



MEMORIAL TO T. E. LAWRENCE.

Last year a stone effigy of Lawrence of Arabia was placed in the empty north aisle. Designed by his friend, Eric Kennington, the effigy shows Lawrence at rest, the appurtenances of his life of action rendered as static symbols in stone. The work was cut from a flawless 3-ton whitbed, and took the sculptor four years, the only intermediary help from conception to completion being a small abstract plasticine model. The base is in Purbeck burr and the surrounding flagstones Purbeck. The figure stone is about 7 ft. by 3 ft., and tapers slightly as in the early Norman slabs. The work is quite close to the 1300 pattern. Lawrence is clad in Arab dress of high class, the head draped in the kaffya of a Chief, the particular type denoting that he was one worthy of descent from the Prophet. The inscription reads: "T. E. LAWRENCE, 1888-1935."

through the wall and a chimney on the aisle side of Purbeck stone to allow the installation of a slow combustion boiler in the building. The chancel floor was paved with Purbeck stone slabs.

It seemed essential for aesthetic reasons as well as on the score of economy that such furniture and fittings as were necessary to enable the church to be used again for worship after its two centuries of disuse should be of the same description. As will be seen by the accompanying photograph, the little church is furnished very simply to meet the liturgical needs of the place; there are a few chairs in the nave, and light is afforded by candles set upon wrought-iron standards that can be removed about as required; electric lighting is eschewed.

In 1939 the empty north aisle was selected as the resting place of the stone effigy of T. E. Lawrence—Lawrence of Arabia—of which Mr. Eric Kennington was the sculptor. Lawrence was for a considerable period stationed at Beersheba Camp near by, and it is known that he was interested in the surrounding churches and particularly in St. Martin's, to which he would occasionally take his friends. No more suitable site could have been found for the fine memorial, the strong simple lines of which harmonize truly with the surrounding architecture than the little aisle of St. Martin's.

Since the outbreak of war and due to the generosity of an anonymous benefactor, Professor Tristram has been able to restore and conserve the wall paintings and except for the completion of the paving in the north aisle nothing has been done with regard to either the fabric or the furnishings needs to be carried out.

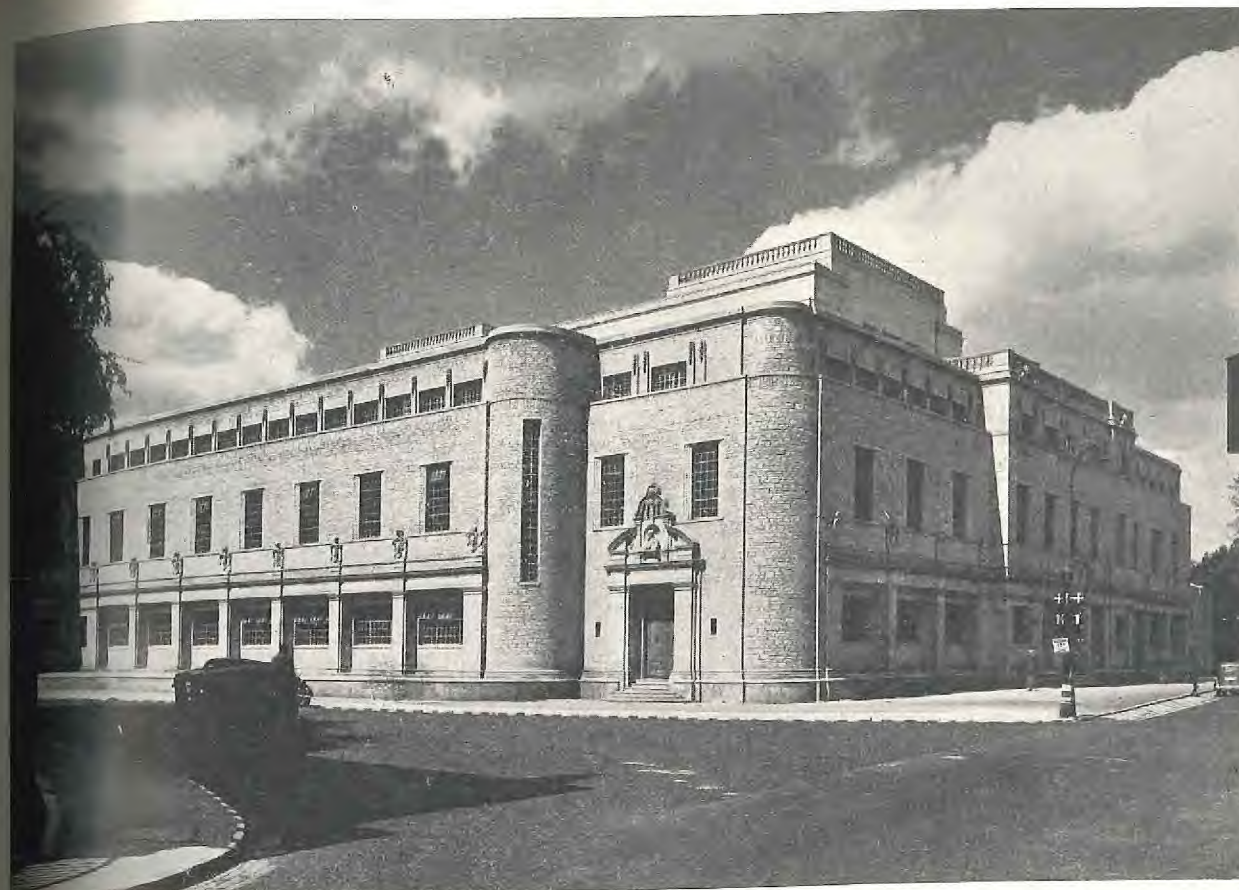


NORTH AISLE (LOOKING WEST) BEFORE RESTORATION.



NORTH AISLE (LOOKING EAST) AFTER RESTORATION.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, WAREHAM. MR. W. H. RANDOLL BLACKING, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT FOR RESTORATION.

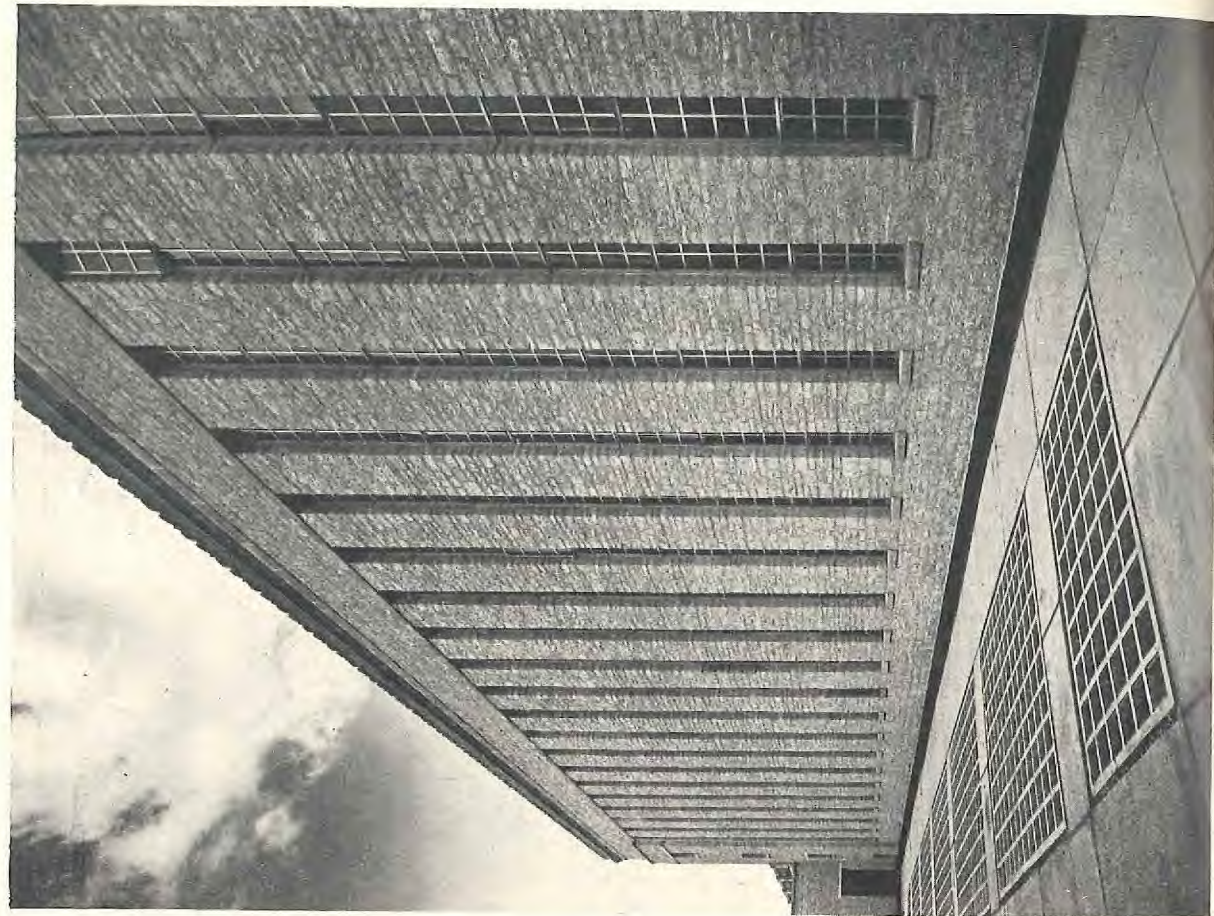


A GENERAL VIEW.

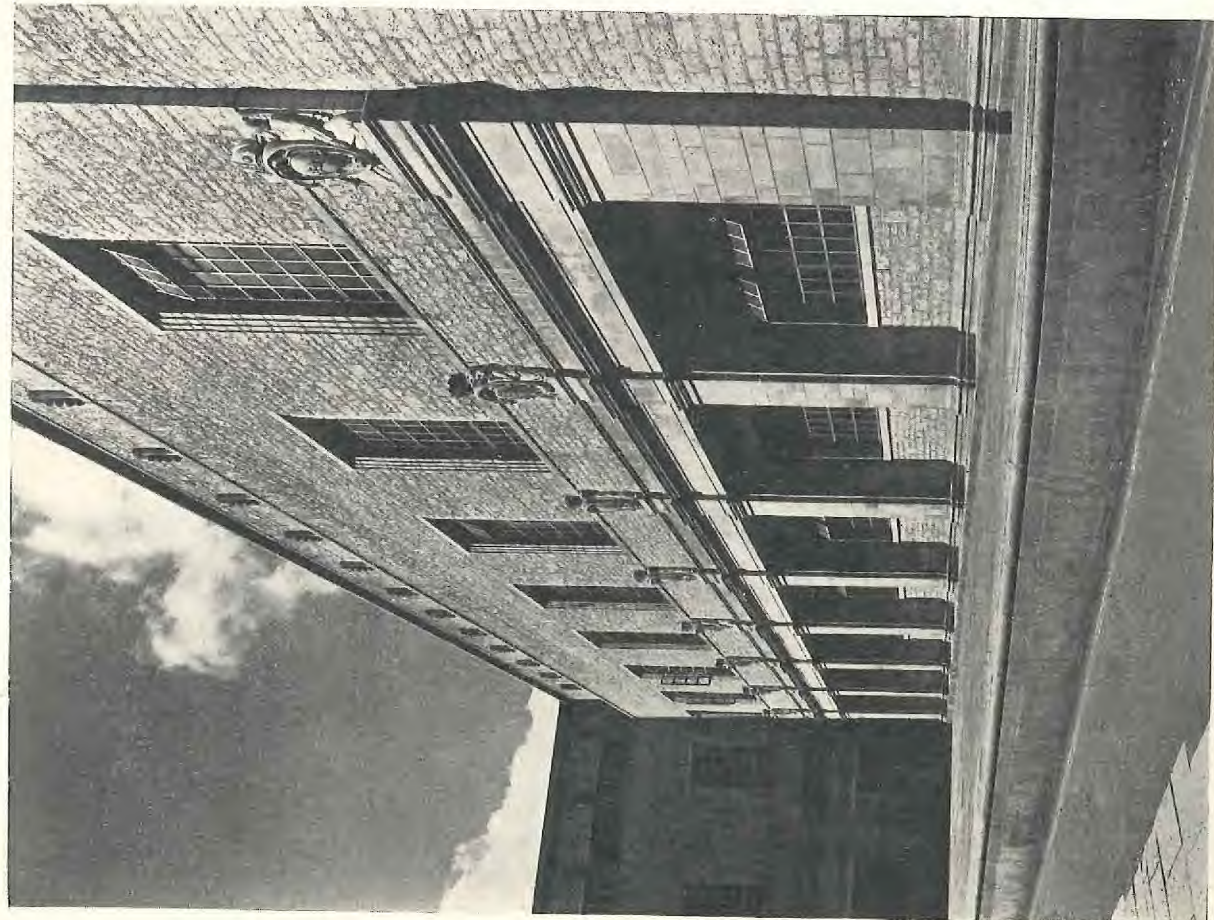
BODLEIAN LIBRARY EXTENSION, OXFORD. SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.



THE BROAD-STREET FRONT



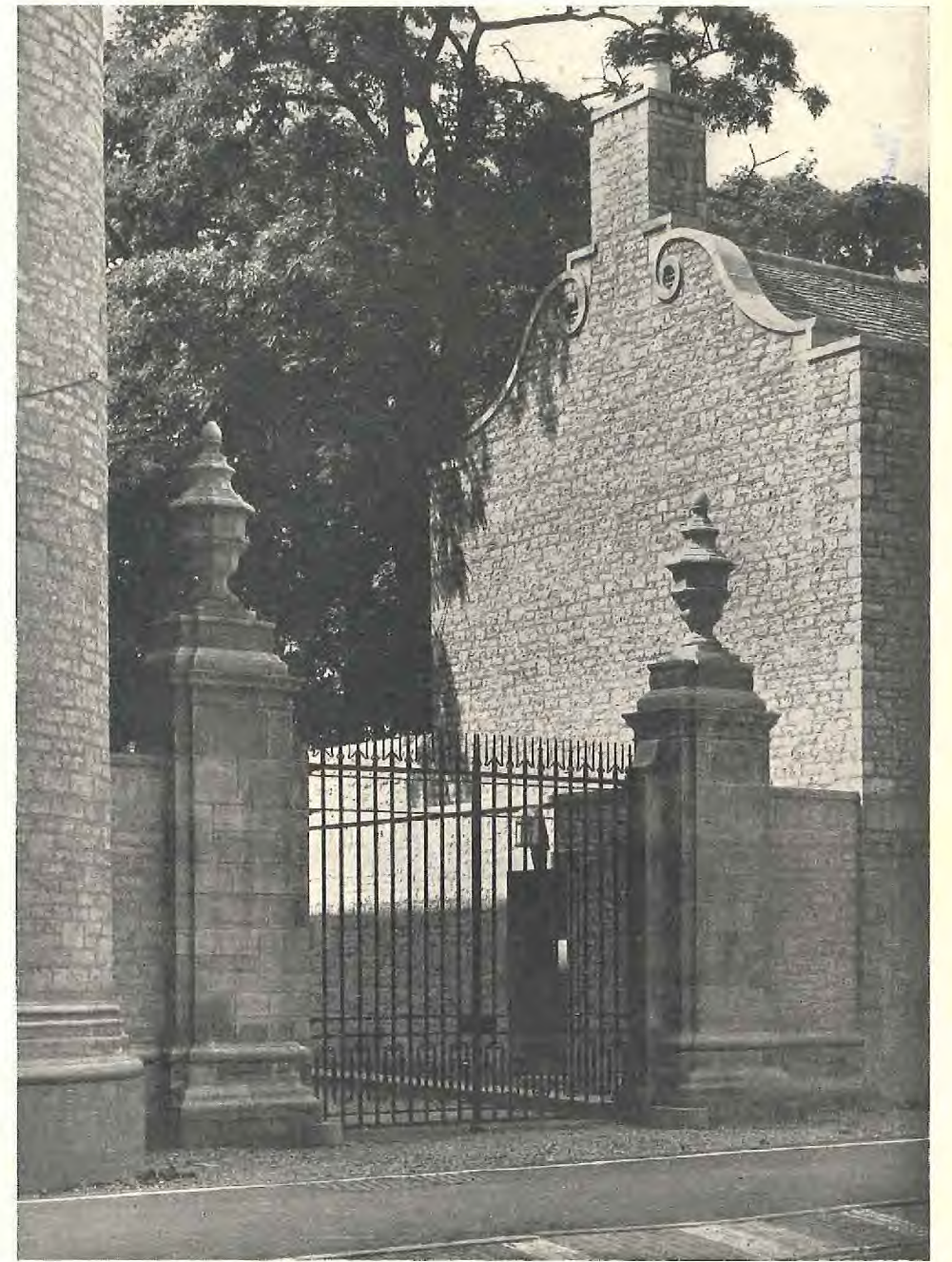
VIEW OF BOOK STACK EXTERIOR FROM ROOF AT UPPER LEVEL, SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.



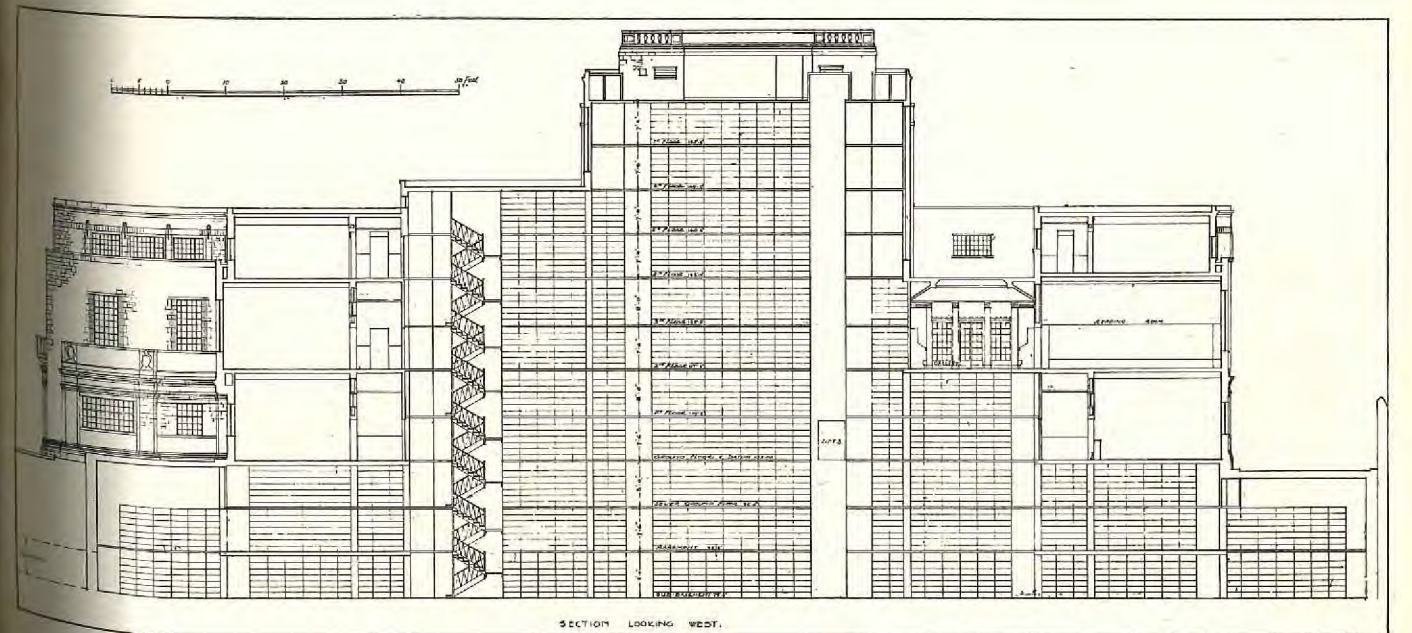
DETAIL VIEW OF PART OF THE BROAD-STREET FRONT, BODLEIAN LIBRARY EXTENSION, OXFORD.

AUGUST 23 1940

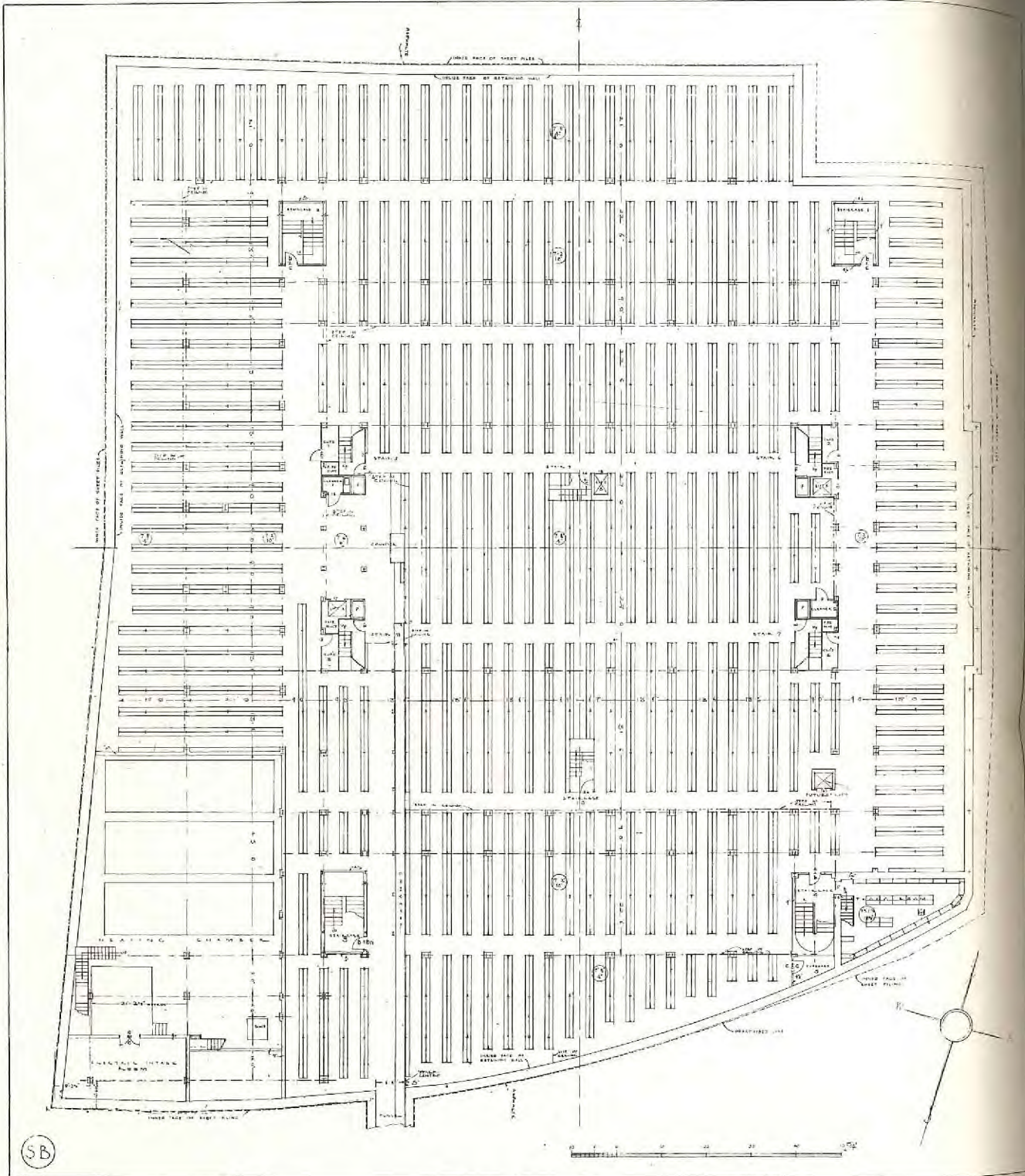
BODLEIAN LIBRARY EXTENSION, OXFORD.
SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.



Right: ENTRANCE FROM THE PARKS-ROAD TO LORRY DRIVEWAY.
Below: SECTION, LOOKING WEST.



SECTION LOOKING WEST.



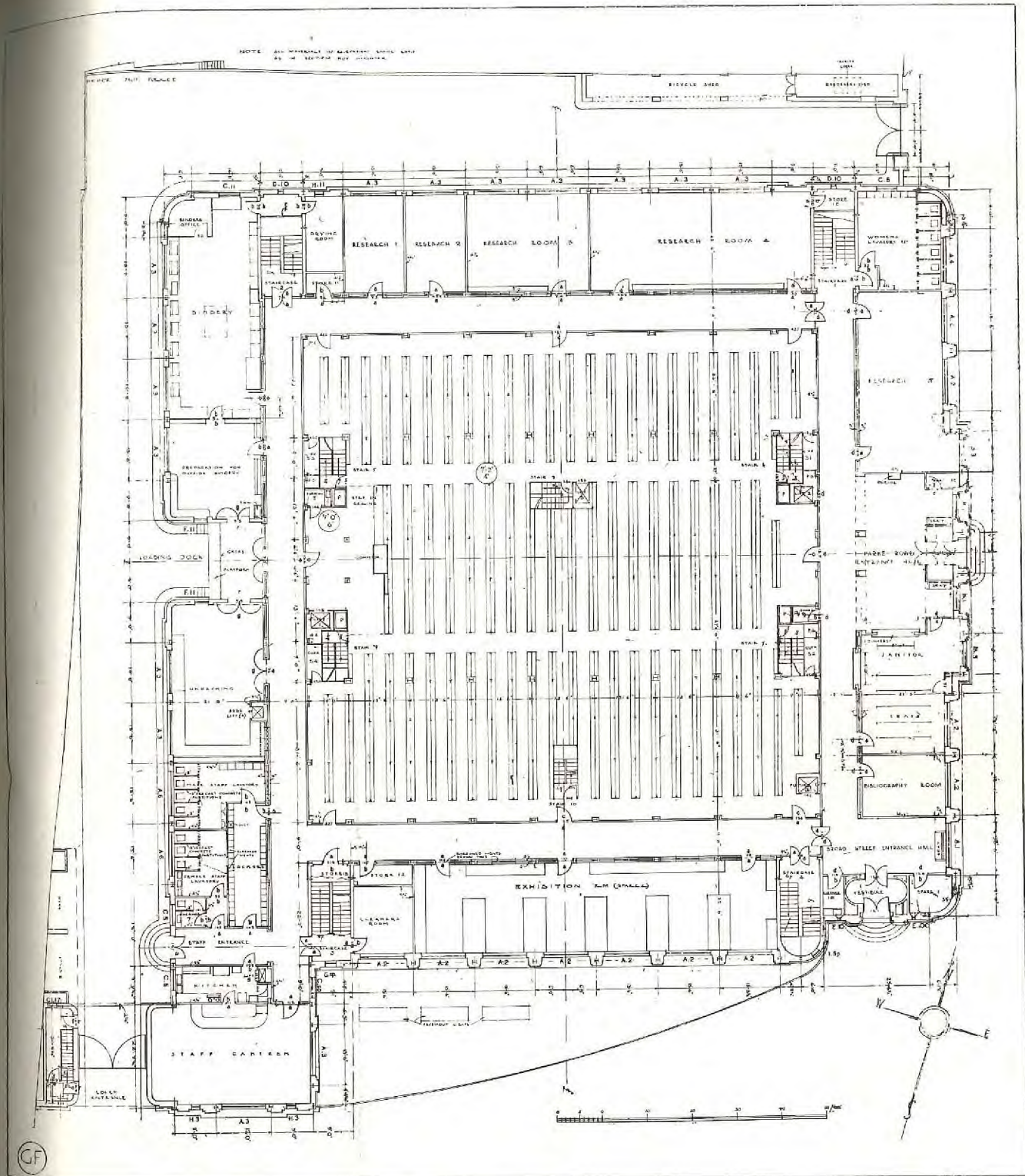
THE SUB-BASEMENT PLAN.

THE new Bodleian Library extension is situated at the junction of Broad-street and Parks-road, opposite the Clarendon Building, in the centre of Oxford.

PROBLEM: Although the new building covers almost exactly one acre, the restrictions as regards height made the problem of providing accommodation for the number of books required, viz., 5,000,000, very difficult.

SOLUTION: The solution of the problem has been a large central bookstack, artificially lighted, with staff rooms, research and reading rooms arranged around it. As there was some doubt as to whether these rooms would always be required, they have been constructed

and designed in such a way as to render possible their conversion into stacking space for books. This applies even to the large reading room which has been provided on the north side, away from the traffic noises and overlooking the gardens of Trinity College. The building is primarily a book store, the main reading rooms being situated in the old Bodleian. The books are conveyed between the new and old Bodleian buildings by means of a mechanical conveyor, which runs to the full height of the new building and through a tunnel under Broad-street to the old Bodleian. A pneumatic tube for the conveyance of documents and messages is also provided.



THE GROUND-FLOOR PLAN.

ELEVATIONS: The elevations are designed with due respect to the traditions that produced the surrounding old buildings, but no attempt has been made to ignore modern tendencies. The walling is of Bladon stone from quarries a few miles outside Oxford, with dressings of Clipsham. The windows are of anodised aluminium alloy, this material having been selected to avoid the heavy maintenance cost of painting.

CONSTRUCTION: The building throughout is steel-framed, with *in situ* concrete floors to the stacks and pre-cast concrete floors elsewhere. As the sub-basement floor is well below water level, sheet steel piling was

used, with raft and retaining walls up to pavement level.

Generally speaking, the internal walls are finished with lime plaster, the floors covered with rubber, and the corridors lined with a dado of Taynton stone. The reading room has a decorated ceiling carried out entirely in inlaid woods, while the walls are lined with bookcases in sapele mahogany, on the top of which are concealed the indirect lighting fittings. The contract price, including all the steel bookcases in stacks, was £352,598 11s. 8d. The clerk of works was Mr. P. J. Luxton and the builders, Messrs. Benfield and Loxley, Ltd., of Oxford. Other firms engaged upon the work are on page 197.