CATALOGUE OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

E. DRAWINGS OF BUILDINGS OF KNOWN LOCATION

(in alphabetical order of place-names)

143. Ampthill, Bedfordshire [1605]

Plan of Ampthill House with proposals for partial rebuilding. Paper, 23¼×32½, with two flaps of different (thicker) paper. Pen with some pencil shading. CPM I. 14

Orientation not indicated. Drawn scale (16 ft. = 1 in.) which, however, conflicts with figured dimensions added later. The main plan is a survey of the house, which is built round a courtyard measuring 192 ft. 8 in. by 153 ft. 6 in. (figured dimensions). While three sides of the courtyard are drawn in detail the side containing the hall is shown in single lines only. From this side project short irregular wings (also in single line) forming two sides of a shallow courtyard whose further side is enclosed by a wall. This courtyard contains a fountain. The drawing also shows a large base-court outside the main entrance to the house containing lodgings and stables. Parts of this are also in single line.

The two flaps are L-shaped and designed to cover the hall block and shallow courtyard, as well as a short stretch of one of the other sides of the main court. The drawings on the flaps show ground and first floors of new buildings to replace the old in this part of the house. The position of the hall is moved, a new and larger hall being proposed in the adjoining block. The shallow courtyard is divided into two by the introduction of a central block of buildings and both courtyards are closed by further buildings. The only item to be preserved is the fountain whose structural covering becomes partly absorbed in the new building. Pains have been taken to render the courtyard front of the proposed buildings symmetrical.

The manor of Ampthill, with its park and castle, came into the hands of Henry VIII in 1524. He often visited Ampthill and the buildings were kept in good repair till a few years after his death. In 1555, however, they were in decay. In 1605, James I was considering schemes for reconstruction, of which the present drawing appears to be one. The plans nos. *173* and *174* (CPM II. 8 and 17) may be another. Yet a third is that made by John Thorpe and given in his manuscript book of architecture in Sir John Soane's Museum (*Walpole Soc.* xl (1966), 108, pls. 120 and 121). A fourth scheme, related to Thorpe's, is no. *144*.

LITERATURE. Colvin and Summerson, in *A History of the King's Works*, vol. iii (manuscript).

144. Ampthill, Bedfordshire [1605]

Sketch-plan for a reconstruction of Ampthill House. Endorsed *Draught of / Ampthill* and *1605*, and elsewhere, *For Amptell*. Pen and ink. CPM Supp. 37 (C.P. $\frac{2}{111/1}$)

Orientation not indicated. No scale, but the hall is dimensioned 30 ft.×60 ft. The drawing is executed free-hand, with no ruled lines. The plan consists of two main parts. First there is a courtyard approached through a gate-house and surrounded on three sides by lodgings. This leads to a block of buildings containing two pairs of courts on each side of a central element containing the hall (a double square) and closets for the King and Queen. Separate suites of state apartments, including gallery, withdrawing, privy and presence chambers are disposed symmetrically to right (King's side) and left (Queen's side) of the central element.

The design bears strong resemblance to the project signed by Thorpe and included in his book of architecture (*Walpole Soc.* xl (1966), 108, pls. 120 and 121). In Thorpe's design, however, there are only two courts, with a small court between them, instead of the four courts shown in the present design. Neither the style of drawing nor the handwriting of the inscriptions suggest that this is by Thorpe, though the possibility cannot be excluded.

145. Dublin [*c.* 1592]

Plan of Trinity College, Dublin. Endorsed *Plott of a colledg or hospitale* and *platts of howses*. Vellum, 26×30¾. Pen and colour wash. CPM I. 6

Compass rose, N. to left. Drawn scale (10 ft. = 1 in.) with dividers, inscribed *scala pedum tantũ p longitudine et altitudine partis occidentalis*. View in isometric projection of a quadrangular building, with an outer or base court surrounded by a wall and gardens adjoining. The outer walls of the quadrangle are shown as stone with brick chimneys. The inner walls are of brick, as is the wall of the base court. A river, marked *Liffe fluius* crosses the top left-hand corner of the drawing where is also a legend explanatory of features in the drawing, as follows: hall, chapel, buttery and pantry, kitchen, master's lodgings, pump, inner court, base court, master's garden, master's orchard, steeple (*a sea-marke*), fields, orchard.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by a charter of Elizabeth I dated 3 March 1592. In the charter, Lord Burghley was named as chancellor and the drawing probably represents a proposal for the college building submitted to him at this time. The building was executed very much as shown, the first stone being laid on 13 March 1593 and the college opening for the first time on 9 January 1594. The quadrangle shown in the drawing became the nucleus round which the college grew and was entirely rebuilt in 1752.

LITERATURE. J. P. Mahaffy, **An Epoch in Irish History* (2nd edn., 1906), p. iv; C. Maxwell, **A History of Trinity College, Dublin, 1591–1882* (1946), pp. 11 and 12, pl. facing p. 1; **Tenison*, vol. ix (1950), pl. 7.

146. Dunstable, Bedfordshire [Lawrence Bradshaw? 1543–4]

Ground plan of a house, inscribed *The plat of Dunstabyll* and endorsed *Dunstable*. Paper, 15½×22¼. Ink with grey wash on alternate steps. CPM II. 22

Orientation not indicated. No scale, but rooms dimensioned throughout. Probably by the same hand as no. *171* (plan for Waltham in the Forest) and on paper with the same water-mark. As in the Waltham plan there is no great hall. The house consists of a series of lodgings, each having its own stool-house and access to one of three chapels. Entry to the house appears to be by a porch in the lower left-hand corner only. There is an enclosed