

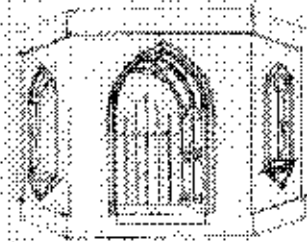
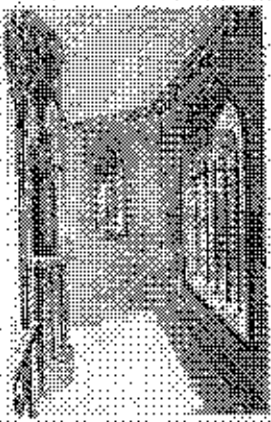
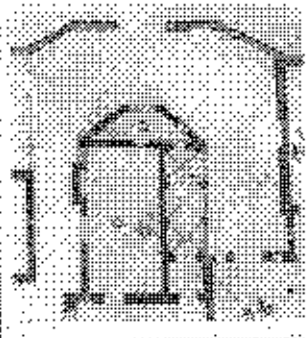


ITEM	HISTORICAL DETAIL	WORKS
<p>SCULPTURE Fragments of heraldic hound from inside of entrance gateway</p> <p>LOST Bronze mediaeval figure of an angel, called by HW a saint. The space designed with a niche to hold a figure though Chute's design shows a Madonna and child group.</p>	<p>1987 Damaged and replaced after storm.</p> <p>1842 May 14 IN THE FORE COURT, OR PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE. 28 A <i>VERY FINE</i> bronze figure OF A SAINT, 34 on a Gothic carved stone pedestal [lots 29 - 35] Sale 189 now at the V&A;</p>	
<p>FIXTURES Light fitting mounted on north west canted west wall of bay. Present condition working but rusted. Electrical tape fixed (loosely) to west canted wall.</p>	<p>1984</p> <p>1984</p>	

REF	HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	WORKS
DOCUMENTS		
	<p>ca. 1762 John Chute, <i>Sketch of Design of the Entrance of Strawberry Hill Villa</i>, pen and pencil on paper, 8 1/2 x 14 cm. <i>Formulation of the plan, 1762</i></p> <p>The illustration is taken from Worlock's own book. Chute's design for the library must have been produced ca. 1761 or 62 as the construction was entered into HJ's account by May 1762. The new work lies in the area below the half-light bow window after the construction of the library room. According to MS the book on which it stands unlike the published floor plan.</p>	
	<p>ca. 1762 John Chute, <i>Section and Plan of the Library of Strawberry Hill Villa</i>, 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 cm. 1761 [before May 1762] <i>Construction</i></p> <p>ca. 1762 John Chute, <i>Elevation of the Library of Strawberry Hill Villa</i>, 15 1/2 x 20 1/2 cm. 1761 [before May 1762] <i>Construction</i></p>	
	<p>ca. May 8 1762 for the building of the gateway, cloyster, Oratory, Servants' hall, gallery, library, staircase by the kitchen, library, screen to the office, garden, & finishing kitchen, cloister, library & servants' hall. 1761 8 10 1762 account 3</p>	

ITEM	HISTORICAL DETAIL	WORKS
	<p>1780s John Carter View in the Oratory, looking West (viii: 38.2) x 31.2 cm (engraving) measured: 38.2 x 31.2 cm (engraving) signed below: 1783</p>	
	<p>1783 As recorded on the published plan of 1783, mezzanine, especially the western opening is not shown as present</p>	
	<p>1784 Entering by the great north gate, the first object for present notice is a small square, enclosed with iron rails, in front of which stands a small square, on which stands a statue in niches; and stone basins for holy water, designed by John Chute, copy of the vase in Hampton. On the right hand is a small garden, called the doctor's garden, parted off by an open fence, through which the foot of Roger's gate, called of London in his St. Paul's. Passing on the left, by a small enclosure, is the entrance to the house, the next row of which was designed by Richard Bentley; only son of Dr. Bentley, the second trustee of New College, Cambridge. Over the doorway, three tablets of Walsley, Smith, and Robert.</p>	

ITEM	HISTORICAL DETAIL	WORKS
	<p>1810</p> <p>Entering by the <i>great North Gate</i>, the first object that presents itself is a small <i>oratory</i>, or recess, enclosed with iron rails: in front an altar, on which stands a saint in bronze, open niches and stone basins for holy water. On the right-hand is a small garden, called the <i>Abbot's Garden</i>, parted off by an open screen, taken from the tomb of Roger Niger, Bishop of London, in old St. Paul's. Passing on the left by a small cloister is the entrance to the house, the narrow front of which was designed by Richard Bentley, only son of Dr. Bentley, the learned Master of Trinity college, Cambridge. In this cloister is a bas-relief head in marble, inscribed <i>Dia Hellonora</i>, being the portrait of the Princess Eleanora D'Este with whom Tasso was in love, and who was the cause of his misfortunes. This was sent to Mr. Walpole from Italy, by Sir William Hamilton, minister at Naples. And on a pedestal stands the large blue and white china tub in which Mr. Walpole's CAT was drowned, with a label containing the first stanza of Mr. Gray's beautiful ODE on the occasion:-</p> <p>'Twas on this lofty vase's side, Where CHINA's gayest art had dy'd The azure flow'ers that blow; Demuest of the tabby kind, The pensive Selima reclin'd- Gaz'd on the lake below !</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Evans 160</p>	
	<p>1842 May 14 IN THE FORE COURT, OR PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE. 28 A <i>VERY FINE</i> bronze figure OF A SAINT, 34 on a Gothic carved stone pedestal [lots 29 - 35]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sale 189</p>	
	<p>1861 Sept 'A month later her youngest brother in a letter to her at Vienna reported: 'Mr. Chapman says, the foundations of the screen are in at the principal entrance and the masonry is being fixed. The whole of the masonry is fixed in the Drawing room front and looks "crumocious" - (that is magnificent, beautiful). The lead gutters are fixed on the Drawing room and the slaters are putting on the slates.</p> <p>'The Walls of the new rooms in the Tower are built and the masons are fixing the new windows-the carpenters are forming the new staircase to round tower, the roof of the dining room is all boarded in and wood gutters are laid and the masons are fixing the parapet cornice over dining room windows. The new coal vaults also, and that's all.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Your aff. Brother Ward Brahm.</p> <p>[Letter from Ward Brahm to Lady Waldegrave Sept 18 1861] CWH 158</p>	
	<p>1925 - 29 Pugin and Pugin plan, marked in a similar but different configuration as recorded by AER.</p>	

ITEM	HISTORICAL DETAIL	WORKS
	1958 May AER drawing in Bedfordshire Record Office	
	1958 Dec [reappears on plan - recovered with restoration of North or 'Main Entrance' - curiously Richardson indicates a window on the flat rear wall of the oratory at the west end. The opening can still be read - when was it blocked?] <small>BEDS ROLL RGH/2/335</small>	

Little Cloister G/1/1.2

1758 little cloister
 1883 Vestibule Alcove + cupboard
 1959 Little Cloister

1758

I am again got into the hands of the builders, though this time to a very small extent; only the addition of a little cloister and bedchamber. A day may come that will produce a gallery, a round tower, a large cloister, and a cabinet, in the manner of a little chapel - but I am too poor for these ambitious designs yet, and I have so many ways of dispersing my money, that I don't know when

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Constructed in 1758 with the Pantry and Holbein Chamber. The Little Cloister formed a loggia in the forecourt, not immediately visible when entering the gate from the road. The west wall was decorated with three blind panels of lancet arches.

In the circulation of the post-1762 house the Little Cloister linked the Winding Cloister (G/1/2) with the north entrance court and Prior's or Abbot's Garden. The diminutive door to the south provided access to the rooms at ground-floor level west of the Hall, as there was no internal link until 1861. Otherwise austere, the key object lost in the 1842 sale was the blue-and-white china goldfish bowl on an octagonal plinth.

Lady Waidegrave's Vestibule subsumed the Little Cloister. What was the first south bay of the Little Cloister was filled in and used as a closet accessed from the Winding Cloister and the further two bays altered to form an alcove. Her reworking of the space remained until December 1958, when a seven-month-long repair programme began to arrest the dry rot affecting the east elevation of the Holbein Chamber. The glass-roofed Vestibule was dismantled and the 1861 wall to the west was demolished re-establishing the visual link with the Prior's Garden. The elevation of the Little Cloister was rebuilt (drawn May 1958) and the encaustic tiles were removed and replaced by York stone paving. It was probably these tiles that were then used to pave the Winding Cloister. The present entrance gate opening is the surviving front elevation of the C19 Vestibule. The solid doors were replaced by AER with an iron-work gate. The undecorated partition wall to the east survives as the sole fragment from the 1861 arrangement.

The Little Cloister in the later C20 has been heavily restored during three known campaigns of dry rot repairs. Sir Albert Richardson's restoration was short-lived. Dry rot affected the area once again in 1972 and for a third time in 1983 - 84. During the most recent campaign of repair the Little Cloister, the Holbein Chamber, and the room at second-floor level were dismantled and much rebuilt. The timber-framed walls were renewed with brickwork, the columns remade with cast concrete and the vaulting renewed. During the course of the John Warren restoration a small cesspit was discovered beneath the pavement of the Little Cloister, which may relate to a privy near this site suggested by Chute's 1759 proposed plan.

During Sir Albert Richardson's restoration the opening to the Oratory was filled with a half-length door. John Warren's restoration of the Little Cloister laid a new pavement on a rectangular grid, which differs from the C18 pattern shown in Carter's view and relates to the part-surviving C18 pavement in the Great Cloister.

ITEM	HISTORICAL DETAIL	WORKS
CEILING Grain vaulting in three bays.	1984 as represented by John Carter renewed under direction of John Warren 1758 construction 1861 - 3 retained and enclosed within new development 1883 'The ceilings are partly groined' VENTOM 4 1958 -60 recovered by AER during demolition of Lady Waldegrave's Entrance Hall	
CORNICE Engaged bead from vaulting follows outline of ceiling vault.	1984	
WALLS Walls and columns reworked in cement render; niche of west wall painted with Brilliant White paint. West Wall divided into three bays reflecting bays of cloister, engaged octagonal-section columns on plinths with moulding edge; compartment of wall indented to form niche, expressed above by a lancet-shaped arch set below the ceiling vaulting. East, columnar screen, cast concrete North: masonry South	1984 1984 1984 1758 [1756 - 61/2] construction 1861 - 3 subsumed into alcove of new entrance hall 1958 May Indicated on drawing no 43 (BLAS RGH 4/200) that the plinths of the cluster Gothic columns were formed of brick, the column of timber; assumed renewed by John Warren 19834/	
SKIRTING Plain high plinth, rising to top of moulded edge of column plinths.	1984 area renewed extensively by John Warren as part of works; 178? illustration shows high plain plinth, continuation of exterior of the building continuing from court into Little Cloister; 1958 AER drawing # 43 delineates plinth, presumed to be reinstated;	

ITEM	HISTORICAL DETAIL	WORKS
<p>FLOOR As left by John Warren, squares of limestone laid as a pavement, different than 1758 pattern.</p> <p>Carter shows a stone pavement laid with an orthogonal boarder and diagonal field. See Carter, 1784.</p>	<p>1984</p> <p><1758 Cess pit located under Little cloister - was this built for HW as an earlier phase? Discovered as part of the John Warren phase of works; recorded with photographs and back filled;</p> <p>1780s illustration represents the paving pattern as diagonal stone paving with orthogonal boarder; similar to that shown in the Cloister and as observed on surviving bay of pavement in G/1/8 LWL 33 30 copy 11 Folio</p> <p>1883 floor is paved with Encaustic Tiles of rich designs; VENTOM 4</p> <p>1958 - 60 marked on drawing no 49 showing an orthogonal paving pattern 'STONES OF REGULAR SIZE / CLOISTER' assume renewed and restored in material but not pattern by AER; drawing 43 (BLAS RGH 4/200) indicates York stone laid on a concrete screed over hardcore.</p> <p>1984 Pavement relaid. [AER pavement reused?] Brick C18 cess pit discovered.</p>	<p>Take up stone paving slabs laid in 1958 to restore original pattern of margins with diagonal paving based upon Carter 1780s.</p>
<p>BLIND WINDOWS Three arched openings as first restored by Richardson and renewed by John Warren. The octagonal section columns forming three bays.</p>	<p>1984</p> <p>17[56 -61/2] construction 1781 portrayed as assumed built - three arched openings the columns stone like but of unknown material.</p> <p>1861 -3 The southern bay enclosed by a cupboard, the central and northern bay joined into an alcove but the ceiling seemingly retained from first period of construction;</p> <p>1958-60 restored by AER, the columns timber-framed and clad with render 1958 - 60;</p>	
<p>DOOR</p> <p>D 1 Lancet arched shape high sill, not extending to pavement.</p> <p>architrave South: fillet and cyma recta side; north: worked with an ornamental Gothic canopy.</p> <p>frame presume timber, not visible</p> <p>leaf plain timber faced door</p> <p>ironmongery butt hinges.</p> <p>furniture octagonal faceted door knob</p> <p>other Locked closed, not possible to fully examine.</p>	<p>D 1 1958; renewed 1972</p> <p>1958 opening as Chute's 1761 design but differing from Carter's watercolour showing a full-length door.</p> <p>architrave</p> <p>frame</p> <p>leaf C20; missing tracery as per Chute's design.</p> <p>ironmongery 4 / 4 C20</p> <p>furniture 2 / 2 C20</p> <p>other</p> <p>1762 Chute's design</p> <p>1780s Carter's view</p>	<p>Unblock wall and remove door to G/1/1.2 D1 to Oratory and restore opening based upon documentary evidence.</p>

ITEM	HISTORICAL DETAIL		WORKS
<p>DECORATION</p> <p>Areas of unpainted cement render (columns and skirting) with wall bays and ceiling painted brilliant white.</p>	<p>1984</p> <p>1780s</p>	<p>Represented on Carter and Edwards watercolour views as plain, Carter's view looking south through the cloister suggests a uniform colour to the walls and fields of the biaxial vaulting with the columns and ribs picked out. Comparison to [?surviving] columns in G/1/2.1 and ribs of ceiling to understand scheme;</p>	
<p>FURNITURE</p> <p>Small square wrought iron low stand with stone top</p> <p>LOST</p>	<p>uncertain</p> <p>1842</p>	<p>Blue and white 'China' fishbowl on HW's Gothic pedestal; sold now owned by Lord Derby and at Knowsley. Lent to the 1980 Orleans house exhibition.</p>	
<p>PICTURES</p> <p>LOST above fish bowl, west wall</p>	<p>1842 lost</p>	<p>Dia Helionora [Princess Eleanora d'Este] relief mounted in northern bay; recorded by John Carter and part of Richard Bull's <i>D</i> 33.30 copy 11 Folio</p>	

