

HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD



Guide to the Chapel

with transcription and translation of memorials

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1 Introduction

THE CHAPEL OF HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD, was designed by the architect Thomas Graham Jackson, who graced the College with its iconic ‘Anglo-Jackson’ buildings, including also the Lodge and Hall with its spiral staircase, the north range of the Old Buildings Quad (OB 1 and 2), the Bridge, and the New Buildings and the Octagon. The Chapel was considered by Jackson to be the finest of his buildings. It was begun in 1906, and completed in 1908. The opening service was held on 7 October 1908 by the Rt Revd Francis Paget, Bishop of Oxford. The College Library, which abuts the west wall of the Chapel, was the former Chapel.

In the new Chapel’s centenary year, the Rt Revd John Pritchard, Paget’s successor as Bishop of Oxford, celebrated its rededication on 19 October 2008. At its consecration, and again at its rededication, the following Collect for Apostles and Evangelists was prayed

O Almighty God,
who hast built thy Church
upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets,
Jesus Christ himself being the head corner-stone;
Grant us so to be joined together in unity of spirit by their doctrine,
that we may be made an holy temple acceptable unto thee;
through Jesus Christ our Lord.

1.1 Life of the Chapel

For over a century, the Chapel has been at the heart of Hertford life. During term, prayers are said morning and evening. Major weekly services are Sunday’s Choral Evensong, often with guest preachers, Tuesday night’s Compline sung by candlelight, and Wednesday’s Eucharist accompanied by a chamber choir.

Sundays	5.45 pm	Choral Evensong
Mondays–Fridays	8.30 am	Morning Prayer (said)
"	5.00 pm	Evening Prayer (except Wednesdays, said)
Tuesdays	10.00 pm	Compline (sung Night Prayer)
Wednesdays	6.00 pm	Eucharist (sung)

The life of the Chapel is run by students. Two Organ Scholars, who are undergraduate music students, organise the music, conduct the choir and play the organ. The Chapelwardens organise and serve at worship.

In addition to services, the Chapel is regularly used for personal prayer; some come to sit quietly, some light candles in front of the Baptism icon, and some pin prayer requests to the lectern in the ante-chapel. The Chapel is also regularly used by the College's many, talented musicians, from a relaxing session at the piano on an evening to an end-of-term Music Society concert. Come Trinity term, white, pink and red carnations fill its chancel step for students to pin to their sub-fusc before heading down to the Exam Schools. The Chapel serves its wide community of members as a place of celebration of baptism, marriage and memorial services.

1.2 Future of the Chapel

There has often been talk about whether a modern institution of education needs a chapel. This place echoes with argument over faith and religion, society and authority, from the recusant Hart Hall that welcomed Bryant and Donne to the puritan Magdalen Hall that made a stand against the king. Oxford colleges have been built without chapels, but their quiet rooms and multi-purpose halls lack something. That something is the truth that religion can never be a private thing that can be packed up and put away; a truth echoed ever more loudly in our politics and global affairs. And so the Chapel stands as a monument, nay an active catalyst, to the struggle of faith and truth that stands at the heart of *educatio*.

The Chapel continues to resound to the many personal prayers of students and staff, to choral services, concerts, and to baptisms, marriages and memorial

services. It is a place where the lives and achievements of Hertford's members are celebrated and remembered, perhaps not so much by stones and plaques any more, but often in more practical gifts that enhance the beauty or the music of the Chapel. This booklet is their record.

2 Exterior

CROSSING RADCLIFFE SQUARE, or wending along New College Lane, one can see the little verdigris dome of Hertford College Chapel's bell tower. It is not the grandest statement among the architecture of the skyline, yet it stands out proudly, a metaphor for the College it serves.

2.1 Bell tower

The bell tower is octagonal, topped by a copper dome bearing a weather vane with the year '1908' cut out. Thomas Jackson's original drawings for the weather vane show a standing hart instead. Below the dome, the cylindrical bell house is decorated with eight stone vertical volutes that, over time, have become coloured by the copper oxide from above. The base of the tower forms the entrance archway to the Library. The tower houses a single bell that is sounded before Sunday Choral Evensong and Wednesday-evening Eucharist, and before Formal Hall (except Sundays).

2.2 Portico

The Chapel is fronted by a portico of two segmental arches, with each arch supported on two Corinthian columns. At the east end of the portico is the vestry.

2.2.1 Second World War memorial

On the western wall of the portico, the bell-tower wall, is the memorial to the 71 members of the College who died in the Second World War, with this heading

MCMXXXIX · MCMXLV
Hic Commemorentur Huius Collegii Alumni
Qui Pro Patria Propugnantes Occiderunt

1939–1945.

Let the members of this College

who fell fighting for their country be remembered here.

2.2.2 Doorway

The wooden doors of the Chapel are flanked by a Corinthian column to each side, each bearing harts' heads on the three visible sides of its capital. In the segmental pediment above the Chapel doors is a carving of two angels holding a shield with the following inscription

DOMVS
MEA
DOMVS
ORATIONIS

My house is a house of prayer.

This text is originally from Isaiah 56.7, quoted in the synoptic gospels at Matthew 21.13, Mark 11.17 and Luke 19.46.

2.2.3 Dedication stone

On the south wall of the portico, to the left of the door, is the dedication stone — oval, black metal, with gold lettering, set in white stone.



May it prosper. This stone was dedicated as a record of the Chapel's renewal by Francis, Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of the College on 28 June 1907.

The Rt Revd Francis Paget was Bishop of Oxford 1901–1911. Before that he was Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology and Dean of Christ Church. He was also the bishop who consecrated the Chapel a year later, when it was complete. At the short service for laying the dedication stone, Psalm 122 and the hymn ‘The Church’s one foundation’ were sung.

3 Ante-chapel

ANTE-CHAPELS are a common feature of Oxbridge chapels. They function as entrance vestibules, somewhat like a narthex. However, unlike a narthex, ante-chapels are usually entered from the side rather than from the west end. This design is particularly suited to a chapel that runs along one side of a quadrangle. The style seems to have been developed from that used in the 13th-century chapel of Merton College, where a chancel and transept

were built, but the nave was never completed. Thus, the nave-less transept became the model ante-chapel.

The ante-chapel of Hertford's Chapel has shelving for hymn books and the choir music that is in use. At its south end is the notice board and the old lectern that is used as a prayer board. The ante-chapel is also home to the College's Tyndale window.

A carved wooden screen separates the ante-chapel from the main body, pierced by a curtained archway, and three glazed 'portholes' on either side.

The black and white floor in the ante-chapel continues with variation of pattern throughout the Chapel. The black stone, which is also used for the chancel and sanctuary steps, is Noir Belge from Belgium. The white stone is second-statuary Carrara marble from Tuscany. A number of Oxbridge chapels make use of black-and-white marble floors.

3.1 Tyndale window

The stained-glass window depicting William Tyndale is encased on the back wall of the ante-chapel, facing into the body of the Chapel. The time-switch on the right-hand side of the case illuminates the window.

This stained-glass window was installed in 1994 to commemorate the quincentenary of the birth of William Tyndale in 1494. Tyndale was a student at Magdalen Hall (which became Hertford College in 1874). He was the first to translate the Bible from Greek and Hebrew into English (whereas earlier English translations, including Wycliffe's, were based on the Latin), and was martyred for it in 1536. The New Testament in the Authorised Version of King James in 1611 was ninety-percent pure Tyndale, as was also much of the Old Testament. Tyndale's influence on the English language has probably been as profound as that of Shakespeare.

The window was made in 1911 by the glazier James Powell at the Whitefriars Glassworks in the City of London to commemorate the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. When the Bible Society moved out of

London in 1985 they gave the window to the College. Its restoration and installation in the Chapel by the glazier David Worsley and architect Robert Adam was made possible by a bequest from the Honourable Roland Michener (late Honorary Fellow) and by donations from the Drapers' Company, the Hertford Society and many old members of the College. It was dedicated by the Bishop of Oxford on 24 April 1994.

The portrait of Tyndale himself is based on the oil painting in the Hall. The vignette at the bottom showing him examining page proofs is based on drawings of a typical 16th-century printer's shop in Antwerp, where he published most of his books. Those whose names are shown around the border were the first to translate the Bible into other languages, as follows

<i>On left</i>	St Jerome	4th-century Latin, the Vulgate
	Ss Cyril and Methodius	9th-century Slavonic
	Martin Luther	16th-century German
	John Eliot	17th-century Massachusett
<i>On right</i>	William Carey	18th-century Bengali, Sanskrit, others
	Robert Morrison 馬禮遜	19th-century Chinese
	Henry Martyn	19th-century Hindustani and Persian
	Robert Moffat	19th-century Setswana

At the top left of the window is the image of a scroll with the opening words of the Book of Genesis in Hebrew. Perhaps because of intruding lead, the Hebrew verb 'created' is omitted.



Borē'sit [bārā] 'ēlohīm

'In the begynnyng God [created]'

At the top right is the image of a codex with the opening verse of St John's Gospel in Greek.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ Λόγος, καὶ ὁ Λόγος	ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, καὶ Θεὸς ἦν ὁ Λόγος.
---------------------------------------	--

En archē ēn ho Logos,
kai ho Logos ēn pros ton Theon,
kai Theos ēn ho Logos.

*'In the beginnyng was the worde
and the worde was with God:
and the worde was God.'*

3.2 Six memorials for Fellows

In the ante-chapel, six Fellows are commemorated on the blue wooden panels either side of the archway through to the Chapel proper.

3.2.1 John Campbell

The leftmost memorial

HAC TABVLA
IOANNES EDVARDVS CAMPBELL
HVIVS COLLEGII PER XXXVIII ANNOS
SOCIETATIS REGIAE PER XX SOCIVS
QVI PIETATI OFFICIOSAE
ET STVDIIS SVIS MATHEMATICIS
SE TOTVM DEDIDIT
COMMEMORATVR
OBIIT A·D·MCMXXIV·AETATIS SVAE
LXII

John Edward Campbell is commemorated with this tablet: Fellow of this College for 38 years and of the Royal Society for 20 years, who devoted himself entirely to religious observance and his mathematical studies. He died in 1924, aged 62.

After graduating, Campbell remained as tutor here; he wrote the first English monograph on Lie groups, and his name is commemorated in the fundamental Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula linking Lie groups and Lie algebras.

3.2.2 Clement Jackson

The second plaque from the left is

IN MEMORIAM
CLEMENTIS NVGENT IACKSON
QVI SOCIVS TVTOR DISPENSATOR
ALVMNORVM HVIVS COLLEGII
AMICVS IVCVNDISSIMVS
OBIIT A·D·MCMXXIV
ANNOS LXXVII NATVS

In memory of Clement Nugent Jackson: Fellow, Tutor, Bursar, a most congenial friend of the members of this College, who died in 1924, aged 77.

Jackson, a member of Magdalen Hall, took a second in Classics Mods in 1866, and a third in Greats in 1868. He is recorded as Fellow from 1882 until his death in 1924; he served as Bursar from 1887 to 1913, and as Proctor in 1882. Clement Jackson was Bursar through the majority of Henry Boyd's energetic term as Principal, and through Thomas Jackson's building of the College, including the Chapel. 'Jacky' was no less energetic than Boyd. He was a world-record setting hurdler as an undergraduate, and then as a Fellow coached the Hertford eight, and became a leading organiser in University sports.

3.2.3 Edward Burroughs

The plaque just to the left of the entrance into the Chapel proper is

HIC COMMEMORETVR
EDVARDVS ARTVRVS BVRROVGHS
QVI HVIVS COLLEGII SOCIVS MCMV~MCMXX
EPISCOPVS RIPONENSIS MCMXXVI~MCMXXXIV
IN MILITIAM ILLAM SANCTAM
AD QVAM ALIOS HORTABATVR
TOTVS IPSE INSTITIT
MORTVVS EST MCMXXXIV
ANNOS NATVS LI

Let Edward Arthur Burroughs be remembered here, who was a Fellow of this College, 1905–20, Bishop of Ripon, 1926–34; he dedicated himself wholly to that sacred service to which he urged others. He died in 1934, aged 51.

The Rt Revd Edward Arthur Burroughs had been educated at Harrow and Balliol. A string of successes included a Craven scholarship in 1901, the Hertford scholarship and *proxime accessit* (runner up) for the Ireland scholarship in 1902, firsts in Classic Mods (1902) and Greats (1904). He was Fellow and Lecturer at Hertford from 1905 until his resignation in 1920. He became Dean of Bristol and was consecrated Bishop of Ripon in 1926. He was a prolific author, chiefly theological and devotional.

3.2.4 John Sargent and Charles Haselfoot

To the right of the entrance way is the memorial

VNA COMMEMORENTVR
 IOHANNES YOVNG SARGENT
 SOCIVS MDCCCLXXVII~MCMXV
 DECANVS MDCCCLXXXV~MDCCCLXXXVIII
 ET GENER EIVS
 CAROLVS EDVARDVS HASELFOOT
 SOCIVS MDCCCLXXXVIII~MCMXXXVI
 DECANVS MCM~MCMIX
 BVRSARIVS MCMXIX~MCMXXIV
 OFFICII PLENVS VTERQVE ET LABORIS
 HVIC COLLEGIO PRO SVA PARTE SERVIEBAT

Let there be remembered together John Young Sargent, Fellow 1877–1915, Dean 1885–8, and his son-in-law Charles Edward Haselfoot, Fellow 1888–1936, Dean 1900–1924, Bursar 1919–24. Unfailingly conscientious and diligent, each served this College to the utmost of his ability.

Sargent had been at Merton; having won the Hertford scholarship in 1848 and the Ireland in 1851, he took a second in Greats in 1851, and became a Fellow of Magdalen Hall. His publications include *Grammar of the Dano-Norwegian Language* (1892), *Dano-Norwegian Reader* (1895), *Models and Materials for Greek Iambic Verse* (1890), and several other Greek and Latin textbooks. Haselfoot took a first in maths at New College in 1886, became senior mathematics scholar in 1887, and took a first in Natural Science (physics) in 1888, when he was elected Fellow of Hertford. Charles Haselfoot was the first Dean to be installed in the Chapel, and later combined the role with that of Bursar.

3.2.5 John Denniston

The second memorial plaque to the right of the entrance reads

IN PIAM MEMORIAM
IOHANNIS DEWAR DENNISTON
QVI PER ANNOS XXXVI
HVIVS COLLEGII SOCIVS
ANTIQVITATEM
INGENII SVI LUMINE
INDUSTRIA AMORE
ILLVSTRAVIT
OBIIT A.D. MCMXLIX
ANNOS NATVS LXII

In pious memory of John Dewar Denniston, who was Fellow of this College for 36 years; he illuminated antiquity by the light of his intellect, industry, and love; he died in 1949, aged 62.

Educated at Winchester and New College, Denniston was elected to a tutorial fellowship in classics in 1913. His comprehensive study of the Greek particles (1934) is generally recognised as a model of erudition and critical scholarship; he published commentaries on Cicero *Philippics* i, ii (1926), Euripides *Electra* (1939), and (with D.L. Page) Aeschylus *Agamemnon*. He was elected Fellow of the British Academy in 1937.

3.2.6 Alan Thornhill

The rightmost memorial plaque was clearly prepared by a different hand to that which made the other five; it reads

IN PIAM MEMORIAM
VIRI REVERENDI
ALANI THORNHILL
MCMVI–MCMLXXXVIII
QUI HUIUS COLLEGII
PER SEPTUENNIUM
SOCIUS CAPELLANUSQUE FUIT
ET FABULAS SCAENICAS
RECTE MORATAS SCRIPSIT
IUCUNDAE HUMANITATIS
LUCULENTUM EXEMPLAR

In pious memory of the Reverend Alan Thornhill, 1906–1988, who was a Fellow and Chaplain of this College for seven years, and wrote plays of sound character, a shining example of attractive human qualities.

Thornhill was an undergraduate at Hertford, and Chaplain from 1931 till 1937. His commitment to the Moral Re-Armament movement inspired his work as a dramatist.

3.3 Meeke memorial

As one enters the ante-chapel, there is an etching to the right of the door bearing a portrait of John Meeke, with the following inscription.

IOHANNES MEEKE AM AVLÆ·B^[eatae]·MARIÆ MAGD^[alena]
OLIM ALVMNVS, CENTVM LIBRAS ANNVAS
DECEM SCHOLARIBVS IN EADEM AVLA STVDENTIBVS
EQUALITER NVMERANDAS, TESTAMENTO
IN PERPETVVM DONAVIT EODEM^[ue] CAVIT, VT CRESCENTE
POSTMODVM TERRARVM REDITV, PLVRES ITIDEM
SCHOLARES, IISDEM PROPORTIONE ET LOCO ALENDI,
DENARIO NVMERO ADIICERENTVR
ANNO SALVTIS REPARATÆ MDCLXV

John Meeke MA, formerly a member of Magdalen Hall, has presented in perpetuity in a will, and secured for it, £100 a year for ten scholarships for an equal number of students in the same Hall, so that presently, from the increasing revenue from lands, more scholars in the same manner might maintain the proportion and condition of the class of ten. In the year of redemption 1665.

4 Body of the Chapel

ON PASSING THROUGH THE CURTAINS into the body of the Chapel, one's eyes are drawn to the altar and its reredos, up to the tall east windows, and hammerbeam roof.

4.1 Named stalls

The western section of the upper rank of stalls on each side of the Chapel have a number of brass plates commemorating members.

On the south (Principal's) side, moving from the entrance, we have

	·PRINCIPALIS·
LORD·KILBRACKEN·M·A·	SIR·NORMAN·FENWICK·WARREN·FISHER·D·C·L
WILLIAM·JACOBSON·D·D·	SIR·JOHN·ROBERT·MOWBRAY·BAR ^T ·D·C·L
	WILLIAM·RALPH·INGE·D·D·
LORD·FRANCIS·HERVEY·M·A·	SIR·WALTER·BUCHANAN·RIDDELL·BT·M·A
HENRY·HERBERT·WILLIAMS·D·D·	MARTIN·LINTON·SMITH·D·D
CHARLES·GRANT·ROBERTSON·M·A·	LORD·HUGH·RICHARD·HEATHCOTE·CECIL·D·C·L·
JOHN·MEADE·FALKNER·M·A·	CHARLES·COTTERILL·LYNAM·M·A·

On the north (Dean's) side, moving from the entrance, we have

·DECANUS·
JOHN·FRANCIS·McMAHON·M·A·

Here follow potted biographies of those named on the plaques.

John Godley was assistant private secretary to Gladstone, becoming Fellow of the College at the end of Gladstone's first premiership in 1874 (the year of the refoundation of Hertford). In 1881 he returned to the Civil Service, spending many years in the India Office. After retirement, he was created Baron Kilbracken.

Warren Fisher took a first in Greats at Hertford in 1902. He joined the Civil Service and became Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and then the first Head of the Home Civil Service. He reformed the Civil Service, advanced the role of women within it, and described himself as a feminist. He separated from his wife in 1921, and cut her out of his will.

William Jacobson was Regius Professor of Divinity (1848–1865) and Bishop of Chester (1865–1884).

John Mowbray né Cornish took his wife's name on marriage, and became Conservative MP for Durham 1853–8, and then MP for the University until his death in 1899. He was a Privy Councillor and Father of the House.

'**Dean Inge**' was a tutor at the College 1888–1907, before becoming Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1911 he was appointed Dean of St Paul's Cathedral. His writing combined Christian theology and mysticism with Platonic philosophy.

Lord Francis Hervey was a barrister and Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds 1874–80 and 1885–92.

Walter Riddell succeeded Henry Boyd as Principal of Hertford College in 1922. He is also commemorated by a stone on the north wall of the chancel step with Boyd and other Principals.

Henry Williams was philosophy tutor at Hertford 1900–1913, before becoming Principal of Teddy Hall, in 1920 he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle.

Martin Linton Smith was a student at Hertford before ordination, he was a chaplain during the First World War, awarded the DSO for his service at the Somme, Arras and Ypres. He became a Canon of Liverpool Cathedral, then successively Bishop of Warrington (1918), of Hereford (1920), and of Rochester (1930).

Charles Grant Robertson was a student at Hertford and modern historian, being elected to a Fellowship at All Souls in 1893, and Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University in 1920.

Lord Hugh Cecil was the son of three-time Prime Minister Lord Salisbury, winning a prize fellowship at Hertford in 1891, and becoming assistant private secretary to his father. In 1895 he was elected Conservative MP for Greenwich, a seat he held until 1906. He was best man at Winston Churchill's wedding in 1908, and became MP for Oxford University from 1910 till 1937.

John Meade Falkner read history at Hertford, graduating in 1882. His fictional works include *The Lost Stradivarius* (1895, set in Magdalen Hall of 1842), *Moonfleet* (1898), and *The Nebuly Coat* (1903); while his non-fiction works include a *History of Oxfordshire*.

C.C. Lynam was a maths scholar at Hertford, graduating in 1882. He is remembered for being a radical, agnostic, yachtsman and rugby player at the University. was the second headmaster of the Dragon School, nicknamed 'Skipper', and the first of three Lynams to be head there.

John McMahon was law Fellow at Hertford and a consultant to the United Nations. He died in 1969, aged 32.

4.2 Stalls of the Choir, Chaplain and preacher

The Chapel's stalls are divided into six portions, three on each side of the aisle divided by stepped alleys. The central portion to each side of the aisle is where the Chapel Choir sings Evensong on Sundays in term. The traditional format of antiphonal singing moves back and forth between the south side of the choir and the north. Whereas in a cathedral the sides are known as *decani* (south, 'of the dean') and *cantoris* (north, 'of the cantor'), in Chapel the south side is *principalis* 'of the Principal' and the north side is *decani* or *capellani* 'of the Chaplain'.

The Chaplain sings Evensong from the stall across the alley to the east from the decani, in the top row. When there is a guest preacher, they sit opposite the Chaplain, on the south side.

5 Organ loft

THE ORGAN is accessed through the wooden door in the north-west corner of the ante-chapel and up the spiral staircase inside the bell tower.

5.1 Organ

The original organ, built in 1909, was by Lindsay Garrard of Lechlade. However, its action was unreliable and erratic, and it was replaced by a new organ by Alfred Hunter and Son of London in 1930, although much of the pipework was retained. The Renaissance-inspired organ case is the original design by Thomas Jackson. Prominent among its carvings are the two cherubs, one supporting each of the two towers of its façade. On the north side of the organ case is a brass dedicatory plaque, reading

This organ was given to Hertford College by the Rev: H Boyd, D.D, Principal and the organ case was given in loving memory of her husband Alfred Boyd, brother of the Principal by his widow
A.D. 1909

GUIDE TO HERTFORD COLLEGE CHAPEL

The organ has three manuals (great, swell and enclosed choir), and a distinctive romantic quality. Its 1518-pipe specification is as follows

Manual compass: CC to C, 61 notes

GREAT ORGAN

		<i>ft.</i>	<i>pipes</i>
1	Double open diapason, 12 lowest fr. No 24	16'	49
2	Large open diapason	8'	61
3	Small open diapason	8'	61
4	Clarabella (wood)	8'	61
5	Principal	4'	61
6	Twelfth	2 $\frac{2}{3}$ '	61
7	Fifteenth	2'	61
	Swell to great		
	Choir to great		

CHOIR ORGAN (enclosed)

17	Open diapason	8'	61
18	Viola da gamba	8'	61
19	Lieblich gedackt (metal)	8'	61
20	Dulciana	8'	61
21	Harmonic flute	4'	61
22	Clarinet	8'	61
	Choir octave		
	Choir sub octave		
	Swell to choir		
	Tremulant		

Pedal compass: CCC to G, 32 notes

SWELL ORGAN

		<i>ft.</i>	<i>pipes</i>
8	Open diapason	8'	61
9	Gedackt (wood)	8'	61
10	Salicional	8'	61
11	Voix célestes (Tenor C)	8'	49
12	Gemshorn	4'	61
13	Fifteenth	2'	61
14	Mixture (17.19.22) rks.	III	183
15	Double hautboy	16'	61
16	Trumpet	8'	61
	Swell octave		
	Swell sub octave		
	Swell unison off		
	Tremulant		

PEDAL ORGAN

23	Open diapason (wood)	16'	32
24	Bourdon	16'	32
25	Octave (20 fr. No 23)	8'	12
26	Bass flute (20 fr. No 24)	8'	12
	Great to pedal		
	Swell to pedal		
	Choir to pedal		

5.2 Hayes memorial

On the south wall of the organ loft is a fairly large memorial stone, which can just be seen from the body of the Chapel. The stone is a memorial to Fletcher Hayes, an alumnus who died at Mainpuri near Agra, Uttar Pradesh, fighting in the First War of Indian Independence. The memorial depicts an urn on steps, flanked by a flag on each side, with space between taken up by books, swords and an academic cap.

NOT MORE IN REVERENCE OF THE GLORIOUS DEAD,
THAN TO ENCOURAGE A NOBLE EMULATION OF HIS CAREER,
THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
FLETCHER F.C. HAYES, M.A.,
(MILITARY SECRETARY TO SIR H. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.)
AN ACCOMPLISHED STUDENT OF THIS COLLEGE;
A VALIANT OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ARMY.
AFTER A BRIEF BUT MOST DISTINGUISHED COURSE OF SERVICE
HE WAS SLAIN DURING THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY
IN THE DAUNTLESS DISCHARGE OF AN IMPORTANT DUTY FOR
WHICH HE HAD VOLUNTEERED.
BORN JANUARY 9TH 1817
HIS MORTAL REMAINS REST IN THE CHURCH YARD
OF MYNPOOREE,
NEAR WHICH STATION HE FELL ON THE 1ST JUNE 1857
YOUTH OF ENGLAND, HONOR HIS MEMORY:
FOLLOW HIS BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

6 Chancel step

THE CHANCEL step is where sermons are preached, candidates are baptized and confirmed, and couples are married.

The floor of the chancel step is decorated with three marble rectangles. The central section is of Cork Red from Co. Cork. The sections to either side

are Verde Antico (dark-green serpentine with white calcite veins) from the ancient quarries of Casambala, near Larissa, Thessaly; the marble with which Byzantium, and its magnificent Hagia Sophia, was decorated.

6.1 Ambo

The ambo stands at the chancel step, from which sermons are preached and some readings are given. It originally served this purpose in the old chapel (which is now the Library). The ambo bears the wooden inscription

D[ono]·D[ederunt] ALUMNI·MDCCCLXVIII

The members gave the gift. 1868.

6.2 Icon of the Baptism of Christ

The icon of the Baptism of Christ was painted in 2005 by Silvia Dimitrova-Potter to commemorate the long-serving Chaplain, the Revd Michael Chantry, who died on 17 September 2003. His memorial service was held in the Chapel on 14 February 2004, and the icon was dedicated by the Rt Revd Richard Harries, Bishop of Oxford (1987–2006), on 9 October of that year.

The Greek text of the icon reads ἡ βάπτησις (*hē baptēsis*), ‘the baptism’, with Jesus marked by the monogram IC XC (for Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, *Iēsous Christos*).

The icon is fixed to an easel, which bears the inscription

This icon depicts the Baptism of Christ,
and was painted by Silvia Dimitrova.
It commemorates the life and work of the
REVEREND MICHAEL CHANTRY,
Chaplain of Hertford College
1961–2001.

6.3 Principals' memorials

On the north wall of the chancel step are stones commemorating seven of the eight Principals who have died since the Chapel was built (Robert Hall, Principal 1964–1967, is absent).

6.3.1 Henry Boyd

Henry Boyd's memorial is the rightmost of the Principals' memorials, to the side of the altar rail. It is also the largest, surmounted by a cross surrounded by laurels.

IN HAC CAPELLA
QVAM AEDIFICANDAM CVRAVIT
COMMEMORETVR
HENRICVS BOYD D·D
QVI SOCIVS DECANVS
PER XLV ANNOS PRINCIPALIS
OBIIT
A·D·MCMXXII
ANNO AETATIS SVAE XCII
MONVMENTVM EIVS
FELICITAS SVORVM

Let Henry Boyd D.D. be remembered in this Chapel, for whose construction he was responsible, who was Fellow, Dean, and for 45 years Principal. He died in 1922, aged 92. His monument is the happiness of his people.

Henry Boyd was the second Principal of the refounded Hertford College (1877–1922) — after John Macbride (1813–68) had moved Magdalen Hall to the site of the defunct first foundation of Hertford College in 1822, and his successor, Richard Michell (1868–77), had incorporated Magdalen Hall as a college, taking up the old name of Hertford in 1874, becoming its first Principal. Boyd was Principal during the First World War, a war he hated. Preaching after the war, he said ‘The men we lost were friends’. Boyd’s principalship left a lasting mark on the College, for under his governance Thomas Jackson designed and built the Chapel, Lodge and Hall, OB 1 and 2, the Bridge, and the Octagon and New Buildings. As well as this plaque, Boyd’s portrait hangs in Hall (behind the western end of High Table), and his name is inscribed on the Bridge.

6.3.2 Walter Riddell

Walter Riddell’s memorial is to the left of the icon, at the top of the second rank.

IN MEMORIAM
 VIRI GRAVITATE RELIGIONE COMITATE INSIGNIS
 GVALTERI ROBERTI BVCHANAN-RIDDELL BARONETTI
 QVI SOCIVS MCMIV–XII PRINCIPALIS MCMXXII–XXX
 SOCIVS HONORIS CAVSA MCMXXX–XXXIV
 OBIIT A·D·MCMXXXIV·ANNOS NATVS LV
 MVLTVM PRO FORTVNA HVIVS COLLEGII LABORAVIT
 MVLTA EFFECIT

In memory of a man remarkable for his sense of responsibility, religion, and kindness, Walter Robert Buchanan-Riddell, Baronet, who was a Fellow 1904–12, Principal 1922–30, Honorary Fellow 1930–34. He died in 1934, aged 55. He laboured much for the welfare of this College and achieved much.

Walter Riddell was the twelfth Baronet Riddell of Ridell in the County of Roxburgh. He was the third Principal of the refounded Hertford College.

He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and remained a member of the Council of Keble College until his death.

6.3.3 C.R.M.F. Cruttwell

C.R.M.F. Cruttwell's memorial is in the middle of the second rank of Principals' memorial.

IN MEMORIAM
CAROLI ROBERTI MOWBRAY FRASER CRUTTWELL
SOCIVS MCMXIX–XXX
PRINCIPALIS MCMXXIX–XXXIX
OBIIT A.D. MCMXLI ANNOS NATVS LIII

*In memory of Charles Robert Mowbray Fraser Cruttwell, Fellow 1919–30,
Principal 1929–39. He died in 1941, aged 53.*

C.R.M.F. Cruttwell was the fourth Principal of the refounded Hertford College. He was a modern historian, a popular lecturer, and author of his well-received *A History of the Great War*. However, he is now most famous for being Evelyn Waugh's tutor, with whom he famously feuded, and was commemorated by his former student by a number of odious 'Cruttwells' in his novels. 'Crutters' comment on his former pupil is recorded as 'Waugh, a silly little suburban sod with an inferiority complex and no palate — drinks Pernod after meals!'

6.3.4 Neville Murphy

Neville Murphy's memorial is the leftmost on the wall of Principals' memorials.

NEVILLE RICHARD MURPHY
1890 – 1971
FELLOW 1919–1939 PRINCIPAL 1939–1959

Neville Murphy was the fifth Principal of the refounded Hertford College. His fine portrait hangs above the fireplace in the upper SCR. Murphy was known for his ability for mending watches, and Hertford members of his era must have had the best maintained timepieces.

6.3.5 Bill Ferrar

Bill Ferrar's memorial is to the right of the icon, at the top of the third rank of Principals' memorials.

IN MEMORIAM
 GVLIELM LEONARDI FERRAR
 MATHEMATICI
 SOCIVS MCMXXV BVSARIVS MCMXXXVII
 PRINCIPALIS MCMLIX–MCMLXIV
 OBIIT MCMXC ANNOS NATVS XCVI
 ITEM VXORIS EIVS EDNAE
 MDCCCXCVIII–MCMLXXXVI

In memory of William Leonard Ferrar, mathematician, Fellow 1925, Bursar 1937, Principal 1959–1964. He died in 1990, aged 96. Also of his wife Edna, 1898–1986.

Bill Ferrar was the sixth Principal of the refounded Hertford College. The seminar room at the top of the spiral staircase is named in his honour. Ferrar was a mathematician with a special interest in number theory. The First World War interrupted his undergraduate course, and so he never got to take a doctorate before entering an academic career. He came to Hertford and became Senior Tutor, then held the post of Bursar for 22 years. While Bursar, he submitted 35 papers and two books for the degree of Doctor of Science, reminding his colleagues, who had thought him just a talented administrator, that he was also a well-published mathematician.

6.3.6 Lindor Brown

Lindor Brown's memorial is to the left of the icon, at the bottom of the second rank of Principals' memorials.

IN MEMORY OF
SIR LINDOR BROWN
EMINENT PHYSIOLOGIST AND
PRINCIPAL OF HERTFORD COLLEGE
FROM 1967 TO 1971
AND HIS WIFE JANE ROSAMOND

George Lindor Brown was the eighth Principal of the refounded Hertford College (succeeding Robert Hall who has no memorial in the Chapel). Before becoming Principal, he was Waynflete Professor of Physiology and Secretary of the Royal Society. Sir Lindor was Principal during the student unrest of 1968, when the JCR passed a motion demanding 50% representation on Governing Body or face a 'violent demonstration'. Brown called the student's bluff, replying that he had secured funds for 'tear-gas, bombs, truncheons, water cannon, and other devices, the nature of which it is not expedient to disclose'.

6.3.7 Geoffrey Warnock

Geoffrey Warnock's memorial is to the right of the icon, at the bottom of the third rank of Principals' memorials. This stone was dedicated by the Revd Michael Chantry, the Rt Revd Thomas McMahon, Catholic Bishop of Brentwood, and Lady Mary Warnock on 10 June 2001, which was also Michael Chantry's retirement service.

HIC COMMEMORETUR
GEOFFREY JAMES WARNOCK
EQVES AVRATVS
MCMXXIII – MCMXCV
PRINCIPALIS MCMLXXI – MCMLXXXVIII
VICECANCELLARIVS MCMLXXXI – MCMLXXXV
MVLTVS ILLE BONIS FLEBILIS OCCIDIT

Let Geoffrey James Warnock, knight, 1923–1995, be remembered here. Principal 1971–1988, Vice-Chancellor 1981–1985. He died lamented by many good men.

Geoffrey Warnock was the ninth Principal of the refounded Hertford College. He was educated at Winchester and Magdalen College, becoming Fellow and tutor in philosophy at Magdalen before his election as Principal of Hertford. The last line of Geoffrey Warnock's memorial is a quote from Horace *Odes* 1.24.9. He is commemorated also by a portrait behind High Table in the Hall, and one of the College's blocks of student accommodation near Folly Bridge is named after him.

6.4 First World War memorial

On the southern wall is a large marble memorial to the 98 men killed in the First World War. The middle top of the memorial shows a shield of a hart's head with a cross between its antlers and surrounded by laurels.

MCMXIV–MCMXIX
TO THE GLORY OF
GOD AND IN PROUD
AND GRATEFUL
MEMORY OF THE
MEMBERS OF THIS
COLLEGE WHO GAVE
THEIR LIVES IN THE
GREAT WAR
THIS MEMORIAL
TABLET AND THE
REREDOS ADJOINING
ARE ERECTED BY
THEIR FRIENDS AND
CONTEMPORARIES
THAT THOSE WHO
COME AFTER MAY
NOT FORGET

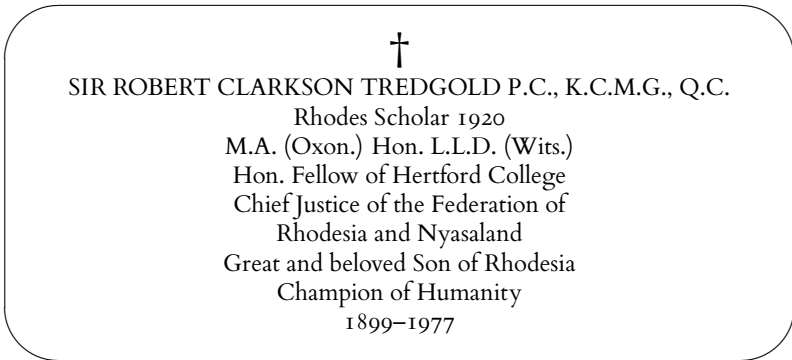
Notable among those remembered here is Major Percy Nugent FitzPatrick, son of the South African author James Percy FitzPatrick, who was killed near Cambrai on 14 December 1917. It was with the death of his son that James Percy FitzPatrick made the suggestion after the war's end to keep a two-minute silence each year on Armistice Day.

A special service of commemoration was held in the Chapel on 14 January 1920. This service began with Basil Harwood's *Requiem aeternam* and concluded with the final chorus *Wir setzen uns mit Tränen nieder* from Bach's St Matthew Passion. During the service, the Dean, Charles Haselfoot (who

is remembered in a memorial in the ante-chapel), read the names of all those who had died in the War.

6.5 Tredgold memorial

To the right of the First World War memorial is a small brass plaque, mounted on a wooden block, in memory of the Rhodesian lawyer, politician and humanitarian Robert Tredgold



Tredgold was born in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, today's Zimbabwe. He had a liberal, humanitarian upbringing, and he, his father and others of his family, bore the name 'Clarkson' in honour of the anti-slavery campaigner Thomas Clarkson.

Tredgold arrived in England in the spring of 1918 and joined the Royal Scots. When the First World War ended, he became a Rhodes scholar studying jurisprudence at Hertford College, graduating with a second-class degree in 1922. He was called to the bar the following year, Inner Temple.

Tredgold returned to Rhodesia and became a prominent lawyer, being elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1934. As a politician, he argued strongly for African rights in the British colony, taking various important ministries in the government, including justice and internal affairs, and native affairs.

During the Second World War, he was first minister of defence of Southern Rhodesia.

Racial policies favouring white settlers pushed Tredgold out of politics in 1943s, and he rapidly rose through judicial appointments to the post of chief justice in 1950. When Southern Rhodesia joined with the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, he became its chief justice, and later its second governor-general. He was a prominent proponent of labour rights, especially for African workers.

In November 1960, Tredgold resigned all his positions after the passing of a series of laws curbing African nationalism. He stated in *The Times* that the last of these laws 'outraged almost every basic human right and is an unwarranted invasion by the Executive of the sphere of the courts'. In 1961, Hertford College voiced its support for him by making him honorary fellow.

Tredgold lived out the rest of his life in Rhodesia, privately campaigning on racial equality. He loved walking and natural history. His second wife illustrated his *Rhodesian Wild Flowers*, published posthumously in 1979.

6.6 Grand piano

The grand piano was made in 1907 by Blüthner of Leipzig. It is a Style VIII salon grand in a rosewood case, 190 cm long and fitted with Blüthner's trademark Aliquot stringing. Blüthner pianos have been treasured instruments by many a pianist; Sergei Rachmaninoff wrote that 'There are only two things which I took with me on my way to America...my wife and my precious Blüthner'. On its right-hand side is a brass plaque in memory of John Stublely.

This piano was restored in 2007 in loving memory of John Stublely (1985–2006), whose passion and gift for music gave pleasure to many people in this place.

7 Sanctuary and altar

THE ALTAR, AT THE HEART OF THE SANCTUARY, is the focal point of the Chapel, raised on three steps above the chancel step, and backed by its stunning reredos. The sanctuary is separated from the chancel step by the wooden altar rail, at which communicants kneel to receive the Body and Blood of Christ.

As on the chancel step, the sanctuary is decorated with coloured marble. The large circle of marble in front of the altar is of Rosso Antico, quarried on the Mani Peninsula of the Peloponnese, and happening to come from leftover stone donated by the Greek government for the Byron Statue at Hyde Park Corner. The marble circle to the north is of Rouge Languedoc from the French Pyrenees, and the rectangle between is more Verde Antico from the same source as that used on the chancel step. The marble circle to the south is of Cork Red, like the central rectangle on the chancel step. The rectangle between it and the central circle is of Connemara Green marble, quarried near Clifden, Co. Galway, the ‘Capital of Connemara’. To either side of the altar is a rectangle of more Verde Antico.

7.1 Altar

The wooden altar table is where bread and wine are consecrated in remembrance of Christ’s Last Supper. The altar frontal is an original design by Thomas Jackson from around 1890. It was lovingly restored in 1994 by Catherine Talbot (née Zeeman) of the Sarum Group.

7.2 Reredos

The reredos was carved by the notable sculptor George Frampton in 1920 (his monogram and date are in the bottom right corner). It features the Crucifixion of Christ with his mother Mary and John, his disciple, standing at the foot of the Cross. Above Jesus’ head is the inscription ‘I[esus] N[azarenus] R[ex] I[udaeorum]’ (‘Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews’), which is the Latin form

of the charge described as being fixed to the Cross in John 19.20. The reredos is flanked by a pair Corinthian columns to each side, between each pair is displayed the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet: Jesus is called ‘the Alpha and the Omega’ (τὸ Α καὶ τὸ Ω) three times in the Book of Revelation (in 1.8, 21.6, and 22.13).

The grey-green marble to either side of the altar is Varallo marble from Piedmont, northern Italy.

7.3 Sedilia

The south wall of the sanctuary is taken up by a Venetian-style triple sedilia with a round pediment. The marble circle in the centre of the pediment is of Breccia di Seravezza marble. Traditionally, this would seat the celebrant, deacon and subdeacon at a High Mass (seated centre, east and west respectively).

7.4 Caravaggio

The painting hanging to the north of the altar is a copy by Mark Alexander of Caravaggio *The Taking of Christ* (the original hangs in the National Gallery of Ireland in Dublin). It depicts Judas’ kiss at the arrest of Christ (Matthew 26.47–50, Mark 14.43–45, and Luke 22.47–48). The figures shown are, from left to right, are John, Jesus, Judas, two soldiers and a self-portrait of Caravaggio. Mark Alexander’s monogram can be seen in red pain in the bottom right corner of the painting. It was dedicated by the Rt Revd T. Richard Hare, former Bishop of Pontefract, on 30 April 1995 at a College Evensong at which he preached a sermon titled ‘That we may have life’.

7.5 Prie-dieu

The prie-dieu in the north corner of the sanctuary is used for confession. Its hassock bears the College crest, and it bears a dedication

NORMAN BAYLISS
SCR BUTLER
1955-87

7.6 East windows

Thomas Jackson's original drawings for the Chapel include stained glass in the east windows. It was only by 1924 that there was financial backing for the windows, mostly through benefaction of alumnus and author John Meade Falkner. The renowned designer and craftsman Christopher Whall was commissioned to design the windows, but died later that year, and the work was never done.

8 Other chapels of Hertford College

THE COLLEGE'S BUILDINGS incorporate two other, former chapels: the buildings now known as the Library and the Octagon.

8.1 Newton's 18th-century Chapel – the Library

Next door to the Chapel, what is now the Library is the old chapel built by Richard Newton, the first Principal of Hertford College (Principal of Hart Hall 1710–40, of Hertford 1740–53). It was part of an extravagant plan to build a symmetrical quadrangle with common buildings on each of the four sides, and rooms in each of the four angles. The southern end of the site was a garden, so he began building there. He completed his chapel and the south-east angle out of his own pocket, unable to carry out any more of the plan. The chapel was consecrated on 25 November 1716, at which Dr Newton preached on the text of Psalm 26.8.

Lord, I have Loved the Habitation of Thy House,
and the Place where Thine Honour dwelleth.

The southern part of Dr Newton's angle was demolished to make way for the new Chapel of Thomas Jackson. The part that remains is the Cottage (OB 5), which abuts the vestry and portico of the present Chapel. The Library is now split between two floors, with a basement level, but the original chapel used the full height of the two floors above ground. The old chapel's straight, simple lines and large windows reflect the architectural style and glass technology of the early 18th century. Photographs of the old chapel show the ambo that is now used in the new Chapel, and an inscription reading 'HOLY·HOLY·HOLY' above the altar. Much of the wood panelling and pews from the old chapel are now in the basement of the new Chapel.

8.2 Chapel of Our Lady at Smithgate – Octagon

The other chapel is the Chapel of Our Lady at Smithgate, which is now known as the Octagon, housing the MCR. The most obvious remaining feature of this chapel is a carved frieze depicting the Annunciation of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary above the old street door beside the NB Gate.

This chapel began life as a bastion in the town wall of Oxford, which ran through what is now NB Quad and along Hell's Passage, past the Turf Tavern and across New College. Smithgate was a postern, taking one from Catte Street within the walls to Broad Street beyond them. Having a chapel or church at each gate added a dimension of spiritual protection to the physicality of the walls.

A bastion housing an image of the Virgin Mary was mentioned at Smithgate in town records of 1387, and by 1452 it is referred to as a chapel. The present building can be dated to the 16th century. In some deeds, the Octagon is known as the 'Round House', although old maps clearly show its octagonal shape.

From the Reformation, it became a private house, and sometime shop. In 1868, the Delegacy of Independent Students used the Octagon as their centre. At the time the name of Catte Street had been bowdlerised as 'St Catherine's Street' (in the same way that Hell's Passage is still signed as 'St Helen's Passage'). The Octagon was then known as St Catherine's Chapel or House. By 1931, the Delegates had been recognised as the St Catherine's Society, which later became the college of the same name.

The Octagon was bought in 1897 by Hertford College, and work began on its reconstruction in 1923.