

**‘THE WELCOMING CITY:
ENGLISH-SPEAKING PROTESTANTS IN GENEVA FROM 1555 TO THE PRESENT DAY’**

*An Exhibition at the State Archives Geneva to celebrate the 150th anniversary
of the building of Holy Trinity Church*

Our community was honoured when Mlle Santschi, the Geneva State Archivist, accepted our proposal that we should jointly display the history of English-speaking Protestants in Geneva from the 16th century to the present day, by using largely, but not exclusively, our church archives. We understand that this is the first time a ‘foreign’ community has been granted this privilege and it seems to us to be another justification for the chosen title of the exhibition.

The official reason for the exhibition is to mark the 150th anniversary of the building of Holy Trinity Church in 1853 but this would make for a very inward looking theme. Therefore to widen its scope and appeal, subjects have been chosen which illustrate the interaction between the Swiss, the Genevese and the English speaking community.

Furthermore, the time span has been enlarged to cover the era of the 16th century Marian exiles, who were Protestants fleeing the persecution of Mary, the Tudor Catholic Queen of England. The State Archives has in its safekeeping our most precious document: the ‘Livre des Anglois’, the Register of the English Church at Geneva under the pastoral care of John Knox and Christopher Goodman 1555-1559. This was presented to the city authorities in 1560 as a memorial of the exiles’ stay as they were then able to return home on the death of Mary Tudor.

In order to explore the theme more effectively documents have been lent not only from the Geneva State Archives but also the Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire, the Reformation Museum in Geneva and the Thomas Cook Archive in England. Institutions such as the Bodleian Library, Oxford and the Alpine Club, London have prepared copies of documents too fragile to be sent to Geneva. Other English speaking church communities the American Episcopalian Church, CrossRoads Community Church in Ferney-Voltaire and, most especially, the Church of Scotland, have given our project a friendly welcome, and where possible, have contributed help and objects for display.

There is another reason for using our archives in this exhibition. It has long been felt that, although they have survived nearly two centuries of being handed from one church council chairman to another and, more recently, from archivist to archivist, being secluded in the church tower or strewn around the vestry, this haphazard, unsatisfactory state of affairs should come to an end. The Geneva State Archives has indicated its willingness to accept our Archive on an extended loan basis. It would remain the property of Holy Trinity Church, could be freely consulted by researchers but could be withdrawn whenever the community so desires.

It is a remarkably complete and wide-ranging archive, on a par with that of a typical English parish. It includes a complete set of Minute books from 1821 to the present day, Parish registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages from 1835, extensive and detailed financial accounts, deeds, letters, newsletters, posters, programmes and photographs as well as official communications from the State of Geneva.

No exhibition can ever tell a complete story. It is always dependent on the judgment of the moderator. Furthermore, any subject selection has to be biased to use the documents available to their best advantage whilst simultaneously demonstrating the range of the archive. The organizers sincerely hope that these objectives have been attained and that the visitor will forbear any shortcomings, if such they find, in the historical emphasis.

Valerie Offord M.A.Cantab,
Honorary Archivist of Holy
Trinity Church and Exhibition
Organizer

GENÈVE CITÉ D'ACCUEIL LES PROTESTANTS ANGLOPHONES DE 1555 A NOS JOURS

Une exposition des Archives d'Etat

PRÉFACE

L'histoire d'amour que nous avons voulu raconter est beaucoup plus ancienne que le siècle de la Réforme. Certainement des marchands britanniques ont fréquenté les foires de Genève dès le XIII^e siècle. Mais il y a plus : l'un des premiers fauteurs et instigateurs de la communauté des citoyens de Genève, qui devait donner naissance à notre République, est le comte Pierre II de Savoie, dont les successeurs auraient fait encore plus pour Genève sans le farouche attachement de ses citoyens à leur droit coutumier et à leur évêque. Or Pierre II est l'oncle par alliance et le conseiller du roi d'Angleterre Henri III et détient en Grande-Bretagne un vaste comté, le comté de Richmond, et plusieurs fiefs importants. Nul doute que lors de ses séjours en Angleterre en 1251, puis de 1252 à 1253, il a vu fonctionner le système des communes que le roi Jean Sans Terre a confirmé par la Grande Charte de 1215. On peut toujours rêver que les franchises accordées par les Savoie dans toute la région lémanique ont un lointain relent britannique.

Mais au-delà ou en-deçà du rêve, il y a les archives. Ce que l'archiviste de l'Eglise anglaise Holy Trinity Church nous a offert de présenter dans les vitrines de l'Ancien Arsenal est le fruit non seulement d'une conservation plus que séculaire des principaux documents retraçant le passé de cette communauté, mais aussi d'une réflexion historique sur son passé dans la longue durée.

On nous dira peut-être que les relations entre Genève et les protestants de Grande-Bretagne ont fait l'objet d'innombrables travaux, concrétisés notamment par neuf mémoires sur divers aspects de cette histoire sous l'Ancien Régime, présentés pour l'obtention du prix Robert Harvey entre 1936 et 1946 et conservés désormais dans notre collection des manuscrits historiques. On pourrait rappeler le fidèle amour pour notre ville et pour notre université de deux maîtres d'anglais dans les institutions privées et dans l'enseignement public de Genève, Thomas et son fils Robert Harvey, tous deux enterrés au cimetière de Plainpalais. L'université et les Archives d'Etat leur doivent la Fondation Harvey, créée en 1922, toujours concrétisée par une salle où se donnent des séminaires d'histoire nationale, de sciences auxiliaires de l'histoire et d'archivistique qui contribuent au rayonnement de nos archives.

Mais avec l'initiative de Mme Offord et des responsables de l'église de la Sainte-Trinité, nous avons quelque chose de tout nouveau. C'est ainsi que nous voyons défiler dans nos vitrines, après les pièces spécifiques relatives à la fondation de la *Holy Trinity Church* en 1853, avec l'appui des autorités genevoises et de quelques généreux particuliers, les différentes étapes de cette histoire d'amour entre Genève et les protestants de langue anglaise : l'arrivée à Genève des protestants chassés par la persécution de Marie Tudor, dite « Marie la Sanglante », et l'intervention de Calvin en leur faveur ; la carrière de John Knox, réformateur écossais, qui tient une place si importante dans l'histoire de la Réforme que sa statue figure au centre, avec Calvin, Farel et Théodore de Bèze, du Mur des Réformateurs ; Jean Bodley, père du fondateur de la Bibliothèque bodléienne à Oxford, et le pasteur Anthony Gilby, hébraïsant, excellent connaisseur de la Bible ; d'autres encore. Le *Livre des Anglais*, à la fois Livre des habitants et registre des baptêmes mariages et décès de la communauté anglicane de Genève, commencé en 1555, conservé aux Archives d'Etat de Genève, constitue une des pièces les plus vénérables de

cette exposition ; ainsi, ce n'est pas seulement 150 ans de présence anglicane à Genève que nous célébrons, mais quatre siècles et demi.

Puis viennent le travail critique sur la Bible en collaboration avec les pasteurs et professeurs de Genève, une intense activité de publications des textes sacrés et de propagande, grâce à une imprimerie de langue anglaise établie à Genève dès 1558 ; le départ des réfugiés et le maintien des liens entre Genève et les Réformés de langue anglaise, et surtout l'appui politique et économique accordé par la reine Elisabeth et certains de ses successeurs à la République de Genève ; la présence anglicane à Genève au XVII^e siècle, avec l'illustre Gilbert Burnet. Le non-dit, mais qui s'explique sans peine, c'est l'absence des Anglais à Genève à l'époque de l'Annexion et des guerres napoléoniennes. Mais à partir de la Restauration, c'est le renouveau et l'épanouissement de la communauté anglaise à Genève : un premier lieu de culte est trouvé, la chapelle de l'hôpital (aujourd'hui le Palais de Justice), et le premier service est célébré le jour de Noël 1814. La musique, héritière de la tradition du XVI^e siècle, est également à l'honneur, non seulement à l'église, mais aussi au Victoria Hall, financé par le consul général de Grande-Bretagne Daniel Barton à l'intention de l'Harmonie nautique fondée par lui ; l'apport des Anglo-saxons au sport genevois, sous la forme du cricket, n'est pas oublié.

Les vitrines décrivant l'activité charitable de la communauté anglicane à Genève, non seulement à l'égard de ses propres membres, de ses compatriotes de passage à Genève ou des victimes de la famine en Irlande en 1847, mais aussi pour des sinistrés des villages de la région, montrent la parfaite intégration de ce groupe à la vie genevoise. Cela explique le succès de la souscription lancée pour la construction de l'église de la Sainte Trinité, dont nous célébrons le 150^e anniversaire, et la bienveillance avec laquelle le Grand Conseil a accueilli la demande d'autorisation de construire et concédé un terrain, comme on peut le voir par les riches archives de la communauté déposées dans nos vitrines à cette occasion.

Une exposition sur les relations entre Genève et sa communauté anglo-saxonne ne saurait passer sous silence la dimension du tourisme et de l'alpinisme dans la ville et sa région, ainsi que dans les Alpes savoyardes. Là aussi, l'équipe emmenée par Mme Valerie Offord a innové : en effet, les voyageurs de Grande-Bretagne de passage à Genève ont été invités à participer à la souscription en faveur de la nouvelle église ; de plus, nous avons le privilège d'exposer le journal du premier voyage Cook à Genève, auquel prit part en 1863 Miss Jemima Morell : elle ne manque pas de rappeler sa participation aux services religieux ;

Que de richesses ! Les textes accompagnant les objets et les documents dans les vitrines, ainsi que les explications figurant dans les brochures sont l'œuvre de Mmes Valerie Offord et de ses collaborateurs membres de la communauté anglicane, la traduction française est due à Mme Sandra Coram-Mekkey, collaboratrice scientifique des Archives d'Etat. Les Archives d'Etat remercient très chaleureusement toutes les personnes et les institutions qui ont contribué, par des prêts ou par leur travail compétent, à cette réalisation, particulièrement les responsables de l'église de la Sainte-Trinité, la Bibliothèque publique et universitaire de Genève, le Musée historique de la Réformation, et les deux commissaires de l'exposition, Mme Valerie Offord et M. Pierre Flückiger, archiviste aux Archives de l'Etat. Enfin la soussignée ne peut que se réjouir de l'engagement manifesté à nouveau par l'équipe des Archives et leurs amis de Grande-Bretagne pour mener à bonne fin cette réalisation.

Catherine Santschi
Archiviste de l'Etat.

INTRODUCTION

Anglican worship has taken place in Geneva since the middle of the 16th century. In 1853 the present building, Holy Trinity Church, was constructed on land given by the State of Geneva on part of the old city fortifications. In 2003 we give thanks for the 150th Anniversary of the current building.

This exhibition 'The Welcoming City: English-Speaking Protestants in Geneva from 1555 to the Present Day' forms part of our celebrations and tells the story of the community over the centuries.



TOUR OF THE EXHIBITION

ENTRANCE HALL

THE SCOTTISH REFORMER IN GENEVA: WHO WAS JOHN KNOX?

An information panel researched and displayed by Sheila Barnett and Barbara Blum, Church of Scotland.

Loan John Knox Centre, Geneva

Costume King Henry VIII of England

Designed and made by Angela Bradshaw after a Holbein portrait. Worn by M. Robert Iselin, chairman of the English-speaking Churches organizing committee at the Marché aux Pistoles, Geneva May 1986. Their stand 'The Rose and Thistle' in the courtyard of the Hotel de Ville was enlivened by the presence of Yeoman Warders (Beefeaters) from the Tower of London.

Private loan

Costume Queen Anne Boleyn of England

Designed and made by Angela Bradshaw. Worn by Mme Liliane Iselin, member of the English-speaking Churches organizing committee, at the Marché aux Pistoles, Geneva May 1986.

Private loan

Church Pew 19th Century

This pine pew (now renovated and modified for everyday use) originally formed part of the church seating in the south transept. A few years ago the pews in this area were cleared away to allow more space for parents with children attending services.

Private loan Mrs A. Bruce

Chaplains' Board

A list of all the chaplains who have served the English-speaking church in Geneva from 1555-1986. To those names should be added Rev M. Puleston 1986/92, Rev Keith Kimber 1992/2000 and the current chaplain, Rev Michael French appointed in 2001. Anthony Gilby and Christopher Goodman were elected ministers of the church of the Marian Exile Community in 1555 and John Knox in the following year.

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SHOWCASES 1 & 2

CHARLES MICHEL LULLIN 1777-1856

'Lullin l'Anglais'

Member of the congregation from 1815 and President of the Church Committee from 1821 to 1856. From a distinguished Genevese family, being the eldest son of Michel and Amelie-Christine (née Pictet) Lullin of Chateaufvieux he was the key figure in obtaining a church for the English community of Geneva.

A handsome funeral plaque on the east wall of the south transept of Holy Trinity Church reads 'Charles M. Lullin Esq. of Geneva who died on the first day of February 1856 aged 78 years To whose unremitting zeal and exertions as President of the English Church Committee for a period of 40 years is to be attributed the permanent establishment in this town of divine worship after the order of the Church of England the English residents and visitors have erected this tablet as a tribute of gratitude, affection and respect to his memory.'

1. Deed of Consecration of the English Church of the Holy Trinity 30 August 1853

A church built for worship according to the rites and sacraments of the Church of England and Ireland on land granted by the City and Canton of Geneva. Lieut. Col. Molyneux Williams was acting President and witness to the signature of Charles Richard Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, owing to the illness of M. Charles M. Lullin, the President of the Church Committee

The opening sentence of the deed of 1853 signed by the Bishop of Winchester reads '*Whereas it has been represented unto us in and by a Petition under the hands of Charles M. Lullin Esq. President of the Committee...*'

HTC Archives

2. Petition from the Committee of the English Church to the Rt. Revd The Lord Bishop of Winchester to consecrate the said church Geneva 30 August 1853

Signatories: Charles M. Lullin, Chairman, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Molyneux Williams, Vice Chairman, Armand Pictet, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Walter L. Lawrence, Edmund Turton, Montagu Wilmot, Benjamin Taylor, Barry O'Meara Deane, Chaplain.

HTC Archives

3. 19th Century Coloured engraving of the English Church, c. 1865

Private Loan

4. Book of Common Prayer, Church of the Holy Trinity Geneva

The title page reads '*The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church according to the use of The Church of England together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David and the form and manner of making, ordaining and consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons.*'

This prayer book, whose format and content was established under the Act of Uniformity of Queen Elizabeth I, was almost certainly the one in use when Miss Jemima attended the 11am service at Holy Trinity Church on 28 June 1863.

HTC Archives

5. Collection Plate

This is part of the communion set, comprising a chalice, paten and 2 offertory plates, purchased with the surplus of the subscriptions raised for the monument of Charles M. Lullin Esq. President of the Church Committee, Geneva, March 1857.

HTC

Invitation to the Consecration Ceremony, 18 August 1853.

Signed by Montagu Wilmot

HTC Archives

6. Chaplain's Stole

Private loan Rev M. Puleston former chaplain Holy Trinity Church, 1986-92

Church Kneeler

An anniversary project to renew the church kneelers. Embroidered by members of the congregation the design of the kneeler depicts the lower part of the pre-raphaelite 19th century stained glass east window designed and created by Messrs Mayer of Munich. The window was donated by Mrs Betsy Jephson of Villa St. Georges, Mornex, Ain in 1884 in memory of her first husband, Henry Christopher Schaaf. It has been extensively renovated this year as part of the 150th Anniversary Appeal with funds raised by the church and with a grant from the State of Geneva.

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SHOWCASE 3

THE MARIAN EXILES IN THE CITY OF CALVIN

ENGLISH REFUGEES KNOWN AS THE MARIAN EXILES

The beginning of the 16th century in many parts of Europe witnessed a general movement towards reform of the church in general and the production of vernacular Bibles, Psalters and service books in particular. In England this process of reform had accelerated under Henry VIII, continued during the reign of Edward VI and then suffered a swift reversal when Queen Mary came to the throne in 1553. Her harsh and persistent attempts to revert to Catholicism caused many to flee, or be encouraged to flee, to the continent often in fear of their lives. These 'Marian Exiles' went to cities such as Basle, Frankfurt, Emden, Strasbourg, Padua, Zurich and Geneva where they were generally received with great humanity and allowed places for public worship. The origin of the English Church in Geneva dates from these times. Calvin received these exiles cordially in 1555 and they made a very considerable impact on the intellectual and spiritual life here. The accession of the astute Elizabeth I enabled them to return in 1559 to Scotland and England and participate fully in the religious, political and economic life of their own countries.

ORIGINS OF THE CHURCH 1555-1560

1. View of 16th Century Geneva

Coloured woodcut, taken from the *Cosmographie universelle de tout le monde* after S. Münster, enlarged and enriched by François de Belle-forest, 1575, Paris.

AEG, Archives privées 247/I/10

2. Calvin Requests a Church for the English Refugees after a visit from William Whittingham 10 June 1555

Calvin explains to the Council that '*certain Englishmen are desirous to repair hither for the sake of the word of God*' and requests that the Council grant them a church in which they might preach and minister the sacraments.

Transcription

(*Des Anglois*) - Ledict spectable Calvin a proposé que aucuns Anglois seroient en desir se retirer icy pour la parolle de Dieu et qu'il plaise a Messieurs leur outroyer eglise pour pouvoir prescher et ministrer les sacremens. Item qu'il plaise a Messieurs de regarder et adviser tochant des ministres qui presc[h]ent a la Magdelene au lieu de maistre Abel qui presche a ces heure a Saint-Gervais a cause de ce qu'il avoit la voix trop cassé et que maintenant il l'a meilleure. Arresté que on advise de chercher lieu propice pour lesdictz Anglois out ilz puissent prescher et d'en conferir avec mons^r Calvin. Et que on laisse les presches ainsin qu'ilz sont, sans changer, pour ce que chescun s'en contente. Et d'avantage, qu'on leur dise qu'ilz facent encores ung presche apres diner la dimenche a la Magdelene et aussi ung le mescredy. Et s'ilz ne peulvent satisfaire a cela, qu'on advisera de les soulager d'ung compaignon ou deux, ainsin qu'il sera besoing.

AEG, R. C. 49, fol. 102

Translation

(Concerning the English) – The said honourable Calvin has proposed, as some English desired to repair here for the sake of the Word of God, that it might please the Council to grant them a church so as to be able to preach and administer the sacraments. In addition, might it please the Council to consider and come to a decision regarding preachers at the Magdelene in the place of Mr Abel, who at this time preaches at St Gervais because he had partly lost his voice, but was now recovered. It was decided to look for an appropriate place where the said English might preach and to consult with M. Calvin on the question. And that the preaching be left as it is, without changes [...]. And furthermore, they should be told to deliver an additional sermon after dinner on Sundays at the Magdelene, and Wednesdays as well. Should they be unable to meet that requirement, consideration should be given to helping them by making one or two assistants available, according to need.

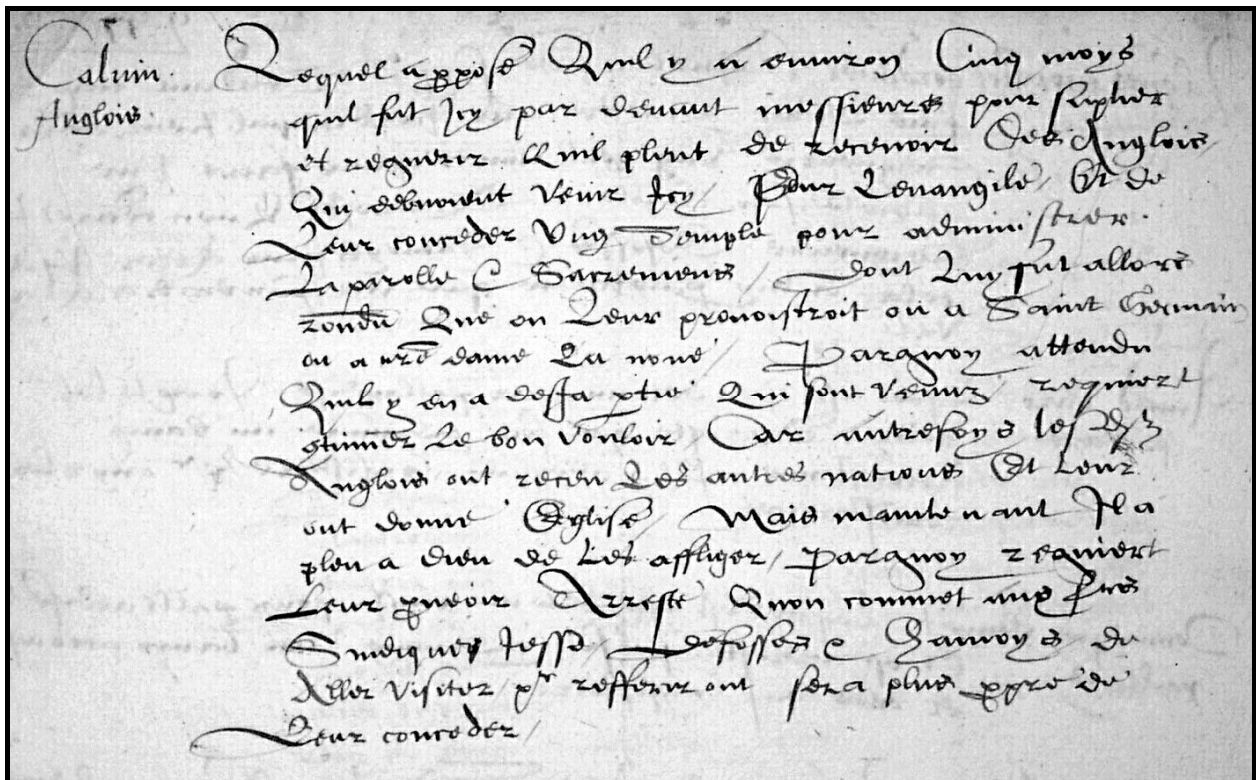
3. Calvin Again Requests a Church for the English Refugees 24 October 1555

Some refugees had already arrived in Geneva. Calvin again appears before the Council to remind them of their duty towards them and points out that '*at other times these English had received other nations and given them churches but now it has pleased God to afflict them*'. He suggests either St. Germain or St Marie-la-Neuve (the Auditoire) as a suitable place to preach and administer the sacraments. On 14 November 1555 the syndics granted the use of the Auditoire to the English and the Italians.

Transcription

(*Calvin ; Anglois*) - Lequel a proposé qu'il y a environ cinq moys qu'il fut icy, par devant Messieurs, pour suplier et requerir qu'il pleut de recevoir des Anglois qui devoient venir icy pour l'Evangile et de leur conceder ung temple pour administer la parolle et sacremens, dont luy fut alors respondu que on leur provoistroit ou a Saint-Germain ou a Nostre-Dame-la-Nove.

Par quoy, attendu qu'il y en a desja partie qui sont venuz, requiert continuer le bon vouloir, car autrefois, lesdictz Anglois ont receu les autres nations et leur ont donné eglise. Mais maintenant, il a pleu a Dieu de les affliger, par quoy requiert leur proveoir. Arresté qu'on commet aux syndiques Jessé, Defosses et Chamoy de aller visiter pour refferir out sera plus propre de leur conceder.



AEG, R. C. 50, fol. 17

Translation

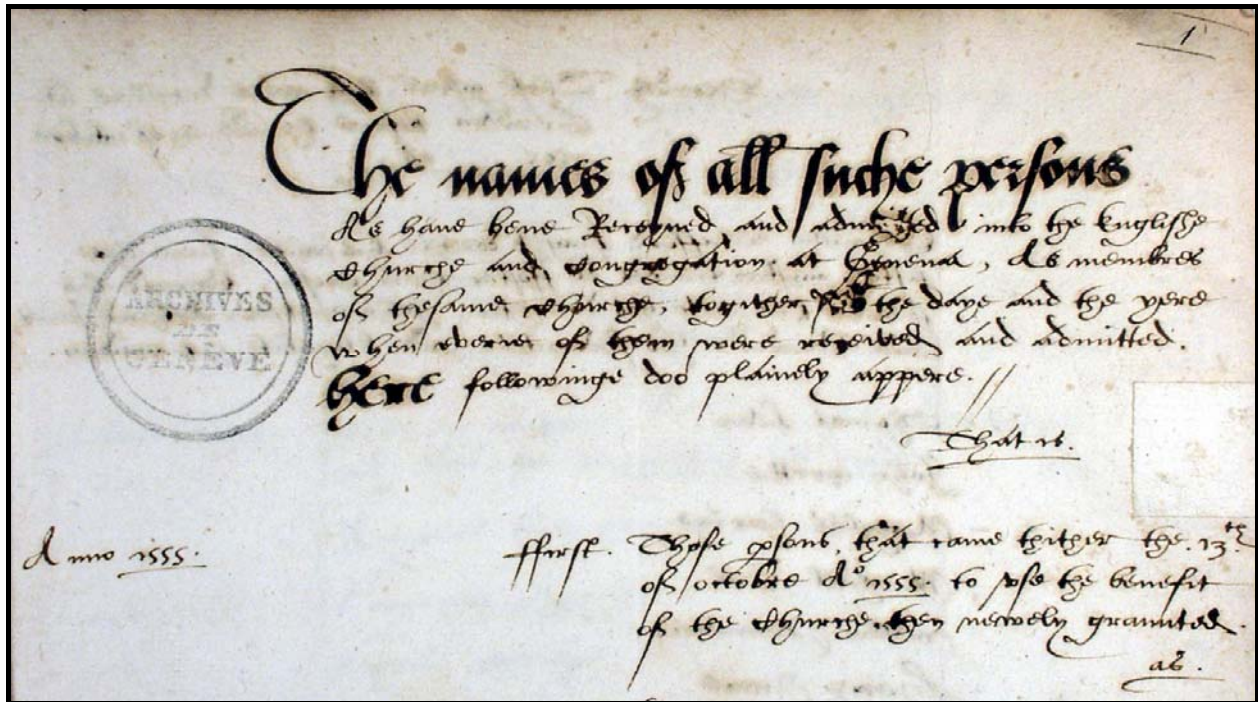
(Calvin : the English) – Who had proposed about five months ago when he was here before the Council that the English, obliged to come here because of the Gospel, be received and given a chapel for the administration of the Word and of the Sacraments, and had received the answer that provision would be made for them either at St. Germain or at Notre Dame la Neuve. Given that some of the English have already arrived, he asks that this good intention be maintained, for in times past the said English had received other nations and given them churches. But now it has pleased God to afflict them and so they merit assistance. It was decided that the Syndics Jessé, Defosses and Chamoy should carry out an inspection in order to decide on the most appropriate place to make over to them.

Portrait of Calvin

Postcard 'ancienne collection Tronchin' BPU

SHOWCASE 4

1. LIVRE DES ANGLOIS



Register of the English Church in Geneva under the pastoral care of John Knox and Christopher Goodman, 1555-1559

On their arrival in Geneva the exiles opened a Parish Register, the 'Livre des Anglois'. It recorded the names of the refugees who arrived in Geneva on 15 October 1555; the names of the English already in Geneva at that date; the names of those who arrived in subsequent years; a list of ministers, deacons and elders who were elected annually; a list of baptisms, marriages and burials. As research into the *Registre des Habitants* shows it is almost certainly not a complete record of the English community in Geneva but, nonetheless, provides a good insight into its nature. By far the largest group were preachers, ministers of religion and intellectuals – John Knox, Anthony Gilby, William Kethe, Miles Coverdale, William Whittingham, William Williams, Thomas Sampson, Lawrence Humphrey to name but a few. The group also included members of the gentry (Sir William Stafford), merchants (John Bodley), a merchant's wife (Anne Locke), printers (Rowland Hall) and some artisans and servants.

When they left Geneva in 1560 they presented this Register to the city authorities as a memorial of their stay.

2. *Livre des Anglois* or the Register of the English Church at Geneva under the pastoral care of Knox and Goodman 1555-1559

Printed facsimile copy. Annotated by D. Hay Fleming in 1913

The names of the ministers, seniors (elders) and deacons chosen and elected within the English Church and Congregation to be the ministry there.

The preface from an earlier facsimile edition printed by J. Evans of London July 1831 (Bodleian Library Oxford) reads :

'Upon the succession of Mary to the throne, in 1553, Popery was revived, the statutes of King Edward repealed and the penal laws against heretics enforced against reformers. It is supposed that about 800 persons (Bishop Burnet says above 1000) fled into banishment to Basel, Frankfort, Geneva, Emden, Strasburg, Presburgh, Arrow and Zurich, where the magistrate received them with great humanity, and allowed them places for public worship.....

The congregation of Geneva received additions from time to time until the death of Mary when Mr William Kethe was sent by them to the several congregations of Germany and Helvetia to reconcile them in matters of religion and ceremonies in order that on their return to England the cause of reform might not suffer by their dissensions. Many returned to England and obtained preferment in the church and state under Queen Elizabeth; while a few remained behind to complete the Translation of the Bible'

HTC Archives

3. St Marie la Neuve (Auditoire)

Used as a place of worship by the English and Italian refugee communities.

4. Postcard of Auditoire with John Knox and John Calvin

5. Portrait of John Knox

Until this year there was only one known portrait by a Genevese artist definitely identified as being of the Scottish reformer. In early spring of 2003 art historians announced that they had identified this portrait in the collection of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland as being of John Knox. Even so there is no indication as yet as to when and by whom it was painted.

Copy from University of Edinburgh Collection

SHOWCASE 5

SCHOLARSHIP AND THE GENEVA BIBLE LIFE IN GENEVA

In January 1555 Thomas Lever wrote to Henry Bullinger in Zurich describing his life in Geneva 'I live here entirely free of public duty. I follow all Calvin's sermons and public instruction sessions ...I devote the remainder of my time to the publication of a little book in English: it is at the printers and if God wills will soon be sent to England.'

The English exiles found themselves caught up in a whirlwind of biblical scholarship and translation. Calvin and the Genevese were writing prolifically, translating the Bible into French and producing a metrical Psalter. The Italians, with whom the English shared the Auditoire, translated the Bible into Italian and the Spaniards printed a New Testament.

For example, William Whittingham's *New Testament* printed by Conrad Badius appeared in 1557, Anthony Gilby's '*Treatise of Election*' was published by James Poullain in 1556,

Christopher Goodman's '*How superior Powers ought to be obeyd*' was printed by Jean Crespin, and John Knox probably first published his '*First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous regiment of women*' in Geneva. '*The forme of prayers and ministration of the Sacraments, &c. used in the Englishe Congregation at Geneua and approued by the famous and godly learned man John Caluyn*' was printed by Jean Crespin in 1556. '*The Booke of Psalmes*', which contained a dedicatory epistle to Queen Elizabeth, was printed at Geneva in 1559 by Rowland Hall. However, the overwhelming achievement of this group of scholars and merchants was the production of the *Geneva Bible*.

1. The Geneva Bible

The Bible and Holy Scriptvres conteyned in the Olde and Newe Testament

Printed in Geneva by Rowland Hall 1560

The Geneva Bible was translated by William Whittingham, Anthony Gilby, Lawrence Humphrey, Miles Coverdale (former Bishop of Exeter), Christopher Goodman, Thomas Sampson, John Knox and many other Marian exile scholars. It is based on the Great Bible for the Old Testament and Whittingham's revision of Tyndale's 1534 edition of the New Testament which had already been published in Geneva by Conrad Badius in 1557.

The scholars who produced The Geneva Bible had access to the best Hebrew and Greek manuscripts including Beza's codex. It had many innovative features and heralded a new era of English translations. It was the first Bible in English to be illustrated, annotated and divided into verses. Italics denoted the addition of words to clarify the text. This Bible ran to at least 140 editions between 1560 and 1644 and the emigrants on the Mayflower took it with them to the New World.

The printing and publishing was largely organized and financed by John Bodley.

BPU, BB 631 Rés.

2. Title page of the Geneva Bible 1560

BPU photo. F. Martin

How superior Powers ought to be obeyd of their subiects: and Wherin they may lawfully by Gods Worde be disobeyed and resisted. Wherin also is declared the cause of all this present miserie in England, and the onely way to remedy the same. By Christopher Goodman. Imprinted at Geneua by Jean Crespin 1558.

This work was just as inflammatory as the much cited '*First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous regiment of women*' written in the same year 1558 by John Knox. In fact, it made Goodman the most hated man in England after Knox and he was obliged to return to Scotland as an escort to Knox's wife rather than to England in 1559.

BPU Df 794 Rés.

3. **The Lawes and Statutes of Geneua, as well concerning ecclesiastical Discipline, as ciuill regiment, with certeine Proclamations duly executed, whereby Gods religion is most purelie mainteined, and their common wealth quietli gouerned: Translated out of Frenche into Englishe by Robert Fills.**

Printed at London by Rouland Hall, dwelling in Gutter Lane at the sygne of the halfe Egle and the Keye 1562.'

The exiles were very influenced by Calvin's thought and actions to the extent that they translated many of his works into English. Their printer, Rowland Hall, not only published major works such as the Geneva Bible whilst here but carried on doing so when

he moved his business back to London. He named his printing works there 'the halfe Egle and the Keye' after the heraldic arms of the city of Geneva and also used the Genevan motto 'Post tenebras lux' in his printings in Geneva and London.

BPU, Db 1956 Rés. & AEG N 6398 Rés.

4. Sermons of John Calvin on Ezechias, translated from French to English by Anne Locke in 1560 (facsimile copy)

Private loan from V.E. Offord

SHOWCASE 6

JOHN BODLEY

A wealthy Exeter merchant who fled to the continent as a Marian exile and finally settled in Geneva with his family and servants in 1557. He established William Williams and Rowland Hall as printers. He was largely responsible for the publishing and financing of the Geneva Bible.

His son Thomas, who later founded the Bodleian Library in Oxford, wrote in his autobiography:

*'my Father had resolved to fixe his abode in the City of Geneva, where, as farre as I remember the English Church consisted of some hundred persons. I was at that time of twelve yeares age, but through my Fathers cost and care, sufficiently instructed to become an Auditour of **Chevalerius** in Hebrew, of **Beraldus** in Greeke, of **Calvin** and **Beza** in Divinity.... Thus I remained there two yeares and more, untill such time as our Nation was advertised of the death of Queene Mary, & succession of Elizabeth, with the change of Religion, which caused my father to hasten into England...'*

1. Petition in connection with a dispute concerning the placing of a stove in the printing office of John Bodley and William Williams, 2 December 1558

Documentary evidence that John Bodley and William Williams had established printing premises in Geneva by 1558.

Transcription

(Jehan Bondeley et Guilliame Wulliems contre Jaques Chappellaz et vefve de Jehan Girard) — Sus leur supplication, presentee aux fins commettre quelcun pour veoir et visiter le lieu ou ilz pretendent faire un poisle pour l'imprimerie en la maison qu'ilz tiennent d'admodiation des tuteurs de feu Jehan Girard, leque[l], ledict Chappellaz et vesve refusent, et comme plus amplement est contenu en leur supplication, a esté arresté qu'on commet les s^{rs} Defosses, Chicand et Let pour le visiter.

AEG, R.C. Part. 12 fol. 87 verso

Translation

(John Bodley and William Williams vs. Jaques Chappellaz and the widow of John Girard.) On their application, made with a view to the appointment of someone to inspect the place where they propose to install a stove for the printing shop in the house that they lease from the executors of the late John

Girard, the said Chappellaz and the widow having refused, as is more fully set forth in their submission, it was decided to send Messrs Defosses, Chicand and Letto to carry out an inspection.

2. The Life of Sr Thomas Bodley, the Honourable Founder of the Publique Library in the University of Oxford. Written by Himself.

Printed by Henry Hall, Oxford 1647.

Facsimile copy.

3. John Bodley received as Bourgeois 31 May 1558

Payment for this privilege was 6 crowns and a seillot (a fire bucket). John Knox and Christopher Goodman, admitted on 21 June 1558, paid nothing as they were ministers. Similarly Thomas Bodley's Hebrew tutor, the Frenchman Antoine Le Chevalier, was admitted free in view of the religious lectures that he gave in Geneva.

AEG, R.C. 54, fol. 199

4. Portrait of Sir Thomas Bodley



Nicholas Hilliard's miniature of Thomas Bodley painted in 1598. The Bodleys and the Hilliards, staunchly Protestant families, were leading citizens of Exeter in Devon. Nicholas Hilliard accompanied the Bodley family to Geneva in 1557.

Reproduced from 'Sir Thomas Bodley and his Library' Bodleian Library,
University of Oxford 2002

5. Livre des Anglois

The names of the Ministers for 1558.

Ministers: John Knox and Christopher Goodman

Seniors: Miles Coverdale, John Bodleighe, William Williams, Anthony Gilbie

Deacons: Francis Withers, Peter Willis, William Beavoyr, William Whittingham.

Copy HTC Archives

SHOWCASE 7

ANTHONY GILBY (~1510-1585)

Anthony Gilby (c.1510-1585) was a pastor and fine biblical scholar. Leaving England shortly after Mary's accession, he followed John Knox and William Whittingham from Frankfurt to Geneva. He arrived in Calvin's city on 13 October 1555, accompanied by his wife and son, Goddred. While in Geneva he served both as minister and elder of the English church, worked on the congregation's '*Forme of Prayers*', and published a treatise on Predestination. However, he is perhaps best known for his contribution to the Geneva Bible - as a Hebraist he was one of the key translators of the Old Testament. On his return to England, he served as preacher '*in the Geneva fashion*' to the Puritan Earl of Huntingdon at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, where he remained until his death in 1585.

1. **The Treasvre of Trueth touching the grounde worke of man his saluation and chieftest pointes of Christian religion: with a brief summe of the comfortable doctrine of God his prouidence, comprised in 38 short Aphorismes. Written in Latin by Theodore Beza, and newlie turned into English by Iohn Stockwood. London, 1576.**

William Whittingham was the first to translate Beza's Latin treatise on *Predestination* into English. *The Treasvre of Trueth* is the second rendering and is supplemented by two shorter pieces on the same doctrine - one by John Foxe and one by Anthony Gilby. Gilby's contribution is a reprint of his *A brieft treatyse of election and reprobation*, printed in Geneva in 1556 soon after his arrival in the city. Predestination was a controversial doctrine in England and Gilby, an inveterate polemicist, explains that he wrote his 70-page exposition specifically to counter its adversaries.

Musée historique de la Réformation, cote B 17,2 (76)

2. **Engraving of Ashby-de-la-Zouch castle (18th century)**

Leicestershire was one of the safest counties in the realm for Puritans. Gilby, protected by the Hastings family at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in the north-west, enjoyed quasi-Episcopal standing in the county. Moreover, three Marian exiles, who had all spent time in Geneva, were effectively his neighbours. Thomas Sampson became Master of Wiggston Hospital in 1567, after being deprived of the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford. Meanwhile, Thomas Wood lived at Groby and Thomas Bentham, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, resided at Eccleshall Castle, not far from Ashby.

Private loan by A. Bevan Zlatar

3. **Title page of Gilby's A Pleasaunt Dialogve betweene a Souldior of Barwicke, and an English Chaplaine (1581)**

The first controversy of the Elizabethan Church was the vestments controversy of 1563-7. Those impatient for reform, many of whom had recently returned from the Continent, deemed the surplice, square cap and gown prescribed by Archbishop Parker to be particularly offensive remnants of popery. One of the most eloquent opponents of the 'Romish rag' was Anthony Gilby, who aired his grievances in an Epistle as well as in his polemical masterpiece, *A Pleasaunt Dialogve*. This powerful anti-Episcopal satire was written in 1566 but was not published until the troubles subsided in the 1570s.

Photo. Bodleian Library, Oxford

4. Apprenticeship Bond for Thomas Knowles of England to M. Claude Morel, locksmith 9 July 1556

This document shows a young man, Thomas Knowles, being accepted in a trade as an apprentice locksmith for 2 years in the presence of William Whittingham, Anthony Gilby, English minister and Claude Eymet, clerk. Another youth, possibly John Baron, was taken on as a printer's apprentice by the Genevan, Jean Crespin. Thus, not all the exiles were rich or scholars.

Transcription

L'an 1556 et le neufiesme jour de juilliet, Thomas Knoiollles, natif de Terbot en Engleterre, lequel soy afferme avec maistre Claude Morel, serrurier, habitant de Geneve, present, acceptant, et ce pour apprendre son art et mestier de serrurier, lequel il promet de bien et fidellement monstrier et apprendre de tout son pouvoir audict Thomas, apprenty, et ne luy enceler chose que ce soit, aussi le nourrir de bouche et entretenir de couche, honestement comme il appartient, durant le temps de deux ans desja commencés le neufiesme jour de may dernier passé etc., et ce moyennant la somme de neuf escus d'or au solloil, de bon or et de bon poix, par ledict Morel euz et receuz, et desquelz il quicte en pact, etc., soubz les paches et conditions suivantes, assavoir que ledict apprentif sera tenu de bien et loyalement servir sondict maistre audict mestier, procurer le profit de sondict maistre et le dommaige eviter de tout son pouvoir, et de parfournir son temps, soubz restitution de tous dampns, interestz et despens etc. Item aussi a esté accordé qu'en cas que ledict apprenty s'en voyse de vie a trespas avant le premier an finy, que audict cas, ledict maistre soit tenu et doibve, comme il promet, de rendre et restituer a s^r Guillaume Williams, habitant de Geneve, present, acceptant etc., et duquel est procedé ladicte somme de neuf escus solloil sus-livree. Et en cas qu'il decede, ledict apprentif, appres ledict an premier finy, que ladicte somme de neuf escus solloil soit entierement audict maistre. Et pour meilleure assurance de ce qu'est dessus par ledict apprentif a sondict maistre (fol. 181) promys observer, aux requestes d'icelluy apprenty, se donnent et constituent fiances et principaulx pour le tout pour ledict apprenty envers ledict maistre, assavoir ledict s^r Guillaume Williams et n. Thomas Wood, tous deux habitans de Geneve, icy presens, lesquelz etc., promettent en forme deue, etc. avec clauses, etc. Presens n. Guillaume Wittigam, Anthoenne Gilbie, ministre anglois, et Claude Eymet, clerk, testmoings.

[Dans la marge] Receu dudict Williams troys solz savoye.

AEG, Notaires, Bernardin Neyrod,
vol 1 fol 180/181

5. History of the Reformation of the Church of England by Peter Heylyn 1660

A description of the exiles in Geneva translating the Bible into English.

Private loan Mrs V.E. Offord

SHOWCASE 8

MORE ABOUT THE MARIAN EXILES AND THEIR DEPARTURE

Apart from the religious and intellectual refugees there were others who came to Geneva with their servants and families, such as aristocrats, merchants, printers and tradesmen.

1. Portrait of Sir William Stafford 1553

Sir William Stafford was a rich aristocrat and an outspoken supporter of the Reformation. His first wife had been Mary Boleyn, the sister of Anne, one of Henry VIII's wives. The *Livre des Anglois* records the arrival of Stafford with his second wife, Dorothy, his children, sister and servants in 1555. They immediately petitioned the authorities to be allowed to reside in Geneva *"to avoid papist superstitions and live according to the holy Reformation of this your noble city"*.

'Magnifiques puissans et très redoutez Seigneurs expose, Guillam Staffard, chevalier et gentilhomme angloys, seigneur de Rochefort, que pour éviter les superstitions papistiques, et désirant vivre suyvnt la sainte réformation de ceste vostre noble cité .. avec ses femme et enfans et famille.....'

He almost certainly contributed to the expenses of publishing the liturgy of the English Church in Geneva.

Photo of a portrait in the private collection
of the late Anthony Tyndale

2. Baptism of John Stafford, 'the sonne of Willm Stafford, John Calvin being the godfather' 4 January 1556

Calvin acted as godfather to their son John which led Lady Dorothy into a bitter custody dispute with him on the death of her husband three months later on 5 May 1556. The widow, Lady Dorothy Stafford was finally given permission by the Council to depart with her children for a 'reformed city' that was not in France or England. On 24 August 1557 she departed for Basle, another Marian exile city, where she was formally admitted on 3 November 1557. In January 1559 she returned to England where she became wardrobe mistress to Queen Elizabeth I, a post she held until her death.

Copy of entry from *Livre des Anglois*,
AEG, E.C. Communautés diverses 2, folio 73

RETURN TO ENGLAND

On the death of Mary Tudor and the accession to the throne of Elizabeth I the exiles began to return to England and Scotland. William Kethe was deputed to visit and write to the other exile communities to make sure that they presented a more or less united front. He was also to stay on after the majority had departed to see his metrical psalms published and the Geneva Bible through the press of Rowland Hall in 1560.

3. Congé pour les Angloys 30 May 1560

This records the departure of William Whittingham and William Williams.

Just as it was necessary to obtain official permission to live in the city either as a 'bourgeois' or an 'habitant' so it was customary to be granted permission to leave. The exiles did not make a mass exodus but most of them had gone by 1560. John Bodley and his family left in September 1559.

AEG, Fief C15

CONTINUING LINKS

All contact was not lost with the English and Scottish communities with the departure of the exiles. Intellectual exchanges continued, political and diplomatic ties were maintained. Many students came to study at Calvin's Academy during the ensuing years and right on into the 19th century. The '*Livre de Stemmata*' (Register of Students with their coats of arms) lists many sons of the aristocracy.

**4. Coat of Arms of Robert Devereux,
Earl of Essex from the Book of Stemmata**

BPU photo by F. Martin

**5 Coat of Arms of Samuel Morland 1655
from the Book of Stemmata**

Envoy of Cromwell Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.

BPU photo by F. Martin

6. The Mechanism of Gravity – a study by Nicolas Fatio 1689

An example of the strength of cultural and academic links in the 17th century. This is a fragment of a study by the Genevese mathematician, Nicolas Fatio who had been appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society of London at the age of 23, and is countersigned by Isaac Newton and Edmund Halley (of comet fame).

BPU photo by F. Martin

SHOWCASE 9

GRATITUDE OF THE ENGLISH

An astute Queen Elizabeth I appointed many of the returning Marian exiles to important posts in the Church and the government. Throughout her long reign (1559-1603) she kept in close contact with the Geneva which had sheltered the religious refugees in their time of need and showed her gratitude whenever possible by supporting the Genevese in their constant struggle against Catholic threats of invasion.

An example shown here is a collection made during Elizabeth's reign for Geneva by the inhabitants of the town of Lydd, Kent. In 1583 the town of Lyme Regis in Dorset also made two collections for Geneva of £3 3s 6d and £1 10s 10d. and no doubt others will come to light with detailed research on local documents.

The printed eyewitness account by an Englishman of the Escalade is a clear indication of the continued political contact between Geneva and London during the 16th and early 17th centuries.

1. All Saints' Church, Lydd, Kent

2. Lydd, Kent sends relief funds to Geneva 15 July 1590

Lydd, situated on Romney Marsh, Kent was a borough and a member of the Confederation of the Cinque Ports. It was a relatively prosperous town with a population of between 800 and 1000 at the end of the sixteenth century. The present day population is 5500. In 1590 almost half the taxpayers were willing to contribute a voluntary levy for Geneva of £14 17s 11d.

This was a substantial sum of money for that time. For instance, we know that the year before, in 1589, a similar amount was raised to repair the church at Lydd itself. Current research suggests that the majority of the governing elite of the town were strongly Protestant and it is reasonable to conclude that the considerable sum raised for the relief of Geneva is an undoubted mark of their religious sympathy with the Calvinists. Isaac Colfe (Colph) who organized the collection was curate in Lydd, vicar of Brookland and held a minor post at Canterbury Cathedral. He was said to have been the son of Huguenot refugees from Guisnes.

Transcription

15 July 1590

Rec of the Baylife and Jurats of Lydd by the hande of Mr Isaac Colph for the contribution towards the relief of Geneva viz for the towne of Lydd xiiij li xxd (£14 1s 8d) for ould Rumney ixs vjd (9s 6d) for Iviechurch xijd for Snergat vijd (7d) and for Brensett ijs ijd (2s 2d) and for Brockland ijs (3s) in the whole xiiij li xvijs xjd (£14 17s 11d)

3. Illustration of the Escalade

1602 The Geneva Escalade. At night: the invading party surprised within the city by the Watch. Coloured lithograph of Briquet et fils, Geneva.

AEG, Archives privées 247/XII/44

4. **A Perticuler and True Narration of that great and gracious Deliuerance, that it pleased God of late to vouchsafe vunto the Cittie of Geneua, namely vpon the xij of December last in the yeere 1602. London Printed for George Potter and Richard Canter, dwelling in the Popes head Alley neare the Exchange 1603**

This contemporary printed account in English of the Escalade from the Bodleian Library, Oxford is the only known copy. Its title page says simply 'Geneva Delivered' and the end page bears a handwritten note 'Richard Hammond Book'. No author is mentioned. It was reissued in Geneva with an introduction by Leonard Chester Jones in 1930. Jones analyses the work meticulously and comes to the conclusion it was written by an Englishman leaning heavily on other eyewitness accounts in French. A certain Henry Lock, among several other English men, was known to be reporting from Geneva to Elizabeth I's chief minister, Cecil, in England at this time, but Jones falls short of suggesting him as the author. Jones's conclusion is that this published report was, in effect, the equivalent of modern media coverage to the English nation. The existence of this document confirms the view that the strong relationship between Geneva and England continued long after the Marian exiles had left in 1560.

Photocopy of Bodleian Library pamphlet

SHOWCASE 10

THE ANGLICAN PRESENCE IN THE 17TH CENTURY

Several times during the 17th century various groups of Englishmen requested the Council of State to be allowed to worship in their own language. However, it was not until 1685 that these requests were taken up by the Rev Gilbert Burnet. As court chaplain he had thought it wise to go into exile when a Roman Catholic monarch, King James II, succeeded to the throne. Burnet, who later became Bishop of Salisbury, wrote that his application to worship in English was granted with such warmth by the Genevese authorities that they even said that '*if the number of*

my nation became so large that a church was needed ... it would be given to us as was done in Queen Mary's reign'. He was a prolific author and, appropriately enough for someone who had fled to and been welcomed in Geneva, wrote a 'History of the Reformation'.

2. An engraving of the city of Geneva "for Pierre Chouet", 1655

Geneva Civitas. Left-hand part of an engraving on two plates labelled "for Pierre Chouet, 1655". Vue de Genève rive gauche, 1655.

The chapel of the Old Hospital (now the Palais de Justice) which the Anglicans were given permission to use when they needed a place of worship up until the time they constructed their own church, Holy Trinity, in 1853.

AEG, Archives privées 247/XII/29

3. Coat of Arms of Radulphus Wilbraham 13 May 1648 from the Book of Stemmata

BPU, photo de F. Martin

4. Portrait of the Rt. Rev. Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Salisbury

Private loan Mrs. V.E. Offord

5. Some Letters containing An Account of what seemed most remarkable in Switzerland written by G. Burnet Rotterdam 1686

In this work Gilbert Burnet shows that he is an acute observer and not simply a learned cleric. He comments with lucidity and detail on all that he encounters. For Geneva he explains its government and economic position and we find a delightfully sympathetic and humane passage as a postscript on p116/117 about Mistris Walker of Geneva who lost her sight in infancy due to an accident, but whose father encouraged his intelligent daughter and even devised a method for her to be able to write. He ordered *'Letters to be carved in Wood, and she by feeling the Characters formed such an Idea of them, that she writes with a crayon so distinctly that her writing can be well read'* This seems to be an early example of women's liberation, consideration for the handicapped and a precursor of Braille, all personified in one.

6. The Abridgement of the History of the Reformation of the Church of England by Gilbert Burnet. London 1683

Burnet's most well known work published in many versions. The preface to this volume reads

'The bulk and price of the two Volumes of the History of our Reformation which I have published being such, that every one cannot find the Money to buy them, or Leisure to read them, I have been desired by many to contract what I have prosecuted more largely in that Work, and bring it into a less Compass'.

Private loan Mrs V.E. Offord

7. Bishop Burnet's History of His Own Times. Published by William Street, Fleet Street, London n.d.

Private loan Mrs V.E. Offord

8. Official transcript of English names found in the Book of Stemmata 1596-1756 and the Register of Rector of the College of Geneva 1559-1828

English students enrolled in the Register 1658 to 1815.

HTC Archives

SHOWCASE 11

ESTABLISHING A REGULAR CONGREGATION

In 1813, after fifteen years of French occupation, Geneva regained her independence and the English came flocking back: members of the aristocracy on the Grand Tour, students and merchants anxious to increase their trade. The English community now needed a place for worship in accordance with the rites of the Anglican Church. The Council of State readily agreed and the first service was celebrated on Christmas Day 1814 by the Rev Richard Sumner in the chapel of the then hospital (now the Palais de Justice).

From this time on there has been a more or less continual Anglican presence in Geneva until the present day and likewise the archives provide a continuous, although not always complete, record.

1. **Book of Records for the service of the English Chapel at Geneva opened on Christmas Day 1814**

The first of a series of minute books which run continuously until the present day. It begins with the opening of the chapel on Christmas Day 1814 and contains copies of correspondence for setting up the church, short records of vestry meetings (general meetings of the parishioners so called because they took place in the vestry, a place where the vestments were kept) and financial transactions.

This page concerns a vestry meeting of 30th March 1817 and shows copies of correspondence in French with M. Masbon, Conseiller d'Etat, the draft of 292 francs for March which included the chaplain's, Rev. George Rooke, salary and the running expenses of the chapel.

HTC Archives
Minute book 1814/19

2. **Notice to visitors regarding service times and seeking subscriptions 1840s**

HTC Archives

3. **Portrait of Charles R. Sumner, Chaplain 1814, subsequently Bishop of Winchester**

Ordained in June 1814 he was engaged by Lord Conyngham as tutor to his 2 sons to accompany them to Geneva. He married Jennie Fanny Barnabine Maunoir, the eldest daughter of the Professor of Surgery in Geneva in the English Chapel of the hospital on January 1816.

From taking the first service in the Hospital Chapel on Christmas Day 1814 Sumner played a very significant role and took a keen interest in the affairs of the English Church in Geneva throughout the first half of the 19th century. As Bishop of Winchester he consecrated the newly built Holy Trinity Church on 30 August 1853. On Trinity Sunday, 15 June 2003, the Bishop of Europe in his sermon at the Eucharist for the 150th Anniversary of Holy Trinity Church Geneva on Trinity Sunday 2003 referred to Sumner at length and used the same text Sumner had preached on at the consecration in 1853:

'Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you' (II Thessalonians 3.1)

(see showcase 1) Photo Dr B. Rowe, HTC Archives

4. **Print of Hospital Chapel**

Granted for use of the English community for services in 1814 and later the Conseil d'Etat gave a fixed tenure of 25 years in order that the community could request the British Government to appoint a regular chaplain rather than rely on the occasional visits of Anglican clergy.

5. **Petition from the English to establish a church in Geneva 1 December 1814**

6. **Record of Open Meetings concerning the Management of the Church February to March 1821**

'The undersigned English.... feel themselves much indebted to the Conseil d'Etat who so liberally and handsomely have granted to them the use of a church for 25 years'...

HTC Archives

7. **Extrait des Registres du Conseil d'Etat 9 February 1821**

The Conseil agrees to the request that no one without a certificate from the Bishop of London can exercise the position of chaplain to the Anglican Church in Geneva.

HTC Archives

8. **Various bills for works carried out, and receipts for donations issued from the 'Hôpital de Genève' 1826-1834**

These documents testify to the active use of the old Hospital by the Anglican community.

HTC Archives

SHOWCASE 12

ANGLICAN MUSIC IN GENEVA

The Reformation also witnessed great changes in church music as well as in biblical translation and religious thought. During the time of the Marian exiles metrical psalters in the Calvinist style were published in Geneva.

Since the building of Geneva's Anglican Church in 1853 and the installation of an organ, music has played a major role in the life of the English community. This Christmas Eve 2003 the traditional service of Nine Lessons and Carols, with a combined choir of the English-speaking churches, will be televised live from the Cathedral of St Pierre.

1. **John Merbecke (c.1505 - ?1585)**

Extracts from the 1550 *Booke of Common praier noted* by John Merbecke, along with a modern edition which is still sung today at Holy Trinity on occasions when the Eucharist is celebrated using the *Book of Common Prayer* of 1662.

2. **Letter from Laurence Harvey concerning the installation of the organ, 23 December 1895.**

HTC Archives

3. Hymns Ancient and Modern 1875

The intention behind *Hymns Ancient and Modern* was to create a collection of hymns for occasions throughout the church year. Modern tunes for these new hymns were obviously plentiful, but the immense popularity of the book married tunes to words much more firmly than in the past.

4. Holy Trinity Anglican Church organ 1967

A view of the organ constructed in 1967 by the organ-building firm of Michel, Merklin and Kuhn, Lyon. This photo was taken during a service c.1968/69.

5. Responses – Canticles – Hymns

This book contains musical settings for all the principal parts of the Anglican liturgy. It was assembled by E.V. Grisé, who was organist and choirmaster at Holy Trinity from 1928 to 1935.

6. Holy Trinity Church ‘Choir Attendances 1933’

HTC Archives

7. Holy Trinity Anglican Church organ 1985

A view of the present instrument constructed in 1985 by the Swiss organ-building firm of T.H. Kuhn, Männedorf, Zurich. This photo was taken just after the installation.

8. Organ Music

A volume of organ voluntaries from Holy Trinity Church – typical of organ music used for the Anglican liturgy during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

9. Hymns Ancient and Modern 1875

Hymn 362 – ‘Lord, her watch Thy Church is keeping’ - was written in 1866 by a former chaplain of Holy Trinity, Henry Downton (1818-1885), for the Church Missionary Society and sung at its annual meeting that year.

10. Holy Trinity Church choir rules

A list of rules for the choir of Holy Trinity Church c.1930.

11. The Oxford Psalter and Chant Book

After the Reformation psalms were sung to chants. These were the traditional plainsong formulae of medieval times, often richly and imaginatively harmonized with three or four added parts. Gradually the plainsong melodies were forgotten and replaced by newly composed chants, sung to each half of the psalm-verse.

SHOWCASE 12 bis

CRICKET AND OTHER SPORTS

The British in Switzerland have long been renowned for their interest in sports Alpine and otherwise. Lord Stanhope's son was feted and made a bourgeois in 1771 for winning the Geneva Archery Competition. John Auldjo, chairman of the Church Committee for many years, climbed Mont Blanc in 1827. Cricket has been played in Geneva since the beginning of the 19th century. The Geneva Cricket Club, the first in Switzerland was founded on 16 April 1872 and used Plainpalais for matches until 1890 when a ground, which also contained tennis courts was made available at La Garance, Chêne-Bougeries, through the generosity of Daniel F. P. Barton, who took an active part in the team. The club was revitalized in 1952 and in 1991 the Ville de Genève granted it access to the Stade de Champel.

1. *Vue de la Ville de Genève et de Plainpalais 1817*
by Giovanni Salucci, Coloured engraving



A game of cricket, introduced by English visitors to the city, being played on Plainpalais.

BPU, iconographie 14M

2. **Wine label of Geneva Cricket Club**

This special reserve was produced by the Domaine Les Perrières of Bernard Rochaix. The label depicts Giovanni Salucci's coloured engraving showing the first game of cricket on Plainpalais in 1817.

HTC Archives

3. Swiss Herald and Nice Times July 1886

FULL SCORE :			
Lyons and Grenoble			
Mr. V. Desgrand	c Goddard b Currie	23	
» T. Morton	c Coate b Matthey	29	
» Blandford	b Currie	17	
» Shatwell	b Hubbard	42	
» Capel	run out	138	
» Norris	b Hubbard	8	
» P. Bent	b Hubbard	3	
» F. H. Williams	b Hubbard	1	
» Sabran	c and b Hubbard	1	
» Rutherford	b Hubbard	5	
» Combet	b Hubbard	1	
» Richarme	c Matthey b Hubbard	0	
» Tramor	not out	0	
	extras	20	
		<hr/> 288	
Geneva united.			
Mr. A. G. Gunner	b Sabran	8	
» Matthey	c Desgrand b Norris	3	
» T. W. Coate	b Shatwell	3	
» Hubbard	c Capel b Shatwell	6	
» D. F. P. Barton	not out	12	
» Currie	b Desgrand	17	
» Buller	b Desgrand	10	
» Price	not out	7	
» Goddard	} Did not bat		
» Kell			
» Scott-Schroener			
» Hannaford			
» Pictet			
	extras	30	
	Total for 6 wickets	<hr/> 96	

An account of the dinner given by Daniel Barton at the Hotel National (now the Palais Wilson) on Wednesday 14 July 1886 after the match against a combined Lyons and Grenoble team. The Harmonie Nautique, founded by Barton who also financed the Victoria Hall for them to practise in, entertained the company during the evening.

BPU, photo. J. Csillagi

4. The Monthly Paper of the Anglican Church at Geneva no 16 October 1888

To inaugurate the cricket field, given to the club by the British Consul, D.F.P. Barton, a match was played on 6 September between a team chosen by Barton and one by T.W. Coate, another member of the Church Council.

HTC Archives

5. Cricket Club Minute Book 1890/91

This book appears to have originally been used for an inventory of church goods and church monuments. It only has entries about the cricket club for 2 years. On 20 March 1891 at a meeting held in the Consulate D.F.P. Barton Esq. was in the chair and Rev W. Jephson on the committee.

HTC Archives

BETWEEN SHOWCASES 12bis and 13

On the wooden trunk:

Photograph Album of Marchés aux Pistoles- English Speaking Churches stand ‘Rose and Thistle’ in the courtyard of the Hotel de Ville May 1986

The English-speaking churches, including for the first time in an event of this nature English-speaking Catholics from Pope John XXIII, participated wholeheartedly in Geneva’s celebration of the 450th Anniversary of the Reform.

The Scottish Pipe Band was augmented with overseas pipers for the occasion.

Successful diplomatic negotiations resulted in the presence of two Yeoman Warders (Beefeaters) from the Tower of London at the event – a great privilege as they rarely travel abroad and armed forces of another country are not allowed on Swiss soil. The authorities, bending the rules, deemed them to be ‘folklorique’ for the occasion!

HTC Archives

On the wall:

Geneva Law of 1881 approving the statutes of the English Church

HTC Archives

SHOWCASES 13 & 14

CHARITABLE GIVING

Early 19th century beneficiaries of the English chapel’s alms-giving

During the first half of the 19th century, it was customary for the English Chapel in Geneva to dispense funds for the relief of “objects of charity”, which could be individual people arriving in or living in Geneva who had fallen on hard times; or local villages, such as Puplinge, Mornex and Cluses that had suffered disasters; or even far-away communities with special claims on the English chapel such as the Irish during the terrible potato famine. The end of this alms-giving came in 1852 when the present Holy Trinity Church was being built and its new rules and regulations contained a clause saying that “Pauper Persons” should henceforth be the responsibility of the British Consul.

1. Letter from M.Pictet about Mrs Gerlach, a Scotch lady 1850

HTC Archives

2. Letter from Susanne Delessert to M.Pictet, British Consul February 1850

HTC Archives

3. Letter from Mrs. Churchill Faris, widow, begging assistance from the Committee 2 May 1831

HTC Archives

4. The case of Widow Berger and Thomas Sangster Ramsay 31 October 1826

The Church Committee, namely the chairman Charles M. Lullin, Lt General Lord Aylmer, Mr. Drummond Delap, Mr. Shuttleworth, Mr. Hambleton Custance and

the chaplain Rev Richard Burgess, met on 31 October 1826 at the Hospital. The chief item of business which they discussed in detail were the various papers brought to their attention by the widow Berger relating to an English orphan Thomas Sangster Ramsay. He had been left in her care and that of her late husband in Bayonne, France in 1793. She herself was now in distressed circumstances in Geneva and was appealing for financial help.

English Chapel Record of Deliberation No 2 1819/1828

HTC Archives

5. Statement on behalf of widow Hughes August 1844

HTC Archives

6. Famine in Ireland 25 January 1847

A hand written list of contributors to an appeal by the committee of the English Church in Geneva for funds to relieve the starving population in Ireland and Scotland. Coutts & Co, the London bankers acknowledged the receipt of £110 11s 6d from M. Armand Pictet on 6 February 1847.

HTC Archives

7. Letter from George Ogle King, teacher and English interpreter, thanking the Committee 5 April 1830

HTC Archives

8. Letter from Rev. Richard Burgess to M. Lullin concerning Signor Severino Cristofari, a teacher of Italian 14 April 1828

HTC Archives

9. Receipt for 50 Frs. from John Cathery, jeweller 1838

HTC Archives

10. Receipt for 60 frs (in French) from Thomas de Baroni Seebisch, traveller on his way to Malta 3 April 1845

HTC Archives

11. Letter from D.R. Morier, Chateau d'Oberhofen, to M. Lullin concerning John Bonnell, mechanic 24 June 1844

HTC Archives

12. Receipt for 150 frs from Thomas Henry 1 April 1845

HTC Archives

13. Receipt for 200 frs from John Dalton 13 April 1845

HTC Archives

14. Note concerning Thomas Henry, Irish traveller 1834

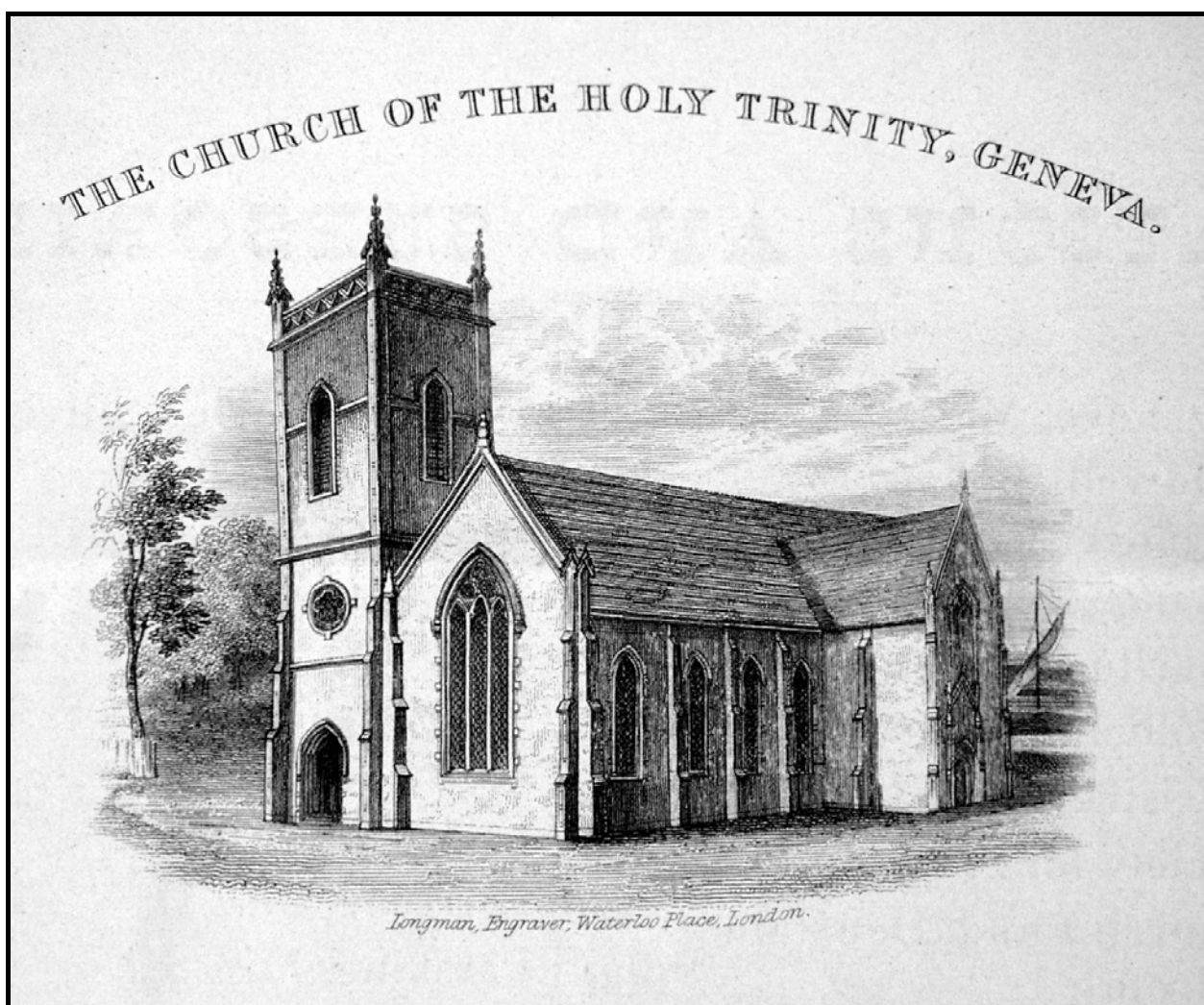
HTC Archives

15. Banker's Receipt, dated 1 July 1844, for a collection made on 30 June for the victims of a fire at Cluses, Haute Savoie

HTC Archives

16- Letter from M. Robin to the President of the English Chapel acknowledging a donation to the Hospital 27 October 1827

HTC Archives

SHOWCASES 15 & 16**BUILDING OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH**

In 1846 a group of English residents launched a subscription fund in Geneva and England to build a church of their own and petitioned the Council of State for permission to acquire a plot of land on which to construct it. It was not a favorable time as the 1848 revolutions were plunging Europe into turmoil. However, by 1850 permission and a grant of land were forthcoming from the Canton of Geneva and building began in May 1851. The foundation stone was laid on the 1 October of that same year and Holy Trinity Church was consecrated on 30 August 1853 by the Bishop of Winchester.

1. Law Authorizing the Anglican Chapel 28 October 1850

HTC Archives

2. Official Ratification of the Grant of Land for the Anglican Chapel addressed to Armand Pictet, British Consul, from the Republic and Canton of Geneva 9 November 1850

HTC Archives

**3. Donation by the State of Geneva ‘En faveur de la Fondation Chapelle Anglicane’
19 April 1851**

An agreement between Messrs James Fazy and Jean François Moulinié, State Councillors, and Messrs Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Armand Pictet and Edmond Turton to grant land on the old city fortifications of Geneva for the construction of an Anglican Chapel.

HTC Archives

4. Letter to members of the Committee for Constructing an English Church in Geneva from M. Edward Pictet 12 May 1851

This letter informs them that M. George Haldimand’s representatives in London had paid 25,000 francs into the building account.

HTC Archives

5. Donation by the Canton of Geneva to the Foundation known as the Anglican Chapel at Geneva 19 June 1852

An agreement for an additional grant of land in front of the Church to complete a carriage drive up to the principal entrance made between Messrs James Fazy and François Janin, State Councillors, and Messrs Sir George Napier KCB, Lt. Col. Molyneux Williams and Armand Pictet, British Consul.

HTC Archives

6. Builders’ Contracts

Agreement with M. David Monod builder to erect the English Church and agreement adopted by M. Scheck Provost on the demise of the former 15 August 1851 The death of the original builder and the difficulties posed by building on the city ramparts had put the construction work behind schedule. The original agreement was signed again, with modifications, by the new builder M. Provost on 11 May 1852. The sheet shows part of the builder’s itemized accounts.

HTC Archives

7. Subscriptions for Building an English Protestant Church at Geneva 1851/56

A very wide appeal was made for funds both before and after the construction. HTC archives possesses many subscription books, of which this is an example, which were left not only in the church but in the hotels, banks and businesses of Geneva as well as in England and elsewhere on the continent. The actual estimated cost agreed with the builder, M. Monod, and the architect M. Guillibaud on 10 August 1851, was frs 71,342. This document gives the details of the appeal and the financial position on 4 April 1854 signed by Lt. Col. Molyneux Williams, acting president:

Total cost frs 103,752.25: total receipts frs 90,112.91: deficit frs 13,639.34.

HTC Archives

8. Book containing plans for the erection of the church, accounts and correspondence about financing the building thereof 1850/1851

A hand drawn plan for the site of the English Church January 1851.

HTC Archives

9. Minute Book of the English Chapel no. 3 1820/1853

The first stone of the new church was laid on Wednesday 1 October 1851 by the Rt Revd Lord Bishop of Winchester.

HTC Archives

10 Minute Book of Holy Trinity Church 1853/86

The new minute book of 30 August 1853 opens with an account of the intentions of the founders, the reasons for building the church and a full account of the consecration of Holy Trinity Church by the Bishop of Winchester, Rt Revd Charles Richard Sumner on 30 August 1853.

HTC Archives

11. Detailed list of expenses of building the English Church 1856

This is an exact copy of the return presented to the Committee at their monthly meeting of 5 August 1856.

HTC Archives

12. Letter from Edward Pictet concerning opening the church construction account 15 May 1851

HTC Archives

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COSBY LEWIS NESBITT

Funeral plaques have always been a great tradition in Anglican cathedrals and parish churches. One of the outstanding features of the interior of Holy Trinity Church is its many memorial tablets, a significant number of which date from the second half of the 19th century. Perhaps the most striking of all, and the most unusual, is to be found on the east wall of the chancel. It is in bronze with a black marble surround and bears the inscription:

This monument is erected by the officers of the 2nd Battalion of HBM's 60th Rifles in memory of Lieutenant Colonel COSBY LEWIS NESBITT who was drowned on 1st October 1853 in fording the River Keiskamma in British Kaffraria of which Province he was at that time Military Commandant.

Above the inscription is a bas-relief depicting a horse trooper with typical Victorian impedimenta of mourning: a reversed rifle, a lowered flag and a broken column, the latter bearing the Nesbitt coat of arms.

13. Bronze Memorial Plaque to Lt.-Col. Cosby Lewis Nesbitt

HTC Church photo R.E.Offord

14. Donation of £300 for Nesbitt's Monument from the officers of 60th Rifle Corps

HTC Archives

Entry in HTC Minute Book 1853/86 (fol. 126)

15. Map of the Eastern Cape Frontier and British Kaffraria showing Hobb's Drift

16. Register of Marriages, Baptisms and Burials of the English Episcopal Church

This burial entry for Jane Gregory Nesbitt, who died at Geneva April 1858, explains the existence of the memorial to a hero who seemingly had no connection whatever with the church – his mother lived and worshipped here. The same Registers also record the death of his father on 4 May 1849.

HTC Archives

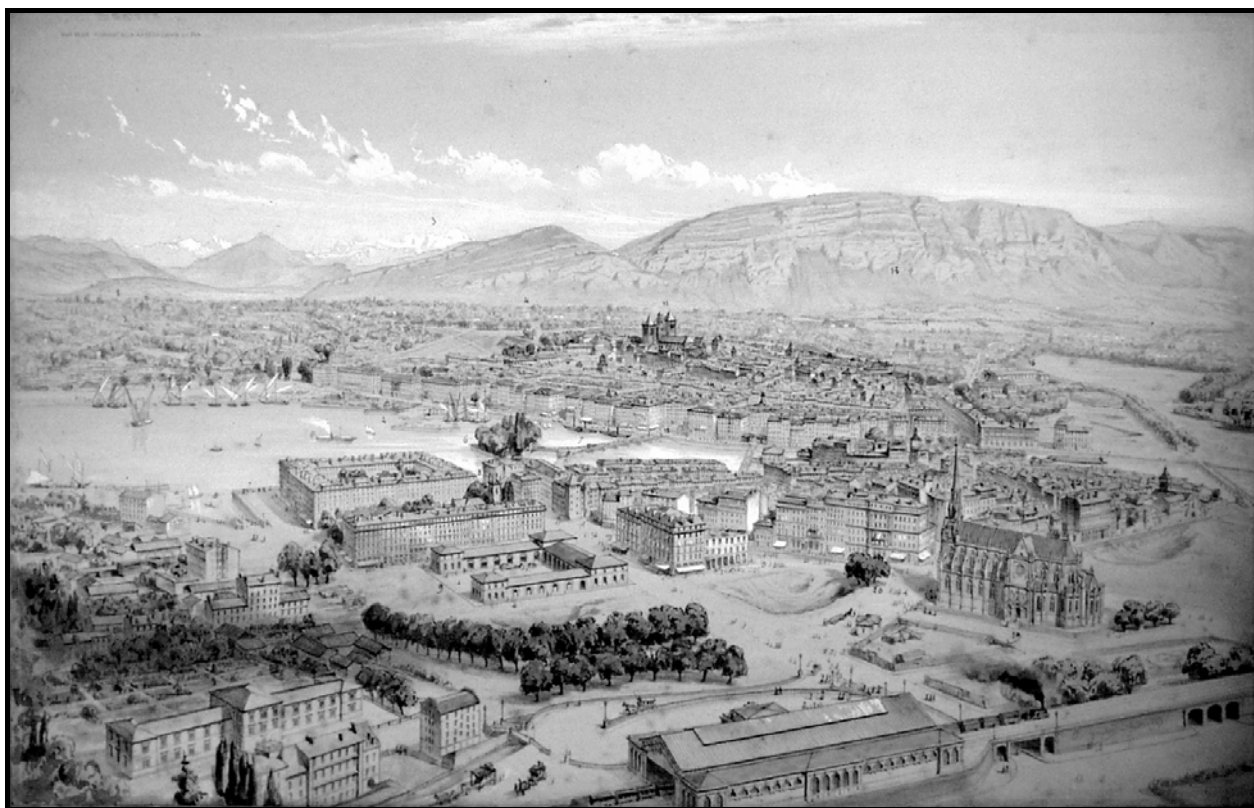
SHOWCASE 17

TRAVEL AND TRAVELLERS

Throughout the centuries a host of English travellers have found their way to Geneva. Rev Gilbert Burnet was one such in the 17th century “*I pass the winter at Geneva with more satisfaction than I had thought it was possible for me to have found anywhere out of England.*”

Gradually the numbers of students, travellers either on the Grand Tour or in Geneva for the season, visitors coming for healthy exercise such as climbing Mont Blanc or, alternatively, simply to improve their health increased. By the first half of 19th century one finds the English Church appealing to these visitors for funds to help maintain it, the various local English language newspapers publishing the names of the tourists staying in the local hotels to enable them to contact each other and, finally, as Miss Jemima’s Journal shows, organized tour groups coming to Switzerland with their very informative Murray guide books.

1. View of Geneva Alfred Guesdon, 1857



The city of Geneva as Miss Jemima and her fellow travelers on the Cook’s tour would have seen it. Cornavin railway station where her party arrived from Paris at midnight on Saturday 27 June 1862 is clearly visible. The tower of the English church where Miss Jemima worshipped at the 11am service on Sunday 28 June 1863 is visible above the roof tops.

AEG, Archives privées 247/II/5

2. **Subscription Book English Episcopal Church 1836-1849**

The management committee of the English Episcopal Chapel at Geneva *'beg to acquaint English Travellers resorting to, or sojourning for a season at this Place that this Institution has for upwards of Twenty years been entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.'* The sum annually required amounted to at least frs 5'000 and the committee suggested the following rate:

When families propose to remain a whole season: 60 frs

When for a shorter period: 40 frs

Minimum for single individuals: 30 frs

The chairman of the committee was Charles M. Lullin. The lists show that some generously exceeded the suggested tariffs. For example, Lt Colonel and Mrs. J. Drummond donated 100 frs in 1836 and Colonel Kelly subscribed 100 frs, Capt Beaufoy of the Royal Navy subscribed 50 frs.

HTC Archives

3. **Postcard of Le Grand Quai, Geneva**

The Hotel de la Couronne where Miss Jemima stayed can be seen.

4. **Miss Jemima's Swiss Journal: The First Conducted Tour of Switzerland**

Thomas Cook Archive, Peterborough, UK

The first of two handwritten and personally illustrated volumes of a journal by Miss Jemima Morrell. It is a witty and amusing account of Thomas Cook's first tour of Switzerland 1863 which included two night's stay in Geneva.

5. **Miss Jemima's Swiss Journal: The First Conducted Tour of Switzerland**

Facsimile reprint of The Proceedings of the Junior Alpine Club, Putnam, London 1963

In 1947 an old tin box was discovered amongst the rubble of a blitzed warehouse in the East End of London. It contained documents relating to the history of Thomas Cook and Son Ltd, the world-famous travel agents. Two small volumes were of exceptional interest for they contained an account of their first conducted tour of the Alps led by Mr. Cook himself.

These volumes were in the form of a Journal written by one of the participants, a Miss Jemima, who illustrated her account with drawings and sketches. This facsimile book was published on the hundredth anniversary of the tour.

Private loan by Mme A. Eggleston

6. **Photograph of Jemima Morrell's party in Switzerland**

Copy from The Travel Archive, Thomas Cook Ltd.

7. **Photograph of Miss Jemima Morrell**

Copy from the Travel Archive, Thomas Cook Ltd.

8. **Map of Thomas Cook's First Tour of Switzerland 26 June to 15 July 1863**

9. **Handbook for Travellers in Switzerland and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont 9th edition Published by John Murray, London 1861**

Marked as belonging to Thomas P. Perry Venice 1862

Private loan by Dr M. Burkimsher

SHOWCASE 18

JOHN AULDJO, SCOTTISH GENTLEMAN, MOUNTAINEER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE CHURCH COUNCIL

During the 18th and 19th centuries the British ‘discovered’ in earnest the delights of the mountains and mountain climbing. Geneva was a natural gateway for travel to Mont Blanc and its glaciers. Aristocrats and travellers on the Grand Tour, writers, military men began to include Chamonix in their itinerary and naturally many of them tried to climb Mont Blanc. Seven out of the first twenty climbers were British subjects whose accounts were subsequently written and published. John Auldjo, later the chairman of the Anglican Church Council in Geneva, was the first Scotsman to climb Mont Blanc during his Grand Tour in 1827.

2. Portrait of John Auldjo (1805-1886)

Photo. F.Boissonas Geneva 1884,
Alpine Journal, Nov. 1952

3. Funeral plaque of John Auldjo

Funeral plaques have always been a tradition in Anglican cathedrals and parish churches. One of the outstanding features of the interior of Holy Trinity Church is its many memorial tablets, a significant number of which date from the second half of the 19th century. John Auldjo’s memorial is a fine example of this craftsmanship.

Photo. Nick Meyer

4. Approval of the Anglican Church Committee 10 April 1885

The election of five members – M. John Auldjo, George Baker-Croll, Thomas Coate, Sir Robert Peel and Edward Stahl – to the Committee of the Foundation of the Anglican Church on 7 April 1885 endorsed by the authorities.

5. Baptism entry for Geraldine daughter of John Auldjo and Caroline Haydon his wife 10 October 1865

Auldjo led a colourful life but finally married at the age of fifty-five, moved from Paris and settled in Geneva where he raised two daughters - Florence Sophie born on 28 July 1861 and Geraldine, whose baptismal entry is shown here, born on 18 August 1865.

From the English Episcopal Church Register of Baptisms,
Burials and Marriages 1835-73 HTC Archives

6. Letter to M. John Auldjo, Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul and Chairman of Holy Trinity Church Committee, from Rev W. Jephson, Villa St Georges, Mornex on Holy Innocents Day 1883

The Rev William Jephson writes to ask the Church Council to allow his wife Betsy Jephson to place a stained glass window at the east end of the church in memory of her first husband Henry Christopher Schaaf. This window designed and installed by Mayer of Munich in 1884 was restored in spring 2003 with the help of a grant from the State of Geneva and the Lotterrie Romande as part of the 150th Anniversary Appeal.

HTC Archives

7. Narrative of an Ascent to the Summit of Mont Blanc on the 8th and 9th August 1827 by John Auldjo, Esq. Longman, London 1828

This best-selling account of Auldjo's successful attempt - he had taken champagne for a celebratory drink on the summit - on Mont Blanc precedes Whymper's 'Scrambles in the Alps' by almost 50 years. Auldjo's engravings served as a basis in 1852 for Albert Smith's London diorama which popularised the Alps among the British public and Royal Family. His original journal together with his papers are held in the archives of the Alpine Club, London.

Facsimile copy loaned by Douglas Read

8. Certificate recording John Auldjo's ascent of Mont Blanc 8/9 August 1827

This was delivered by the syndic of Chamonix in recognition of his exploit on 10 August 1827.

9. Sketch by John Auldjo entitled 'Bridge of Snow where the party breakfasted'

Copied from the facsimile book

10 Sketch by John Auldjo 'Passage of a block of Ice in a Crevice'

Copied from the facsimile book

11. A handwritten list by John Auldjo of 'persons who have attained the summit of Mont Blanc' 1786/1827

Photocopy from Auldjo Archive at the Alpine Club, London

12. Letter from John Auldjo to his sister-in-law from the summit of Mont Blanc 9 August 1825

The letter reads:

My dear Annie,

It may give you some pleasure to know that I am looking down upon you at this moment. You can judge of the gratification I have in being above the habitable world a thing I've much desired. I have just drank a bottle of wine to your health. My guides join me and we all wish you well while drinking long life and happiness & even this high I am not forgetful of the many times I have written & now write again that I am your affectionate brother

John Auldjo

It is written in pencil and signed on the back by the expedition guides. Note that he has put the wrong year, namely 1825 instead of 1827 and misspelled Mont Blanc. This was probably either due to a certain exhaustion or the effects of the bottle of wine at altitude!

Photoscan from Auldjo Archive at the Alpine Club, London

SHOWCASE 19

A 19TH CENTURY CHAPLAIN'S HOUSEHOLD

Chaplains

The Church has had many chaplains over the centuries, several of them remarkable. By a series of chance meetings with Rev Joseph Last's descendants and the descendants of his servant it has been possible for us to build up a picture of the life of a particular chaplain and that of his family in Geneva at the end of the 19th century. Mundane entries in minute books and church registers suddenly become more poignant. The Rev. Joseph Last with his wife, Florence Sophia formerly Courthope, and their child moved from St John's Lowestoft, Suffolk to take up the chaplaincy in 1881 – a post he held until he was transferred to Ostend in 1894. Church affairs had entered a period of growth and prosperity. For instance, the stained glass window by Mayer of Munich was installed in 1894, the choir was thriving, a regular newsletter was produced, the chaplain enjoyed a high profile in the local community and had successfully organized the Anglican Conference in Geneva. Indeed, in April 1890 when the train conveying Queen Victoria to Aix-Les-Bains stopped at Cornavin Station for 9 minutes it was the chaplain who presented an address of loyalty on behalf of the English community.

1. Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1875/1960

Ernest Courthope, son of Joseph and Florence Sophia Last of 3 Maisons Saulnier, rue Voltaire, Geneva was born on 3 December 1885 and baptized by his father Rev. Joseph Last on 6 January 1896.

HTC Archives

2. The Monthly Paper of the Anglican Church at Geneva no 69 July/August 1893

This edition contains an advertisement for Nicholls, Bootmaker, 5 rue des Alpes. Another for October 1888 gives the results of the match played to inaugurate the cricket field given by Daniel F.P. Barton. Only five of these Monthly Papers now exist in our archives. They come from the years 1888 through to 1894 when the Rev J. Last was chaplain. Nowadays Holy Trinity Church issues a monthly newsletter which is subscribed to in Britain, Fiji and Canada as well as by readers in the immediate vicinity of Geneva.

HTC Archives

3. Portrait of Florence S. Last April 30 1896

Mrs. Last brought with her from Lowestoft two servants - Mary Ann Walker and Matilda – to help her in her household. It is Mary Ann, who met and married William Nicholls, a boot maker in Geneva, who features so prominently in the nearby computer presentation. It provides a real insight into the life of an expatriate family at the end of the 19th century.

Copy from family archive of S. Maunder

4. Photo of W.H. Nicholls

Copy from family archive of S. Maunder

5. Passport of F. G. Nicholls 8 March 1915

This was issued in Geneva and signed by Augustin de Candolle, British Consul and chairman of the Church Committee for many years. It was renewed 31 March 1917 and is marked: 'proceeding to Essex (Shotley, Ipswich) to take up residence'.

Loan from family archive of S. Maunder

6. Laissez-passer for Mlle Florence Gwendolyne Nicholls 20 March 1915

Loan from family archive of S. Maunder

**7. Laissez-passer for Mlle Florence Gwendolyne Nicholls of 2 place des Alpes, Geneva
20 October 1916**

This was issued by the Consulat General de France. These 3 documents show that with the right papers travel was possible for a young woman during World War I between Switzerland and England.

Loan from family archive of S. Maunder

8. School Record Books (Livrets de conduite) 1905/1910 of Florence Nicholls

These are from the Ecole Secondaire et Superieure de Jeunes Filles which Florence attended from September 1905 to June 1910.

Loan from family archive of S. Maunder

9. School work samplers of Florence and Willy Nicholls 1901/1906

These are Christmas 'offerings' namely school-made booklets containing samples of work: drawing, penmanship, grammar, and arithmetic. At least one was done at l'Ecole de Chantepoulet.

Loan from family archive of S. Maunder

SHOWCASES 20 and 21

1. CELTIC CROSS

The Presbyterian Church of the USA made a significant commitment and financial contribution to the restoration of the Auditoire in 1956-58, a reminder of which is this Celtic Cross presented to the Church of Scotland in Geneva by the First Presbyterian Church in Orlando, Florida, in 1962. The oldest examples of the Celtic cross date from 10,000 BC, engraved or painted on flat pebbles found in a cave in the French Pyrenees. Its association with Christianity dates from the 4th century AD. Many examples are found in Iona and elsewhere dating from the 6th century. Nowadays the Celtic cross is found inside and outside of Scottish churches everywhere. The circle is thought to depict eternity.

Loan from the Church of Scotland, Geneva

2. Record Cover of Holy Trinity Church Choir March 1971

Private loan M. Eggleston

3. Memorial Service for Queen Victoria 2 February 1901

4. Order of Service 18th Assembly League of Nations St Pierre 12 September 1937

5. Organ Pipes from the 1968 organ

Private loan N. Meyer

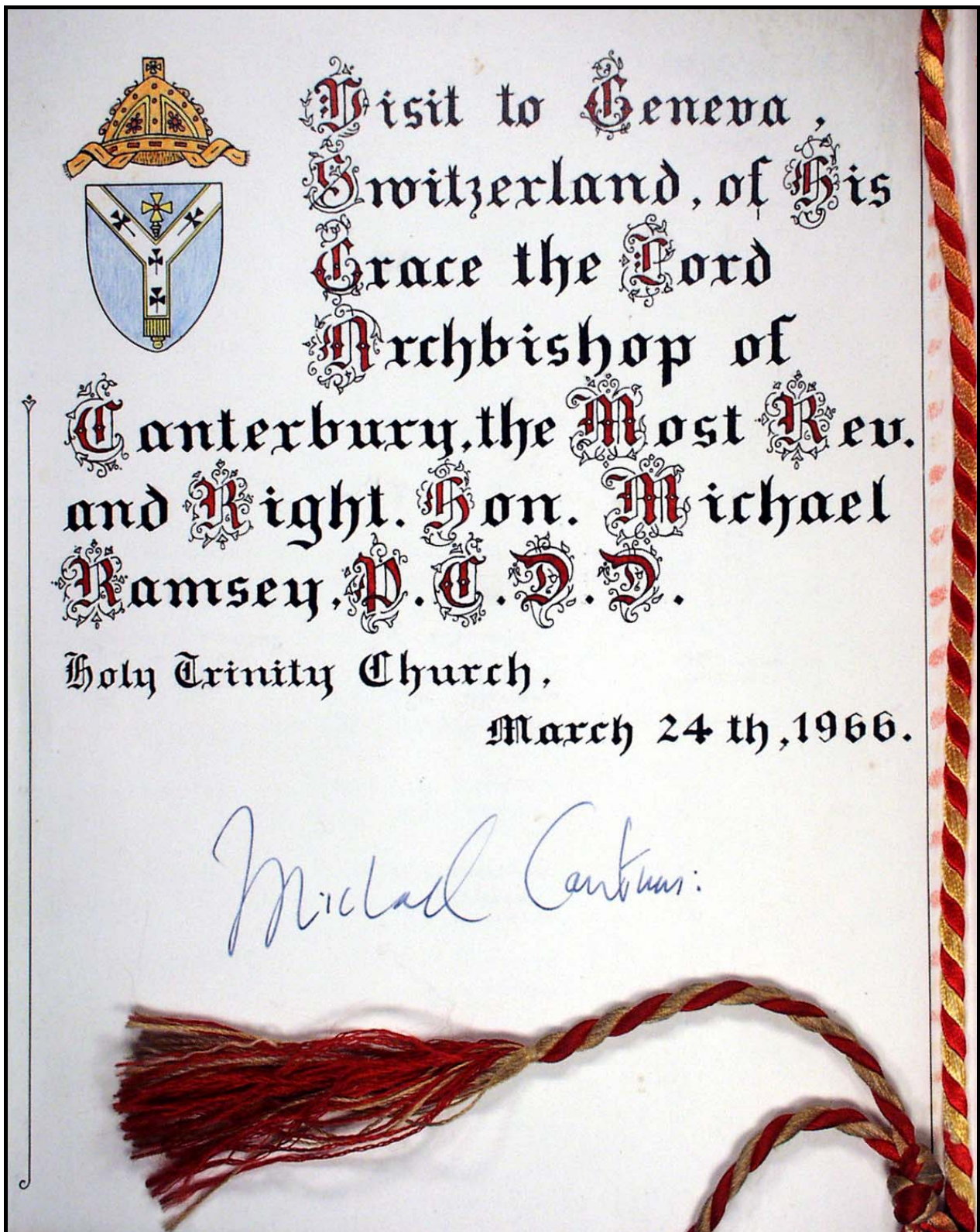
**6. Attestation of presence at the Marché aux Pistoles signed by the yeoman warders
May 1986**

HTC Archives

7. Holy Trinity Centenary Celebrations 1953

8. 150th Anniversary Celebrations

9. Order of Service for Special Occasions
10. Register of Services, Holy Trinity Church, Geneva. 1958-1970.



This page records the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev and Right Hon. Michael Ramsey, 24 March 1966.

11. Register of Baptisms, 1956 – 1992

HTC Archives

12. Commemorative mugs for the Marchés aux Pistoles, 1986 and the Clefs de St. Pierre, 1989.

13. BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS

The 16th Century witnessed a monumental struggle to translate the Bible from Hebrew, Latin and Greek into the vernacular. Many were persecuted and even suffered cruel deaths for doing so. The output of the Marian exiles in Geneva was phenomenal in such a short space of time – translated editions of the New Testament, the Bible and the metrical Psalter as well as the production of a prayer book in English. The congregation at that time was overjoyed to be able to worship in their own language.

Today the community still conducts worship principally in English but it is of very different composition from that earlier one. Over 30 nationalities are represented amongst the regular worshippers. English is not necessarily their mother tongue as this display of Bibles and Prayer Books belonging to the present-day congregation shows.

Private loans by members of various religious communities in Geneva

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SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PROTESTANTS IN GENEVA

- 1555** Arrival of the Marian exiles. The church of Sainte-Marie-la-Neuve put at their disposal by the Petit Conseil of the Republic for the celebration of their services in English according to the rites of the Geneva Reformed Church.
- 1556** John Knox and Christopher Goodman chosen by the congregation as ministers.
- 1559** Departure of the majority of the exiles and presentation to the Petit Conseil of « Le Livre des Anglois » as a memorial of their stay in the city.
- 1685** Permission granted to the Rev. Gilbert Burnet for services to be celebrated in accordance with the Liturgy of the Church of England.
- 1814** The Old Hospital Chapel in the Bourg-de-Four put at the disposal of the English community for their services by the Council of State.
- 1832** Church of Scotland worship begins in Geneva.
- 1846** Decision by the Anglican community to build a church of their own.
- 1851** The Council of State grants a plot of land on which to build a church; foundation stone laid by Charles Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.
- 1852** Regulations for the administration of the church drawn up. Additional grant of land by the Council of State.
- 1853** Consecration of Holy Trinity Anglican Church on 30th August by the Bishop of Winchester.
- 1867** Geneva approved as an occasional “preaching station” for visiting Church of Scotland ministers. Scottish Church services held in the Maccabees’ Chapel until 1914.
- 1872** Founding of the “Union” Church, predecessor of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, founded in the following year, and merged with the Union Church in 1875.
- 1877** Foundation stone of the present Emmanuel Church building laid. Services begin in 1877.
- 1882** Stained glass window installed at Emmanuel Church.
- 1884** Presentation of the stained glass East Window of Holy Trinity Church by Mrs. Jephson.

- 1910** Adoption of a new constitution by Holy Trinity in order to become a Society instead of a Foundation.
- 1916-1917** Services held alternately at Emmanuel and Holy Trinity in view of reduced wartime congregations and then joint services until 1921.
- 1929** Cornerstone laid of Emmanuel Parish House.
- 1928-1929** A Chaplain-in-Charge appointed for Church of Scotland. Services now held year round in Maccabees' Chapel or Auditoire.
- 1939** Church of Scotland minister assumes pastoral care for small Presbyterian congregation ; later also appointed minister-in-charge of American Episcopal Church. Joint services held at Emmanuel.
- 1953** Centenary celebrations at Holy Trinity Anglican Church
- 1956** Church of Scotland establishes a full-time ministry in Geneva. Minister inducted at service marking fourth centenary of Knox's arrival in Geneva.
- 1959** Rededication of Calvin's Auditoire as permanent place of worship for Church of Scotland, as also for Dutch Reformed Church and Italian (Waldensian) Church.
- 1966** Construction of Holy Trinity Parish Hall.
- 1971** Joint Emmanuel-Holy Trinity confirmation services begin.
- 1983** Classification of Holy Trinity Church building as an historic monument. Complete renovation, and acquisition of a new organ, in 1985.
- 2003** 150th anniversary celebration of the building of Holy Trinity Church and creation of La Côte, a daughter church with its own chaplain.

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