

THE CHAPEL AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

The original Chapel at Clare Hall, one of the older of the foundations at Cambridge [see account of Clare Hall, pages 166-167] occupied approximately the same space as the present Chapel, and was pulled down in 1763. Descriptions of it have survived.

A new Chapel was begun soon thereafter, which was completed, and consecrated by Richard Terrick, Bishop of London, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on July 5, 1769. The design of the chapel was by Sir James Burrough, Master of Caius College, but after his death in 1764, it was completed by James Essex.

We are told that very little alteration has taken place in this Chapel since its original construction:

"...The apsidal east end contains the original wooden altarpiece, consisting of four fluted Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and pediment. Beneath is a picture of the Annunciation by Cipriani, put up when the Chapel was built, at a cost of £100. The stalls, panelwork and organ gallery belong to the same period. The organ was brought from the Church of Honington in Lincolnshire. It has since been enlarged. The windows were filled in 1870 with stained glass by Wailes, in consequence of a bequest of Thomas Henry Coles, D.D., with the exception of the eastermost window on the south side, the glass for which was previously given by the Rev. Joseph Porter, M.A., Fellow and University Librarian."\*

Photographs of the Ante-chapel, and Chapel follow, made in 1967 by Mr. J. Frith, photographer of Eton.

\*Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge... (London: 1886) Vol. I, pages 77-78, 82-86, 113-116.





THE ANTE-CHAPEL, CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Built 1763-1769, designed by Sir James Burrough and James Essex, this octagonal ante-chapel measures  $26\frac{1}{2}$  feet (diagonal). Photograph made 1967. [See preceding page for data on Clare Hall and the Chapel.]

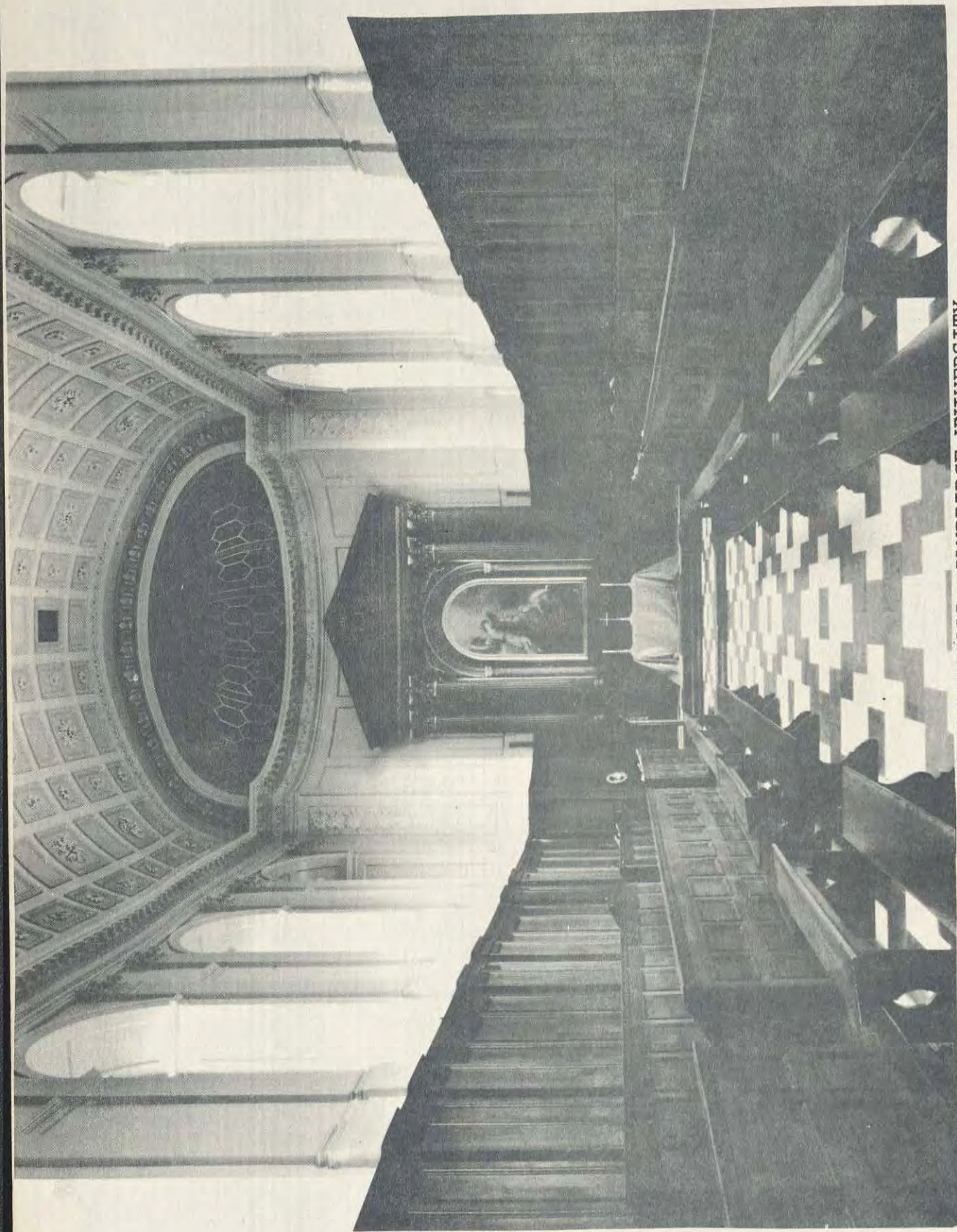




PLASTER WORK AND LANTERN IN DOME OF ANTE-CHAPEL  
AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

[See preceding pages 201 and 202 for information on and picture of Ante-chapel.]

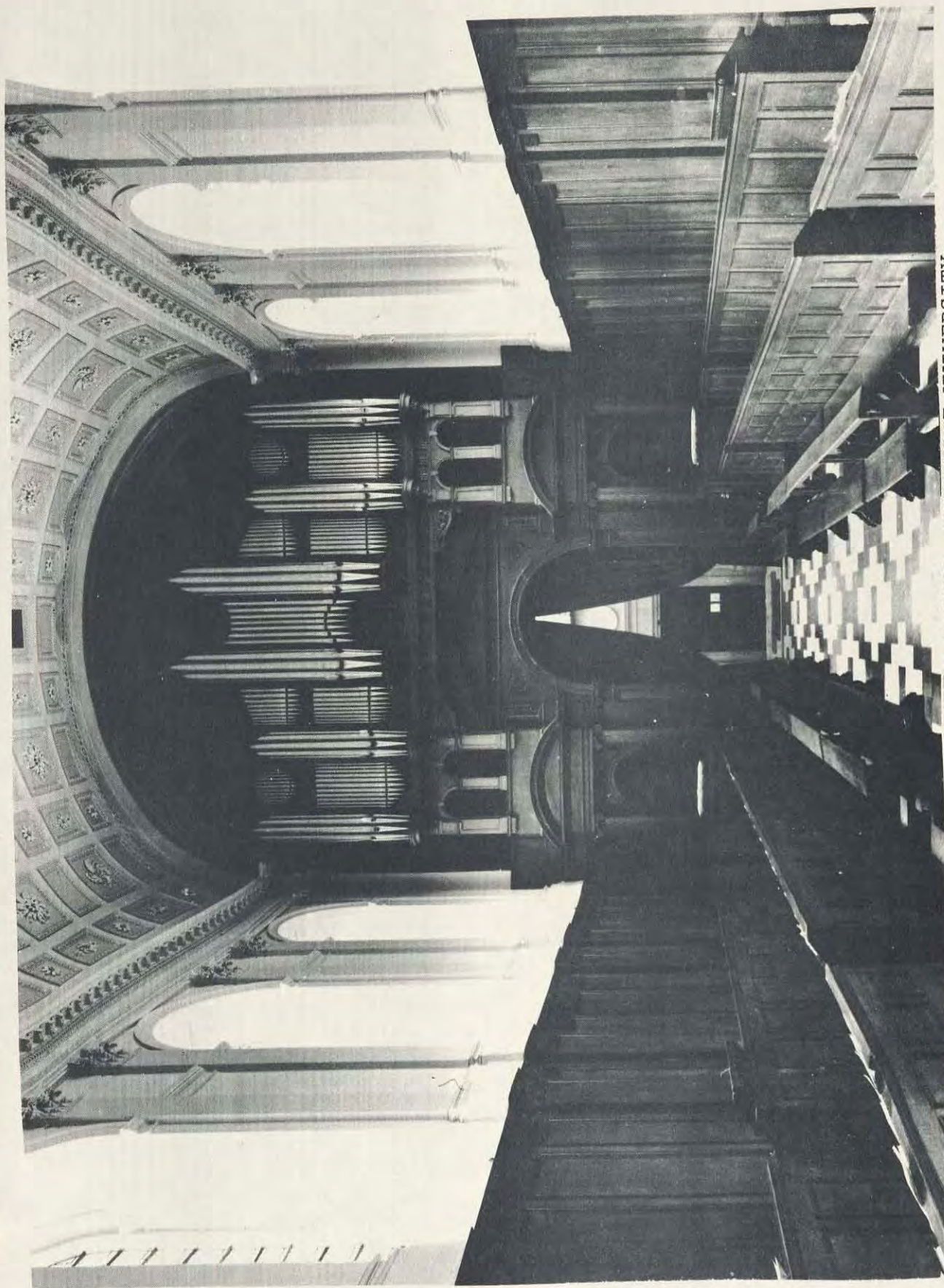




CHAPEL AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) looking East. Chapel, measuring 60-feet by 26½ feet, was built 1763-1769, designed by Sir James Burrough and James Essex. [See preceding page 201 for description.]





CHAPEL AT CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of Chapel looking West. The Chapel was built 1763-1769, designed by Sir James Burrough (died 1764) and completed by James Essex; it measures 60-feet by 26½ feet. [See preceding page 201 for description.] All contemporary except the organ, which was enlarged and modernized in 1910.



THE CHAPEL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, charter dated 1584 [see account of College, pages 173-175], consisted of two quadrangles of unequal size, the original Chapel occupying the east side of the smaller quadrangle, with chambers over it in the roof. The position of the chancel of the Chapel, standing to the "north, and their kitchen eastward," instead of being built, as were all other Chapels at Cambridge, "with the Chancell Eastward, according to ye uniform order of all Christendome," gave great offence, and the Chapel had never been consecrated. It was in virtual ruins and was rebuilt, circa 1668-1677.

Christopher Wren was the architect for the new Chapel, which was placed at the east side of the large quadrangle, extending eastward from the quadrangle into the grounds beyond. By 1672 the walls had been completed and the plasterers had begun work on the ceiling. Additional subscriptions were collected to finish the building, the total cost of which amounted to more than £3972. The Chapel was consecrated by Dr. Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely, on September 29, 1677. The scheme of the woodwork was designed by a Mr. Peirce and a Mr. Oliver, of London, but it was executed by Cornelius Austin.

The east end of the Chapel was first adorned with hangings, but these were replaced "in 1687 by an altar-piece of carved oak, consisting of two fluted Corinthian columns supporting an entablature, surmounted by a pediment." This, with the rest of the woodwork, was given by Dr. Sandcroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. The painting in the entablature was not presented until 1734 - it represents the "Return of the Prodigal Son," by Giacomo Amiconi, a Venetian artist who worked in England ca. 1729-1739. The organ was probably put up at about the same time. In 1735, Mr. Burrough was paid £7:7s "for his assistance in beautifying ye Chappell," although the details of his work were not recorded. The glass chandelier which hung in the center was the gift of Dr. Edward Hulse in 1732. The building has not been materially altered since its construction.\*

An inventory dated September 30, 1719, listed the "Goods in ye Chappel" and "Anti-chappel, Vestry &c.":

"In ye Vestry and ye opposite part of ye building each a window. On ye North side a little door under ye Stairs. On ye same side another door opening into ye Antichappel wth a spring lock. One great double



The Chapel at Emmanuel College, Cambridge University

door wth six hinges & 4 bolts. A staircase with balisters. A little door at ye top of ye staircase. A bell, & rope. A catalogue of ye benefactors to ye Chappel. 2 Forms, & 2 desks in ye Antichappel. 2 Brass sconses. A surplice."

"In ye Chappel.

New wainscoat round ye Chappel.  
2 Stalls for ye Mr & Senr fellow.  
A bench on each side joyning to ye Wainscoat.  
4 Double seats on each side wth benches under them.  
3 Moveable desks.  
A litany desk wth 2 silver candlesticks.  
A septum to ye communion table of carv'd wainscoat.  
A Communion table with a carpet of crimson velvet & 2 cushions of ye same.  
Ogilbie's bible in 2 Volumes, & 2 common prayer books of ye English letter bound in Turkey leather & gilt on ye communion table.  
Two low stools cover'd with blew cloath.  
2 Cushions for ye Master's seat, &  
A Common prayer book of ye Large paper ruld, gilt, & bound in red Turkey leather.  
A cushion for ye Senior fellow  
One bible in Quarto  
Two bibles on ye reading desks.  
Com: prayer books.  
40 brass candlesticks in ye Chappel.  
2 brass candlesticks in ye Organ loft."\*\*

Photographs (1967) follow, made by Mr. J. Frith, photographer of Eton, showing the Chapel at Emmanuel College, and details of its woodwork and furnishings.

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\*Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge... (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. II, pages 687-690, 700-709.

\*\*Emmanuel College Archives, Reference Number CHA. 1. 4, page 73, from "An Inventory of Goods in ye Chappel - In the Antichappel, Vestry, &c." made September 30, 1719. [Xerox copy, Research Department, Colonial Williamsburg.]





THE CHAPEL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

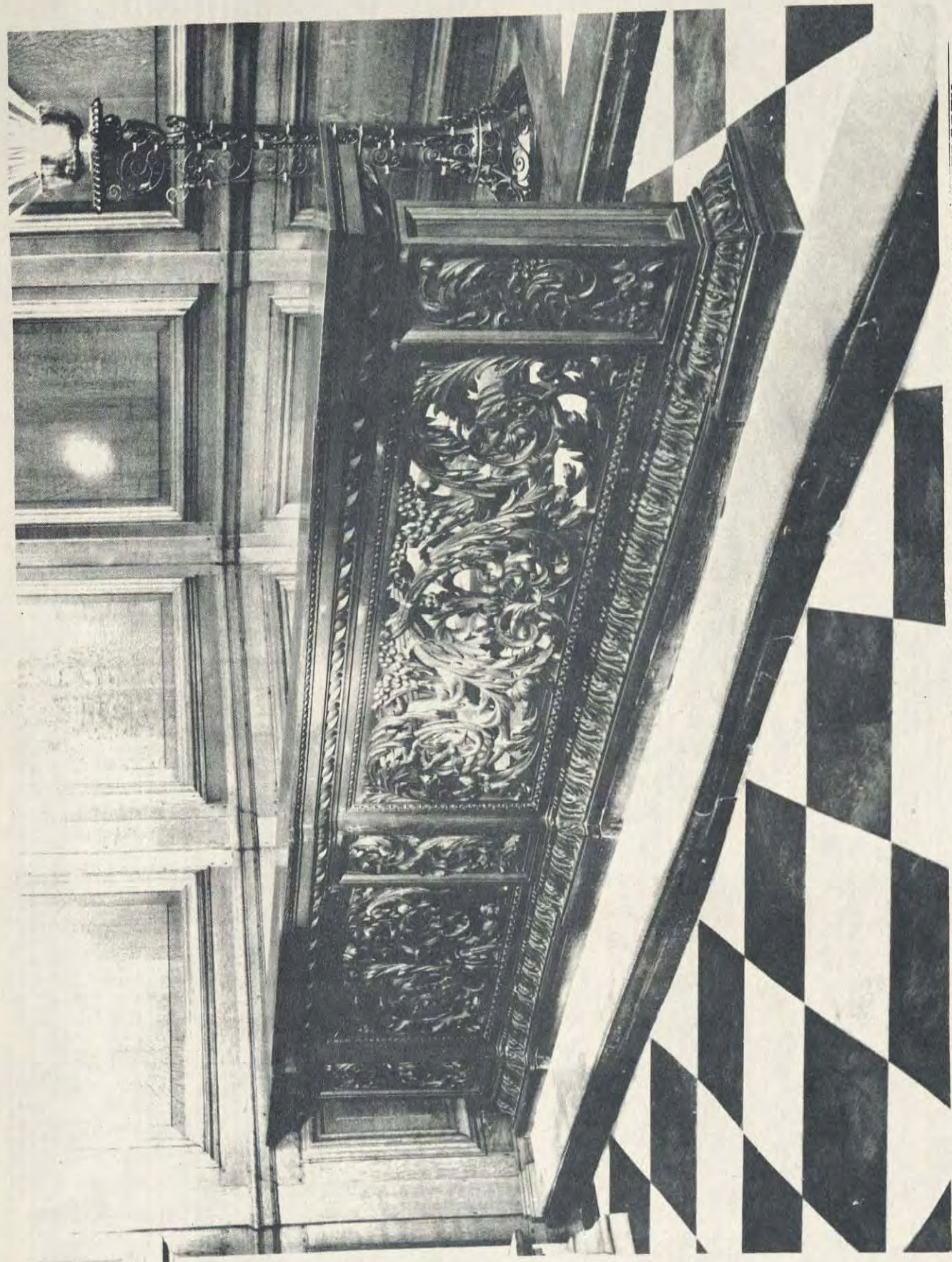
Photograph (1967) of the Chapel, looking east. This Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren and was built 1668-1677. [See preceding pages of detailed account.] The Chapel measures 62-feet by 29½ feet. The altarpiece of carved oak, and the surrounding woodwork, replaced hangings in 1687; the painting, the Return of the Prodigal Son, was placed there in 1734. The glass chandelier was presented in 1732.





THE CHAPEL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
Photograph (1967) of the Chapel looking West. This Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren, and erected 1668-1677. The organ was probably put in place circa 1734. The glass chandelier was presented in 1732. [See preceding pages 206 and 207 for account of the Chapel.]





THE COMMUNION RAIL IN THE CHAPEL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
This Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren, and erected 1668-1677. The communion rail is of oak. [See preceding pages 206 and 207 for further details concerning the Chapel and page 208 for view of east end of Chapel.]





THE CHAPEL OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
One of two late 17th century chairs in the chancel of the Chapel  
[see view of East end of the Chapel page 208.]





THE CHAPEL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

One of a pair of silver candlesticks on the altar of the Emmanuel College Chapel. [See view of east end of the Chapel, page 208. The cross also shown on the altar is modern, according to Mr. Frith.]





THE CHAPEL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of a "return-stall" at the west end of the Chapel at Emmanuel College [see photograph of the West end of the Chapel, page 209.] This Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren, and was built 1668-1677. [See account on pages 206 and 207.]





THE CHAPEL AT EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph of the cut glass candelabrum, given to Emmanuel College in 1732, which hangs from the middle of the Chapel ceiling. [See account of the College Chapel, pages 206 and 207 and illustrations on pages 208 and 209.]



THE CHAPEL AT ETON COLLEGE

Eton College was founded by King Henry VI [see preceding pages 103-104 for an account of Eton.] The building of its Chapel was started in 1441, and Henry VI is said to have laid "the first stone" in person. He gave explicit directions for the Chapel, which was never quite as large as he intended. Only a part of it was built in his lifetime; and the Antechapel was not built until 1479-1482. The chapel was altered many times in the years which followed its erection.

According to R. Ackermann, the Chapel underwent considerable repairs under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren in 1700; although one statement says that the design of the wainscot put in it at that time was left to the joyner, a Mr. Hopson, with advice from the surveyor, a Mr. Banks. An organ loft was built, and the organ set up in it at about that time. R. Ackermann, writing circa 1816, described the Chapel as follows:

"The Chapel occupies the south side of the larger quadrangle;.... The building of it commenced July 3, 1441... In the year 1700 this chapel underwent considerable repairs,... The alterations were conducted under the direction of that great architect Sir Christopher Wren, who, as he did in other places, ... thought proper to introduce the unappropriate designs of Grecian architecture, though upon what principle of propriety, taste, or local effect, cannot well be conceived. His altar-piece, which is in that style, and beautifully composed, covers the ancient one of Gothic character... At this time many of the ancient gravestones were disturbed, while the mural monuments were concealed, particularly about the chancel, by the new wainscoting and altar. ... The whole length of the Chapel, including the ante-chapel, is 175 feet. ..."\*

Among many changes and alterations noted in a later account of the Chapel were those made ca. 1845 the circa 1700 reredos (altar and wainscot), attributed by Ackermann to Wren, was removed, and the original stone panelling at the east end was discovered. A new altar, altar-rails, and pulpit, all of stone, in Gothic design, were then provided. In 1842, when all the "old panelling and seats" had been removed and the walls cleaned, frescoes were discovered which had been whitewashed over ca. 1560, but were in a fair state of preservation. Unfortunately,



The Chapel at Eton College

the upper portion of the frescoes was destroyed by the workmen, but the lower portion still exists, behind the modern woodwork. Stained glass windows were put up in the 1840's. In 1849-1850 the pavement of black and white marble was taken up and replaced by stone flags. The organ was removed from the floor at the west end in the Ante-chapel, to the south side of the choir, and, in 1869, moved under the chancel arch, blocking it with the heavy framework required for support. The Ante-chapel was "restored" in 1852.\*\*

Two pictures of the Chapel at Eton follow: one from R. Ackermann's history published in 1816, showing the pews and panelling or wainscoting of circa 1700; the other a recent photograph (1965), showing the ca. 1842 "restoration" of the stone work in Gothic design, and the new pews or "benches" replacing those removed ca. 1847.

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\*R. Ackermann, The History of the Colleges of Winchester, Eton, and Westminster;... (London: 1816) "The History of Eton College," pages 32-35.

\*\*Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges of Cambridge and Eton (London: 1886) Vol. I, pages 313-314, 350-359, 380, 422-429, 446-451.

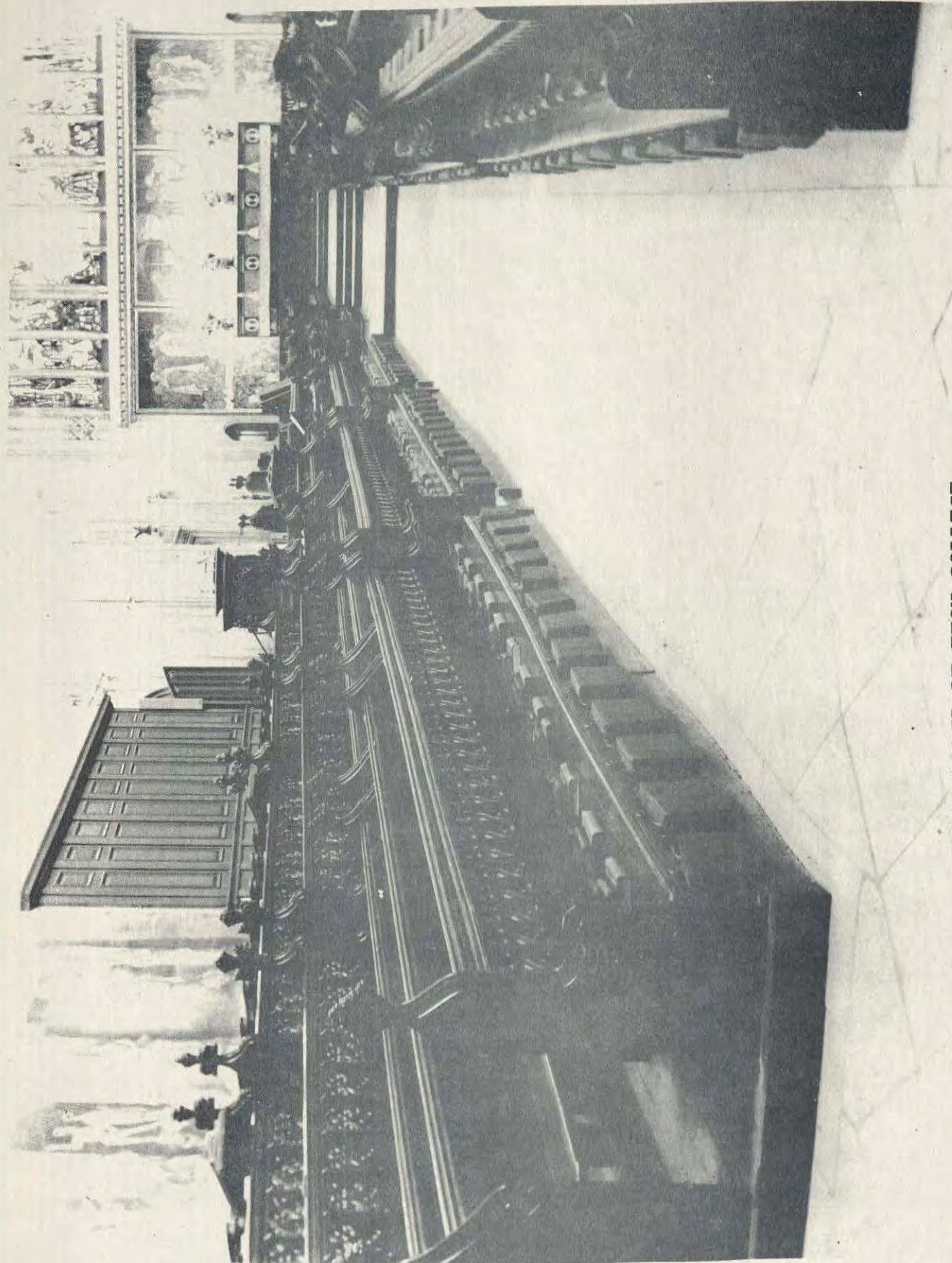




THE CHAPEL AT ETON COLLEGE

View of the West end of the Chapel at Eton College [see preceding pages 215 and 216], from R. Ackermann's history published in 1816, before the early eighteenth century wainscoting and black and white marble floor were removed.





THE CHAPEL AT ETON COLLEGE

Photograph (1965) of the Chapel at Eton, after the reredos designed by Wren circa 1700, and its surrounding panelling was removed in the 1840's, and the Chapel was "restored" to its original Gothic appearance [see preceding pages 215, and 216.] The pews or benches are of the 19th century. The stone paving replaced an earlier black and white marble paving ca. 1850.



THE CHAPEL OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Founded by Dr. Hugh Price (or Hugo ApRice, as his name appeared in three charters), the first charter granted by Queen Elizabeth for "Jesus College, within the City and University of Oxford," was dated June, 1571. Its first quadrangle, the interior dimensions being 90-feet by 70-feet, contained the Chapel and the Hall, and was partly completed ca. 1625. The east front of this first quadrangle was rebuilt in 1756. The north and south sides of a second quadrangle, a story higher than the first, were partially completed in 1640; the work was interrupted by the civil wars, and was not completed until 1677. A Library on the north side of the new quadrangle was begun circa 1626. It was pulled down in 1639, to be rebuilt on the west side of this quadrangle, but was not erected until 1677.

The Chapel, which was on the north side of the first quadrangle, was consecrated May 28, 1621, by Dr. John Howson, Bishop of Oxford. It proved too small for the society, however, and was lengthened at its east end in 1636.

A picture of the interior of the Chapel follows, from Ackermann's history of Oxford.\* Ackermann described the Chapel as consisting of -

"an ante-chapel, divided by a screen from the body, which another screen divides from the chancel. Its style of architecture is of the mixed Gothic, with a roof finished in rich compartments. A copy of Guido's picture of St. Michael overcoming the Devil, presented by Thomas James Viscount Bulkeley, decorates the altar."

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\*R. Ackermann, A History of the University of Oxford...  
(London: 1814), Vol. II, pages 141-142, 148-150.





THE CHAPEL OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

This Chapel was consecrated in 1621 and lengthened at its east end in 1636. [See brief account of Jesus College on the preceding page.] The above picture is from R. Ackermann's history of Oxford, published in 1814.





PATEN AMONG CHAPEL SILVER AT JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY  
Silver paten, dated 1715, among the Chapel silver at Jesus College.



THE CHAPEL OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Founded by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, in 1448, for "the study of Divinity and Philosophy," Magdalen College was composed of "the President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, a Schoolmaster and Usher, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, besides Gentlemen Commoners" [Commoners were not admitted to this College].

A court leads to "the great quadrangle, with its fine cloister, begun by the Founder in 1473." It is formed by the Chapel, the Hall, the Library, the ancient part of the President's lodgings, and the apartments of the Fellows and Demies.

The Chapel was erected by the Founder and "furnished with appropriate magnificence." The windows, after the fashion which "had prevailed from the time of Henry IV., were adorned with portraits and paintings on the glass." According to R. Ackermann,\* writing circa 1814, -

"... The Chapel remained in the state in which the Founder left it, with the exception of the injury which its furniture and decorations sustained at the Reformation, till the year 1635, when the inner chapel was paved with black and white marble, fitted up with new stalls and wainscoting, and provided with a new organ, a handsome screen, and painted windows. ... The original style of building predominates in this chapel; but the screen and the paneling, that covers the east wall, are in the Grecian style of architecture, which has been admitted, and by professional men of the first name, to blend its heterogeneous forms, properties, and decorations with the Gothic character, in many of our noblest churches. The body of the chapel is enlightened by ten windows. The west window, painted in chiaro oscuro, . . . received great injury from a high wind in 1703, it was restored by Egginton in 1794. The windows now [ca. 1814] in the chapel, represent the figures of the Apostles, the primitive Fathers, Saints, and Martyrs, also in chiaro oscuro. Eight of them were removed from the ante-chapel in 1741; and two new ones, next the altar, were added by the younger Price, who died in 1765. ... The present altar was erected in 1740, and in the same style of design and enrichment with the later alterations in



The Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford University

the interior of the chapel. The altar-piece, by Isaac Fuller, was placed there about the year 1680. ... Underneath this painting is a very fine picture of Christ bearing his Cross. ... In the year 1793, the old roof being decayed, a new one was placed on the chapel and the hall, ..."

The picture which follows is from Ackermann's history of Oxford, published in 1814.

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\*R. Ackermann, A History of the University of Oxford... (London: 1814), Vol. I, pages 233, 240, 246-248, 258-261.





THE CHAPEL OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Built in the last half of the 15th century, this chapel "was paved with black and white marble, fitted up with new stalls and wainscoting, and provided with a new organ, a handsome screen, and painted windows" in 1635. [See brief account of Magdalen College on preceding pages 222 and 223.] This picture is from Ackermann's history of Oxford, published in 1814.



THE CHAPEL OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

William de Wykeham, who founded Winchester College, obtained the King's patent to found new College at Oxford in 1379. The foundation stone for the College buildings was laid March 5, 1379/80, and the structure was completed in 1386. New College was to consist of "a Warden, and seventy Scholars, Clerks, Students in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, and Philosophy" - fifty of these "to apply themselves to Philosophy, or Arts, and Theology."

New College, completed at the sole expence of the Founder, consisted of "the principal quadrangle," which included "the chapel, hall, and library, the cloisters, the tower, and the gardens." A third story was added to the "original building about the end of the sixteenth century; but the present uniformity of the windows was not completed till the year 1675." The Chapel and Hall occupied the north side of the quadrangle, the Library the east, and the Warden's and Fellows' lodgings the south and west sides. R. Ackermann,\* who is quoted above, wrote of the Chapel as follows:

"The Chapel, which traditionary history represents as originally possessing the utmost splendour and magnificence, still retains the first place among the sacred edifices of the university. In its primary state it may be supposed to have remained till the Reformation disrobed it [ca. 1550] of the sumptuous furniture, and despoiled it of the costly decorations with which Popish superstition had enriched and adorned it. ... the building retained, in a great degree, its original appearance, till the year 1636, when the old stalls and desks being removed, others supplied their places, and the wainscot was adorned with paintings of the Apostles, Saints, &c. At the same time, the screen, curiously painted and gilt, was erected; over which was placed an organ by Dolham, since improved by Green and Byfield, and represented by Wood as the best instrument of that kind in England in his day: the floors, both of the outer and inner, were also paved with black and white marble. ... It appears that, in 1550, the high altar displayed a range of niches, which were filled up with stone and mortar when the images of gold and silver that had occupied them were taken away: it was then covered with plaister, on whose removal, in 1695, some broken statutes were discovered, and the whole refitted with various ornamental work in wood, gilding, and painting. ... In this state the chapel



The Chapel of New College, Oxford University

remained till 1789, when the decayed state of the roof induced the society to order a complete repair of the structure. The old wall at the east end was once more discovered, with some remains of its beautiful niches and fret-work. They were altogether removed, and the wall restored, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, to as near a resemblance of its original appearance as his genius and taste could conjecture. ... [the windows described.]"

A view of the Chapel from Ackermann's history of the College of circa 1814 follows.

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\*R. Ackermann, A History of the University of Oxford.... (London: 1814), pages 135-140, 156, 159-162.





THE CHAPEL AT NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

A view of the Chapel, originally erected by 1386, but altered in 1550, 1636, 1695, and 1789 - being "restored" to its early appearance in the latter year. [See brief account of the Chapel on the preceding page]. This picture from Ackermann's history of Oxford, published in 1814.



THE CHAPEL OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Pembroke College was founded at Cambridge ca. 1347, by Mary of Chatillon, daughter of Guy IV, count of St. Pol, and widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. King Henry VI was also a liberal benefactor to the college. The College consists of three courts, the original quadrangle known as the "Old Court," at the northwest corner of the site, the "New Court," on the east of the first, its buildings erected between ca. 1610-1659, and the third or "Chapel Court," to the south, built after that. There were many changes in the buildings in the years that followed, and they were greatly added to and altered between the years 1870 and 1883.

The original Chapel was in the "Old Court," and its erection was begun 1367. It served as the Chapel, with repairs and alterations, until a new Chapel was erected in 1663-1665. In 1690 the old Chapel was altered for a Library.

The new Chapel, designed by Christopher Wren, has been described as:

"... an oblong apartment in the Corinthian style, almost without external ornament. There was once a large clock above the west window. The interior is plain, with a flat plaster ceiling. The wood-work is the same that was originally set up. The organ, over the screen at the west end, was the work of Charles Quarles of Cambridge. ..."

Wren's new Chapel was consecrated on September 21, 1665. Contracts for the brick-work and woodwork in Wren's Chapel have survived. The walls of the Chapel "above the second Plint up to the Roofe" were to "contain in thicknes fower bricks in length," and the "Heads and sides of all the Bricks wch shall appear outwards shall be all ground, and fine joynts made." The "work under the windowes" was to be "sett out 2 or 3 Inches to the thicknes of ye second Plint, and so ordered that ye Bricks shall rise in the midst after ye forme of Stonework if the Modell so require it." Cornelius Austin, "Richard Billopps and William his sonne," of Cambridge, joiners, agreed to "find, provide and prepare ... good cleane and substantiall wainscott well seasoned all and without any cracks or flaws" and to "sett up all the said wainscott according to a certaine forme and draught of Joyners work agreed upon between the said parties with 14 seates on each side the chappell, and two returning on each side the doore beneath the



The Chapel of Pembroke College, Cambridge University

organ loft, and with a large Cornice all round that inner chappell:  
. . . to be finished, so that the said inner chappell shall be in  
a readinesse for the laying of a marble pavement before the dedi-  
cation of the said chappell...." They were also to provide "good  
wainscot for the two Rowes of the lower seates descending from  
the upper seates and answering thereunto, and for the carved work  
within the said chapell viz. for the Festoones and for the  
Capitalls." They were to be paid £5:12:6 for "every of the fore-  
named seates (being in all thirty two seates) with the two outer  
seates answering unto them"; and were to provide all materials  
and wainscot of oak at their own charge. For the "Cornice from  
the ends of the seates round the east end and also over the doore  
to the inner chappell," they were paid at the rate of 16-shillings  
a yard, furnishing all materials.

The following photographs, made by Mr. J. Frith in  
1967, show the Chapel of Pembroke College looking east and looking  
west, the Communion rails, the details of carving on the panelling,  
the ceiling, and the candleabrum in the ante-chapel.

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\*Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of the University of  
Cambridge... (Cambridge: 1886), Vol. I, pages 121-123, 128-129,  
135-137, 146-147, 154-156. Also The Encyclopaedia Americana  
(New York: 1960), Vol. XXI, page 491.

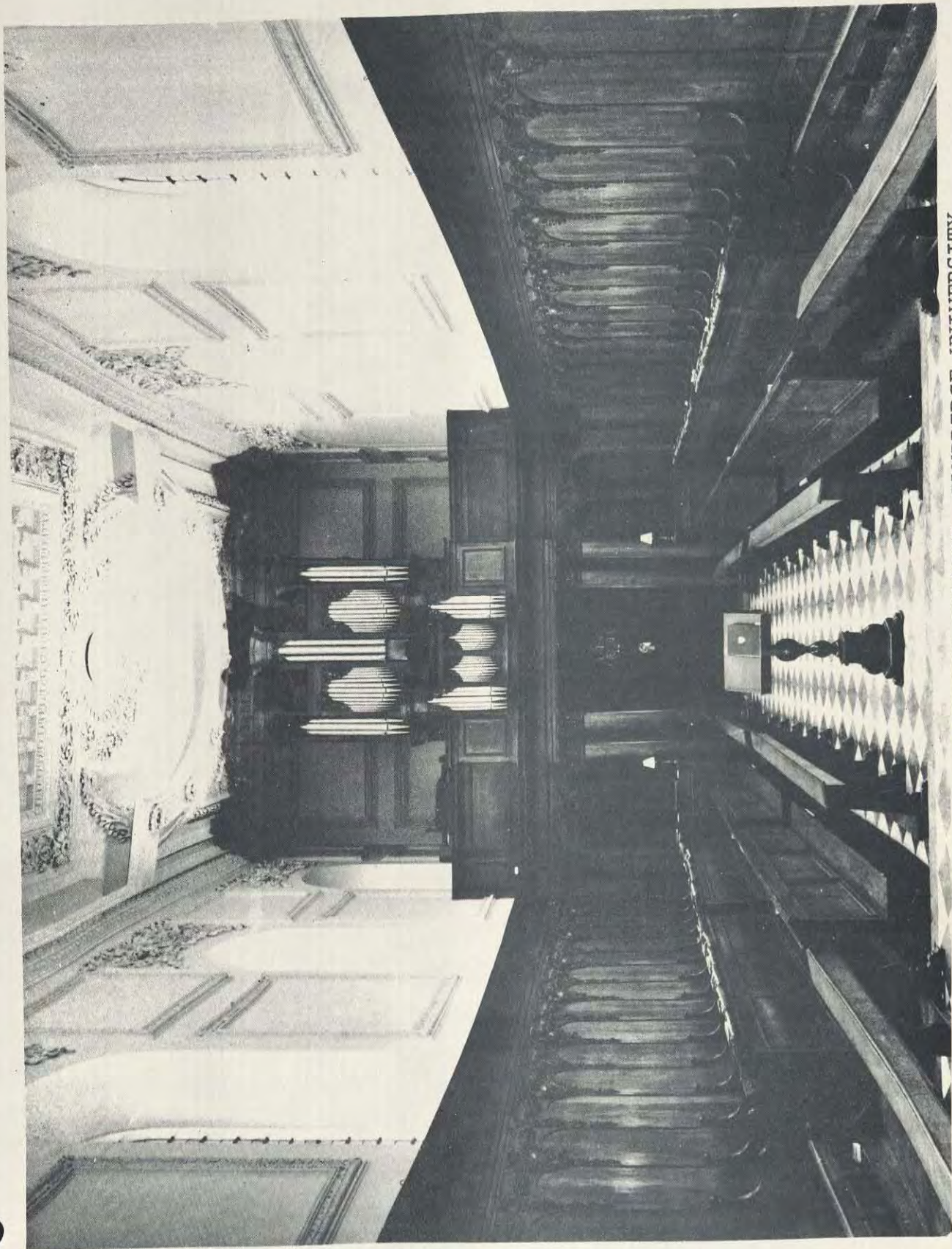




THE CHAPEL AT PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of the Chapel, looking East. This Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren, and built 1663-1665. [See preceding pages 228 and 229 for account of building, etc.] The Chapel measures 73-feet by 26-feet. The arched opening and the columns containing the sanctuary are an eastward extension of 1880, when the East wall was moved back 12-feet. All the rest is original except the front desks which are modern [see report of Mr. J. Frith].

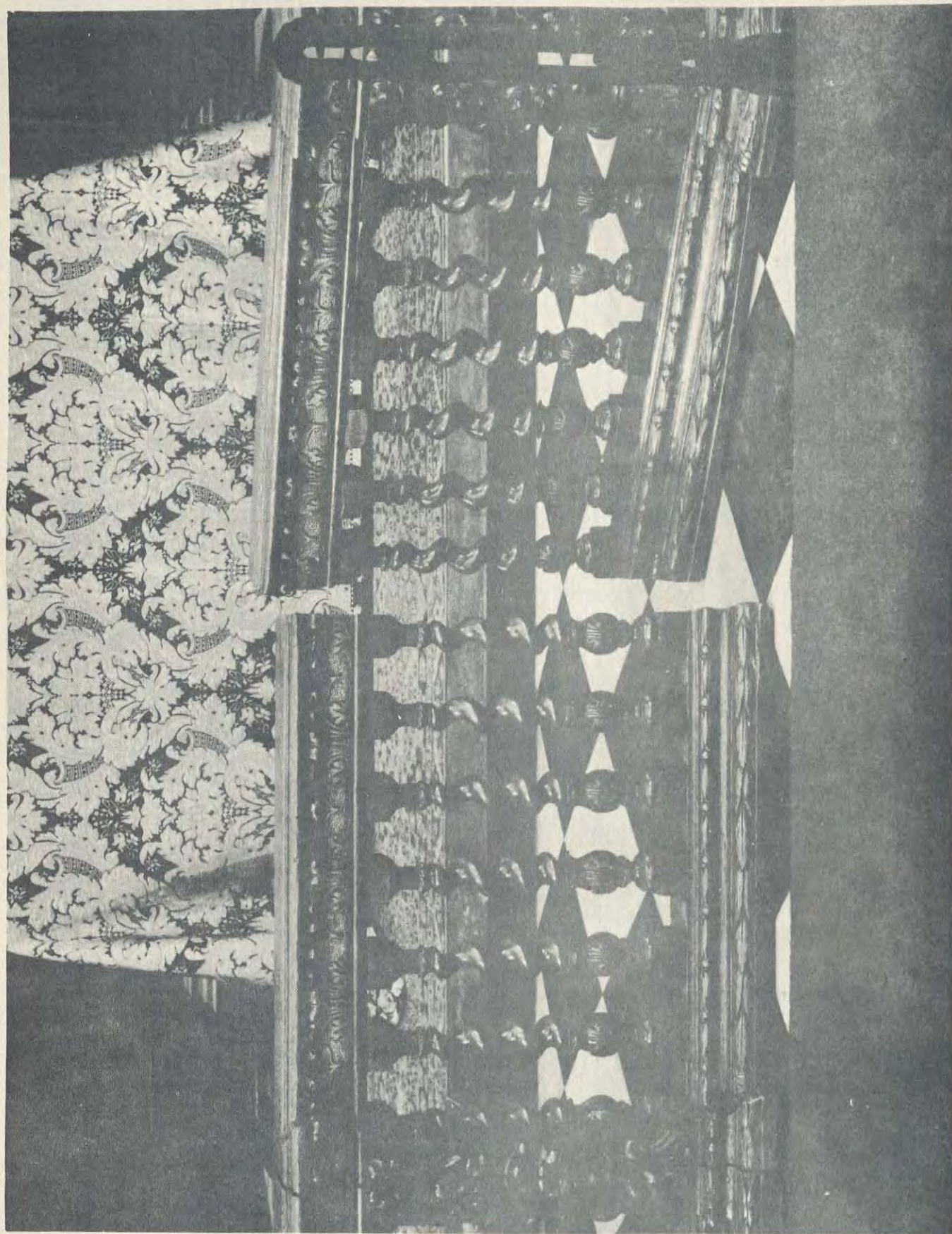




THE CHAPEL OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

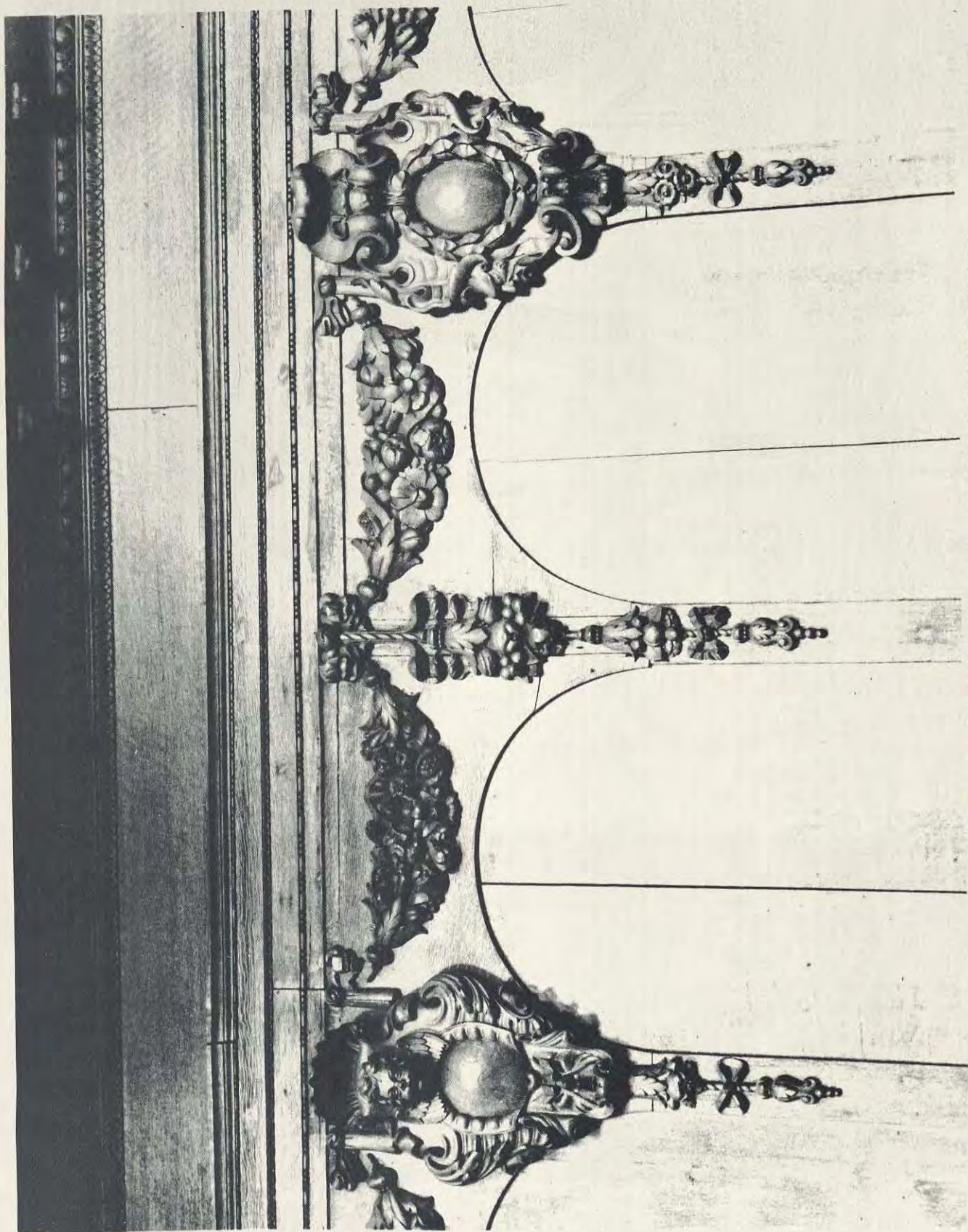
Photograph (1967) of the Chapel (which measures 73-feet by 26-feet) looking West. The Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren, and built 1663-1665. All of the interior here shown is original except the front desks, and the organ cases of 1707. [See pages 228 and 229 for account of Chapel, and Mr. Frith's report of February, 1967.]





THE CHAPEL OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
Communion Rail in the Chapel, designed by Christopher Wren, and built 1663-1665. [See pages 228 and 229 for account of the Chapel. See also page 230 for view of east end of the Chapel.] This oak Communion rail was shortened and reset during the 1880 extension of the sanctuary. Photograph by Mr. Frith, 1967.





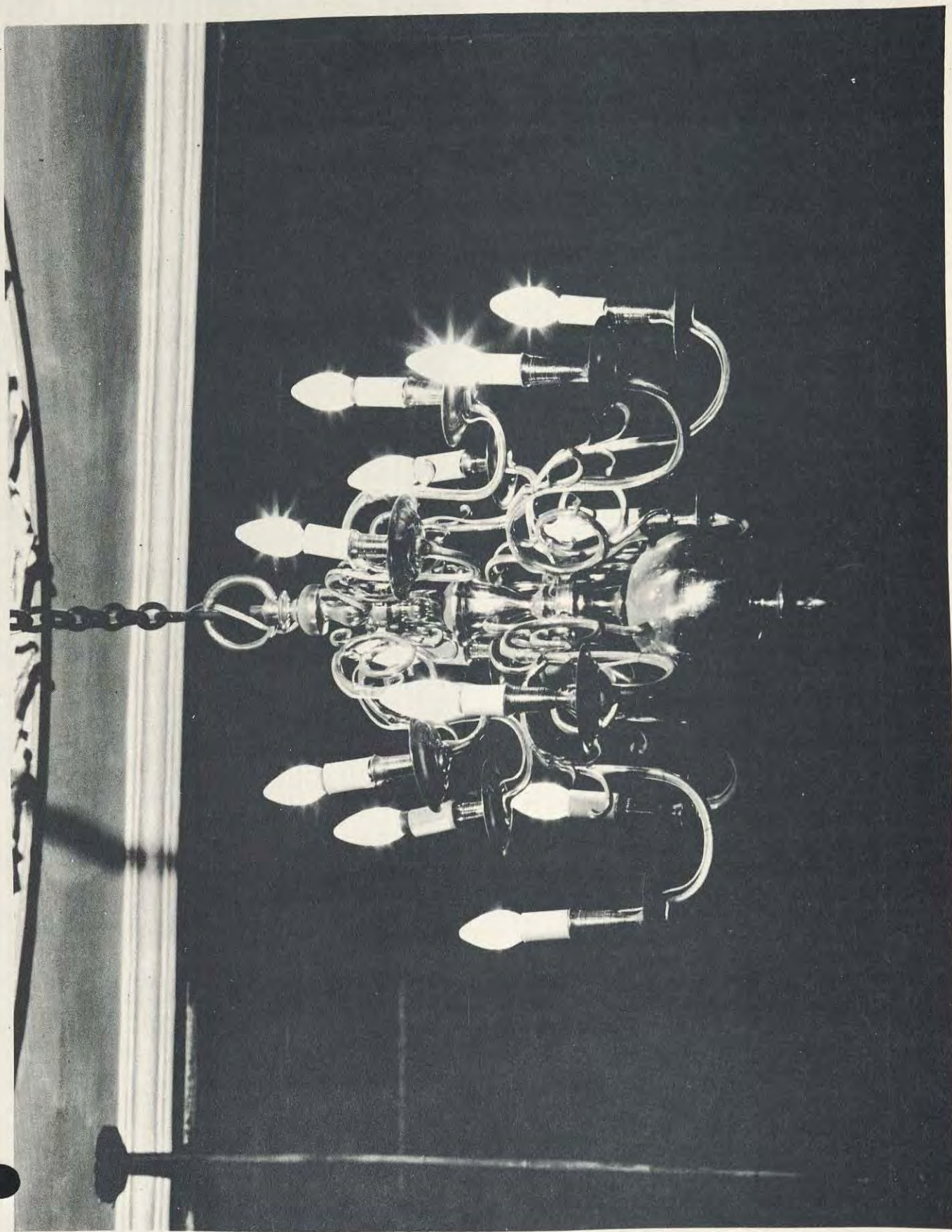
THE CHAPEL OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
Details of carving on panelling in Chapel at Pembroke College, which was designed by Christopher Wren, and erected 1663-1665. The panelling was made by Cornelius Austin. (See account of the Chapel, pages 228 and 229.) Photograph by Mr. J. Frith, 1967.





THE CHAPEL OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
Photograph (1967) of the ceiling of Pembroke College, looking East. This Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren, and built 1663-1665. [See pages 228 and 229 for an account of the Chapel.]





THE CHAPEL OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of Candleabrum in the ante-chapel at Pembroke College. The Chapel was designed by Christopher Wren, and erected 1663-1665. [See account of the Chapel, pages 228 and 229.] This Candleabrum is said to be "very reminiscent of a larger one" hanging in the Chapel of Wren's Chelsea Hospital.



THE CHAPEL OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Queen's College at Oxford was founded in 1340, by Robert de Eglesfeld, of the county of Cumberland, confessor to Queen Philippa, (wife of King Edward III), for whom it was named. It was built in the usual quadrangular form, the Chapel and Hall being completed before the end of the century.

The present Library was completed outside in 1694. The area in which the present buildings were erected form "an oblong square of three hundred feet in length and two hundred and twenty in breadth, which is divided by the chapel and hall into two spacious courts." The foundation stone of the south court was laid on February 6, 1710, being Queen Anne's birthday. The Chapel and Hall are on the north side of this quadrangle or court. The design of the buildings has been attributed to Nicholas Hawksmoor, and his "great master, Sir Christopher Wren."

The new Chapel, whose interior is of the Corinthian order, measured 100-feet long and 30-feet broad. Its foundations were laid on February 6, 1713/14 (again on Queen Anne's birthday), and it was consecrated on All Saints day, 1719, by Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York. Some of its windows were brought from the old Chapel, painted by Van Linge, and repaired by Price in 1715, and four of the windows brought from the old chapel are supposed to have been executed nearly three centuries earlier. The Chapel was described by R. Ackermann, circa 1814, as follows:

". . . the ceiling is decorated with a painting of the Ascension, by Sir James Thornhill; and in the middle window is the Holy Family, by Price. Beneath it is a copy, by Mr. Cranke, of La Notte, The Night, Corregio's celebrated work in the Dresden Gallery... In the two windows on the south side of the chancel, are, The Ascent from the Sepulchre, and The Last Ascension. In those on the north side, The Resurrec- of the Dead, and The Last Judgment. . . [The four windows on the north side and the four on the south side of the Chapel are also described.] Underneath the chapel is a Sepulchral vault, in which, among others, the remains of Dr. Smith and Dr. Halton [Timothy Halton, Provost of Queen's 1677, Joseph Smith, Provost, 1730] are deposited. In the passage between the hall and the chapel are their monumental inscriptions."\*



The Chapel of Queen's College, Oxford University

The illustration of the Queen's College Chapel which follows is by A. Pugin, published in Ackermann's history of the College in 1814.

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\*R. Ackermann, A History of the University of Oxford... (London: 1814), Vol. I, pages 109-112, 120-126.





QUEEN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Built between 1714 and 1719, its design attributed to Nicholas Hawksmoor, and influenced by his teacher, Christopher Wren, this Chapel measured 100 feet long by 30 feet broad. [See preceding pages 236 and 237 for a description of its windows and the painting, *La Notte*, over the altar.] This picture is by A. Pugin, published in Ackermann's history of the College in 1814.



THE CHAPEL AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

The site of Trinity College, founded at Cambridge in 1546 by King Henry VIII, was originally occupied "by two Colleges, Michael House and King's Hall, and by seven Hostels for students." Some of the original buildings were repaired and altered, some were pulled down, and some new buildings were erected around a large court or quadrangle. A new Chapel was built ca. 1567; the present Hall and Kitchen were built in 1604-1605; and the present Library was built ca. 1676-1690, after a design by Sir Christopher Wren.

The Chapel, originally part of King's Hall, was used until a new Chapel was completed circa 1567. This Chapel measured 205 feet long by 33 feet broad, and was divided "into twelve bays of equal size, each lighted by a window on the north and south sides, except the westernmost bay, in which there is no window on the north side; and the fourth bay from the east end, where the east range of the Great Court abuts against the Chapel. The original division into quire and ante-chapel is indicated by a space 12 feet wide between the fourth and fifth bays from the west end; and by an external turret-stair on the north side, which was evidently intended to give access to a rood-loft."\* The measurements of this Chapel have been preserved: 36-feet long from the east end to "Backside of ye present Altar piece"; from Altar to seats 24-feet; from east end of the seats "to ye Organ Screen," 70-feet; the Ante-chapel 65 feet long, and the "Breadth of ye Quire 18-feet long."

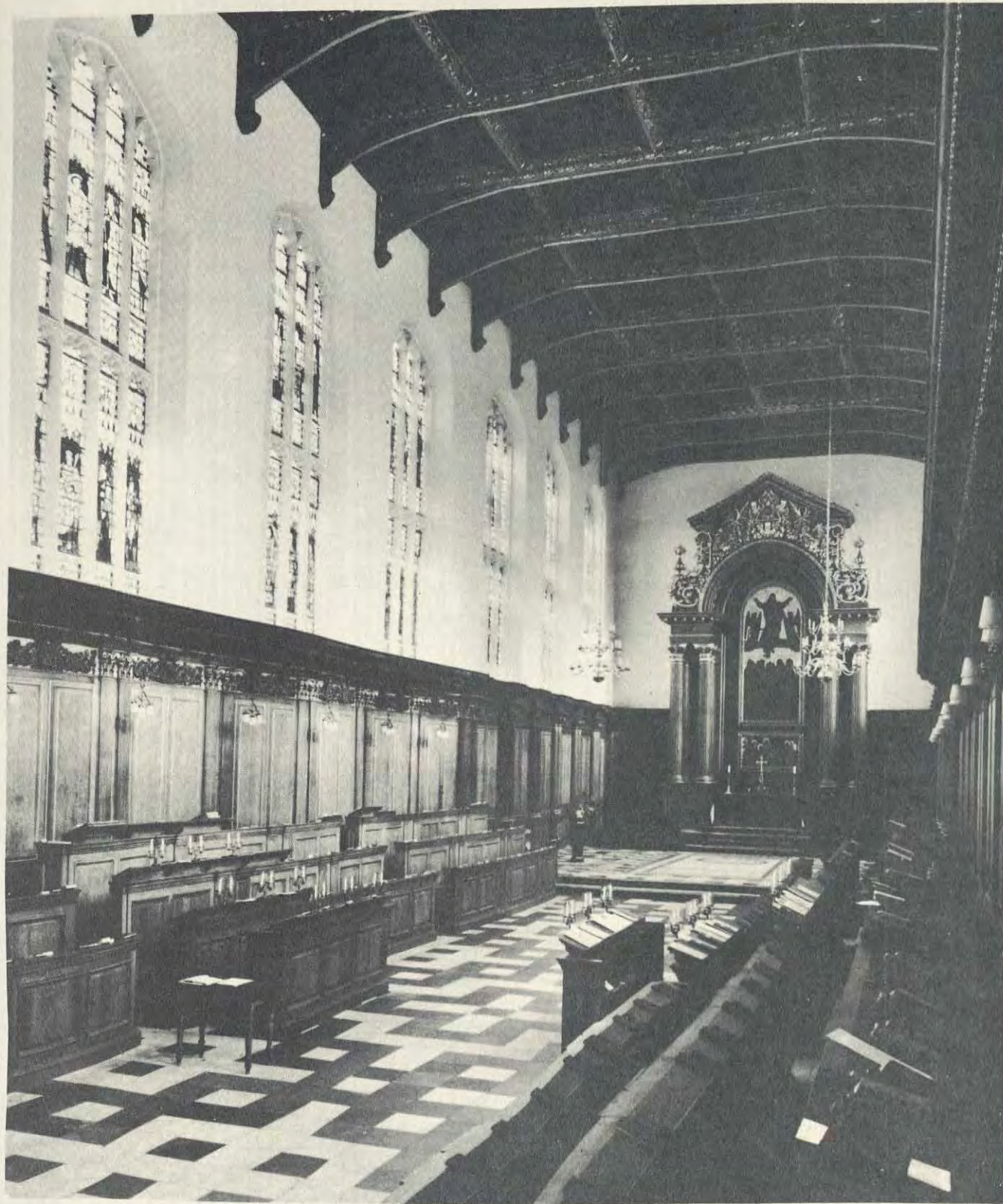
A number of changes and alterations were made in the Chapel during the years that followed; and at the beginning of the 18th century it was again in need of a thorough repair. Contributions were collected "to repair and beautify the Chappel of the said College," the work to cost about £3000. The work was begun in 1706 and was still going on in 1718. One of the changes made at this time was the blocking up of "the east window, and placing the altar against the east wall." Later in the century "a lofty baldacchino of oak was erected over the altar," consisting of "a semicircular arch, springing from four Corinthian columns, and surmounted by a pediment, richly decorated with arabesques, vases, cherubim, and other devices in fashion in the last [18th] century." Over the altar within this "baldacchino" was the picture of "St. Michael binding Satan, by West," presented in the last half of the century. Further changes were made in 1832, and again in 1868-1875. In these last years the altar-piece was replaced by the present altar-piece representing "the completed Triumph of Christ, in the Entombment crowned by the Ascension."





THE ANTE-CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY  
Photograph (1967) showing the Ante-Chapel looking East. Built in 1567, this Ante-chapel measures 69½ feet by 34 feet. The screen and organ case here shown are ca. 1735.





THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of the Chapel looking East. This Chapel was built in 1567; it measures, excluding the ante-chapel, 135 feet by 34 feet. The woodwork shown is of the 18th century, when alterations and repairs were made [see preceding pages 239-240 for account of Chapel.] The altar-piece is 19th century, it shows the entombment of Christ, crowned by the Ascension (see following photograph). The roof is 16th century with 19th-century painting and gilding; and the extra rows of seating and "the wrought iron desks in front of the center blocks of stalls are late 19th century," according to Mr. Frith, the photographer.

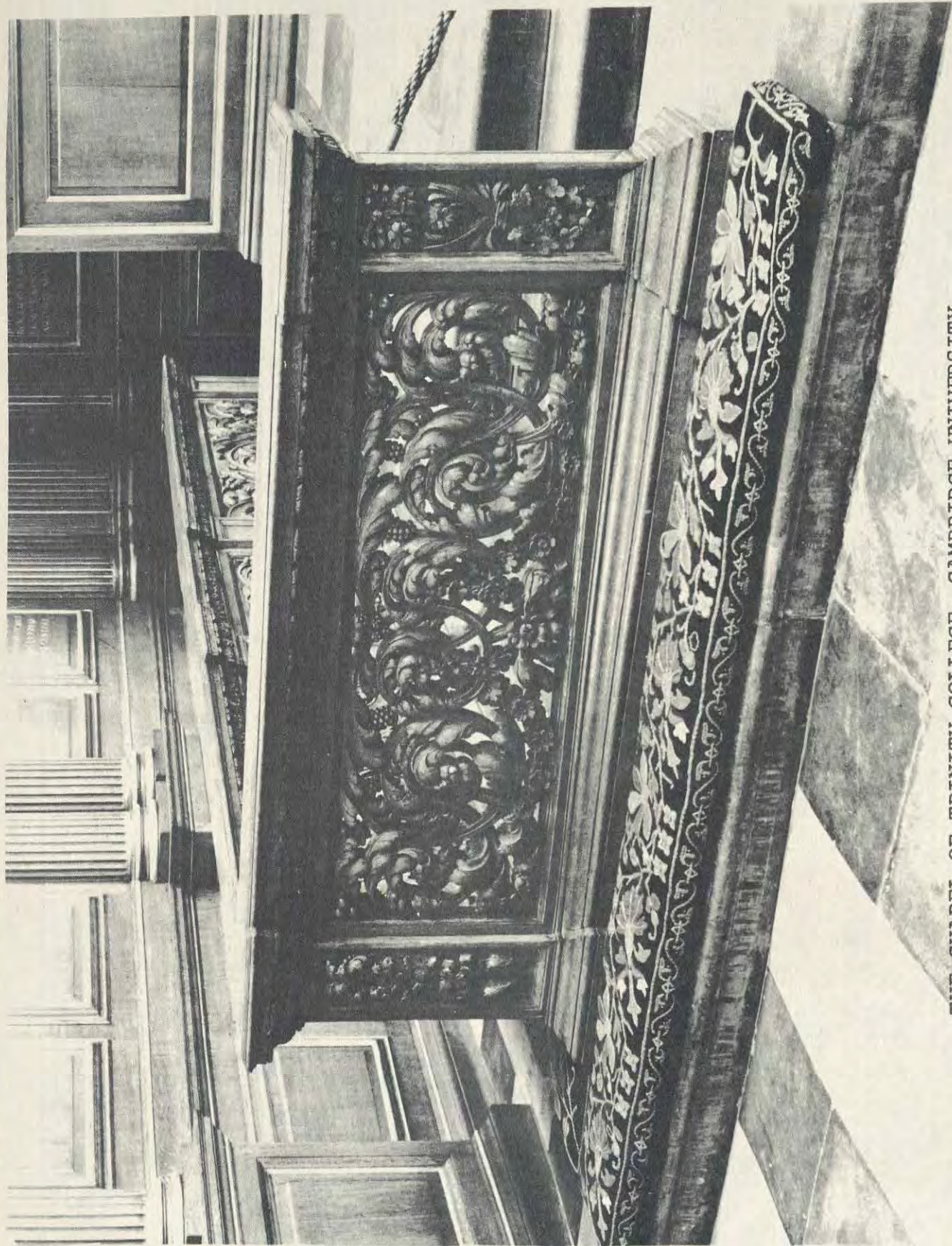




THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

A closer view (see preceding photograph) of the chancel, altar, and altar-piece at Trinity College Chapel - the Chapel built in 1567; the woodwork shown of the 18th century. The altar-piece is 19th century; it shows the entombment of Christ, and the Ascension [see pages 239 and 240 for brief account of the Chapel.]

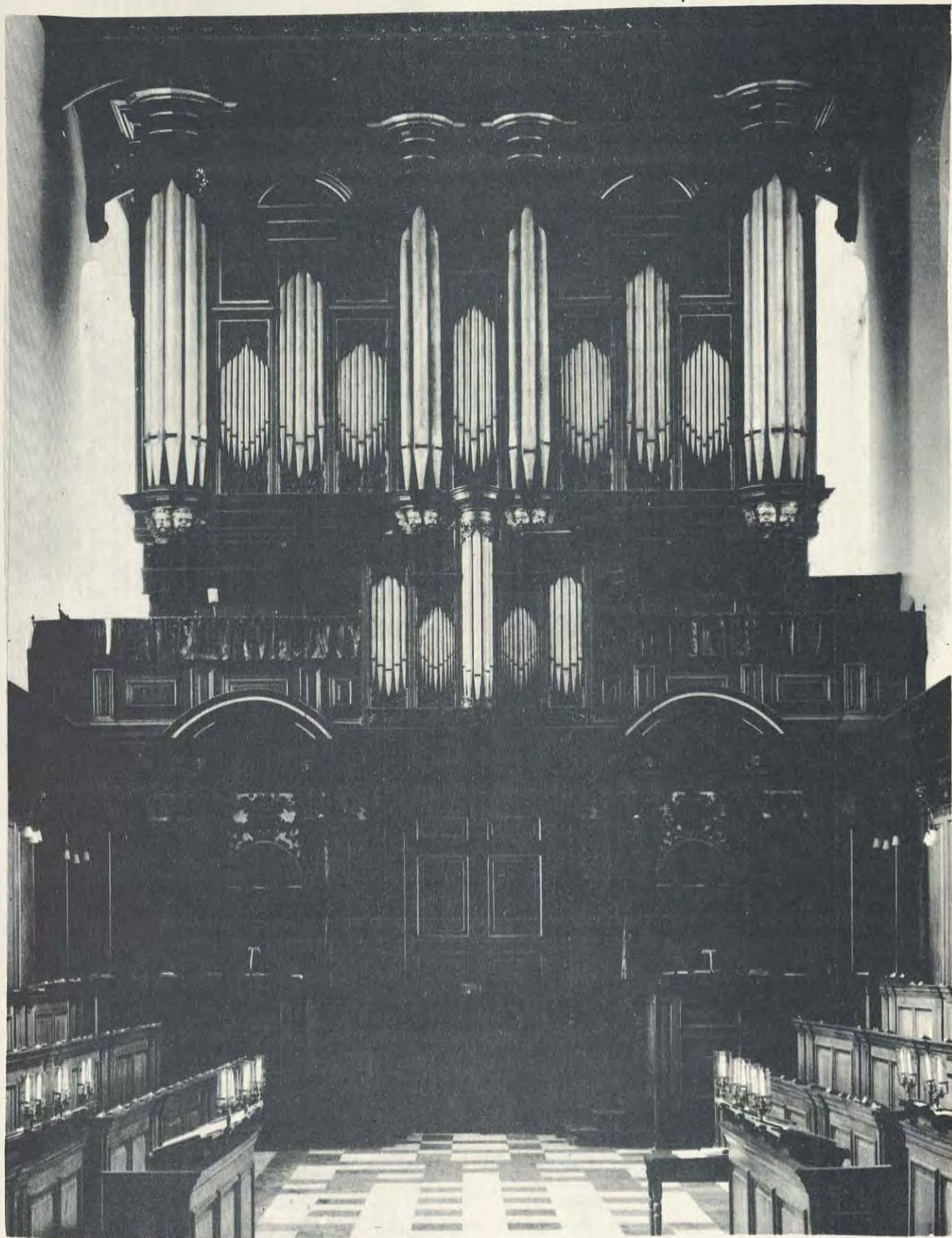




THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Closer view of the Communion rail (see photographs, pages 242 and 243) in the Trinity College Chapel. The Chapel was built in 1567; but the woodwork is of the 18th century. [See pages 239 and 240 for brief account of the Chapel.]





THE CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of the west end of the Chapel (see photographs pages 241 and 242 for view of east end, and pages 239 and 240 for brief account of Chapel.) This Chapel was built in 1567, but the woodwork here shown is circa 1735.]



THE CHAPEL AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Founded by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, charter dated 1350, Trinity Hall consisted of a quadrangle about 115-feet long and 80-feet broad [see page 182 for brief account of its Hall, which was rebuilt 1742-1745.]

The original Chapel at Trinity Hall stood on the South side of the principal court or quadrangle, occupying only the western half of this side. In 1729 the "Beautifying the Chapel and south side of the College" was undertaken. James Essex (father of the architect of that name) joined with Charles Cass, mason, in accomplishing this work, with funds furnished by Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, master of Trinity Hall, 1710-1735. At this time, the "walls were plastered, and a parapet added in the same manner as the north side had been finished, ... Two window cases of Ketton stone and four round windows are mentioned" in accounts of the work. In his will, dated 1740, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd left the sum of £3,000 "to raise the Hall conform to the Chapel."

A description of the Chapel prior to the 1729 changes has survived; as has an account of the work done at that time, written in 1745:

"A.D. 1729. Sometime before Midsummer ye old Wainscot and Stalls etc. in ye Chapel were begun to be taken down, ye Stone and brick pavement taken up, the Grave design'd for ye Master [Sir Nathaniel Lloyd - died in 1745] in ye Southeast corner of ye Chapel digg'd and lin'd with brick by his own order; the whole Chapel repair'd, and new wainscotted, and pav'd with marble, and beautify'd at ye charge of ye Master Sr Nathaniel Lloyd out of ye Thousand pounds which he had before given to ye College, except ye Picture for ye Altar-Piece in a gilded frame given by Dr Chetwode. As ye work was going on, Divine Service was perform'd in ye Hall or Parlour according as either suited with ye convenience of ye College, 'till April 16, 1730: but ye work was not completely finished 'till December 1730: . . . All ye Windows in ye Chapel and Ante-Chapel alter'd: The painted glass taken away; The Ante-chapel wainscotted with ye old wainscot of ye Chapel and painted: ... The old Arras Hanging for ye Altar piece taken away, and a Picture of ye Virgin Mary presenting our Saviour in ye Temple set up in its



The Chapel at Trinity Hall, Cambridge University

room, given (as before-mention'd) by Dr Chetwode Fellow of this College... bought with three others of ye same size in Flanders. The Picture is 12 Feet 4 inches deep, and about 8 foot broad. New wainscot all round ye Chapel. Altar inclos'd with Iron rails painted and fasten'd into ye Stones, but afterwards taken up again, and others plac'd there in a different manner. The side-walls and west end of ye Chapel done with Hard finishing (as 'tis call'd) and Stucco-work. The great Cross-beam taken away. The Cieling wrought curiously in Stucco, and work'd into 25 Pannels with Heliotropes, and Shields for arms, and Mitres gilded, and more particularly so in that part of ye Cieling which is over ye Altar. An Iron-work'd Desk for ye Bible in which ye Scholar of ye House reads ye Lessons for ye Day. Fourteen new Folio Common Prayer Books. Communion Table cover'd with blue velvet which (together with a blue velvet Cushion with Gold Lace) is enrich'd with Gold Fringe and Lace. Two blue velvet Cushions with Gold Tassles and edging for ye Master's and President's Desks. Also Two Blue Silk Damask Curtains for ye Master's and President's seats. Long blue freeze Cushions for ye Scholars to kneel on. The old Door passage in ye Antechapel from ye Master's Lodge stop'd up, and a new one made in ye middle fronting ye Altar."\*

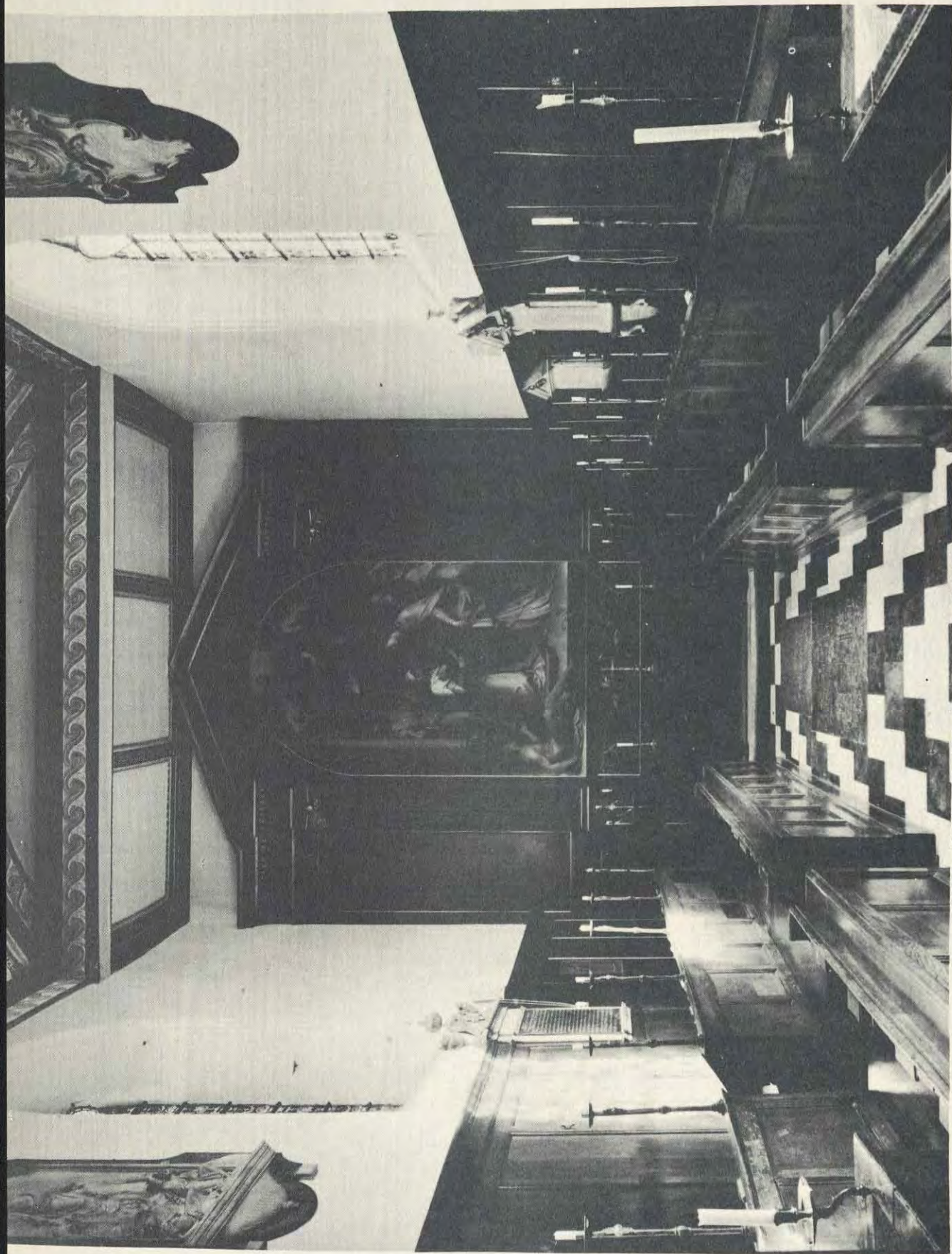
Another account described the Chapel as "a neat and elegant small Room, more like a Chapel of a Nobleman's Family, than of a Society." The Chapel remained in this state until 1864; except for some additional seats which were put up in 1853. It was enlarged in 1864 by taking down the east wall and adding the old Treasury, a space of about nine feet in depth, over which a flat roof was constructed. In 1877 the Chapel was further decorated - stained glass was put in four windows, the walls were "enriched with additional gold and colour, and a fresco representing the Baptism of Christ executed on the west wall."

The Chapel measured 40 feet by 18½ feet, the eastward addition or Sanctuary, as noted above, was added in 1864. Photographs of the east and west ends of this Chapel, and of its ceiling, follow, made by Mr. J. Frith in 1967.

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\*Willis & Clark, The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge,... (Cambridge: 1886) Vol. I, pages 209-210, 216-217, 227-228, 230-233.

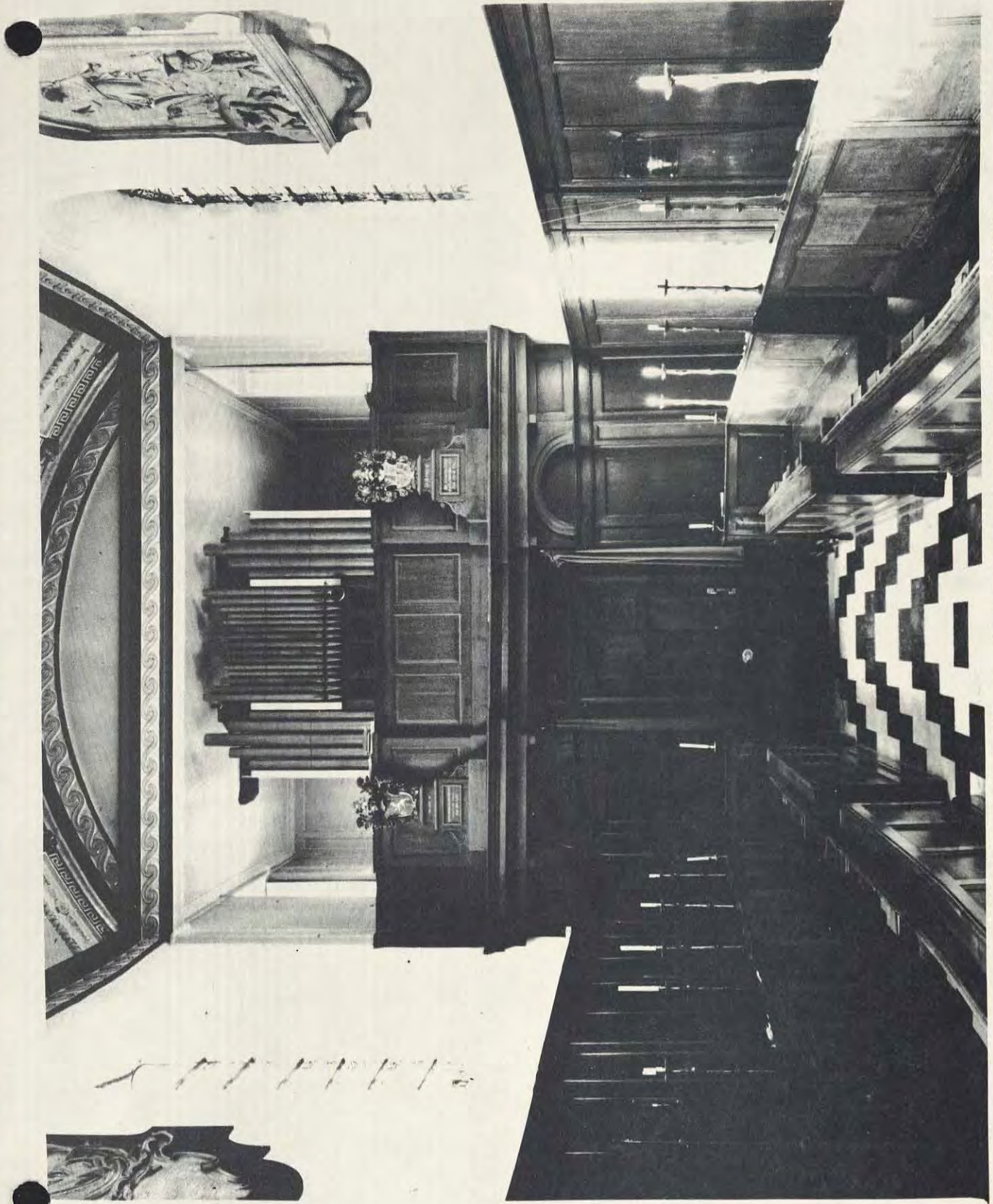




**THE CHAPEL AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY**

Photograph (1967) looking East. This Chapel was altered and beautified in 1729-1730 [see account of work done then on preceding pages 246 and 247] when it was newly wainscoted, paved with marble, and a new altar-piece, depicting "the Virgin Mary presenting our Saviour in the temple," painted in Flanders, was put up. The Chapel measures 40 feet by 18½ feet. The desks to the lower benches here shown are modern.





THE CHAPEL AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

Photograph (1967) of the West end of the Chapel at Trinity Hall. This Chapel, which measures 40 feet by 18½ feet, was altered and "beautified" in 1729-1730, when the wainscoting and marble floor here were put in. [See account of the Chapel, pages 246 and 247.] The gallery front, and the achievements-of-arms, are modern, as are the desks to lower benches - the rest circa 1730.