

Holy Trinity Church: Monuments, wall and floor

West Porch

Memorial to Sir Robert and Lady Elizabeth Parkhurst (1637) (originally in the medieval church) rest above the shields and carved achievement of **William Hammond (d.1575)**, a benefactor of the free school in Guildford. Hammond's monument was all but destroyed in the fall of 1740.



A nameless lady (possibly Lady Weston) above a tomb of skulls, (originally in the medieval church).



Narthex (under the gallery)

Rectors listed from the late twelfth century to the present day (not illustrated).

Ledger Stones in the Floor

To various members of the Howard Family (dated 1743-1755)



To Charlotte Hyde (died 1728), originally in the medieval church.



To Mary Johnson who died in childbirth (1666), originally in the medieval church.



North side (from west to east)

Scout Plaque (1919) (not illustrated): in memory of members of Guildford 9th Congregational Scout Troop who died in World War I. Removed from the Centenary Hall, Chapel Street in 1991.

World War I memorial (1921): note that some of the names are the same as on the Scout memorial.



Memorial Brass to Baldwin Smythe (not illustrated), a Protestant ('amongst God's true elect') during the reign of Catholic Queen Mary, who died in 1557 'in his best lust'.

South African War (1899-1902): note the differences in the numbers who were 'killed', 'died of wounds' or 'died of disease'.



Queen's Regiment Memorial to those who died in two world wars and other conflicts. Books of Remembrance are housed in the centre of the memorial.

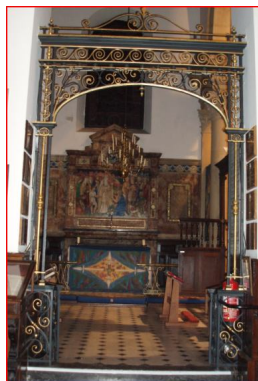


The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regimental Chapel

North Transept:

The chapel of Royal West Surrey Regiment, now part of the Princess of Wales Royal Regiment, was completed in 1913. It includes a splendid memorial in alabaster and inlaid enamel running along the north and east sides of the chapel, with a reredos of painted glass (see details in the website entry 'Windows and Textiles'). Contemporary features include a remarkable altar frontal and hanging invoking 'The Mists of Time'.

Queen's Chapel screen (1909) given in memory of fallen comrades by their Officers.



Chancel

Oak Reredos given in memory of Canon Kirwan, rector (1907-1936) and Provost of the pro Cathedral from 1927.



Chancel screen and gates (1901) given by Williams Wells in memory of his wife.



South Side (from east to west)

Memorial plaque to John Russell (1745-1806) (beside the pulpit). Russell was a celebrated portrait painter born in Guildford.

Wall Brass to Henry Norbridge (died 1512) who founded a Chantry in the parish (1485) the name being preserved in the nearby 'Chantry Woods' (originally in the medieval church).

Wall Brass commemorating George Abbot



Wall Brass of the Abbot Family (1606) (not illustrated and originally in the medieval church): commemorating the parents and their six sons (see separate website entry on **George Abbot**).

The Smyth Family Monument (1711) preserved from the previous church. A photograph of the late nineteenth century survives showing two angels on each side of the lower part of the monument when it was against the former east wall.



Memorial to Joseph Ball (1895) for 25 years head of The National Schools of this parish.



Memorial to Sir Arthur Onslow of Clandon Park: Speaker of the House of Commons for 33 years, he donated the 'Vinegar Bible' (so called after an embarrassing misprint) in 1738. Sir Arthur's son George Onslow and his wife Henrietta gave service books for the new church in 1763.



Organ lobby, South Transept:

Monument to George Abbot, Guildford's most famous son, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1611-1633.

This splendid memorial is the most significant surviving monument from before the rebuilding. George Abbot commissioned the building of Abbot's Hospital, opposite the church, and was one of the translators of the King James Bible. (See separate website entry for details.)



Pulpit, South side of Nave

The pulpit was the gift of James Shrubb around 1769. According to Russell's History of Guildford (1843) 'It is constructed of wainscot and has some very good oak carving. The canopy is supported by two fluted Ionic columns'. Wainscot was high quality oak board produced in Poland from medieval times onward and imported. The original structure was very much taller and a typical eighteenth century 'three decker' pulpit incorporating a clerk's desk below for announcements, a middle desk from which to read the gospel and an upper level from which the sermon was preached. The pulpit was lowered considerably at the time of the reordering of the church 1867-9. Only the upper part survives although the cabinet displaying the 'Vinegar Bible' (North side) is thought to have been made from part of one of the lower levels. The marquetry panel at the rear was inserted to fill the space left by removing the back staircase and installing the current side opening.



'Organ Chapel' screen (1910) in memory of Canon Arthur Sutton Valpy (rector)

