

Credits

Acquisition of the windows was underwritten by Clayton Dubilier & Rice of New York City in honor of the 75th birthday of their partner, B. Charles Ames, '50. Ames and his wife, Joyce Eichhorn Ames '49, are the principal benefactors of The Ames Library. Terry Garbe of Normal, Illinois, completed the extensive restoration required after so many years in storage. Additional support of the restoration was provided by David and Ann Lawrence, parents of David '79 and Lisa '83. The Bates & Merwin Reading Room is named in honor of two friends and longtime trustees, Rex James Bates and Davis U. Merwin.

Reflect Tradition
Promote Scholarship
Inspire Excellence





In 1997, when Illinois Wesleyan University joined the group of American colleges sending students to Pembroke College, Oxford, we knew that we had established a wonderful academic link for our students. We had no idea we were on our way to acquiring a wonderful display for our new Ames Library. The story begins with the early history of Pembroke itself.

Pembroke College

When Pembroke College started in 1624, it was fundamentally a renaming and reorganization of Broadgates Hall, a constituent part of Oxford University, which dates back to the reign of Henry III (1216-1272). The old dining hall of Broadgates remained the dining hall of Pembroke, where Francis Beaumont, John Pym, Samuel Johnson, and William Blackstone all dined while students. Pembroke was long one of Oxford's smaller and poorer colleges, a circumstance which changed when Francis Jeune became Master in 1843.

Jeune was by turns a Fellow of Pembroke, Dean of Jersey (where he helped start Victoria College), and then master of his old college. He was Vice Chancellor of the University from 1852 to 1862 and still later Bishop of Peterborough. His vigor brought an increased enrollment, and Pembroke became the first Oxford college in half a century to undertake a building program, first with a new range of rooms for fellows and students, then, most importantly here, in 1846 with a new dining hall. A contemporaneous watercolor depicts visitors touring the new hall before it was fully furnished. When the new hall opened, the old one became a library, and the college turned to decorating that great hall where master, fellows, and students still dine.



Sir William Blackstone, 1723-1780. Blackstone is one of the key figures in the evolution of Anglo-American law. After Pembroke College, he studied law at the Middle Temple and returned to Oxford as a Fellow of All Souls. From 1758 to 1766 he was Professor of English Law and during that period began publishing his landmark

(1765-1769). After a short period in Parliament, he was named one of the justices of Common Pleas and spent the rest of his life as a judge.

Bryan Hygden, c. 1500. Hygden was a priest who had studied law at Oxford. His legal background made him an apt Principal of

Notable Pembroke Students, Fellows, and Guests

Among those who dined regularly under these windows while fellows or students at Pembroke have been:

- **Lewis Carroll**, the creator of *Alice in Wonderland*, was a mathematician at Christ Church College just across the street. He was a good friend and frequent guest of Bartholomew Price, Master of Pembroke in the late nineteenth century.
- **Gilbert Murray**, the great editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, also worked closely with Price, and he too would have been a familiar figure at high table.
- **J.R.R. Tolkien** was long a Fellow of Pembroke. It was there that he worked out the Hobbit stories for his children.
- Historian **R. G. Collingwood** was a Fellow of Pembroke from 1912 to about 1930.
- **Senator William Fullbright**, whose interest in international relations is perpetuated in the Fullbright Fellowships, was a Rhodes Scholar at Pembroke in the 1920s.
- **Senator Richard Lugar** of Indiana was a Rhodes Scholar at Pembroke from 1954 to 1956.



Robert Weston, 1515 -15 .
. Weston was a Fellow of All Souls by 1536, and then Principal of Broadgates Hall from 1546 to 1549. He was a Member of Parliament and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Though he was never ordained, he was Dean of Wells Cathedral in England and St. Patrick's in Dublin.

John Moore, , 1 0-1 05. .
Moore studied at Pembroke, then became tutor to the sons of the Duke of Marlborough. He was Dean of Canterbury Cathedral in 1771, then Bishop of Bangor in 1775, becoming Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England in 1783. He was one of the first English bishops to ordain bishops of the new American Episcopal Church. His wife was the daughter of Robert Wright, Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Philip Morant, 1 00-1 0. .
. Like many early Pembroke students, Morant came from the Isle of Jersey. He was ordained after he finished Pembroke in 1721. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and wrote on the history and antiquities of Colchester and the County of Essex.

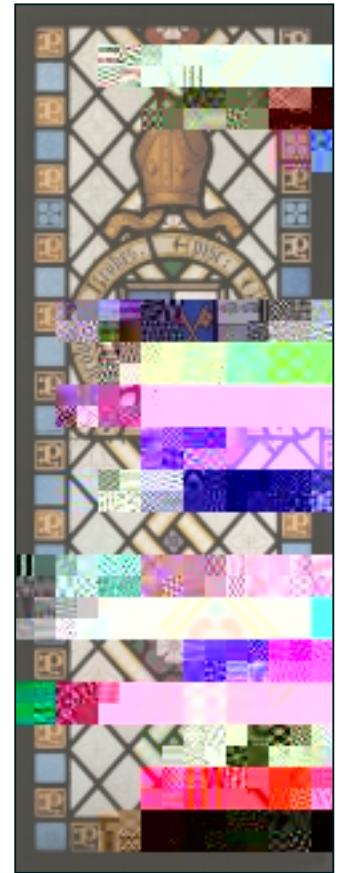
Francis Beaumont, 15 - 1 1 . .
. After studies at Broadgates Hall, Beaumont studied law. He entered the world of drama by writing verses for Ben Jonson's plays. In 1606 he teamed up with John Fletcher and together they produced a regular stream of popular drama, almost rivaling Shakespeare's in their continuing popularity. Their first folio appeared in 1647.



John Hall, 1571 - 1640. Hall arrived as an undergraduate at Pembroke and spent the rest of his life in association with the college. He took a B.A. in 1651 and stayed on as a Fellow or tutor of the college. He was made Master in 1664 and was responsible for construction of what was then the Master's House as part of the college buildings. He was likewise Rector of St. Aldate's, the parish church still at the college gate, and in 1676 he was named Oxford's Professor of Divinity. Despite his basic Puritan propensities, he was not only a domestic chaplain to Charles II but made Bishop of Bristol as well, an office he held while he continued as Master. As bishop he pursued a policy of unusual toleration toward the Presbyterians. Hall was also a benefactor of Pembroke, and willed his considerable library to the college.



John Jackson, 1781 - 1855. Jackson enrolled at Pembroke in 1829 and finished in 1833. He was ordained, became head of a school, and was later named Bishop of Lincoln in 1853. Disraeli selected him for Bishop of London in 1868. He wrote six religious books.



James Brooks, 1511 - 1570. Brooks took a B.A. from Corpus Christi in 1532, was ordained and had a D.D. from Oxford in 1546, the year before he was named Master of Balliol. Brooks was a devoted Catholic during the tumultuous reign of Queen Mary. He was made Bishop of Gloucester in 1554. Brooks later refused the oath of supremacy to Elizabeth I and died in prison.

Restoration of the Windows

Since May of 2001, when the Pembroke windows arrived in wooden crates from Pembroke College, Oxford, Terry Garbe and his staff at “A Touch of Glass,” in Normal, Illinois, have performed near miracles in restoring the 16 panels.

Garbe and his three fellow artisans have combined centuries-old techniques with state-of-the-art computer technology to repair many of the shattered and damaged panels, which arrived with over 150 years of dust from decades of bad weather.

By the project’s completion, Garbe and his staff had created 500 individual pieces to replace those beyond repair. Some, with a basic design, were rather simple to replace. Others, with more complicated patterns and paintings, required additional thought, planning and tedious execution. To tackle these panels, he took photo images of the damaged elements with a digital camera and then examined them on a computer screen.

Garbe then experimented with various designs and drawings, until they were able to arrive at what they considered the most faithful rendition of the original piece. Then, by using rare and expensive cylinder blown glass from Europe (authentic antique restoration glass from the 1800s) and metallic oxides as the stain, the artisans reproduced the damaged pieces. They applied the color one layer at a time, then fired the glass in a kiln for 6-8 hours. After this process was completed, the glass was removed and allowed to cool before another color was applied. To reconstruct more complicated pieces, such as the panels bearing an archbishop’s mitre, the process was repeated several times. Garbe also formulated a mineralized patina of dirt and an olive green stain to establish authenticity and recreate