



TRINITY COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

A GUIDE TO
TRINITY
COLLEGE
CHAPEL

Contents

Foreword.....	p. 3
The Construction of the Chapel.....	p. 5
The Interior	p. 9
Commonwealth and Restoration	p. 14
Attendance at Chapel Services.....	p. 15
The Statues	p. 17
The Brasses & Memorials	p. 20
The War Memorials	p. 21
The Ceiling	p. 28
The Baldacchino & Altar Painting	p. 29
The Sekford Monument (in the Vestry).....	p. 31
The Lists of Deans and Organists (in the Vestry)	p. 33
The Lectern.....	p. 33
The Font & Altars	p. 34
The Windows	p. 35
The Organ	p. 42
Organ Specification.....	p. 44
The Choir	p. 46
The College Livings	p. 47
Prayers	p. 50
Bibliography	p. 52
Acknowledgments	p. 52
Index	p. 53
Notes	p. 55

Foreword

On the outside of this Chapel, visible from Trinity Street, is a text from the book of Isaiah, 'Domus mea domus orationis vocabitur' - 'My house shall be called a house of prayer'. It is dated 1564, a few years before the completion of the Chapel.

Trinity College was founded as a religious, as well as an educational establishment. The purpose of this building is to provide the College with a place in which God is worshipped through the daily round of prayer and services which have been held here for the past 450 years.

Like other college and school chapels, Trinity Chapel has a slightly different status from most churches (for instance, there is no P.C.C.; a special licence is needed from the Archbishop if a couple wishes to be married here; regular services are generally only held during term-time). However, it is still a part of the Church of England, to which most of the Christians in this country belong.

Members of College and visitors are alike welcome at our services, either in the week or on Sundays. Those who are communicant members of their own denominations are invited to receive communion.

Visitors are invited to admire the awesome architecture, the impressive monuments and the instructive windows, but during your visit we hope you will also spend a few moments remembering the purpose for which the Chapel was built, and contributing to the cycle of prayer and worship which has continued here over the centuries. You might like to use the prayers printed at the end of this guide.

The contract for the building of the Chapel, dated 30 April 1556:
"...the said Maister Fellowes and Scholers entendeth by the grace of god to erecte and buylde a newe church within the precynte of the said College, to thentent that the Companye of the said College may haue more convenient places and Rowmes for the setting furthe and mayntenance of godes seruyce and true catholike religion..."



*The east window (blocked up internally) and inscription of 1564, seen from Trinity Street.
Photo: Joanna Harries*

The Construction of the Chapel

Before the construction of this Chapel, scholars of the two Halls which antedated Trinity College (King's Hall and Michaelhouse) had been content to worship in the parish church of All Saints, which was pulled down in the 19th century, and in St Michael's Church, which had been rebuilt by Hervey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edward II, for the use of the College which he founded, Michaelhouse¹. King's Hall also had an Oratory, built in 1419-24, used for everyday services. The original Chapel of King's Hall was erected during the later part of the Wars of the Roses (1464-85), by the master-mason John Wolrych, who afterwards worked on King's College Chapel²; this building covered about half the ground occupied by the present Chapel, and was used for worship during the early years of Trinity College, during which time a new organ and lectern were installed³. The Dining Hall and Buttery of King's Hall stood on the site of the present Ante-Chapel.



The surviving range of the mediæval King's Hall, facing the Bowling Green, with Trinity Chapel visible on the right, and St John's College on the left. Photo © Cambridge2000

The year after Trinity College's foundation by Henry VIII, the accession of Edward VI to the throne entailed the removal of all

‘popish traces’ from the Chapel, including the altar (replaced by a communion table), books, copes, vestments and altar ornaments⁴.

Trinity owes its wealth and position to the liberality of Henry VIII

The present building was “planned by the Founder of the College; commenced by one of his daughters and completed by the other.”⁵ The building was begun in 1554-55⁶

by Queen Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII by his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Mary, a Roman Catholic, acceded to the throne of England in 1553 and reigned for five years until her death, when she was succeeded by her Protestant half-sister Elizabeth I, Henry and Anne Boleyn’s daughter, who completed the building in 1567.

It was originally intended that the new Chapel should be 157 feet long and 33 feet broad, the east end being flush with the street frontage of the Great Gate. The roof was to be curved, open, and relieved with fretwork and oak pendants. It was designed to contain two rows of stalls, following the pattern of those at King’s College. On Elizabeth’s accession changes were made to the plan, the length being increased to 205 feet, making the building



project beyond the east side of the Great Court. The roof is of a style earlier than the date of its erection, 1565, and may be in part the actual roof of the old King’s Hall Chapel.⁷ The building was

completed in just eleven years. There is no record of the Chapel having been consecrated⁸ or dedicated.

“The Chapel’s Tudor-Gothic architecture, with Perpendicular tracery and pinnacles, recalls the decisive decade of the English Reformation when Queen Mary, who was so great a benefactor to the College, died frustrate, leaving it to her successor to dedicate England and Trinity to the ends and purposes she most abhorred.”⁹



Only the walls and roof of the present Chapel are of Tudor origin. The stone used in its construction was partly from the ruins of three religious houses: the Franciscan convent, Grey Friars (which occupied the site of Sidney Sussex

College), and Thorney Abbey and Ramsey Abbey, in the Fens. Some freestone was brought from Weldon Quarries, and a good deal of clunch from Barrington; but most of the material was procured from existing structures which had been pulled down, such as paving stones from Croyland, and lead for the roof from religious houses such as Godmanchester, St Ives, Newmarket, Ramsey and Mildenhall.¹⁰

In the mid-nineteenth century the feeling amongst the fellowship that the Chapel was not fit for purpose was countered by John Willis Clark, who wrote extensively about the buildings of Trinity. He wrote in 1867: “I am quite aware that there are many persons who regard the existing building as hopeless: and who think that the best course would be to pull it down and build upon its site a magnificent structure that should be in every way worthy of the College. But with this view I venture wholly to disagree. I fully allow that the present building, taken by itself, is the reverse of beautiful. I would urge however in its favour that it

Only the walls and roof of the present Chapel are of Tudor origin

possesses historical claims upon us which far outweigh any abstract considerations or architectural beauty or fitness."¹¹ Fortunately for us who now treasure this building, the historic Chapel was neither pulled down nor extensively enlarged, as Clark advocated, but remains as a tangible link with the era of its Tudor foundation.



*Interior of the Chapel, facing east, by Stover, showing the arrangement previous to 1832.
Plate from Willis & Clark*

The Interior

The building is divided in two by the organ screen. The visitor enters the Ante-Chapel first, which leads through the oak doors beneath the organ to the Chapel proper. The door on the north side leads to the Vestry and Choir Vestry.

The original stalls were contracted for in 1554-5, but were not put up until 1567. The arms of the stalls may still be seen in the Ante-Chapel, where they support the bench above the hot-water pipes. Their style appears to have been late Perpendicular¹². The wainscotting and wall seats in the Ante-Chapel probably date from the 1560s, or even earlier if, as seems likely, they were taken from King's Hall to be re-used in the present building.¹³ Notice the wooden heads carved in the panelling.



Photo: Joanna Harries

The Ketton stone and marble raised pavement at the east end of the Chapel was built in 1636, along with the altar.¹⁴ Charles I

visited in 1642 and seemed impressed by the high church ritual¹⁵, though this was changed by the notorious iconoclast William Dowsing who visited the Chapel the following year, but found little work to do: “We had four cherubims and steps levelled” is the most he could say in his Journal¹⁶. More significant damage was caused by a serious fire in 1660. (See also p. 14-15)

From the Articles
against Dr Bentley,
exhibited to the
Bishop of Ely 11 July
1710

“WHY did you waste great Sums of the College Money in buying a new Organ, and making great and unnecessary Alterations in the College Chapel, without the Consent, and contrary to the Advice of the Senior Fellows, and at an unseasonable Time, when the Price of Corn was low, and the College poor? AND, to involve them into greater Necessities, WHY did you cause them to borrow Money at Interest to carry on the said Work, and lend them 1000*l.* your self, and that contrary to the College Statutes



*Arcading above the Master's Stall.
Photo: Joanna Harries*

In the early eighteenth century a major programme of internal and external repairs lasting nearly thirty years was set in train, the entire cost paid for by subscription by the fellows¹⁷. In 1710 the then Master Richard Bentley claimed to have made of “the College-Chappel, from a decay'd antiquated Model, one of the noblest in England”¹⁸: this refers to the installation of the woodwork of the stalls, organ, wall panelling and baldacchino. Although Bentley's name and arms are carved over the Master's stall, Bentley himself did not attend Chapel services frequently; on one occasion when he did attend, the door of his stall had been fastened up and he was unable to enter until the lock was wrenched off¹⁹.

In 1755-56 twenty-six coats of arms were carved on the stalls, and seventeen shields on each side, mostly of subscribers to the early 18th-century improvements; the shields are usually ascribed to the famous sculptor Grinling Gibbons (whose carving may be seen in the Library) but the payment for the job went to John Woodward²⁰.



Shields of Henry Eden, William Burrell and Sir James Montagu. Photos: Joanna Harries

SHIELDS

NORTH SIDE

- 1 Dr Richard Walker, Vice-Master 1734-64
- 2 William Perry, Fellow, MA 1675
- 3 Charles Barrington
- 4 Dr Stephen Cressar, Fellow, died 1709
- 5 Edward Bathurst, Fellow, died 1718
- 6 Henry Eden, Fellow, died 1711
- 7 William Burrell, Fellow, MA 1673
- 8 Roger Cotes, FRS, Fellow, died 1716
- 9 Edmund Stubbe, Fellow, MA 1706
- 10 Sir James Montagu 1683
- 11 Sir Isaac Newton, Fellow, knighted 1705
- 12 Dr Henry James, President of
Queens' College 1675-1717
- 13 John Hacket, Vice-Master, died 1745
- 14 Henry Campion, died 1761
- 15 Thomas Trevor, FRS, died 1753
- 16 Samuel Knight, DD, died 1746
- 17 Edward Rudd, DD, Fellow, died 1727

SOUTH SIDE

- Richard Bentley, Master 1700-42
William Pierpont, MA, died 1713
(his name is represented as three words:
PIE REPONE TE: 'pious man, renew yourself')
- John Montagu, DD, Master 1683-1700
Montagu Bacon, MA, died 1749
George Modd, MA, Fellow, died 1722
Edmund Miller, MA, Fellow, died 1730
William Chamberlayne, MA, Fellow, 1704
Dr James Jurin, FRS, Fellow, died 1749/50
Thomas Ekins, BA 1704/05
William Aylofffe, LL.D, Fellow, died 1728
Michael Hutchinson, DD (1706), Fellow
Robert Moyle, BD, Fellow, died 1706
- Conyers Middleton, DD, Fellow, died 1750
Robert Smith, LL.D, DD, Master 1742-68
Henry Coleman, DD 1712
John Fuller, BA 1699(?)
James Bankes, MA, died 1743



Shield of Sir Isaac Newton. Photo: David Phillips

In 1831-22 the fabric was again thoroughly repaired, the roof grained in imitation of oak, certain stalls raised, desks constructed at the east end, and a new scheme of lighting by candelabra

introduced, under the direction of Edward Blore²¹, the architect who completed Buckingham Palace. The heating system, using hot water pipes, was installed in 1836²². In 1867-75 the building was again thoroughly overhauled; the south side was faced with stone; a porch, a new vestry and a choir-room were built; the organ screen was moved a few feet westward; the walls were painted; the panelling was lavishly gilded; the windows were filled with stained glass; backed benches and kneeling stools were introduced for undergraduates, and the building was lit with gas²³. The general scheme for the decoration of the Chapel ceilings and walls, above the panelling, was suggested by Dr Westcott and Dr Lightfoot, and carried out under the direction of Mr Blomfield. The decoration of the roof represented the Hymn of Creation. Frescoes on the walls represented Old Testament heroes and teachers²⁴, with figures of Our Lord or St John the Baptist and the Blessed Virgin (cf. p. 29) painted in perspective in niches on the eastern wall. The altar-piece, between these figures, represented the Triumph of Christ²⁵. The wall paintings deteriorated badly and were painted over in 1962-63.

The porch, built by Blomfield in 1872, bears the faded inscription “Dominus custodiet introitum tuum et exitum tuum ex hoc nunc et usque in sæculum (Psalm 121. 8) – *May the Lord keep watch over your coming in and your going out, from henceforth now and for ever.*

Electric lighting was installed in the Chapel in 1893²⁶. A thorough cleaning programme was undertaken in 2007-8, and a new under-floor heating system was installed in 2011.



Commonwealth and Restoration

During the civil war Cambridge was occupied by the parliamentary forces, and a large number of fellows were expelled from Trinity; their places were filled by zealots who might not have qualified under academic criteria. But at the Restoration the survivors among those expelled were reinstated, and generously decided that those nominated to fellowships under the Commonwealth should be allowed to remain, provided that they did not preach in Chapel unless they were members of the Church of England.²⁷

The Chapel was 'reformed' by parliament during the course of 1643²⁸, in line with the new laws forbidding 'Popish' practices. The Senior Bursar recorded making payments to various workmen



*Cherubs supporting the organ.
Photo: Joanna Harries*

for taking down the organ pipes, hangings and rails, and for 'whiting over' paintings. One Mr Chambers was paid £10 "for *not* blowing ye organs a whole year"²⁹. However, discipline in during the Commonwealth appears to have been lax, judging by the fact that arrangements had to be made to keep dogs out of the Chapel.³⁰

The original organ from King's Hall Chapel was reinstated after the Restoration, together with the altar and such furnishings as had survived. A fascinating story printed in 1662 seems to question the return to the old way of worship: "Evensong being ended (on Advent Sunday), the Chappel Clerk put up the Candle-ends in a Box; and not being careful enough in extinguishing them, and placing the Box very irreverently too near the *Sanctum*

Sanctorum, it took fire, which was so prophane as to burn down the Traverse, which was made of most rich *Mosaick-work*, and the new Erected Altar, with all the costly Furniture wherewith it was Adorned, which were all sacrificed in the flames: Yea, it spared not the Book of *Common Prayer*, which lay upon it, nor the *holy Vestments* belonging to the Choristers and Singing-Men, nor the



The high altar. Photo: Joanna Harries

Consecrated Plate, not only that which was then upon the Altar, but a great Chest of other Chappel Plate also...

One Circumstance is most remarkable in this Accident, viz. That this High Altar was the first that was set up in *Cambridge*, yea, as it is believed in all

England since the late Revolution; and the reason of it was, because Mistress *Cumber*, Wife to the former Master of that Colledge, did, about twenty years ago, out of great Piety, Zeal, and Devotion, secretly convey away this Altar, with all its appurtenances, that it might escape those most Sacrilegious hands, which at that time did both in *Cambridge*, and everywhere else, destroy those Sacred Shrines, as Badges of Superstition, and Introductions to Popery."³¹

Attendance at Chapel Services

Since the foundation of the College all students and fellows were expected to attend services in Chapel regularly, as a matter of discipline. In Trinity's earliest years the morning service was at 5.00 a.m.; the evening service was introduced in the early 17th century³². In 1824 the rule was that all

"This evening I was at Trinity Colledge Chapple where there was so great a crowd that nothing could be heard of the whole service" – Hughes, 1738

Undergraduates were to attend at least four or five times a week at both Morning and Evening Chapel, fines being imposed upon absentees.³³ As the population of the College grew, this led to serious overcrowding in the Chapel, and (as mentioned above, p. 7) to considerations of enlarging the building.



But in 1834 Connop Thirlwall, later Bishop of St David's, who at the time was Assistant Tutor to the Master, Christopher Wordsworth, expressed the view that compulsory attendance at mechanically repetitive services was detrimental to the interests of religion. He was removed from his post for his outspoken views, and the rule was enforced even more rigorously, with persistent offenders being 'sent down' or expelled. This gave rise to the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Undergraduates, which claimed that the Master and fellows should set an example to the students by their own regular attendance in Chapel. This strategy proved much more effective than Thirlwall's, first shaming the fellowship into more regular attendance, and eventually leading to the revocation of the rule of compulsory attendance.³⁴ Today attendance at services is purely voluntary for all apart from the clergy.

The building has always been used for various secular purposes, such as elections to scholarships and fellowships; the admission of scholars, fellows and officers; the affixing of the College seal to documents, and the delivery of declamations by students³⁵. The fine acoustics make it an excellent concert hall as well as enhancing the singing of our excellent choir.



The Statues

In the Ante-Chapel stand statues of six great Trinity men:

Francis Bacon (philosopher and essayist, Lord Chancellor 1618-21)
Sculptor: Henry Weekes, 1845

Isaac Barrow (Master 1672-77, mathematician and preacher, tutor of
Newton) Sculptor: Matthew Noble, 1858

Lord Macaulay (historian and essayist) Sculptor: Thomas Woolner, 1868

William Whewell (Master 1841-66) Sculptor: Thomas Woolner, 1872

Alfred, Lord Tennyson (poet) Sculptor: Sir Hamo Thornycroft, 1909

Sir Isaac Newton Sculptor: Louis-François Roubiliac, 1755



Francis Bacon was the 1st Viscount St Alban, who was known as the father of empiricism and first modern philosopher and theorist³⁶. While an undergraduate at Trinity he first met Queen Elizabeth, who was impressed by his precocious intellect, and was accustomed to calling him "the young Lord Keeper"³⁷. Thomas Jefferson wrote: "Bacon, Locke and Newton... I consider them as the three greatest men that have ever lived, without any exception, and as having laid the foundation of those superstructures which have been raised in the Physical and Moral sciences".³⁸ (John Locke studied at Trinity's sister college, Christ Church,

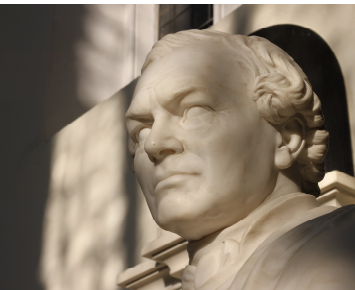
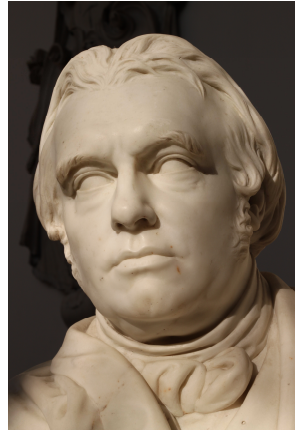
Oxford.) The sculpture is very fine, realistically depicting the fur and lace of his clothes; in places the marble is thin enough to be translucent. It is a copy of a statue of 1630 in St Michael's Church, Gorhambury, possibly by Nicholas Stone. Bacon died at Highgate from a chill caught while investigating whether new-fallen snow would preserve a dead chicken.

Isaac Barrow distinguished himself in Classics, Mathematics and Divinity. He was appointed Regius Professor of Greek three years before becoming the first Lucasian professor of Mathematics – an illustration of the way the elements of the quadrivium were closely connected in the seventeenth century. Best known for his discovery of the fundamental theorem of calculus, Barrow resigned the Lucasian chair in favour of his pupil Isaac Newton, and devoted the rest of his life to theology – writing and preaching – and to being the Master of Trinity who commissioned the Wren Library. The statue of Barrow³⁹ was commissioned in



preference to one of Richard Bentley, who was a more influential but also highly controversial Master. “The foremost scholar and textual critic of his day”⁴⁰, Bentley was regarded, together with Newton, as one of the ‘intellectual founders’ of Trinity⁴¹, but as Master he “ruled like an irresponsible despot”⁴². The statues of Bacon and Barrow were given by William Whewell.⁴³

The inscription under Lord Macaulay’s statue, one of the best of the many specimens of elegant Latin on the memorials, contains the appropriate words “Qui primus annales ita scripsit ut vera fictis libentius legerentur”⁴⁴ (He was the first to write history in such a way that the truth might be read with more pleasure than fiction). Thomas Babington Macaulay was a great historian, but some of his views would today be regarded as suspect: he was convinced that “universal suffrage (the right to vote) is incompatible... with all forms of government, and ... that it is consequently incompatible with civilisation.”⁴⁵



William Whewell spent his whole adult life at Trinity, coming up as an Exhibitioner in 1812, and dying as Master in 1866, after falling from a horse⁴⁶. He was professor of mineralogy, and subsequently of philosophy (then called “moral theology and casuistical divinity”), and endowed a chair of international law; he was also interested in architecture and, having

presciently bought the land, he signed the contract for, and contributed financially to, the Gothic courts east of Trinity Street named in his honour⁴⁷ but built in “the worst period of Victorian architecture”⁴⁸. He is chiefly remembered for his encouragement of the study of the moral and natural sciences⁴⁹; he also coined many scientific terms, including the word *scientist*. As well as being a polymath with a prodigious memory, Whewell was as powerful physically as his statue suggests. “It is a well-authenticated Trinity tradition that Whewell, when Master, jumped up the Hall steps at one leap, a feat that is very seldom accomplished even by youthful athletes.”⁵⁰



I passed beside the reverend walls
 In which of old I wore the gown;
 I roved at random thro' the town,
 And saw the tumult of the halls;
 And heard once more in college fanes
 The storm their high-built organs make,
 And thunder-music, rolling, shake
 The prophet blazon'd on the panes;
 And caught once more the distant shout,
 The measured pulse of racing oars
 Among the willows; paced the shores
 And many a bridge, and all about
 The same gray flats again, and felt
 The same, but not the same; and last
 Up that long walk of limes I passed
 To see the rooms in which he dwelt.
 Another name was on the door:
 I linger'd; all within was noise
 Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
 That crash'd the glass and beat the floor;
 Where once we held debate, a band
 Of youthful friends, on mind and art,
 And labour, and the changing mart,
 And all the framework of the land...

From Tennysons's *In Memoriam* lxxxvii

In the bas-relief of the statue of the poet Tennyson a pipe bowl lies half-hidden among the laurel wreaths; children always delight in its discovery. It was put there by a secret conspiracy between the sculptor Thornycroft and the donor Harry Yates Thompson, a life-long friend of the then Master Montagu Butler, who was well aware of the Master's dislike of the nasty habit of smoking⁵¹. The much-quoted Tennyson was the author of *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, *Crossing the Bar*, and *In Memoriam*, which he wrote to commemorate his friend Arthur Hallam, another Trinity poet, and which contains the immortal lines “'Tis better to have loved and lost / Than never to have loved at all.” Section 87 is a nostalgic sketch of life at Trinity (*see box above*).

Roubiliac’s statue of Newton, presented to the Ante-Chapel by the Master Robert Smith, “is the finest work of art in the College, as well as the most moving and significant. The lips parted and the eyes turned up in thought give life to marble. The inscription, *Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit*, is a pun ennobled by its truth”⁵². This inscription is a quotation from the third book of Lucretius’s *De rerum natura*, meaning ‘in intellect he surpassed / survived the human race’. Newton was the greatest English mathematician of his generation. Developing Isaac Barrow’s work he laid the foundation for differential and integral calculus. His work on optics and gravitation make him one of the greatest scientists the world has known.



The Brasses and Memorials

Between 1565 and 1886 many deceased members of Trinity were interred in the Chapel, the earliest being the brother of Trinity’s fifth Master, the Calvinist Robert Beaumont⁵³. The Master John North is buried in the Ante-Chapel at his own request: ‘Being near his end, he ordered that he should be buried in the outward chapel, that the fellows might trample upon him dead as they had done living’.⁵⁴ The controversial Master Richard Bentley was buried beneath a small tombstone to the left of the altar – safely out of the sight of most visitors, and bearing no mention of his position as Master since, by the time of his death, sentence of deprivation had been passed on him, but not executed⁵⁵. One notable absence is John Redman, Trinity’s first Master, who is buried (as is Newton) in Westminster Abbey. One woman is interred in the Ante-Chapel: Elizmar Smith, who was the sister of the eighteenth-century Master Robert Smith. Further burials are now forbidden unless sanctioned by the Home Office.⁵⁶



Transcriptions and translations of the memorial inscriptions are published on the Chapel website, and in James Clackson’s work of 1990. Nowadays only members of the Foundation who are of “exceptional intellectual eminence” or have given “exceptional service”⁵⁷ are honoured with memorial brasses, which since 1952



have been designed by David Kindersley and his famous workshop in Cambridge. Four of the wall tablets, and the Sekford canopy tomb, were moved into the Vestry, and others were probably removed altogether, as a result of various rearrangements of the building over the years. Of particular artistic note is Roubiliac’s 1754 wall bust (*left*) of Daniel Lock (1681-1754), a Trinity alumnus who designed the Foundling Hospital in London.

The War Memorials

Over a thousand Trinity men (fellows, students and staff) who gave their lives in the two World Wars are commemorated on the walls of this building. At the east end, either side of the altar, the oak panels are engraved with the 618 names⁵⁸ of those who died in the First World War, and the following dedication:

TRINITY COLLEGE
MCMXIV-MCMXVIII

Iuxta fidem defuncti sunt omnes isti non acceptis repromissionibus sed a longe aspicientes et salutantes et confitentis quia peregrini et hospites sunt super terram.

All of these died in faith without having received the promises, but from a distance they saw and greeted them. They confessed that they were strangers and foreigners on the earth. (Hebrews 11: 13)

Adamson, W.; Addy, J.C.; Albright, M.C.; Aldersey, H.; Allen, J.E.R.; Allen, M.R.H.A.; Allom, C.C.G.; Andrews, C.N.; Ansell, A.G.; Apperley, B.L.M.; Armstrong, M.R.L.; Arnold Wallinger, Rev. G.S.; Austen-Cartmell, A.J.; Backhouse, H.E.; Backus, A.R.; Bainbridge, P.G.; Balfour, J.; Ballamy, H.W.; Ballance, L.A.; Barber-Starkey, W.H.J.; Barclay, T.H.; Barkby, H.; Barnsley, T.K.; Barthropp, S.A.N.S.; Batley, R.C.; Bealey, A.C.; Beaumont-Nesbitt, W.H.; Becher, M.A.N.; Bedell-Sivright, D.R.; Beer, A.H.; Bell, E.V.; Bell, G.M.; Bell, J.J.; Bell, W.H.D.; Bellew, R.C.; Bentinck, H.D.A.; Bethell, C.; Binning, Lord; Bion, R.E.; Birkbeck, G.; Birkbeck, G.W.; Black, D.C.; Blake, G.P.; Bodenham, H.E.C.H.; Bolitho, G.R.; Bolton, W.S.; Bond, C.G.; Bonham Carter, A.T.; Bonvalot, E. St L; Boscawen, Hon. V.D.; Bowen Colthurst, R.M.; Bowes-Lyon, G.P.; Boyd, H.A.; Bradshaw, P.C.; Bradshaw, R.E.K.; Bradshaw, W.D.; Bragg, R.C.; Breese, W.L.; Breul, O.G.F.J.; Broadbent, C.H.; Brodie, E.J.; Browne, C.P.; Browne, M.B.; Brudenell-Bruce, J.E.J.; Brunton, E.H.P.; Buchanan, A.N.; Buckland, T.A.; Budenberg, D.H.; Bullivant, R.P.; Burnaby, G.; Burnand, C.F.; Burrell, R.F.T.; Butcher, W.G.D.; Butler, G.K.M.; Butler, J.O.; Butlin, Sir H.G.T.; Buxton, Andrew R.; Buxton, J.M.V.; Campbell, I.M.; Campbell, J.A.; Campbell-Johnston, P.S.; Carless, H.D.; Carlile, E.H.H.; Carver, O.A.; Castle, T.R.; Cavendish, Lord J.S.; Cay, A.J.; Cazalet, E.; Chadwick, J.H.; Chamberlain, E.D.; Chance, E.G. St C.; Chance, E.S.; Chapman, W.H.; Charles, J.A.M.; Chichester, W.G.C.; Churchill, W.M.; Clark, E.F.; Clark-Kennedy, A.K.; Clifton, H.E.; Clissold, H.; Close-Brooks, A.B.; Clough, A.; Cockerell, S.P.; Cocks, W.F.; Cook, F.R.; Cornish, C.L.; Cowper, G.M.; Cox, D.P.; Crawley, E.; Crewdson, T.W.; Crispin, H.T.; Croft, J.A.C.; Cropper, John; Crosse, E.A.W.; Crossley, B.; Crowe, H.B.; Cunningham, J.M.; Cunningham, J.S.; Currie, R.F.I.; Daffarn, M.; Dart, H.; Darwin, E.; Davidson, N.R.; Davies, A.C.; Davies, G. LL.; Day, M.C.; de Candole, A.C.V.; de Rothschild, E.A.; Deighton, J.; Denman, R.C.; Dennistoun, J.R.; Dewhurst, G.C.L.; Dickinson, R.S.; Dixon, J.E.B.; Dobbs, W.C.; Dodgshon, A.J.C.; Dodgson, F.; Don, A.W.R.; Donaldson, N.; Donaldson, Sir H.F.; Dowling, G.C.W.; Drewe, A.; Drysdale, D.R.; Duff, B.P.; Duncan, D.A.; Dunville, J.S.; Eade, A.; Eddison, R. de P.; Edwardes, T.; Egerton, P. de M.W.; Eiloart, H.A.; Ellicott, F.A.J.; Elliot, Hon. G.W.E.; Elliot, W.E.; Evans, B.; Evans, R.A.; Ewing, A.H.; Ezra, D.; Farmer, H.C.M.; Farquhar, H.B.; Feilding, Hon. H.S.; Fenwick, A.L.; Ferguson, H.M.; Finch, H.A.I.; Firth, Arnold; Firth, R.C.D.; Fisher, J.W.; Fiske, C.H.; Forrest, J.W.; Forster, F.A.; Forster, W.; Foster, B. la T.; Fowler, D.D.; Fowler, J.D.; Foyster, P.T.; French, Hon. E.A.; Frend, W.R.; Frost, E.L.; Gaddum, R.C.S.; Galbraith, A.N.; Garfit, T.N.C.; Garnett, K.G.; Garnett, W.H.S.; Garnett-Botfield, A.C.F.; Garrett, S.; Gedge, C.B.; Gee, R.F. McL.; Gelderd-Somervell, R.F.C.; Gething, H.B.; Gibbons, E.I.; Gibson-Craig, Sir A.C.; Gilliland, V.K.; Gilmour, A.S.; Gilson, R.Q.; Gjers, L.; Goddard, A.S.; Goddard-Jackson, N.W.; Gold, P.; Goodwin, H.D.; Gore Browne, H.T.T.; Gracey, H.C.; Grant, Alex; Grantham, E.R.H.; Grantham, F.W.; Grattan-Bellew, W.A.; Gray, E.J.; Gray, M.; Green, H.S.; Gregory, J.S.; Gribble, C.H.; Griffith, G.F.; Griffiths, R.E.; Gwynne, R.T.S.; Habershon, L.O.; Haden, F.H.; Hall, F.G.; Hallam, H.G.S.; Halliday, J.A.; Hamilton, H.O.; Hamilton, K.; Handford, E.F.S.; Handford, H.B.S.; Hanson,



O.H.; Harker, E.K.; Harmsworth, Hon. V.S.T.; Harris, R.J.; Harrison, Everard; Harrowing, J.S.; Hartley, C.F.; Hartley, W.E.; Harvey, D.L.; Harvey, F.L.; Haskins, F.W.; Haslam, W.K.S.; Heape, B.R.; Hebblethwaite, C.J.; Hedley, W.A.C.; Helm, H.P.D.; Henderson, A.S.; Henn, E.H.L.; Henri, F.; Herdman, G.A.; Herman, G.A.; Herries, A.D.Y.; Heslop, G.H.; Hess, H.; Hetherington, T.W.; Hext, T.M.; Heywood, A.G.P.; Heywood, B.C.P.; Heyworth, H.P.L.; Hicks, B.P.; Hilary, H.J.; Hill, C.E.C.; Hills, W.F.W.; Hilton, H.D.; Hilton, M.V.; Hindley Smith, E.H.; Hoare, H.C.A.; Hodgson, C.A.G.; Hodgson, G.W.H.; Holman, D.; Hopgood, J.L.; Hopkinson, B.; Hopkinson, E.H.; Hopkinson, R.C.; Hopley, G.W.V.; Hornsby, R.L.W.; Hornung, J.P.; Howard Smith, G.; Howard, C.C.; Howard, J.B.; Howkins, G.A.; Hubback, F.W.; Hudson, A.C.; Hudson, R.P.M.; Hughes, N.A.; Hughes, T.McK.; Hughes-Gibb, H.F.; Hulton-Sams, Revd F.E.B.; Huntsman, B.C.; Ingram, T.L.; Innes, D. McL.; Innes, P. McL.; Insole, G.C.L.; Ipswich, Viscount; Isherwood, S.G.; Jackson, B.R.; Jackson, E.P.; Jaekes, J.W.; Jenkin, L.F.; Jennison, J.L.; John, H.G.; Johnson, G.A.M.T.; Johnson, R.T.; Johnson, W.M.; Joicey, Hon. S.J.D.; Jones, C.H.; Jones, E.D.; Jones, F.J.J.R.; Jowett, E.C.; Keeling, F.H.; Keen, A.W.; Kelsey, A.E.; Kennedy, H.T.; Kennedy, J.M.S.; Kerrison, R.O.; King, A.M.; Kinnaird, Hon. D.A.; Knight, J.O.C.; Knight, P.C.; Kohnstamm, N.R.J.; Lafone, E.W.; Lambert, H.M.; Landale, D.B.; Lang, A.H.; Laurence, D.S.; Lawrence, C.H.; Lawrence, M.C.; Lawrence, O.J.; Lawson-Johnston, A. McW.; Layman, F.H.; Le Blanc Smith, C.R.; Le Blond, R.C.G. du P.; Leader, B.E.; Leeke, Charles; Lefroy, F.P.; Levinge, H.G.; Lewin, K.R.; Lewthwaite, C.G.; Lias, R.J.M.; Lightbody, W.P.; Lingard, J.R.; Lister, A.H.; Llewelyn-Davies, R.A.; Lloyd, A.S.; Lloyd, J.F.S.; Loder, R.E.; Longbottom, H.; Longridge, Revd A.O.C.; Lonsdale, A.C.G.; Lory, V.A.M.; Lovett, Revd R.D.; Lowry Corry, F.R.H.; Loyd, L.F.I.; Lubbock, Hon. H.F.P.; Lucas, K.; Lupton, F.A.; Lupton, L.M.; Lupton, M.; Lyon, E.L.; Macartney, H.B.G.; Mackay, E.R.; Mackenzie, C.R.; Macmaster, D.C.D.; Macmichael, M.W.A.; Macmicking, G.T.G.; Macmullen, E.R.; MacNaghten, A.C.R.S.; Macnaghten, Sir A.D.; MacNeill, A.D.; Macpherson, G.; Maddox, J.M.; Maitland, G. McD.; Maitland, Hon. A.H.; Maitland-Makgill-Crichton, C.J.; Malden, W.; Mander, D'A.W.; Mann, I.A.; Mansel-Pleydell, J.M.; Mapplebeck, G.W.; Margerison, C.W.; Marnham, H.C.;



Marsden Smedley, G.F.; Marsh, A.S.; Marshall, A.S.F.; Martin, W.F.; Master, G.G.O.; Mather, A.L.; Maxwell, W.F.J.; Maybrook, W.R.; McEwen, J.R.D.; McKenzie, J.K.; McLaren, S.B.; McNeile, J.; Melville, H.C.; Mercer, E.D.; Merryweather, C.W.; Mews, J.K.; Meyrick, E.E.; Michell, N.B.; Milburn, R.G.; Miley, M.; Miller, E.C.; Mills, T.R.; Milne, A.R.; Mitford, Hon. C.B.O.F.; Moore, G.A.C.; Moorsom, A.E.; Morgan, A.C.O.; Muir, B.L.; Mullens, C.J.A.; Murray Smith, A.G.; Murray, G.A.; Murray, M.G.D.; Negroponte, J.J.; Nelson, W.H.V.; Nevile, B.P.; Nevile, H.G.; Newall, J.H.M.; Newson, W.A.; Nicholas, H.C.; Noel, Hon. R.E.T.M.; Norris, W.F.; O'Connor, A.C.; Oliver, T.F.; Orde-Powlett, W.P.; Parry, F.A.; Parry, N.C.; Parsons, D.C.; Pateson, J.D.; Pearce, R.S.; Pemberton, F.P.C.; Penn, E.F.; Penn, G.M.; Penrose Fitzgerald, M.J.; Penrose, E.J.McN.; Peplow, K.; Perry, E.W.C.; Persse, C. de B.G.; Petersen, W.S.; Phillips, R.N.; Pilkington, H.B.; Pinsent, D.H.; Platt, M.C.; Pollock, C.T.A.; Pollock, M.V.; Pope, C.A.W.; Porter, E.J.; Powell, R.C.F.F.; Powell, R.H.; Power, J.W.; Pretor-Pinney, C.F.; Pring, B.C.; Pringle, A.S.; Prior-Wandesforde, C.B.; Pryor, R.S.; Purser, F.D.; Pym, C.J.; Raikes, F.S.W.; Rattigan, C.S.; Richardson, J.S.; Richardson, D.S.; Richardson, J.S.; Richardson, J.W.; Richardson, R.D.; Ridley, H.L.; Ridley, H.Q.; Riley, A.C.; Ritchie, R.B.; Ritson, A.S.; Ritson, J.A.; Rix, J.C.; Robertson, K.F.; Robertson, R.; Robinson, R.F.; Robson, G.D.; Rose, Sir F.S.; Rossi, R.; Salaman, L.H.; Salmon, B.B.; Sanders, L.Y.; Sanderson, R.H.; Sanger-

Davies, LL. H.; Saunder, G.B.; Seely, C.G.; Segnitz, H.F.; Seymour, F.; Shaw, A.; Shaw, R.P.; Sheepshanks, C.J.H.; Shennan, D.F.F.; Shepherd, J.M.E.; Silvertop, F.S.J.; Simpson, C.S.; Smith, C.J. Dudley; Smith, J.H. Martin; Smith, J.H. Michael; Smith, Peter; Smith, S.H.; Snelgrove, S.H.; Soole, S.W.; Spartali, C.; Speer, A.H.T.L.; Spens, A.W.; Spicer, E.E.; Spiers, A.L.C.; Spragg, C.E.W.; Sprigg, H.A.G.; St Aubyn, M.J.; Stallard, A.D.; Stephenson, D.G.; Stewart, J.A.L.; Stewart, R.J.; Stewart-Jones, T.A.; Storrs, H.L.; Strain, J.L.; Strutt, A.H.; Stuart, C.E.; Studd, Revd L.F.; Sullivan, E.G.; Summers, A.S.M.; Sutherland, A.G.; Sutton, H.J.; Swanwick, R.K.; Tatham, G.B.; Tatham, L.C.S.; Taylor, G.R.M.S.; Taylor, G.W.; Taylor, L.E.; Tennant, C.G.; Tennant, G.C.S.; Tennant, W.G.; Tennyson, Hon. A.A.; Terry, R.J.A.; Thomas, T.; Thompson, F.C.; Thornhill, G.R.; Thornton, N.S.; Tillard, T.A.; Tisdall, A.W. StC; Tollemache, A.H.W.; Toller, G.R.; Tomlinson, F.R.J.; Tompson, A.H.; Trotter, C.L.; Trotter, K.S.; Trouton, E.A.; Trouton, F.T.; Truscott, F.G.; Tuke, Revd F.H.; Turner, A.C.; Upjohn, W.M.; Van Praagh, R.B.; Varley, L.; Vernon, W.H.; Verrall, C.F.; Vickers, R.; Wakeford, E.K.; Walker, G.F.; Wallace, W.E.; Walrond, V.; Walsh, P.; Walters, G.Y.L.; Ward, R.O.C.; Wardley, G.C.N.; Ware, F.H.; Wasbrough, W.L.; Watkyn-Thomas, A.; Watney, W.H.; Watson-Taylor, A.S.; Webb, J.B.; Webster, J.F.; Wedgwood, A.F.; Wegg-Prosser, C.F.; Weldon, Sir A.A.; Welsh, A.R.; West, C.S.; Westby, P. St G. C.; Westmacott, F.C.; Whatford, G.L.; Wheatcroft, G.H.; Whidborne, G.F.; Whitaker, F.; White, L.W.; White, R.E.; Whitehead, J.R.G.; Wiggin, G.R.; Wilding, A.F.; Willans, R. St J.; Williams, C.E.; Williams, E.G.; Williams, G.; Williams, G.T.; Williams, N.D. ; Williams, R.D. Garnons; Willoughby, F.G.G.; Willoughby, Sir J.C.; Wills, O.B.W.; Wills, R.B.M.; Wilson, A.G. Maryon; Wilson, J.S.; Wilson, L.C.; Wilson, R.E.; Winch, Gordon B.; Winch, R.B.; Windsor-Clive, Hon. A.; Winthrop-Smith, B.R.; Woodhouse, E.J.; Woodland, C.A.; Woodroffe, N.L.; Woolf, C.N.S.; Wootton, J.W.; Wordsworth, O.B.; Workman, E.; Wormald, D.F.P.; Wormald, G.; Wrigley, C.J.O.; Wyatt, G.W.P.; Wynne-Jones, M.; Yarrow, E.F.; Yeo, L.F.

Gordon Butler was the son of Henry Montagu Butler (Master of Trinity, 1886-1918), and brother of J.R.M. Butler who would become Vice-Master of the College. Had he not been killed, there was a good chance that Gordon would have followed his elder brother into the Trinity fellowship.

Keith Lucas was a brilliant physiologist, much admired by Lord Adrian (Master of Trinity, 1951-65), who was a student of Lucas and who edited some of his papers after his death. Lucas studied the workings of the nerves and muscles and can be said to have kick-started the school that produced A.E. Hill, Adrian, Hodgkin and Huxley. In the war he joined the Royal Aircraft Factory and greatly improved the standard aircraft compass. Thinking that it would benefit his work if he learned to fly, he attended a flying course during which he died in a mid-air collision. He is one of the fellows commemorated on the sundial in the Fellows' Garden.

David Pinsent also died in a plane crash, investigating the cause of a previous accident. Had he lived he would have been Lord Adrian's brother-in-law. He was a great friend (and almost certainly lover) of Wittgenstein, another Trinity man, who took him on holidays to Iceland and Norway and taught him logic.

Arthur Walderne St Clair Tisdall achieved a double first in Classics at Trinity and won the Chancellor's Gold Medal before the war. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for rescuing wounded men from the beach at Gallipoli by pushing a boat between the ship and the shore four or five times while under heavy and accurate enemy fire. He was killed less than two months later, aged only 24.



The admissions figures at Trinity dropped dramatically during the war years. In 1917/18 only 19 men were admitted, whereas the following year, after the end of the war, the number leapt to 313. The Royal Army Medical Corps established the headquarters of the First Eastern General Hospital at Trinity, and during the First World War the grounds were filled with temporary wards for injured soldiers.



*Part of the WWI hospital on Trinity Pieces, with the Wren Library in the background.
© Roll-of-Honour.com*

The memorial carved on the floor of the pavement, in front of the high altar, reads: 'In memory of the men of this College who gave their lives in war MCMXIV – MCMXVIII'.

The west wall of the Ante-Chapel, behind the statue of Newton, is given over to a huge memorial of Portland stone, engraved by David Kindersley in 1951 with the names of 385⁵⁹ Trinity men who died in the Second World War, with the following dedication:

Over a thousand Trinity men gave their lives in the two World Wars.

TRINITY COLLEGE
MCMXXXIX-MCMXLV

PRO MURO ERANT NOBIS TAM IN NOCTE QUAM IN DIE
They were a wall unto us both by night and day. (1 Samuel 25: 16)

Abel Smith, R.E.; Ades, E.H.; Aguirre, E.M.; Allanson, K.A.; Allhusen, F.E.; Amos, C.S.; Anderson, I.F.; Anderson, J.T. McK.; Anderson, M.H.; Arbuthnot, M.H.; Armitage, G.E.; Armitage, S.R.; Ashton, C.T.; Bailey, D.J.; Baker Cresswell, G.E.; Balfour, A.M.; Ball, B.F.; Ballantine Dykes, T.L.; Balston, J.P.H.; Barbour, R.J.; Barclay, R.G.A.; Barclay, W.M.; Baring, P.; Barker, M.S.; Barkley, H.A.Y.; Barnard, R.H.; Bassett Wilson, P.F.; Beale, E.A.; Beamish, J.O.H.; Beaumont-Thomas, N.; Beeston-Bancroft, J.B.; Bell, C.W.H.; Bickersteth, R.L.; Birch, S.; Birchenough, M.J.; Birkbeck, J.; Birney, D.L.; Blacker, I.F.E.; Blundell, C.S.; Blundell-Hill, C.J.; Blythwood, Lord; Boardman, S. C.-H.; Bosanquet, S.J.A.; Brant, R.V.; Britton, A.W.N.; Brooke, P.R.S.; Bruce, R.J.T.; Bruce-Dick, O.R.; Buchanan, A.G.; Buchanan, D.L.; Bull, R.H.; Bunting, P.L.; Burke, H. St G.; Burne, C.; Bury, D.S.H.; Bury, F.J.L.; Buxton, A.B.; Buxton, M.B.; Calthrop, E.H.D.; Cambridge, Lord Frederick; Capel-Dunn, D.C.; Capron, R.H.; Carp, V.A.; Carr, H.L.; Carr, W.C.; Cecil, H.K.A.; Chambers, J.C.; Clark, J.H.M.; Clarke, C.M.; Cliff Hodges, W.H.; Clive, Viscount; Close-Brooks, J.C.; Coates, A.R.M.; Cokayne, T.P.; Coke, D.A.; Colman, A.R.; Cooke, N.G.; Cookson, C.; Cox, D.N.; Craven,



F.H.D.; Cross, M.C.; Cumming, R.M.; Currie, J.L.R.; Cuthbert, G.L.; Cuthbert, S.J.; Dabell, W.A.R.; Dain, J.R.; D'Arcy-Irvine, B.W.J.; Davey, W.H.; Davie, W.D.B.S.; Davies-Cooke, P.J.; Davis, C.R.; Davis, H.L.N.; Davis, P.B.N.; Day, J.; Dearden, A.J.; De Geijer, E.N.; Denham, J.K.; Denison, P.H.C.; Denman, R.P.G.; De Rougemont, R.C.I.; Dewar, J.M.F.; Dickinson, O.S.; Dickinson, R.J.; Dickson, G.F.T.B.; Dill, J.M.G.; Dingwall, C.F.; Dive, V.H.P.X.; Dixon, N.E.; Dodson, G.L.L.; Douglas-

Cooper, J.S.; Drabble, D.W.; Drummond, G.H.; Duff-Dunbar, K.J.; Eardley-Wilmot, A.R.; Eckersley, P.T.; Edgcumbe, P.R.; Egerton, C.R.; Elgar, H.S.; Elliott, J.L.H.B.; Elliott, H.H.; Elveden, Viscount; Eugster, M.J.; Evelyn, P.G.; Fanshawe, B.V.; Favell, E.V.M.; Fisher, B.M.; Foljambe, P.G.W.S.; Foster, J.C.; Fowler, P.S.; Game, D.; Gandar Dower, K.C.; Gaskell, P.H.; Gaunt, J.A.; Geldard, J.; George, J.; Gloster, T.A.; Godfrey, A.S.T.; Godman, T.E.; Gosnell, R.P.; Goss, R.J.V.; Gossage, P.L.; Graham, K.W.; Grigg, R.F.S.; Grimston, B.; Grimston, B.D.; Gunston, J. St G.; Hadrill, J.P.; Hall, J.H.V.; Hanbury, D.H.T.; Hargreaves, J.M.; Harper, F.L.; Harrison, R.A.I.; Hartington, Marquess of; Haviland, D.R.F.; Hayes, J.C.A.; Hazell, P.; Henderson, D.M.; Henderson, F.R.W.; Henderson, W.J.; Herbert, P.W.; Herbert, R.H.B.; Hoare, G.S.P.G.; Hoare, J.M.H.; Hodgson, H.P.E.; Hollins, F.U.; Hopkins, J.W.; Horn, R.J.; Hornby, A.R.L.; Howard, M.P.G.; Howey, A.J.E.; Howitt, I.; Hulbert, T.W.G.; Humphries, C.S.; Jackson, F.W.; Jackson, T.R.E.; Jacobson, D.H.; Jarvie, J.S.W.; Jebb, M.; Jeffery, E.G.; Jeffreys, B.E.; Jessup, A.A.; Johnson, M.A.; Kauffmann, E.C.; Kearney, H.W.; Kee, J.; Kent, D.W.; Kerrison, R.G.G.; Kingscote, J.F.; Kisch, O.C.; Knaggs, C.M.; Knebworth, Viscount; Knight, H.G.B.; Lancaster, C.G.D.; Lander, J.G.H.; Lander, P.L.; Langley, J.R.; Latter, M.P.; Laurence, H.R.; Lawrence, C.H.; Leach, W.N.; Leacock, J.T.; Leaf, E.D.W.; Leigh-Clare, H.H.J.; Lewis, J.H.; Lillingston, M.G.; Lister, H.E.J.; Little, J.H.; Little, T.D.; Liversidge, H.; Llewellyn, R. de M.C.; Lucas, W.G.; Luxmoore, C.; Luxmoore, M.; McAllen, R.J.W.; MacCaw, R.E.; McCosh, J.R.; Macgregor, E.G.; MacIntyre, A.R.; Mackean, W.M.; Maclean, P.; Macpherson, A.C.; Mainwaring-Ellerker-Onslow, A.G.; Maitland, Viscount; Mallory, W.R.; Mann, E.W.E.; Manson-Bahr, D.H.; Martyn, E.M.B.; Mauchlen, D.P.F.C.; Maurice-Roberts, C.; Metcalfe, J.R.C.; Millar, J.A.S.; Mirrielees, D.C.; Mitchell, J.H.; Molteno, D.I.; Morley, F.H.; Murray, D.F.; Napier, J.M.; Nicholson, L.; Nimmo, G.R.; Nimmo, J.R.; Noel-Buxton, C.A.; Norman, Sir H.N. St V.; Norris, T.E.S.; North, E.T.T.; Northridge, R.E.H.; Nugent, J.A.; Oldfield, P.J.R.; Orloff-Davidoff, Count S.; Orr Ewing, A.I.; O'Rorke, J.D.H.; Oxley, M.H.; Paget, B.H.V.; Paget, P.W.; Parker, J.T.M.; Pattinson, R.V.; Paul, W.E.D.; Pearce, R.J.; Pearce-Serocold, A.J.; Pears, J.S.;

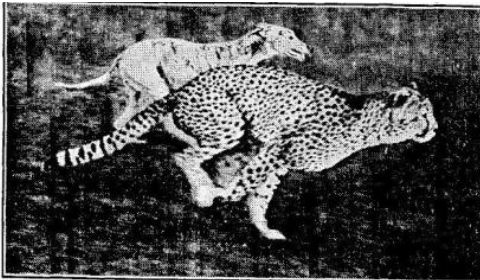
Pease, A.P.; Peel, H.W.J.E.; Pelly, E.G.; Pemberton, O.J.; Phillips, A.L.; Pigott-Brown, Sir J.H.; Pinckney, D.J.C.; Pinckney, P.H.; Pisani, N.L.J.; Pitman, C.D.; Porritt, R.W.; Porter, L.J.; Powell, J.H.C.; Preston, H.G.; Procter, R.M.; Pryce, J.A.; Ramsay, D.J.; Reeve, J.M.W.; Reynolds, H.G.; Reynolds, P.B.; Rhodes, J.S.; Ritson, W.U.; Roberts, J. FF.; Robinson, L.G.E.; Roddick, J.C.; Ropner, C.M.; Rose, H.; Ross, R.D.; Rueff, A.M.; Russell, R.L.S.; Russell, S.H.M.; Russell, T.C.D.; Ruxton, T.R.; Sainsbury, O.M.; Schubert, G.E.; Schuster, A.E.L.; Seager Berry, P.; Seely, N.R.W.; Seely, W.E.; Selényi, R.V.; Sellar, G.M.; Shackleton, R.A.S.; Shand, L.P.; Shepherd, J.C.; Simpson Hunter, J.S.; Sinclair, A.M.; Sinclair, J.H.L.; Skipwith, G. d'E. T.; Smith, B.A.; Smith, H.W.; Smith, J.C.; Smith, R.A.L.; Somervell, R.M.C.; Sowter, G.H.B.; Stanhope-Lovell, W.B.; Stevens, R.H.; Stewart, R.J.P.; Stewart, W.A.McL.B.; Stirling, H.J.; Storey, R.F.; Strang Steel, J.M.; Struthers, J.G.; Strutt, M.; Stuart, A.J.; Stuart, Viscount; Swann, J.A.; Swift, G.H.; Swithinbank, M.; Symes, B.H.; Syrett, J.D.A.; Tanner, C.G.; Tarrant, E.J.; Taylor, J.R.N.; Taylor, T.J.; Taylor-Young, W.; Tennyson, C.J.; Tetley, I.B.; Tharp, J.D.A.; Thickett, A.E.; Thomas, P.M.H.; Thomerson, G.; Thomson, D.S.; Thorpe, F.B.; Tighe, B.K.F.; Tomkin, P.R.; Treherne, J.E.O.; Tufnell, H.J.; Turnbull, M.J.L.; Turner, F.; Tyler, J.H.E.; Urban-Emmrich, H.E.; Vanderspar, A.D.B.; Vereker, C.S.; Wake, H.M.S.; Walcott, J.C.; Walker, G.H.; Washington, G.J.C.; Watney, M.G.; Wayne, M.H.M.; Weaver, M.H.; Webster, C.F.; Webster, D.J.; Wedderspoon, J.M.; Wells, C.I.B.; Wheatcroft, N.R.; White-Smith, I.K.; Widderson, L.E.; Wiggins, C.E.M.; Wigram, A.F.; Williamson-Noble, M.N.; Wills, Sir G.P.V.; Wilson, A.G.B.C.; Wilson, G.N.; Wilson, J.R.; Wilson, R.F.; Winch, A.D.; Wormald, A.G.; Worthington-Jones, M.D.; Wright, P.A.L.; Wrightson, R.V.; Yonge, M.J.J.; Younger, L.R.; Zissu, T.

Lord Frederick Cambridge was actually born Prince Frederick of Teck and was the great-great-grandson of George III. However, due to anti-German feeling during WWI, the family adopted the name Cambridge after their ancestor the Duke of Cambridge. In WWII he joined the Coldstream Guards and was killed in Belgium in 1940.



Viscount Elveden was the son of Lord Iveagh and thus heir to the Guinness empire.

Kenneth Gandar-Dower was a great sportsman who won seven blues and edited *Granta* while at Cambridge. He played at Wimbledon and was amateur squash champion. He took up flying, making one of the first flights from England to India, and spent several years as an explorer/big game hunter in



central Africa. However, his real claim to fame is that he attempted to introduce cheetah racing in England. Following his African trip, he returned to England with twelve cheetahs which he proceeded to train and race at Romford Greyhound Stadium, where they broke all the records held by dogs. However, despite the novelty,

the animals were not really interested in racing and were not so good on the tight bends. During WWII Gandar-Dower became a war correspondent, and had several close escapes before losing his life on a boat torpedoed by the Japanese.

The Ceiling

The Ante-Chapel ceiling was painted in 1875 and 1876 as part of a general redecoration. The west window was opened out on the inside, so as to display the tracery; the walls were coloured; the mural tablets were rearranged; the panelwork was enriched with a



suitable cresting; an inner wooden porch was constructed; and the roof was decorated in a style corresponding to that of the quire. The subjects selected were the arms of the following founders and benefactors.⁶⁰

John Whitgift, Master	Thomas Allen, benefactor	John Redman, first Master of Trinity	The College
The College	Hervey Aungier de Stanton, founder of Michaelhouse	Michaelhouse	King's Hall
William Whewell, Master	Thomas Nevile, Master	Isaac Barrow, Master	John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield
Queen Victoria	Queen Elizabeth	King Henry VIII	King Edward III
King James I	Queen Mary, founder of the Chapel	King Henry VI	King Edward II, founder of King's Hall
A.J.B. Beresford Hope, M.P. for University	S.H. Walpole, M.P. for the University	Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor	W.H. Thompson, Master
The College	Regius Professor of Hebrew	Regius Professor of Greek	Regius Professor of Divinity

The Baldacchino & Altar Painting

The baldacchino – the elaborately carved canopy of gilded oak which is the focal point of the Chapel – was erected some time between 1706, when the east window was blocked up, and 1734. The design includes all the elements of the neo-classical style popular in the eighteenth century: Corinthian columns, arches, decorative mouldings, a pediment, swags of flowers, and cherubs. It is not known whether there was a picture there originally⁶¹. The symbol in the centre shows Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, within a triangle. This symbolises



God, who says: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last" (Rev. 22: 13) within the Trinity – the union of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The engraving on p. 8 shows how the baldacchino was once flanked by frescoes of Jesus (or possibly St John the Baptist) and the Virgin Mary⁶², filling the whole east wall. It also shows the central emblem as an eight-pointed star rather than the existing triangle.

The baldacchino and altar, in their present state, at Remembrance tide.

Photo: Joanna Harries

The altar painting of St Michael binding Satan is by the Anglo-American artist Benjamin West RA (1738-1820), the founder of the Royal Academy of Arts. It was commissioned in 1768 by the then Master of Trinity, John Hinchliffe. A hundred years later it was removed from the Chapel, owing to a change in taste and a need to expand the seating in the Chapel; the picture was taken to the Wren Library pavilion, where it hung on the east wall above the stairs until it was returned to its original position in 1983. The painting was restored at the Hamilton Kerr Institute in Whittlesford, near Cambridge, in 1997-9. The choice of subject was probably suggested by Trinity's origins at Michaelhouse. In the 1870s two pictures were installed in the space between the two arches: the Entombment, surmounted by the Ascension⁶³, which together symbolised Christ's triumph over death.

The sixteenth-century silver cross on the altar is Spanish⁶⁴.



The altar cross, taken from behind the altar. Photo: David Phillips

The Sekford Monument



With the exception of Newton's statue, perhaps the finest monument in the building is the early 17th-century tomb of Thomas Sekford (or Seckford), tucked away in the Vestry. Described as "a painted stone canopied tomb chest with two shields of arms of Sekford impaling Brewster and Sekford", the tomb contains an effigy of a boy lying on his right side; his head was originally propped on his right arm, but both the forearm and head are now missing.⁶⁵ As mentioned above (p. 10), the Puritan iconoclast William Dowsing visited the Chapel during 1643, so some of the defacement of the monument is likely to have occurred at that time. Thomas is depicted wearing the academical dress of the time; the Jacobean undergraduates must have made a fine spectacle, dressed in their scarlet doublets and breeches.

In 1831-2 the Ante-Chapel was repaired and the contract stated that the tomb, which had stood against the north wall of the Ante-Chapel, was to be removed to the Vestry⁶⁶. Until recently it lay there forgotten, completely blackened with soot, and concealed in a cupboard behind a curtain. The monument was restored to its glorious colours in 2007/8 by Skillingtons of Grantham.

Thomas (*right*), the sixth Se[c]kford to be called by the same Christian name, inherited at an early age the estates of his famous great-uncle, another Thomas. Born into a well established and wealthy family whose estates stretched over a large part of the east of Suffolk, Thomas Sekford the elder was a Trinity man who became a close friend of William Cecil, later Lord Burghley and a favourite of Queen Elizabeth I. His great-nephew Thomas entered Trinity, but died here in June 1624, aged only 15.



Photograph from College Library



The translation of the inscription is: "Thomas Sekford was son and heir of Thomas Sekford, Knight, by the Lady Anne his beloved wife, nephew of Henry Sekford Esquire, who was at that time still living. He was born in the County of Suffolk near Wood-

bridge in the home of the Sekfords of Sekford, nurse of that ancient and well born family, which has flourished there since the reign of Edward II. He spent only a very few months in this famous College, during which time he showed himself, mature beyond his years, to be an uncommon example of piety, intelligence, good memory, willingness to learn, and erudition. He was afflicted by disease and commended his spirit into the hands of Immortal God. Reader, do you meanwhile reflect that what you value above all in this life will not last for long. He died at the age of fifteen on 26th June 1624. Henry Sekford, his father's brother, set this up for his nephew. William Hardwick designed it. Edward Woodrofe carved it.

"Elegy by Thomas Goldfinch. 'O tomb which tells of my family and my beauty, why do you so grudgingly weigh on my bones? Death can do me no harm. I bear no grudge because death allotted me few years: I lived long enough, if my piety was full grown.

Whilst I studied and devoted my love to the College, fate dared to hasten the end of my days. Youths, learn not to be moved by terror at my fate; he whose name is written in the book of life is a student. Let me sleep under this sad triumphal monument of death. Do you be watchful: while you read this, death is on its way.' "

List of Deans and Organists



Boards on the wall of the Vestry commemorate former Deans of Chapel and Organists of Trinity; they were commissioned by the Trinity College Choir Association, and unveiled by the Master, Lord Rees, on 14th March 2009 at a TCCA Gathering. The lists of names may be seen at www.trinitycollegechapel.com.

[com/about/deans-chapel/](http://www.trinitycollegechapel.com/about/deans-chapel/) and www.trinitycollegechapel.com/about/directors-music/.

Left to right: Former Dean of Chapel Arnold Browne; former Director of Music Richard Marlow; current Director of Music Stephen Layton; Lord Rees. Photo: Paul Nicholson

The Lectern

The brass eagle lectern in the centre of the quire was given by the Revd William Hepworth Thompson, D.D., Master, and Mrs Thompson in 1866⁶⁷. The rebus on the pedestal combines the letters W, H and T. After some years in hibernation the eagle was reinstated in its former position in 2008.



The Font and Altars

The oak and brass font was commissioned by Mrs and Mrs Thorn in memory of their son Steven Anthony Gerard Thorn. After a successful short career in the City, Steven returned to full-time study at Trinity to read Theology as a mature student. He died in 2003, aged 32. Until this time the Chapel had had no font, and the seventeenth-century silver Rose Bowl kept in the College vaults had been used for baptisms.



Like the font, the movable altar (above) was designed and made by the highly-skilled College carpenters, Jon Squires, Nick Sandford and Adrian Brown, in 2002. It is made of oak to

match the panels of the Chapel walls. This altar is used for most Communion services, in which the celebrant stands behind the altar, facing the congregation.

The high altar is only used occasionally, for major services. It has a Latin inscription beginning 'Ad majorem Dei gloria' ('to the greater glory of God'): this runs just below the top, carved directly into the wood by the Cardozo Kindersley Workshop in 1952.

The Windows

The original windows were glazed in 1567 with white glass bearing inscriptions, coats of arms, and heraldic badges such as the fleur-de-lys, portcullis and rose⁶⁸. The present window glass in the Chapel is mid-Victorian (1871-5). The designs were elaborated on a scheme of religious and historical allegory devised by B.F. Westcott and F.J.A. Hort, both distinguished Trinity theologians. The work was designed by the Pre-Raphaelite artist Henry Holiday RA (1839-1927)⁶⁹. Many of the faces of the great figures of the Church are portraits of eminent Victorians.

The scheme of the design is somewhat recondite; advancing from east to west, as nearly as possible in historical sequence, the windows represent the historical development of the course of Christian life, gradually confined within narrower limits until it finishes with the representatives of the College. The figures in the different periods were chosen to represent characteristic features or movements of the time in which they lived. For instance, in the window illustrating Latin Christianity (North side, IV), Charlemagne represents empire; Dante, medieval thought; St Columban, missions; Pope Gregory VII, ecclesiastical organization; St Francis, devout life; and Giotto, art⁷⁰.

CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW I

Disciples of Christ

- 1 St Andrew the Apostle (John i.40)
- 2 St Philip the Apostle (John i.43)
- 3 St Nathaniel (John i.43)
- 4 Nicodemus
- 5 St Mary, sister of Martha
- 6 St Martha
- 7 St Thomas the Apostle
- 8 St Mary Magdalene

CHAPEL SOUTH SIDE, WINDOW I

Evangelists and Teachers

- 1 St Matthew
- 2 St Mark
- 3 St Luke
- 4 St John the Evangelist
- 5 St James the Less
- 6 St Peter
- 7 St Paul
- 8 St Apollos, Bishop of Corinth (1 Corinthians iii.6)

CHAPEL SOUTH SIDE, WINDOW II

The Church of the First Days

- 1 St Barnabas, the companion of St Paul (Acts iv.36)
- 2 St Stephen the Deacon, martyr (Acts vi)
- 3 Timothy, fellow worker with Paul (Romans xvi.21)
- 4 Phœbe, deacon of the church at Cenchreæ (Romans xvi.1)
- 5 Cornelius the Centurion (Acts x)
- 6 St Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii.34)
- 7 Lydia, early convert to Christianity (Acts xvi.14)
- 8 St Onesimus, martyr (Colossians iv.9)

CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW II

The Ante-Nicene Church

- 1 St Clemens Romanus, Pope Clement the First; died *circa* 100
- 2 St Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch; died 107
- 3 St Justin Martyr, apologist; died 165
- 4 St Pantænus, president of the Alexandrian School; died *c.* 216
- 5 St Perpetua, martyr of Carthage; died 202
- 6 Tertullian, "the Father of Latin Christianity"; died *c.* 220
- 7 Origen (Origenes of Alexandria), scholar and theologian; d. 253/4
- 8 St Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage; died 258

CHAPEL SOUTH SIDE, WINDOW III

The Eastern Church

- 1 St Athanasius, Archbishop of Alexandria; died 373
- 2 St Basil the Great, Bishop of Cæsarea; died 379
- 3 St Ephrem of Edessa in Syria, hymnographer; flourished 370
- 4 St John Chrysostom, Archbishop of Constantinople; died 407
- 5 Eusebius Pamphili, Bishop of Cæsarea; died 340
- 6 Constantine the Great, Roman Emperor and supporter of Christianity; died 337
- 7 Helena, mother of Constantine; died 328
- 8 Justinian the Great, Emperor of Byzantium; died 595

CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW III

The Western Church

- 1 St Ambrose, Bishop of Milan; died 397
- 2 St Jerome, translator of the Vulgate; died 420
- 3 St Monica, mother of Augustine; died c. 387
- 4 St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo; died 430
- 5 St Martin, Bishop of Tours; died 397
- 6 St Leo the Great, Pope Leo the First; died 461
- 7 St Benedict, founder of the Benedictine Order; died 543
- 8 St Gregory the Great, Pope Gregory the First; died 604



South IV. Photo: Joanna Harries

CHAPEL SOUTH SIDE, WINDOW IV

The Anglo-Saxon Church

- 1 St Alban, protomartyr of Britain; died 303
- 2 St Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury; died 607
- 3 Bertha, Queen of Kent; died c. 600
- 4 Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury; died 690
- 5 St Boniface, Apostle of Germany; died 755
- 6 The Venerable Bede, monk and historian; died 735
- 7 Alcuin, disciple of Bede, Abbat of Tours; died 804
- 8 Alfred the Great, King of England; died 901

CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW IV

Latin Christianity

- 1 Charles the Great (Charlemagne), Emperor; died 814
- 2 St Thomas Aquinas ("Doctor Angelicus"), died 1274
- 3 Louis IX, King of France; 1226-1270
- 4 Dante Alighieri, poet; died 1321
- 5 St Columban, founder of the monasteries of Luxeuil and Bobbio; died 615
- 6 Pope Gregory the Seventh; died 1085
- 7 St Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscan Order; died 1226
- 8 Giotto (Giotto di Bondone), painter; died 1336



North IV:
Louis IX, Thomas Aquinas and Charlemagne
Photo: David Phillips

CHAPEL SOUTH SIDE, WINDOW V

English National Life before the Reformation

- 1 **Simon de Montfort, sixth Earl of Leicester; died 1265**
- 2 **Matthew of Paris, monk of St Albans; died 1259**
- 3 **Edward I, King of England; 1272-1307**
- 4 **Roger Bacon, Franciscan friar; died 1292**
- 5 **Edward the Black Prince (Prince of Wales); died 1376**
- 6 **John Duns Scotus ("Doctor subtilis"), died 1308**
- 7 **Geoffrey Chaucer, poet; died 1400**
- 8 **William Caxton, first English printer; died 1483**

CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW V

English Ecclesiastical Life before the Reformation

- 1 **Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; died 1089**
- 2 **St Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury; died 1109**
- 3 **St Thomas Becket of Canterbury, died 1170**
- 4 **Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury; died 1228**
- 5 **St Hugh ("Hugh of Avalon"), Bishop of Lincoln; died 1200**
- 6 **Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln; died 1253**
- 7 **William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester; died 1404**
- 8 **Cardinal Wolsey, died 1530**

CHAPEL SOUTH SIDE, WINDOW VI

The English Reformation

- 1 **John Wycliffe, translator of the Bible; died 1384**
- 2 **Desiderius Erasmus, editor of the Greek New Testament; d. 1536**
- 3 **William Tyndale, translator of the Pentateuch and New Testament; died 1536**
- 4 **Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury; died 1555**
- 5 **Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester; died 1555**
- 6 **Edward VI, King of England; 1547-1553**
- 7 **Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London; died 1555**
- 8 **Elizabeth, Queen of England; 1558-1603**



CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW VI

Founders and Benefactors of the University and College

- 1 Sigebert, King of the East Angles; died 635
- 2 Etheldreda, founder of the Monastery of Ely; died 679
- 3 Henry III, King of England; 1216-72
- 4 Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely; died 1286
- 5 Hervey de Stanton, founder of Michaelhouse; died 1327
- 6 Edward III, founder of King's Hall, King of England 1327-77
- 7 Henry VIII, founder of Trinity College, King of England 1509-47
- 8 Mary, Queen of England, foundress of the Chapel; 1553-58

CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW VII

University and College Worthies

- 1 Walter de Buxton, Master of Michaelhouse; 1324-28
- 2 John de Baggeshott, first Warden of the King's Scholars; 1316
- 3 John Fisher, D.D., Bishop of Rochester; died 1535
- 4 Cuthbert Tunstall, D.D., Bishop of Durham; died 1559
- 5 John Redman, D.D., Master of King's Hall 1542-1546; first Master of Trinity College 1546-51
- 6 Martin Bucer, Regius Professor of Divinity 1550; died 1551
- 7 John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, Master of Trinity 1567-77; died 1604
- 8 Thomas Nevile, Master of Trinity; 1593-1615

CHAPEL SOUTH SIDE, WINDOW VII

Worthies of Trinity College (and elsewhere)

- 1 Sir Francis Bacon, philosopher and scientist; died 1626
- 2 John Donne, poet, Dean of St Paul's; died 1631 (no Trinity connection is proven, but Donne probably studied at Cambridge as well as at Oxford)
- 3 George Herbert, fellow of Trinity, poet; died 1632/3
- 4 Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice; died 1634
- 5 Sir Henry Spelman, antiquary; died 1641
- 6 John, Lord Craven, founder of the Craven Scholarships; died 1648
- 7 Andrew Marvell, dramatic poet; died 1678
- 8 John Hacket, fellow of Trinity, Bishop of Lichfield; died 1670

CHAPEL NORTH SIDE, WINDOW VIII

Worthies of Trinity College

- 1 John Pearson, D.D., Master 1662-73
- 2 Isaac Barrow, D.D., Master, first Lucasian Professor; 1673-77
- 3 Abraham Cowley, fellow, poet; died 1667
- 4 John Dryden, poet; died 1701
- 5 John Ray, fellow, naturalist; died 1704/5
- 6 Roger Cotes, fellow, mathematician, first Plumian Professor; died 1716
- 7 Sir Isaac Newton, fellow, mathematician; died 1727
- 8 Richard Bentley, D.D., Master 1700-42

The great east window has been bricked up since 1706⁷¹. A proposal was made in 1867 to reopen the window and fill it with stained glass⁷², but regrettably this was rejected. The Victorian stained glass windows in the Ante-Chapel, which depicted scenes from the New Testament, were removed in 1948-49⁷³. The west window was blocked up in the early seventeenth century, owing to the removal of King Edward's Tower to its present position⁷⁴. It was reopened on the inside, to display the tracery, in 1875⁷⁵.



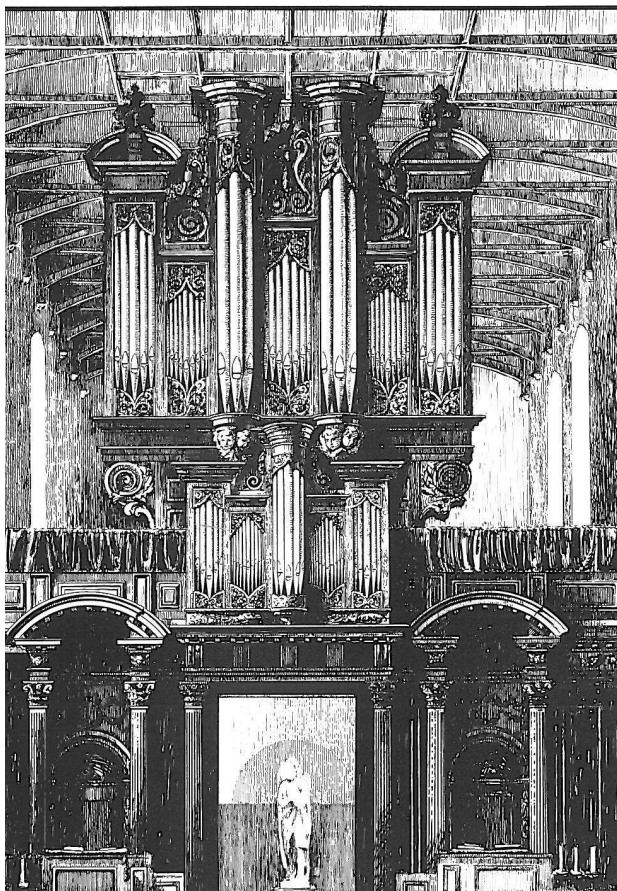
*Newton. Photo:
Joanna Harries*

The Organ

The present organ was built by the illustrious Father Smith (Bernhardt Schmidt of Bremen) in 1694 (Rückpositiv) and 1708 (Hauptwerk). For the first organ he was paid £121⁷⁶. The second (1708) organ¹ was one of Smith's last instruments; he died before

its completion, by his foreman and son-in-law, Christopher Schreider. It was enlarged in the following century but was restored in 1975/6 to its original appearance and character by Metzler Orgelbau of Zürich, using the original 18th-century cases and the seven surviving ranks of pipework of the organs installed by Father Smith. The designer was Bernhardt Edskes. [See p. 14 for earlier history.]

This tracker-action instrument is generally acknowledged to be one of the finest in Cambridge, and is particularly well-suited to the music of Bach and his contemporaries. There is also a chamber organ in the Chapel, made by Robin Jennings.



The organ of Trinity College Chapel. Engraving from Freeman & Rowntree

ORGAN SPECIFICATION

HAUPTWERK			RÜCKPOSITIV		
1•	Principal	16	13•	Principal	8
2•	Octave	8	14	Gedackt	8
3	Hohlflöte	8	15	Octave	4
4•	Octave	4	16	Rohrflöte	4
5	Spitzflöte	4	17	Octave	2
6•	Quinte	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	18	Gemshorn	2
7•	Superoctave	2	19	Larigot	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
8	Sesquialter	III	20	Sesquialter	II
9	Cornett	IV	21	Scharf	III
10	Mixtur	IV-V	22	Dulcian	8
11	Trompete	8		Tremulant	
12	Vox Humana	8			

SCHWELLWERK			PEDAL		
23	Viola	8	34•	Principal	16
24	Suavial	8	35	Subbass	16
25	Rohrflöte	8	36	Octavbass	8
26	Principal	4	37	Bourdon	8
27	Gedacktflöte	4	38	Octave	4
28	Nasard	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	39	Mixtur	V
29	Doublette	2	40	Posaune	16
30	Terz	1 $\frac{3}{5}$	41	Trompete	8
31	Mixtur	IV	42	Trompete	4
32	Fagott	16			
33	Trompete	8		•Father Smith ranks	
	Tremulant				

COUPLERS: R-H S-H H-P R-P S-P



The Choir

Trinity's choral associations reach back to the early fourteenth century, but while the constitution of the mediæval Chapel Choir remains obscure, the choral foundation (ten choristers, six lay-clerks, four priests, an organist, and a schoolmaster) which Mary Tudor established for Trinity in 1553 survived essentially unchanged for well over 300 years.

At the turn of the 20th century, shortly after Ralph Vaughan Williams had graduated at Trinity and Alan Gray had succeeded Charles Villiers Stanford as Organist, the College choir-school closed down. Thereafter, a choir of boy trebles (drawn from a local grammar school), lay-clerks (some of whom shared their duties with the choirs of King's and St John's Colleges) and students continued the regular pattern of choral services until the 1950s.

This traditionally-constituted body was then replaced by a choir of undergraduate tenors and basses in 1958 when Raymond Leppard became Director of Music. Today's mixed Choir was established by Richard Marlow in 1982, following the admission of women undergraduates to the College.

Trinity's mixed-voice Chapel Choir is one of the most active in Cambridge, and has been called 'the best of Britain's university choirs'. The Choir comprises about 30 Choral Scholars (sopranos, male and female altos, tenors, and basses) and two Organ Scholars, usually undergraduates of the College. Trinity Choral Scholars are often involved in other concerts, theatrical performances, and any number of sporting and other activities, as well as reading for their degrees like other undergraduates. Trinity's first female Organ Scholar joined the College in 2012.

Choral services are normally sung three times a week during term. The Choir also gives occasional concerts, in Cambridge and elsewhere, including at least one concert tour each year, and makes several recordings each year, to frequent critical acclaim.

The College Livings

Trinity College has a strong and active relationship with thirty-one Anglican parishes around the country, of which the College is sole or joint patron. Many of the advowsons, along with land and tithes taken from the recently-dissolved monasteries, were endowed to Trinity in 1546 by Henry VIII at the time of the foundation of the College; the connection goes back even earlier in the cases of some parishes (Barrington, Bottisham, Chesterton, Great St Mary's and Fakenham) of which the patronage was owned by King's Hall or Michaelhouse⁷⁷. Patronage confers the responsibility of appointing priests to vacant benefices.

In the past, fellows of the College were not allowed to remain fellows if they married, so appointment to one of the College's benefices, with the accompanying income, was highly sought after and would generally be claimed by the most senior fellow; before 1790 those presented to advowsons were not required to vacate their fellowships⁷⁸. Such rules no longer obtain, and the College, as well as participating in the appointment of incumbents to parishes, works to maintain these historic links and associations. The College is particularly proud of its links with St George's Camberwell, in south London, which go back to the foundation of the College Mission there in 1885. In cooperation with the parish, Trinity provides educational support and charitable aid for the parish and community through the Trinity College Centre, which was opened in Camberwell in 1981, and through the annual Trinity in Camberwell summer holiday play scheme.

Benefice	Diocese
Ampleforth with Oswaldkirk, Gilling East and Stonegrave	York
Aysgarth united with Bolton cum Redmire	Ripon
Great Barford united with Roxton	St Albans
Barnard Castle united with Whorlton	Durham
Barrington (All Saints)	Ely
Blyth (St Martin)	Southwell

Benefice	Diocese
Bottisham united with Lode and Long Meadow (The Anglesey Group)	Ely
Brading (St Mary the Virgin) united with Yaverland	Portsmouth
Camberwell (St George)	Southwark
Cambridge (St Mary the Great with St Michael)	Ely
Chesterton (St Andrew)	Ely
Dickleburgh united with Longmere and Shimpling, Thelveton with Frenze, Rushall	Norwich
Enfield (St Andrew)	London
Fakenham united with Alethorpe	Norwich
Gainford (St Mary)	Durham
Guiseley united with Esholt	Bradford
Heversham united with Milnthorpe	Carlisle
Hitchin (St Mary)	St Albans
Kendal (Holy Trinity, with All Hallows Chapel)	Carlisle
Kirkby Lonsdale (St Mary)	Carlisle
Masham united with Healey	Ripon
Monks Kirby united with Pailton and Stretton under Fosse	Coventry
Normanton (St Matthew)	Wakefield
Over (St Mary)	Ely
Reepham and Hackford united with Whitwell and Kerdiston, Thurning with Wood Salling and Salle	Norwich
Sedbergh united with Cautley and Gassdale	Bradford
Sisland with Loddon, Chedgrave, Hardley and Langley	Norwich
Thurgarton united with Hoveringham and Bleasby with Halloughton	Southwell
Trumpington (St Mary & St Michael)	Ely
Ware (St Mary the Virgin)	St Albans
Wombwell (St Mary)	Sheffield

The College Livings



PRAYERS

FOR THE COLLEGE

O holy, blessed and glorious Trinity,
God Three in One,
have mercy upon us:
Prosper with thy blessing this College which is called by thy name:
And grant that all its members,
both here and elsewhere,
may so live and labour
that in the power of the Spirit
and through faith in the Son
they may enter into their true heritage
as children of the Father in heaven,
to whom be all glory and honour
now and for ever. Amen.

John Burnaby 1892-1978
Dean of Trinity, Regius Professor of Divinity

FOR OUR BENEFACTORS

O Lord, who art the resurrection and the life of the faithful,
and who art always to be praised,
especially for the blessings we have received
from thy servants now departed this life;
we give thee thanks for King Henry the Eighth our Founder,
Queen Mary, King Edward the Third, Hervey of Stanton,
and others our Benefactors,
by whose beneficence we are here maintained
for the further attaining of godliness and learning;
beseeching thee to grant that we,
well using to thy glory these thy gifts,
may rise again to eternal life,
with those that are departed in the faith of Christ;
through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father,
who art in heaven,
hallowed be thy name;
thy kingdom come;
thy will be done;
on earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation;
but deliver us from evil.
For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory,
for ever and ever. Amen.

THE COLLEGE GRACE

Oculi omnium in sperant, Domine, et tu das escam illis in tempore.
Aperis tu manum tuam et imple omne animal benedictione.
Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto,
sicut erat in principio, nunc est, et erit in sæcula sæculorum.

Benedic, Domine, nos et dona tua,
quæ de largitate tua sumus sumpturi;
et concede ut illis salubriter nutriti
tibi debitum obsequium præstare valeamus,
per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

*The eyes of all wait upon thee, O Lord,
and thou givest them their meat in due season.
Thou openest thy hand and fillest every living thing with blessing.
Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost,
as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be.*

*Bless, O Lord, us and thy gifts,
which through thy goodness we are about to receive;
and grant that, being by them healthfully nourished,
we may be enabled to show our bounden duty toward thee,
through Christ our Lord. Amen.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Endnotes are referenced by the underlined names of authors and titles.

The class marks ending each entry refer to Trinity College Library's classification system.

Trinity College – An historical sketch: G.M. Trevelyan, Cambridge 1943: LL697 T 105

The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton: Robert Willis & John Willis Clark, Cambridge 1886, Vol. 2: LL 696 W 128

Remarks on Trinity College Chapel: John Willis Clark, 1867, in Tracts – Cambridge 1848-85: LL 696 C 127[28]

Cambridge Papers: W.W. Rouse Ball, Macmillan, London 1918: LL 696 B 112

Notes on the History of Trinity College, Cambridge: W.W. Rouse Ball, Macmillan, London 1899: LL 697 B 105

Inscriptions from the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge: James Clackson, Cambridge 1990: LL 697 C 130A

Father Smith: Andrew Freeman & John Rowntree, Positif Press, Oxford 1977: LL 929 F 100

A Tudor Worthy: Thomas Seckford of Woodbridge: A. Daly Briscoe, Ipswich 1979: LL 989 B 105

The lives of ... Francis North ... Dudley North ... and ... John North: Roger North, ed. A. Jessopp (1890), ii. 328 (section 88)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am extremely grateful to Sandy Paul, the Sub-Librarian; to Jonathan Smith and Adam Green, the College Archivists; and to David Phillips, Porter, and Joanna Harries, TCCA member, who took most of the photographs especially for this publication.

Selene Webb, December MMX

INDEX

- Altar.....6, 9, 13-15, 30, 34
- Altar painting29, 34
- Ante-Chapel..... 5, 9, 17, 20, 25, 28, 31
- Bacon, Francis.... 1561-1626, 17-18, 41
- Baldacchino.....10, 29
- Barrow, Isaac, 1630-77.....
17-18, 20, 28, 42
- Bentley, Richard, Master, 1662-1742
10, 12, 18, 20, 42
- Butler, Henry Montagu, Master,
1883-1918.....19, 24
- Ceiling13, 28
- Charles I, King of England, 1600-49.
..... 9
- Church of England.....3, 14
- Commonwealth, 1649-53 & 1659-60
.....14
- Cross.....30
- Dean(s) of Chapel33
- Dogs14, 27
- Dowsing, William, 1596-1668...10, 31
- Edward II, King of England, 1284-
1387(?)5, 28, 32
- Edward III, King of England, 1312-
7728, 41, 50
- Edward VI, King of England, 1537-
535, 39
- Elizabeth I, Queen of England,
1533-1603 6, 17, 28, 32, 39
- English Reformation, c. 1520-1600
.....7, 39
- Fire..... 10, 15, 24
- Font.....34
- Gibbons, Grinling, sculptor, 1648-
1721.....11
- Heating13
- Henry VIII, King of England, 1491-
1547..... 5-6, 28, 41, 47-50
- King Charles I, 1600-499
- King Edward II, 1284-1387(?) .5, 28, 32
- King Edward III, 1312-77....28, 41, 50
- King Edward VI, 1537-53.....5, 39
- King Henry VIII, 1491-1547.....
.....5-6, 28, 41, 47-50
- King's College 5, 6, 46
- King's Hall..... 5, 6, 9, 14, 28, 41, 47

Lectern	5, 33	Roubiliac, Louis-François, 1702/5-62	17, 20-21
Lighting	12-13	Selckford, Thomas junior, 1608-24..	21, 31-32
Macaulay, Baron, (Thomas Babington), 1800-59	17-18	Service(s)	3, 5, 10, 15-16, 34, 46
Mary, Queen of England, 1516-58	6, 7, 28, 41, 46	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Undergraduates	16
Masters of Trinity ...	10, 12, 14, 16-20, 24, 28, 30, 33, 41-42	Stalls.....	6, 9, 10-12
Michaelhouse	5, 28, 30, 41, 47	Stanton, Hervey de, 1260-1327	5, 28, 41, 50
Newton, Isaac, 1643-1727 ...	12, 17-18, 20, 31, 42	Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, 1809-92	17, 19
Organ	5, 9-10, 13-14, 33, 42-44, 46	Thirlwall, Connop, Bishop of St David's, 1797-1875	16
Pavement.....	9, 25	Tudor	7-8, 46, 53
Queen Elizabeth I, 1533-1603	6, 17, 28, 32, 39	Vestry.....	9, 13, 21, 31, 33
Queen Mary, 1516-58 ...	6, 7, 28, 41, 46	War	5, 14, 21-27
Reformation of the English Church, c. 1520-1600.....	7, 39	West, Benjamin, artist, 1738-1820 ..	30
Restoration of the monarchy, 1660- 15	14	Whewell, William, Master, 1794-1866.....	17-19, 28
Roof	6, 7, 12-13, 28	Woodward, John, sculptor	11

**Further detail on many of the memorials may be found at
www.TrinityCollegeChapel.com**

NOTES

-
- ¹ Trevelyan, pp. 3, 7
² Willis & Clark, p. 450
³ Senior Bursar's Accounts, 1547-48 *Pro Sacello*; Willis & Clark, p. 561
⁴ Ball Papers, p. 87
⁵ Clark, p. 7
⁶ Willis & Clark, p. 455
⁷ Ball Papers, pp. 89-90; Willis & Clark, pp. 563-575
⁸ Ball Papers, p. 91
⁹ Trevelyan, p. 19
¹⁰ Clark, p. 7
¹¹ Clark, p. 1
¹² Clark, p. 5
¹³ Ball Papers, p. 91
¹⁴ Willis & Clark, p. 575
¹⁵ Ball Papers, p. 96
¹⁶ Trevelyan, p. 35; Willis & Clark, p. 576
¹⁷ Willis & Clark, p. 579
¹⁸ Trevelyan, p. 59
¹⁹ Ball Papers, p. 98; Trevelyan, p. 66
²⁰ Willis & Clark, pp. 582, 584
²¹ Ball Papers, p. 101; Willis & Clark, p. 586 et seq.
²² Ball Notes, pp. 160-161
²³ Willis & Clark, p. 584-589
²⁴ Ball Papers, pp. 101-2
²⁵ Willis & Clark, p. 588
²⁶ Ball Papers, p. 103
²⁷ Ball Papers, pp. 169-170
²⁸ Ball Notes, p. 92
²⁹ Willis & Clark, p. 576
³⁰ Ball Notes, p. 103
³¹ Willis & Clark, pp. 577-8
³² Ball Notes, p. 51
³³ Ball Papers, p. 71
³⁴ Ball Papers, pp. 71-83
³⁵ Ball Papers, p. 103
³⁶ www.psychology.sbc.edu/Empiricism.htm
³⁷ <http://en.wikipedia.org>
³⁸ The Letters of Thomas Jefferson: 1743-1826
³⁹ Ball Notes, p. 103
⁴⁰ Ball Notes, p. 130
⁴¹ Trevelyan, p. 57
⁴² Ball Notes, p. 121
⁴³ Ball Notes, p. 177
⁴⁴ Trevelyan, p. 106
⁴⁵ Hansard, Vol. 63, 3 May 1842
⁴⁶ Ball Notes, p. 174
⁴⁷ Ball Notes, p. 170
⁴⁸ Trevelyan, p. 101
⁴⁹ Ball Notes, p. 167
⁵⁰ Trevelyan, p. 96
⁵¹ Trevelyan, p. 106
⁵² Trevelyan, p. 71
⁵³ Ball Papers, pp. 93-94, 103
⁵⁴ North, ii. 328 (section 88)
⁵⁵ Trevelyan, p. 66
⁵⁶ Ball Papers, p. 103
⁵⁷ Clackson
⁵⁸ The names of a few men who gave their lives but were not recorded in the memorial are included in this list. SJW
⁵⁹ As note 58 above. The memorial was based on a plan by Prof. Sir Albert Richardson, and cut *in situ*.
⁶⁰ Willis & Clark
⁶¹ Willis & Clark, p. 584
⁶² Willis & Clark, p. 585
⁶³ Willis & Clark, p. 590
⁶⁴ Ball Papers, p. 102
⁶⁵ Briscoe
⁶⁶ Willis & Clark, p. 587
⁶⁷ Willis & Clark, pp. 590-591
⁶⁸ Ball Papers, p. 91
⁶⁹ Willis & Clark, p. 588
⁷⁰ Willis & Clark, p. 591
⁷¹ Willis & Clark, p. 584
⁷² Clark, p. 6
⁷³ Trevelyan
⁷⁴ Ball Papers, p. 94
⁷⁵ Willis & Clark, p. 597
⁷⁶ Willis & Clark, p. 577, note
⁷⁷ Ball Papers, pp. 11-12
⁷⁸ Ball Notes, pp. 143-144