to three boys, the "Room on the North-Side of the old Dormitory Stair-Case" to four boys, and the "Room at the Head of the New Dormitory Stair-Case" to four boys.*

In December, 1779, when the College was reorganized, scholars ceased for a time to room in the College building. The Grammar School and "commons" in the Hall were also discontinued, and students attending the "University of William and Mary" boarded in town or with the steward at the Brafferton for a time. The Grammar School was reestablished before the end of the century, and students again roomed in the College. In 1796, except in such rooms as "may be otherwise specially appropriated," only two students were allowed to a room in the College. Sometime prior to 1846 (probably ca. 1836 when the old Hall wing was

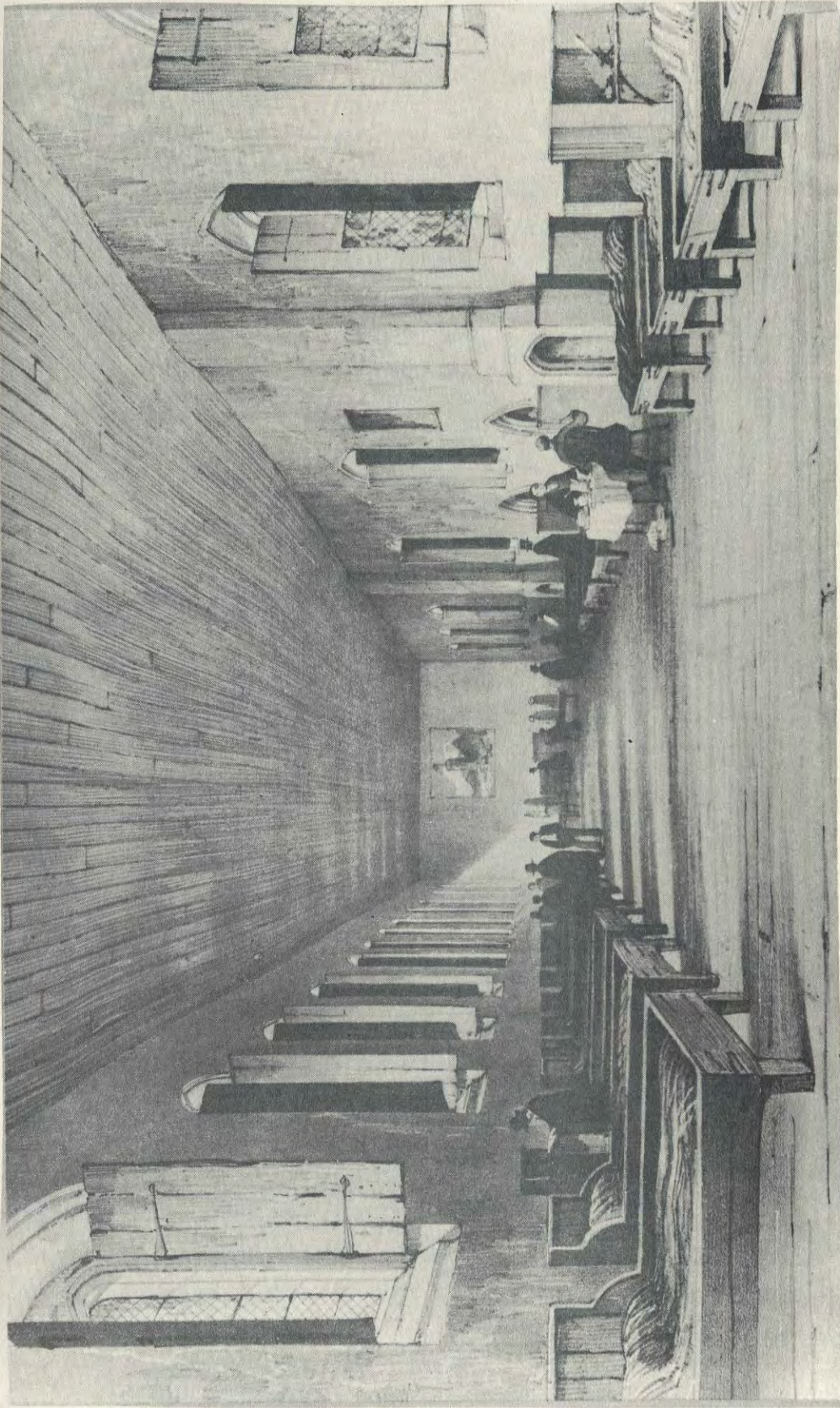
Dormitories

altered for a Chemical Laboratory and Philosophical Lecture Room) a third floor was added to this North Wing of the College, reached by a "collateral passage" and "little spiral steps," and known as "Nova Scotia" by the students who roomed there. A number of changes were made to the dormitories, however, before the building burned in February, 1859.**

Several illustrations of English or Scottish dormitories, or dormitory furniture, follow.

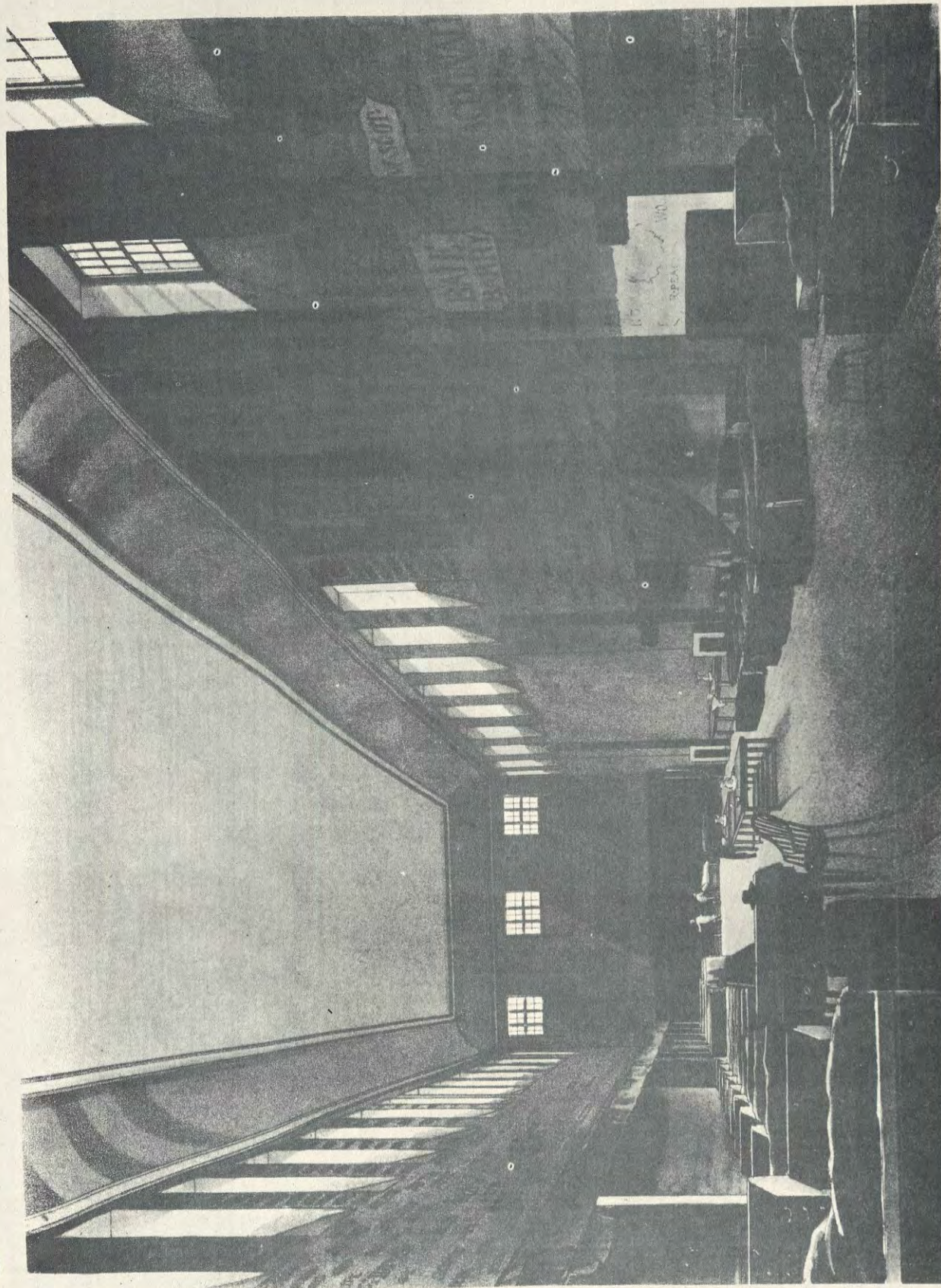
*See "Historical Notes - The College of William and Mary," Mary R. M. Goodwin, (1954) pages 123, 143, 169-170, 176-177, 181-a, 209, 471.

**See Ibid., pages 341, 396, 428, 493-494, 497. See also pages 25-28 of this report.



THE "LONG CHAMBER" OR DORMITORY AT ETON COLLEGE

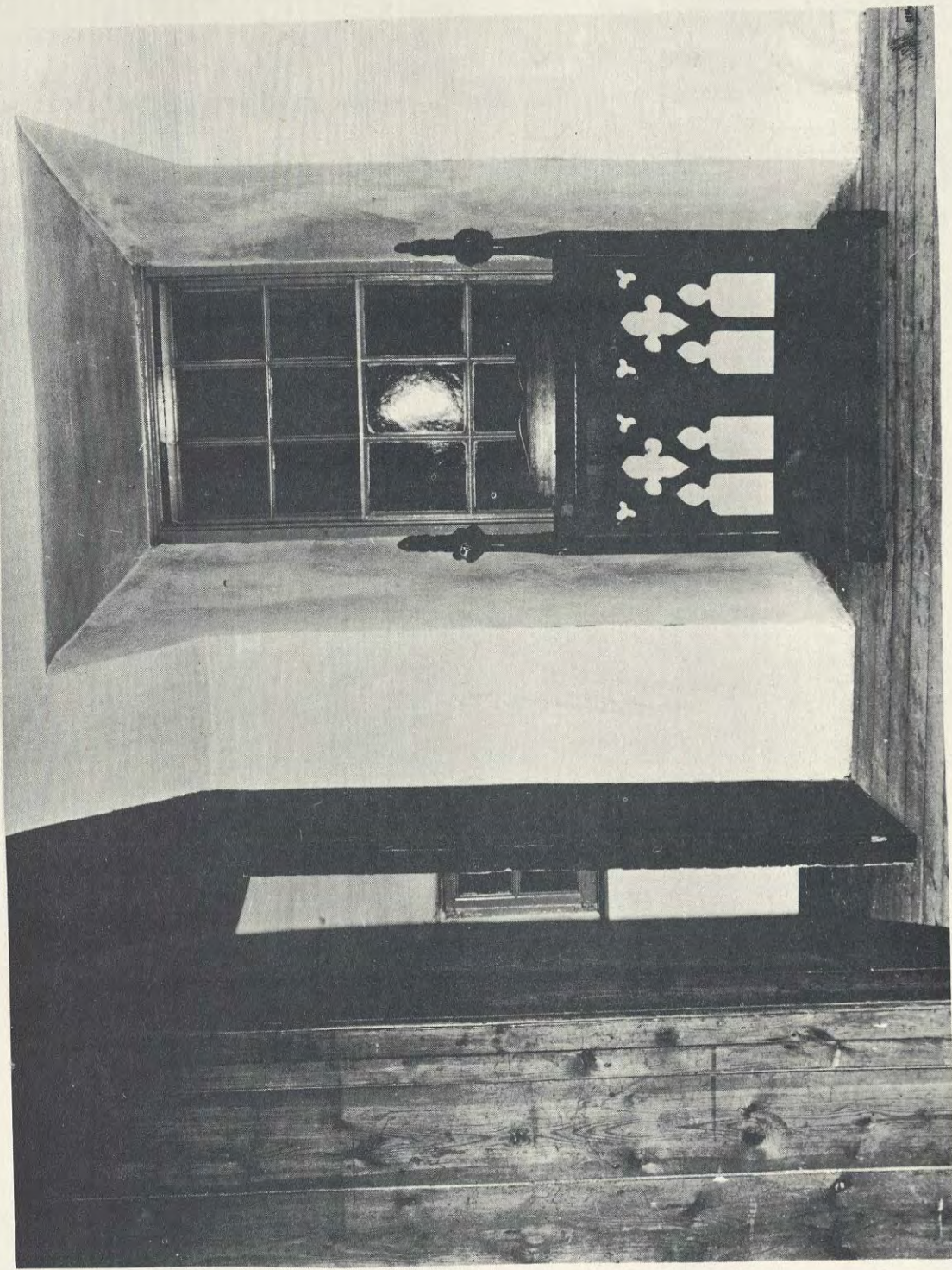
The dormitory at Eton was in an ancient building on the north side of the large front quadrangle, over the Lower School-Room. [See preceding pages 103-104 for brief note on Eton and its buildings, also illustration of the Lower School Room on page 114.] The above photograph [from a print made prior to 1842] shows the dormitory or "Long Chamber" (about 166 feet long, between the Head Master's chamber at its west end, and the Lower Master's at its east end) as it appeared before 1842, when it was divided into cubicles, as it is today. At one time 70 boys slept in this dormitory; after 1716 only 50 boys occupied it.



THE DORMITORY AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, LONDON
According to R. Ackermann, a new dormitory - "a spacious and elegant building" on "the west side of the college garden" - was erected while Bishop Atterbury was Dean of Westminster [1713 - ca. 1720]. By will of 1708, Sir Edward Hannes had left funds for such a building, and additional gifts were later made by Parliament, George I, the Prince of Wales, and others. A part of the building was "fitted up as a commodious theatre," where the King's Scholars presented their annual Latin play. The above photograph is from an aquatint by A. Pugin, published in Ackermann's 1816 history of the school. [See preceding pages 125 and 126 for brief notes on Westminster School.]



In the School-Room at Winchester College, built between 1683 and 1687, each boy had what he called a "Scob" in which he kept his books, papers, etc. [See preceding pages 132-136 for brief account of Winchester College, and picture of School-Room and "Scobs."] In the "chamber to which he belongs" each boy also had the above "recepticle for his books, with convenience for writing, &c." which he called a "Toy." According to Miss England, who ordered the above picture, the book-case was "above the flap-lidded desk; below was a cupboard, & at the bottom two further doors which open, where the boy could put his feet, as he sat writing at his opened desk."



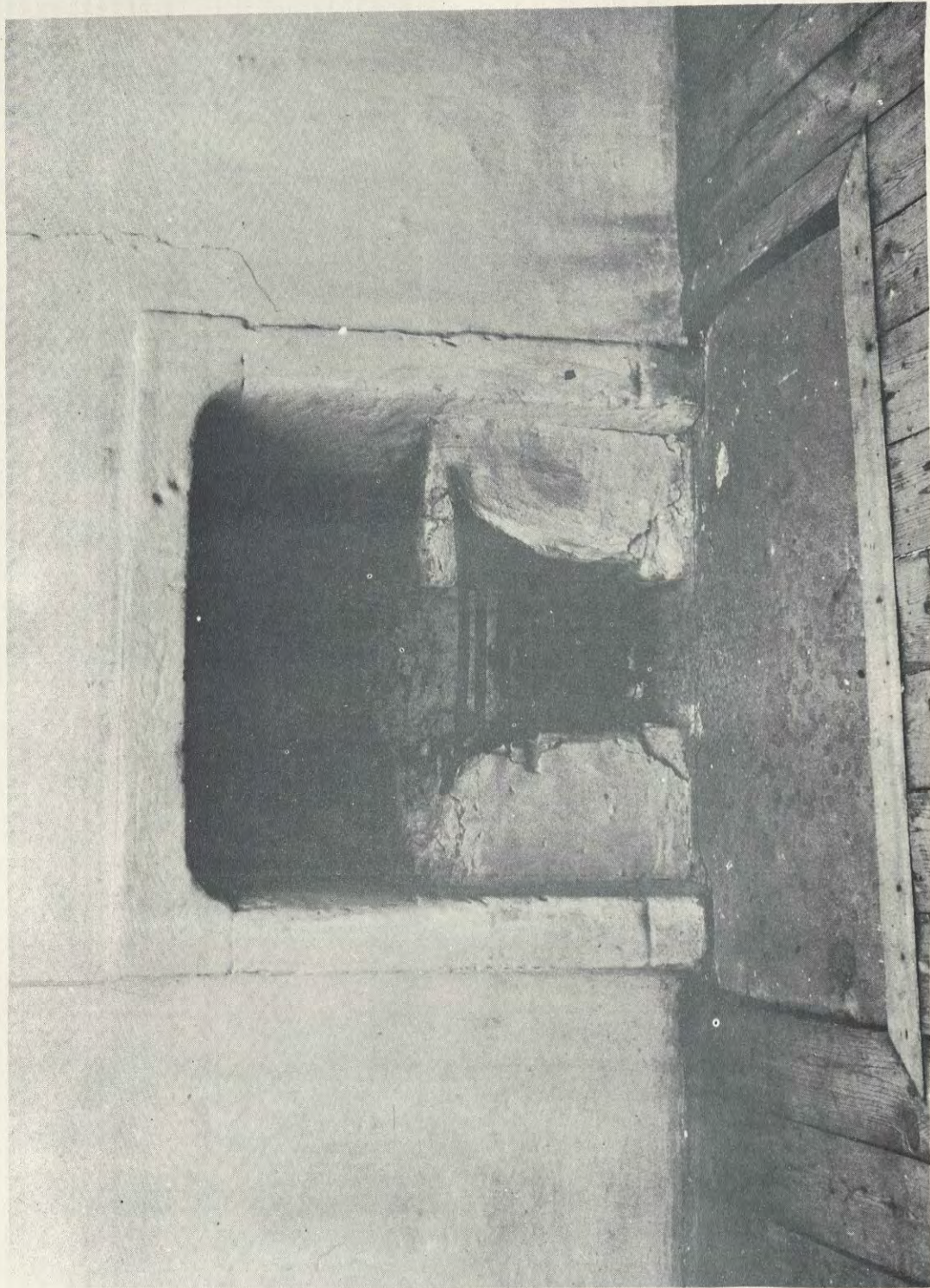
STUDENT'S ROOM AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY

St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland

In 1579 St. Mary's College at St. Andrews University was set aside for theology. According to Miss England, the above is an 18th-century "students' room looking West - the room was for two students. A corner of the double bed recess is visible on the left. Each student had a cupboard for personal gear, and these were arranged on either side of the bed recess. The desk in front of the window is modern."



STUDENTS ROOM AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS' UNIVERSITY
Eighteenth-century students room looking East [see preceding page] showing bed, recess and eastmost personal gear cupboard, which, unlike the one at the other side, has no window.



FIREPLACE IN STUDENTS ROOM, ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS' UNIVERSITY
Fireplace in northern wall of eighteenth-century room for two students [see preceding pages 277 and 278 for views of room.]

LIBRARIES

As already noted (see pages 24-26) we have not been able to locate the Library at the College of William and Mary in the 18th century. The fragmentary records which have survived throw very little light on this, although the Library is mentioned frequently.

The College "building, Library, and furniture" were "totally consumed" in the fire of 1705. In 1716, when the rebuilding on the original walls was almost completed, the Visitors and Governors of the College purchased "Books & Globes . . . for the use of the Colledge Library" from a departing Grammar-Master. Another Professor at the College, who had recently returned to England, wrote circa 1724 that the Library was "without books, comparatively speaking," but added that the number was increasing "by the kind Gifts of several Gentlemen." In 1724 the President of the College, the Rev. James Blair, wrote that the College had "a small Library. The Key is kept by one of the Masters", and the Transfer of the College, in 1729 mentioned "a convenient chamber set apart for a Library."

The Library received gifts and legacies from time to time: Francis Nicholson (died 1728) former Governor of Virginia, who was active in helping establish the College, gave his library, valued at £50 or £60 sterling, to the College. The General Assembly of Virginia passed an act "for the better support and encouragement of the College of William and Mary" in 1734, which stipulated that some of the money involved should be laid out in "buying such books, for the use of the scholars and students" as the Visitors and Governors of the College should "think most necessary"; and ordered that the books so bought should be marked "The Gift of the General Assembly of Virginia, in the year 1734," and should "for ever be preserved and kept in the public library of the said college." The Archbishop of Canterbury (William Wake - died 1737) left £50 to the College for books, which sum President Blair requested the Bishop of London to spend for the "more useful books of Divinity," suggesting that they "let the Classicks alone at this time." President James Blair, who died in 1743, "left £500 and his Books to the College." The Library survived the French occupation of the College building as a hospital in 1781-1782, although the President's House, where the French officers were quartered, burned in December, 1781, with nearly all of the books in the President's library. In 1783 the Marquis de Chastellux gave the College "an elegant edition of the work of De La Felicité publique"; and in 1784 King Louis XVI of France presented the College with "two hundred books in beautiful editions,"

Libraries

among them "Buffon in Quo. complete," some of which were damaged before they arrived.

The Library contained about 3,000 volumes at the time of the Revolution. A visitor in 1837 described it as containing "somewhat less than four thousand volumes, of which many are theological." He continued: "Some of the books were presented by Robert Dinwiddie [lieutenant-governor of Virginia 1751-1758], and have his coat of arms affixed... In others was inscribed the name of Major General Alexander Spotswood [lieutenant governor of Virginia, 1710-1722] ... Some were the gifts of the former Presidents of the College, and others of the Assembly of Virginia. Catesby's Natural History ... given (as appears from a note on the first page, in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson) on condition that it should never go out of the College ... printed in London, 1754, with color plates, in two volumes" was also in the Library. These books were burned in the fire of February 8, 1859.

Concerning the location of the Library, it was obviously not on the first floor when Thomas Jefferson drew his floor-plan in 1772 (see page 19.) In 1773 it was apparently in the east front of the building, with rooms to its north and south; whether on the second or third floor we do not know (see page 24). As at present restored, three adjoining rooms do not exist on the second floor (front) of the building, the rooms being divided by the stair-hall and lobby. In December, 1779, when the College became a University for a time, it was ordered that "the Library be arranged according to the different Branches of Literature." In 1824 the books in the College Library were "divided into three rooms. They are called the old, the new, and the law libraries." In 1829 the Library, "which for many years" had been "in a State of disorder," was rearranged, and the books all numbered and marked, the number totalling 3260, "independently of the law library," which contained 300 volumes. In that same year a Catalogue was made "of Such books as the Society [Faculty] may recommend to the perusal of the Students ... arranged under different heads, According to the different Subjects treated in them"; no student could take out more than one book at a time; and no student could "enter beyond the Librarian's Counter when the Library is open for the delivery of books." The Library was only open once a week for two hours. In 1835 more shelving was added for books. In 1837 the Faculty agreed that "the present Library might be moved upstairs with advantage" and the room it occupied turned over to the Franklinean

Libraries

Society. Two months later the Librarian was paid an additional fee for his trouble in "moving the Library into the Upper South Room." The "Upper South Room" must have been a room added above the Chapel or South wing of the College at some date. Two floors were also added to the original Hall or North wing (probably circa 1836-37, when changes were made in the wing to put the Chemical Laboratory and Philosophical lecture rooms on the first floor of the wing), and by 1845 the Library had been moved into the second floor of the North wing. It was stated in 1845 that the "library, now beautifully arranged and displayed in a recently finished room, contains some several thousand volumes, many of which from their antiquity are almost incapable of purchase." Here the Library remained until it was destroyed by fire in 1859, although there were occasional minor changes or repairs made, prior to the fire. In 1852 a "Collection of Mineralogical Specimens" was set up in the ante-room to the Library; at that time the Library contained about 5000 volumes; and in the Library was a bust of General Washington, and a framed letter from Washington accepting the Chancellorship of the College. In 1855 part of a gift of \$250 was spent in "refitting the Ante-room of the Library and the Library." In 1856 it was decided that the "College Library Hall" would be "made more convenient by an entrance at the side, the old entrance through the ante-room being dispensed with, and the anteroom being comprised in one of the Society Halls." The young girl's drawing of the rear or west side of the College building, dated 1856, shows the Library on the second floor of this North wing (see page 47).

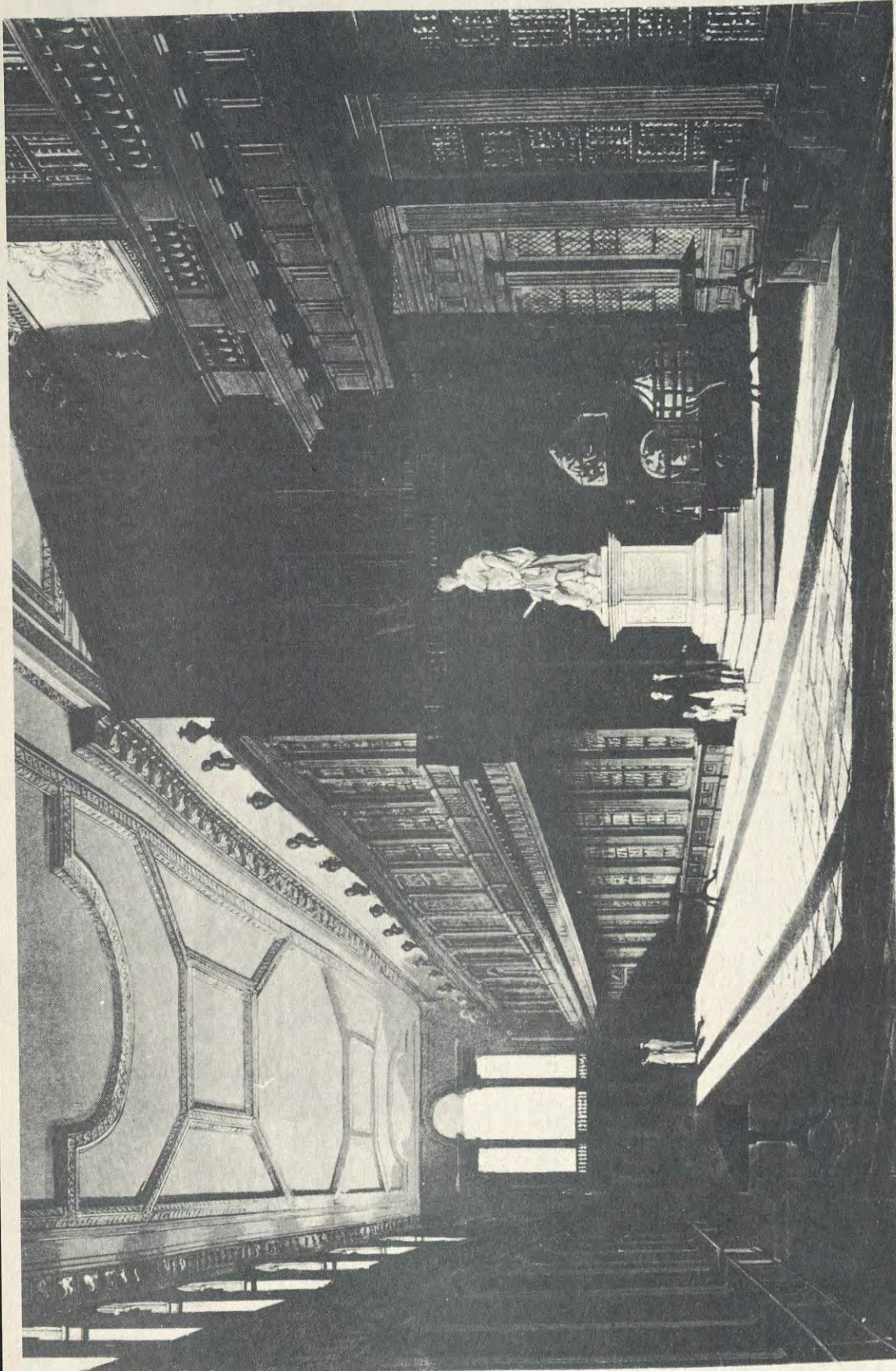
On February 8, 1859, a fire broke out in the basement, or first floor of this wing where the Chemical Laboratory was located, and spread with great rapidity through the building. The "Philosophical & Chemical Apparatus was entirely destroyed"; and "not a single book was saved from the Library, the smoke being too dense to enter- The Library being in the story above the laboratory was in flames in a short time after the fire was discovered." Another account noted that only a few books belonging to the Library "not in the Library" survived.

When the College was rebuilt within the year, again upon its original walls, the Library was on the first floor near the Chapel, an arrangement being made by means "of large folding doors, by which the library and chapel" could be "thrown together so as to seat comfortably a much larger audience" at commencements, celebrations, etc., which were held in the Chapel.*

Libraries

The pictures of 18th-century English libraries and library furniture which follow may be of interest, although it is certain that the 18th-century Library at the College of William and Mary was in no way comparable in size or furnishings.

*For sources of quotations in the above, see "Historical Notes - The College of William and Mary" (Mary R. M. Goodwin, 1954) pages 110, 123, 133, 134, 145-146, 149, 157-158, 159-160, 164, 209, 234-a, 246-247, 250, 255, 256, 260, 262, 285, 316, 346, 348, 357, 388, 395, 396, 397, 398, 400-401, 423, 475, 477, 485, 493-496, 510-511, 514, 533.



THE LIBRARY AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

A new Library, on the north side of the new or north quadrangle at All Souls College, endowed by and named for Christopher Codrington (died 1710), was begun in 1715, but was not completed until 1756. The building, 198 feet long, 32½ feet broad except in the central recess to the north, and 40 feet high, contains a gallery on three sides of it, over which are bronze busts of eminent Fellows of the College, cast by Sir Henry Cheere (died 1781), and a large statue of Christopher Codrington. Illustration by A. Pugin, for R. Ackermann's history of the College published in 1814 [see preceding pages 155-156 for notes on All Souls College.] The interior, reading desks, etc. are all original.



THE LIBRARY AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

A photograph (1966) of the Codrington Library at All Souls College, built between 1715 and 1756 [see previous page] showing the original interior, desks and chairs, busts of eminent Fellows, and statues, and 18th century library steps in the gallery. According to Miss England the woodwork is now painted a "Georgian green - actually a grey-green."



THE LIBRARY AT ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1966) of trolley or cart made circa 1775, used for transporting books in
the Library. [See preceding pages 284 and 285 for illustrations of and brief data on
the Codrington Library.]



THE LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

A new Library at Christ Church was begun in 1715/16, on the south side of Peckwater quadrangle, but it was not covered until 1738, nor completed until 1761. It was built after a design by Dr. George Clarke (d. 1736) of All Souls College. Among many bequests to this Library were 10,000 volumes, the library of Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery (died 1731), a former scholar; and the books, manuscripts, and cabinets of coins and medals of William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1737), also a former scholar at Christ Church. Ackermann (ca. 1814) described the Library as 141 feet long, and 30 feet broad, and 37 feet high, fitted up "in a fine taste; and the festoons of stucco are charged with symbols, exquisitely worked, of the particular branch of learning over which they are placed."



LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1966) of interior of the new Library at Christ Church, Oxford, completed in 1761 [see illustration and data on preceding page.] The interior shown is original, and the tables, chairs, stools, library steps or ladders, charcoal brazier in the photograph are all of the 18th century, (the table and chairs here shown dated about 1780). See following pages for photographs of the stools, ladders, braziers, and globes in this Library, (pages 289-294).

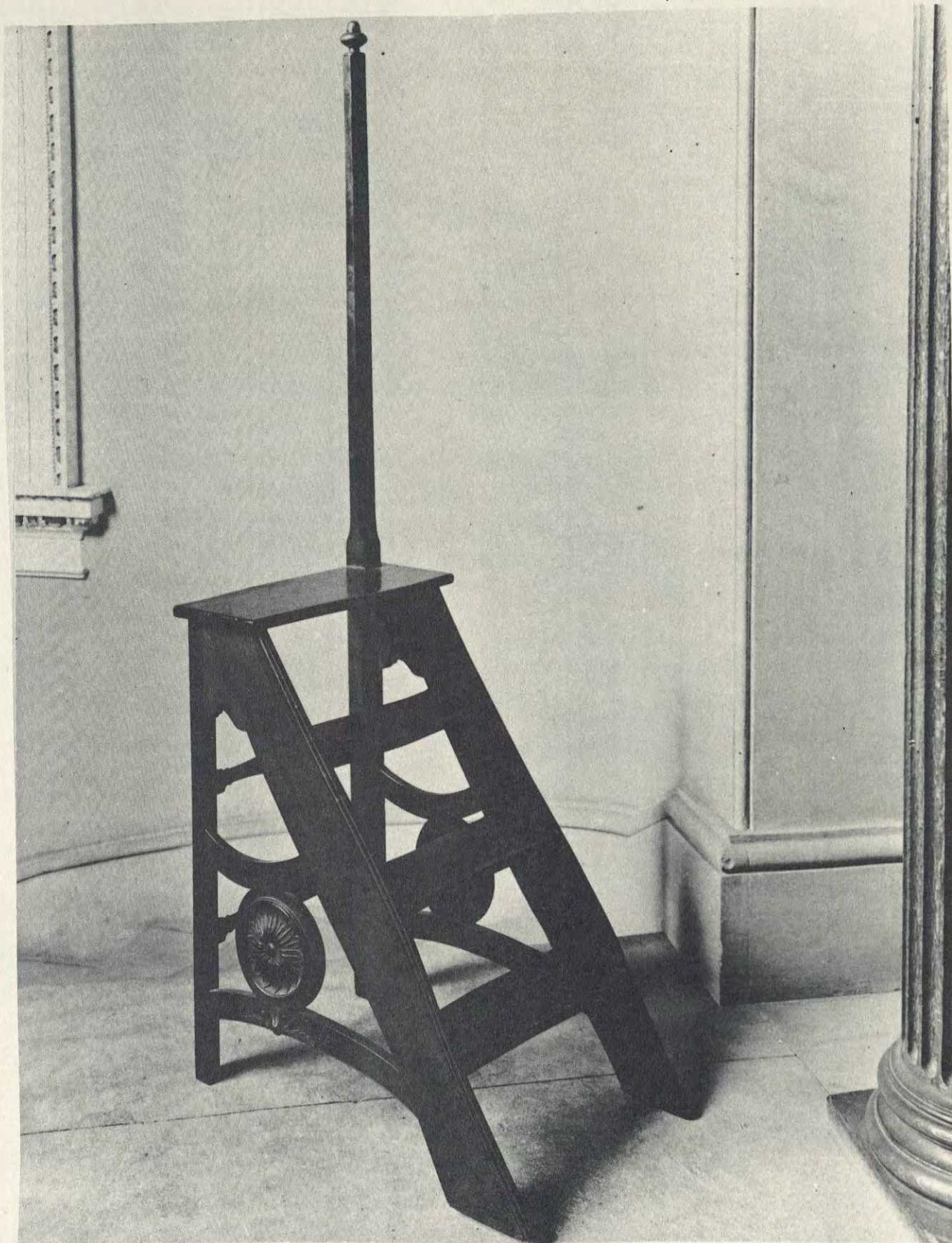


THE LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
Library stool used in the new Library (completed in 1761) at Christ Church, made by Thomas Chippendale. The Library has a bill for £38 from Chippendale, for two dozen of these stools. [See preceding pages 287 and 288 for pictures of the Library.]



THE LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Tall ladder (five steps) with handle, used in the new Library at Christ Church, completed in 1761. The ladder may have been made by Thomas Chippendale, as its decoration matches that of the low stool (see preceding page), one of two dozen for which the Library has Chippendale's bill.



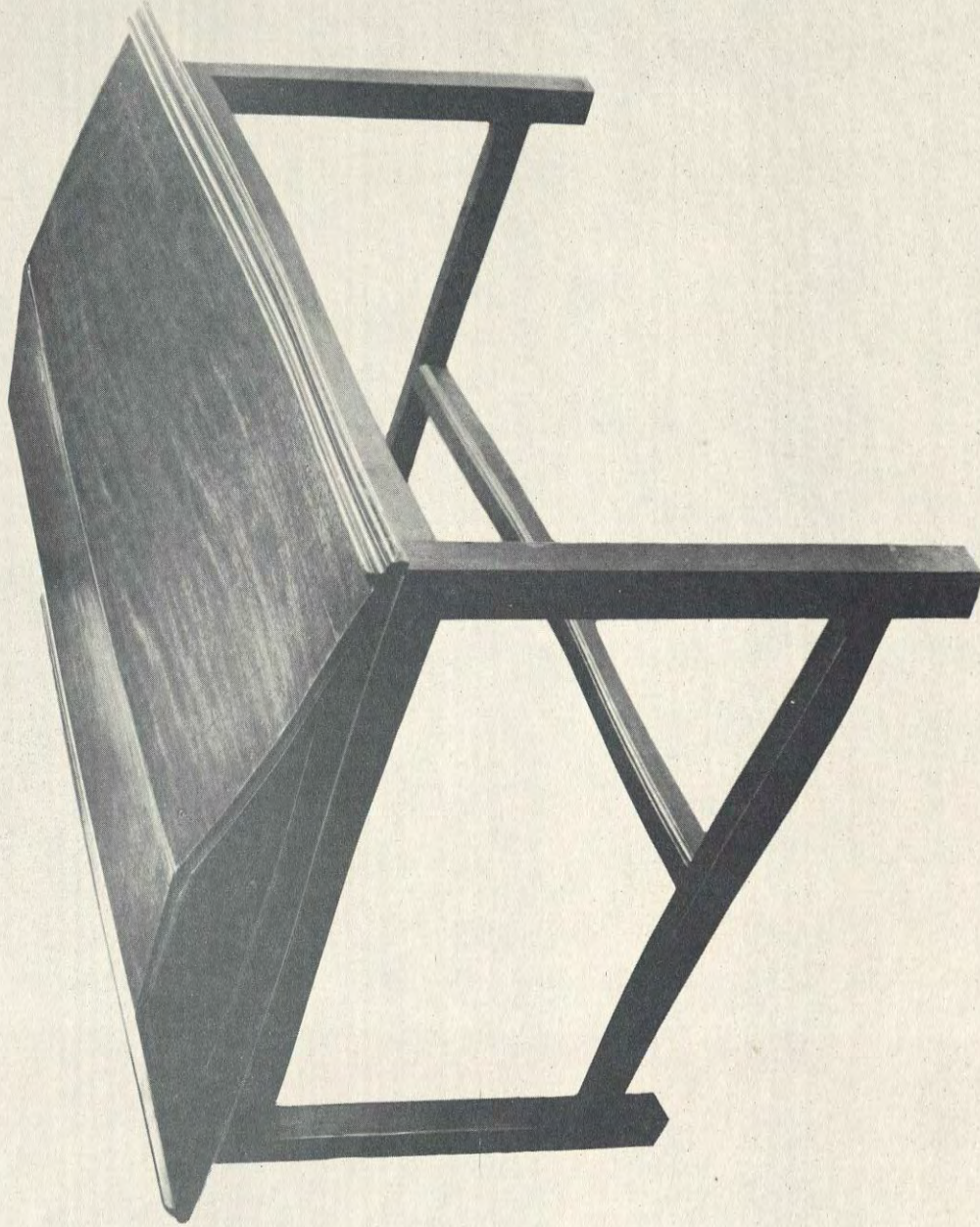
LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
Low ladder (four steps) with handle, used in the new Library at Christ Church, which was completed in 1761. It may have been made by Thomas Chippendale, as its decoration matches the stools (see photograph, page 289) known to have been made by Chippendale.



THE LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
Photograph (1966) of charcoal brazier (copper on an iron stand about 5-feet high) which was used for heating the new Library at Christ Church, completed in 1761. Two of these braziers now stand in the Library, to the left and right of the main entrance, which is in the middle of the long wall (see photograph of the Library, page 288).

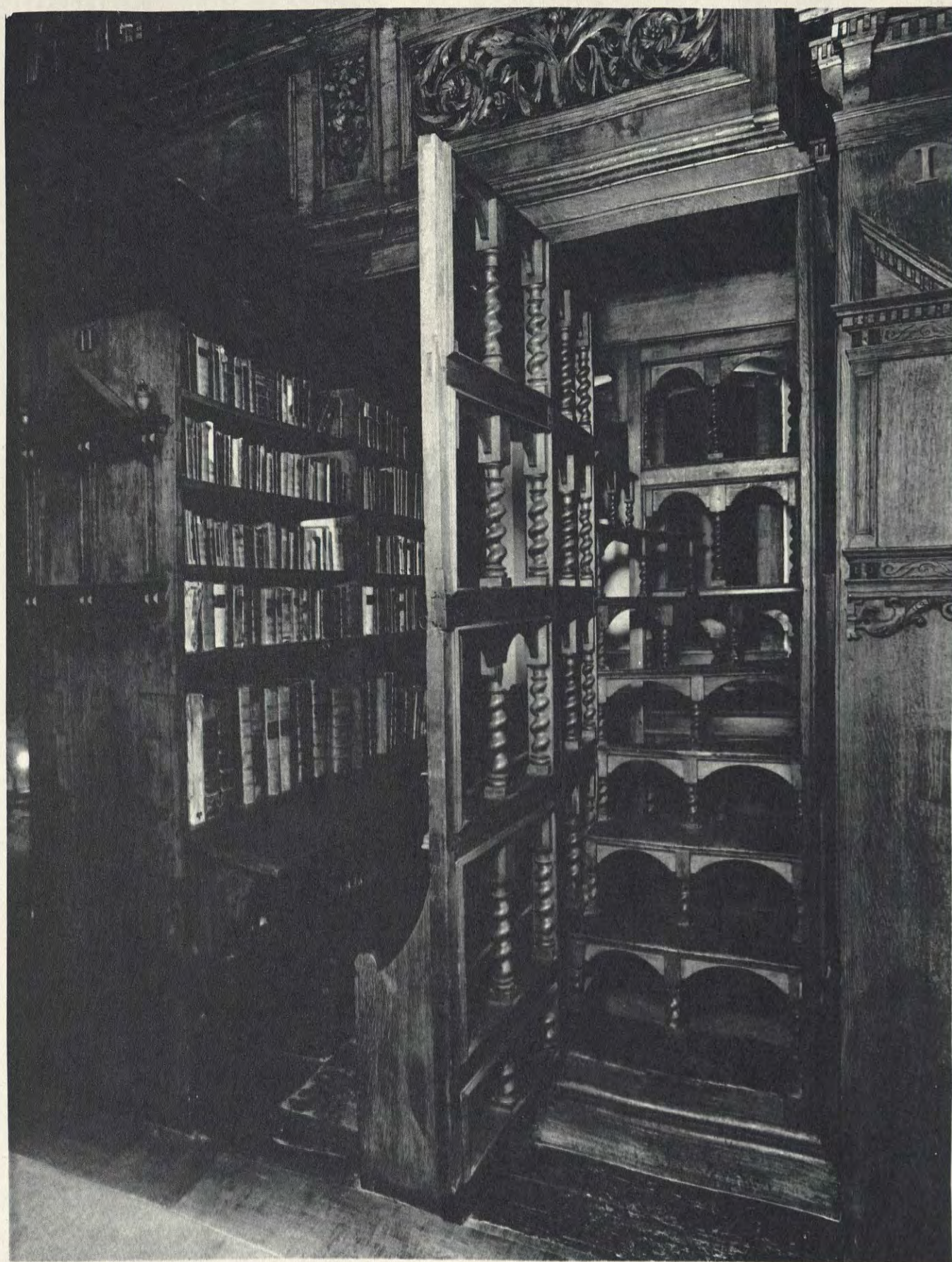


THE LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY
Globe, made by George Adams (died 1773), instrument maker to George III, one of two globes, in their original 18th-century cases, which now stand on each side of the entrance to the new Library at Christ Church, which was completed in 1761. [See pictures of the Library, pages 287 and 288.]



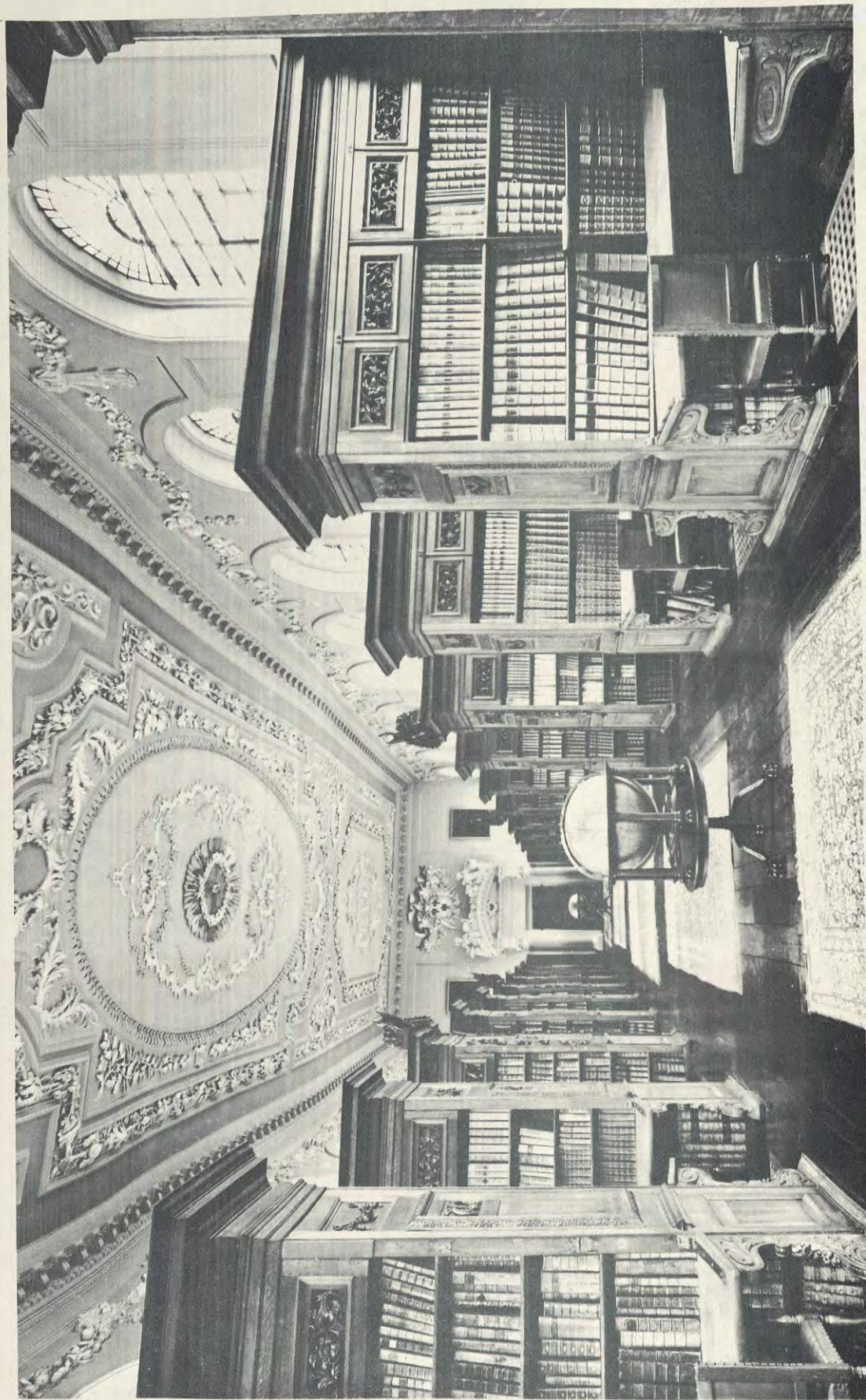
THE LIBRARY AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

sloping library desk (18th century), apparently once used in the new Library at Christ Church, which was begun in 1716, roofed in 1738 and completed in 1761 [see illustrations of Library, pages 288 and 289]. These desks were replaced by tables, they were considered too cumbersome, and the one photographed is now in storage.



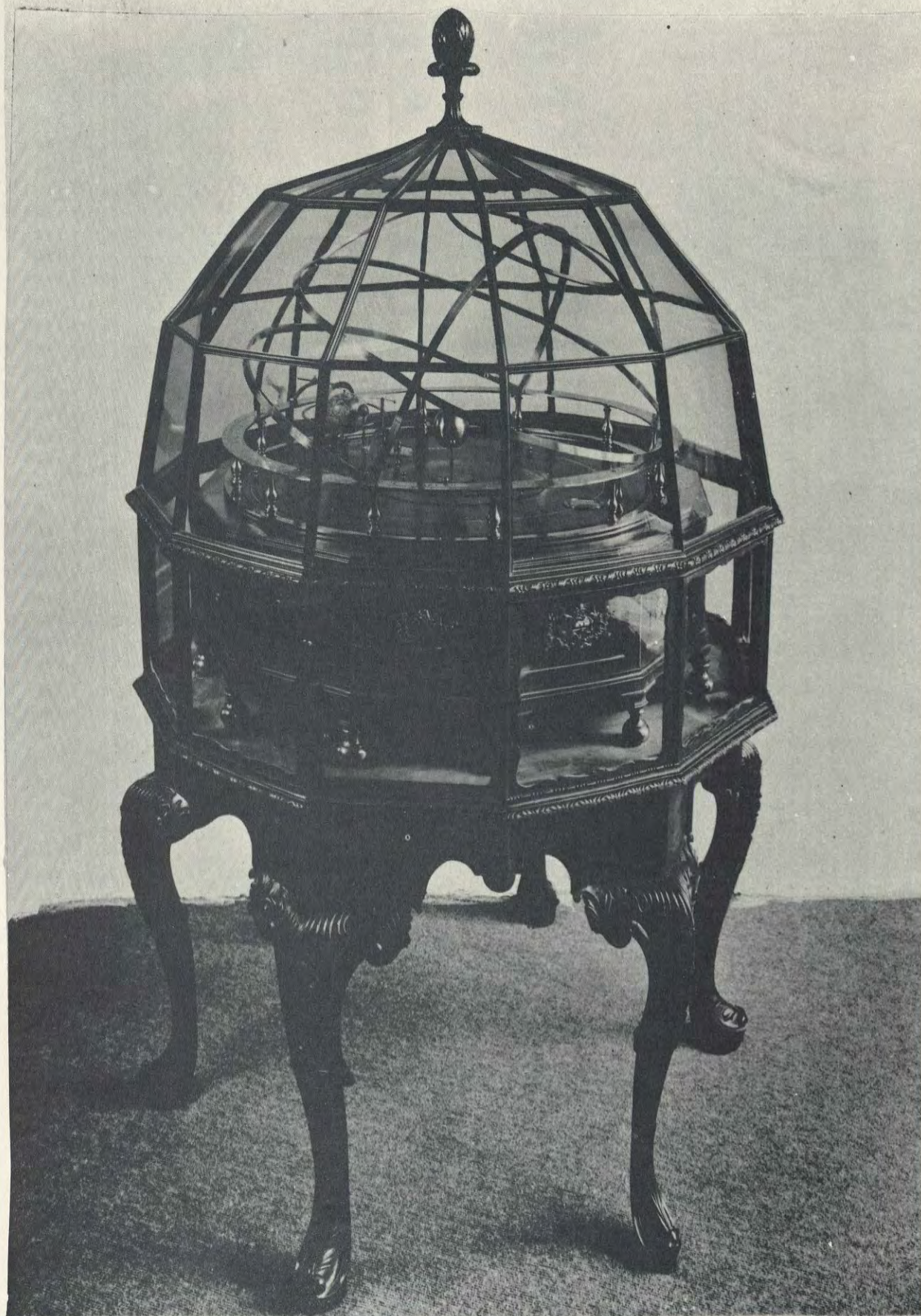
LIBRARY AT JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The staircase and bookshelves in the Library at Jesus College - the new Library which was planned earlier, but was finally completed ca. 1677-1679. Note the small staircase, apparently leading to the gallery; and the bookshelves on which the volumes are arranged alphabetically (the shelf shown is "H") and according to size. The woodwork shown is dated ca. 1679 by the college authorities.



LIBRARY AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1966) of the new Library at Queen's College, begun in 1692, and completed several years later. It stands on the west side of the north or interior quadrangle - the foundation stone of the new south quadrangle was laid in 1710 - Nicholas Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) the architect. It is one of the largest Libraries in Oxford, being 123-feet long, "and of a proportionate breadth." R. Ackermann described the Library (ca. 1814) as having "delicately carved" bookcases, and a ceiling "tastefully enriched with compartments in stucco." The above view shows the original woodwork and ceiling with 18th-century furniture and globes. The Library contains a number of early collections of books, manuscripts, and coins, and also portraits of Fellows and Provosts of the College. [See pages 236 and 237 for brief account of Queen's College.]



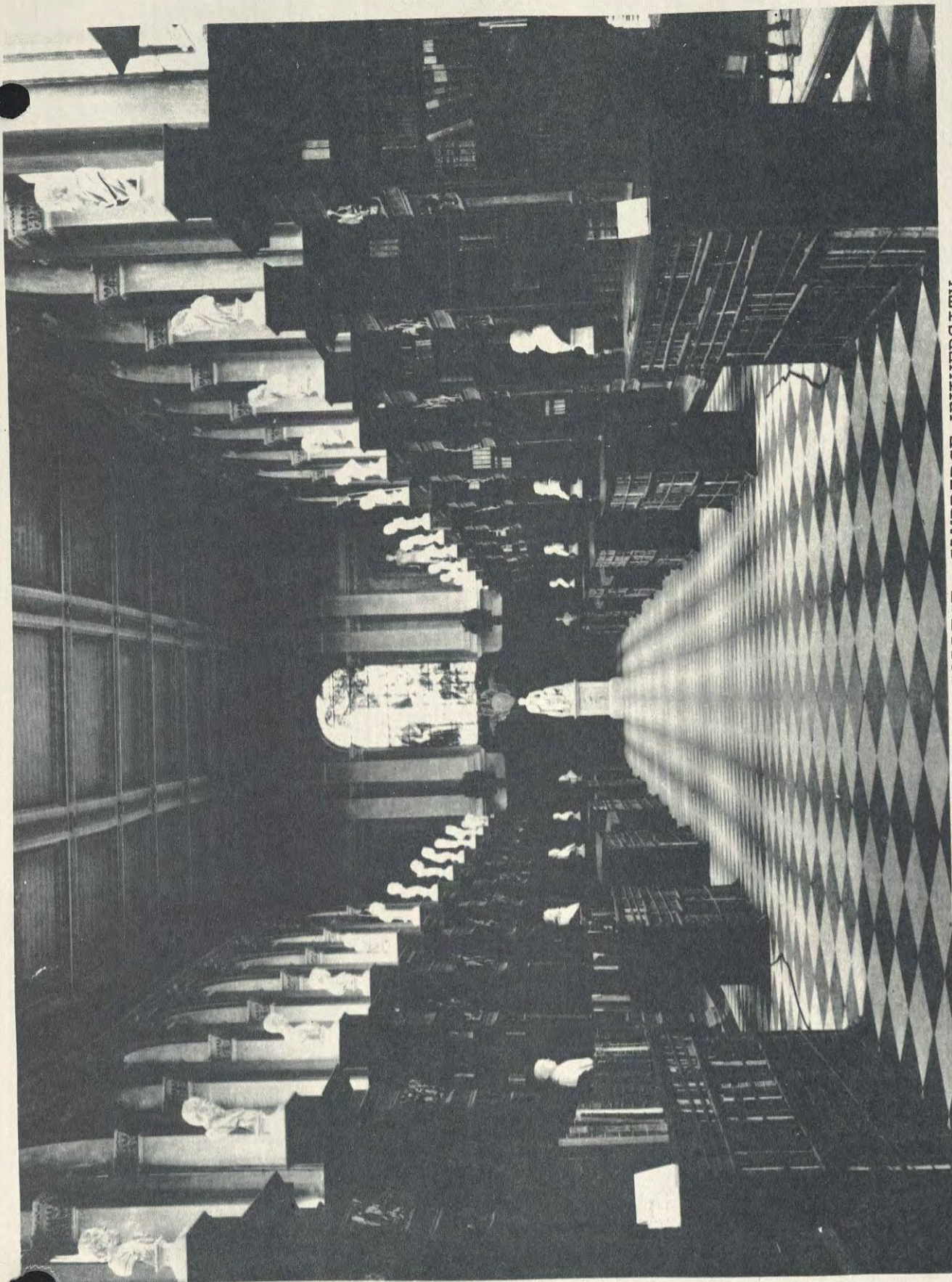
THE LIBRARY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1966) of an orrery presented to Queen's College - the gift of several "Gentlemen Commoners" of the College - in 1763. This orrery, in Queen's College Library, is in its original case. [Note: This apparatus shows the positions and motions of bodies in the solar system by balls moved by wheelwork. It was invented by George Graham ca. 1700, and named for Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery, for whom a copy was made by J. Rowley, instrument-maker.]



THE LIBRARY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The orrery in Queen's College Library, presented to the College in 1763 (see preceding page) without its case.



THE LIBRARY AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of the Library at Trinity College looking South. This Library, which measures 38 feet wide by 191½ feet long, was built in 1677-1699, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The bookcases in the bays were made by Cornelius Austin. The limewood carvings on the bookcases and elsewhere are by Grinling Gibbons, as were the busts above the bookcases, but only two of the original busts survive. The smaller oak bookcases were made in 1850; the trabeations of the ceiling, though shown in Wren's original drawings, were not added until 1851. [Data from Mr. J. Frith's report on February 1967.]



THE LIBRARY AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of the bookcase bays in Trinity College Library (see photograph on preceding page.) Designed by Christopher Wren, the bookcases were made by Cornelius Austin. Note the numbered and lettered shelves. The revolving book rest on the table top was, according to the librarian at Trinity College, one of Wren's less successfully executed ideas, as books tend to fall off when it is turned. [See Mr. Frith's memorandum of February, 1967.]