

FIG. 1. THE NAVE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, FARINGDON

FARINGDON occupies an important site on the ancient road which leads from Wantage to Burford, and which probably always crossed the river Thames by Radcot Bridge, some two miles north of the town. Passing east and west is the present road to Lechlade and Fairford which was in existence in the seventeenth century, and which now forms part of the trunk road from London to Gloucester.

In all probability there was in Faringdon before the Conquest a royal residence, for Matthew Paris records that Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, died here in 924.

In 1144 Robert, Earl of Gloucester, built a castle here which was destroyed as 'adultrine' in the summer of 1145 by King Stephen. Its site, however, cannot be located with certainty, but what does seem certain is that the capture of the Faringdon castle by the King with the aid of an army from London marked a turning-point in his favour in the struggle during the time of the anarchy between 1139 and 1145.

In 1203 there was a grant by King John to the Cistercian house of St. Mary of the manors of Great and Little Faringdon, Great and Little Coxwell, Shilton and Inglesham, a chapel at Coxwell, the churches of Shilton and Inglesham and all that the King held in Langford. In 1204, however, the King founded Beaulieu Abbey in Hampshire, and the monks at Faringdon were transferred there and thus Faringdon became a cell of Beaulieu. This cell must have consisted only of the actual grange, the chapel, and a few monks who lived here to superintend the farming activities. Here the abbot

of Beaulieu is said to have entertained Henry III with his queen and Prince Edward. At the Dissolution the value of the Faringdon holding was some £102.

It is not known when the inhabitants of Faringdon took over the government of the town, but they made an appearance as a Borough before the justices in eyre in the latter part of the 13th century. It remained under the government of a bailiff, who was probably sworn in at the court of the Lord of the manor, until 1806, or later, but the affairs of the town are now under the control of the Rural District Council.

At Faringdon House to the north of the Church lived during the seventeenth century the Parliamentarian family of Pye, Sir Robert, son of Sir Robert who died in 1662, having married Hampden's daughter Anne. It was garrisoned for the King by Sir Marmaduke Rawdon during the winter of 1644, and attacked by Cromwell in the April following. In June 1646 Sir Robert, the son, was ordered to attack his father's house, and it finally surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax under the Articles of Oxford in July 1646. During the siege great damage was caused in the town by a disastrous fire; the Church also suffered damage by artillery fire. The great grandson of Sir Robert, the younger, was Henry James Pye, who became Poet Laureate in 1790 and thereby became the constant butt of contemporary ridicule. He rebuilt the present house.

THE ADVOWSON

At the time of Domesday in 1086, Faringdon was held by the King in demesne, and from whom Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, held a prebend endowed with one hide of land belonging to the Church, and worth 40 shillings which by 1291 had increased in value to £50. In 1227 four perpetual vicars were appointed by Salisbury Abbey. Faringdon Church remained attached to the prebend and under peculiar jurisdiction, though within the archdeaconry of Berkshire and the diocese of Salisbury, until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown in 1538.

By 1569 the prebend had passed to Sir Edward Unton, whose son Sir Henry acquired the manor in 1590. The succeeding owners were the Wentworths and the Pyes, of whom Henry James Pye, the Poet Laureate, mortgaged the manor in 1776 to Henry, Earl of Pembroke. The advowson and the manor then passed to William Hallett who was patron in 1800. By 1824 James Hawkins and his wife Isabella were conveying the advowson of the vicarage to George Booth Tyndale, the manor having been sold separately in 1807 by William Hallett and his son. At some time before 1845 the advowson was acquired by the present owners, Simeon's Trustees.

THE CHURCH

The Church stands in a commanding position at the north end of what was known as High Street, or Cheapstreet, which leads from the market-place.

It consists of a chancel, with a north chapel, north and south transepts, both with western aisles, a square central tower, and an aisled nave. There is a vestry on the north-east and a north porch now used as a baptistry.

Beginning with the interior of the church and taking our stand at the west end of *the nave* (Fig. 1), we see that the earliest work is in the west wall of the nave and in the clearstory, which are both probably the only remaining parts, together with the reset north doorway, of an early twelfth-century church. The Nave arcades of four bays on the north and south were constructed between 1180 and 1200. The moulded semi-circular arches rest on cylindrical columns which have foliated capitals and octagonal abaci; in the spandrels are small sunk quatrefoils (Fig. 4).

We can note in Faringdon the evolution of design which did away with the pure Norman work and substituted at this time (1160 to 1200) larger churches with a central tower, a deep chancel, and a nave with aisles. Further,

in the development of the design of the foliage on the caps, which is here so well expressed, we can trace the result of substituting the use of the chisel for that of the axe. In the example before us we see that with the chisel the mason found a tool by which he could produce a greater depth of cutting, thus enabling the foliage to stand out in a relief which is much more effective than in the earlier and more shallow work. It is as if we are witnessing the gradual growth of the foliage in a 'slow-motion' picture when we compare the work in low relief of, say, 1160 with that of about 1190 shown here in the half-open foliage on the caps in the nave and tower. Later on we find the foliage fully open elsewhere. In Faringdon we pause midway in the evolutionary process to admire the result so far achieved. The columns themselves rest on moulded bases, but the foliated design on the spurs on the latter are of modern workmanship. In the north-east respond is a round-headed piscina. The arcades rest on good foliated brackets at the west end, the base of that on the north having been renewed. The arcading of the nave as a whole exhibits a magnificent example of Transitional work with the round arches and a promise of the coming Early English style in the columns. In the clearstory is evidence of work earlier than that in the arcades below; it has four round-headed windows on each side. The great west window of the nave with its five lights, traceried head, and transoms is of the fifteenth century, as is also the moulded west doorway. The south nave aisle was rebuilt in 1853, and in its south wall at the east end is an ancient round-headed door with excellent early thirteenth-century ironwork upon it. In the north wall of the fifteenth-century rebuilt north aisle is a modern opening into the baptistry; to the west of this are two large six-light traceried and transomed windows. The nave roof was constructed in 1853. The modern baptistry is in what was once the north porch and has in the north wall a re-used doorway with richly carved but weathered jambs, and is of the same date as the earlier part of the nave; externally it has a hood mould ornamented with billets and the stops have carved beasts' heads on them.

Of the same date as the nave is *the central tower*; it may, however, be a rebuilding of some earlier existing structure. The clustered shafts of each respond rest on the typical early thirteenth-century 'water-holding' moulded bases, and have good foliated caps and abaci (Fig. 2). Note here that the grotesque and geometrical motifs of the previous Norman work have been replaced by a naturalistic treatment producing the plantain and waterleaf cap. The upper part of the tower was built in the thirteenth century, but was reduced in height to one stage in 1646. On the exterior of the bell chamber can be seen in each face two thirteenth-century lancet windows; there is a later parapet.

Passing through the central tower, we find that *the chancel and the transepts* were built in the thirteenth century, and it seems probable that at this time there were also two chapels of unequal size made on the east of the north transept. In the chancel the east window consists of three well-proportioned lancet windows of equal height; the wall below them, however, is a modern rebuilding. In the north wall are two similar windows and further to the west are two fifteenth-century arches, with four-centred heads, opening into the north chapel (Fig. 5). The pier supporting these arches is octagonal and has a moulded capital and chamfered base; the responds have similar mouldings. A modern stone screen fills the western archway. On the south side of the chancel are six splayed lancet windows similar to those on the north. In the south-east corner is a contemporary piscina with a trefoil head and two drains. To the west of this is a triple sedilia which retains the three original thirteenth-century (c. 1260-80) canopies with dog-tooth ornament and hoods of carved foliage (Fig. 7). Ornamented crockets enrich the gable over each seat, and on each side are finials supported by gabled and enriched pinnacles. The outer jambs and marble shafts are, however, modern. Farther west in the south wall is a blocked priest's doorway with a segmental head and a blocked low side window. On the east face of the tower can be seen

the position of the earlier roof of steeper pitch before the present one with trussed rafters was put on, perhaps in the fourteenth century but much renewed since. The south transept with its western aisle (the Littleworth Aisle) was rebuilt in 1853 at the cost of Daniel Bennett of Faringdon House.

Passing from the chancel into the *Pye Chapel* (Fig. 6) on the north, the east end is seen to have a fifteenth-century window of five lights under a square head. On each side of the window are brackets, the one on the south supporting a square-headed niche. Below the window is a modern blocked doorway. In the north wall is a four-light fifteenth-century window and a modern doorway leading to the vestry. Previous to the burial of the Pye family here, this part of the church was known as the Pleydell Chapel, doubtless because it had been used, and possibly endowed, by Tobias Pleydell, lord of the manor, who died in 1583.

Going westwards into the *north transept*, and looking upwards to the east wall, there will be seen a pointed fifteenth-century arch set within a much larger chamfered thirteenth-century arch. To the north of these two arches is a small thirteenth-century arch with a piscina in its south side; this arch forms the doorway of the modern vestry. The two windows in the north wall are modern. To the west, and supported on a modern pier, is a late twelfth-century arch which no doubt led originally into the north nave aisle; to the north of this ancient arch and resting on the same pier is a large modern arch opening into the fourteenth-century west aisle of the transept. On the north face of the exterior of the tower can be seen the signs of where the earlier roof of the transept extended, and this evidence points to the fact that the walls of the transept have been raised, possibly in the fifteenth century. The roof timbers are a modern restoration (1956) consisting of moulded tie beams with a central strut.

The *western aisle of the north transept* was added in the fourteenth century. In the north wall is a contemporary window of four lights, the tracery of which is of good design and typical of the period. It is now known as the *Unton Chapel*, but originally it was probably known as the *Chapel of the Holy Trinity*.

Passing to the *exterior of the Church* and standing to the south-east of it, the full extent of the fine thirteenth-century chancel can be appreciated with its six lancet windows in the south, and its triple lancets in the east wall. The massive late twelfth-century low tower with its fifteenth-century angle buttress should be noted. No doubt the tower once had a spire, but the whole received damage as the result of the siege of Faringdon in the summer of 1646.

Moving westwards, the remains of a re-set early doorway of the rebuilt south aisle should be seen and the very good early thirteenth-century ironwork on the door examined. The workmanship has affinities in style with the wrought iron grating made by Thomas de Leighton, the Royal Smith, over the tomb (1290) of Eleanor of Castile in Westminster Abbey.

At the west end of the nave traces of the early walling of the Norman Church can be seen with the insertion of the fifteenth-century five-light window and doorway beneath it. (Fig. 3).

On the north side of the Church at the east end of the north aisle has been rebuilt in the wall of the modern baptistry a late Norman doorway. It has one order with double fret ornament, a label of billets and dragon-head stops. The conventional carving on the abaci and jambs is very much weathered.

Between the years 1955 and 1961 the restoration and re-building of all the roofs on the North side and the re-slating of the remaining roofs of the Church took place at a cost of approximately £16,500.



FIG. 2. THE CROSSING FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

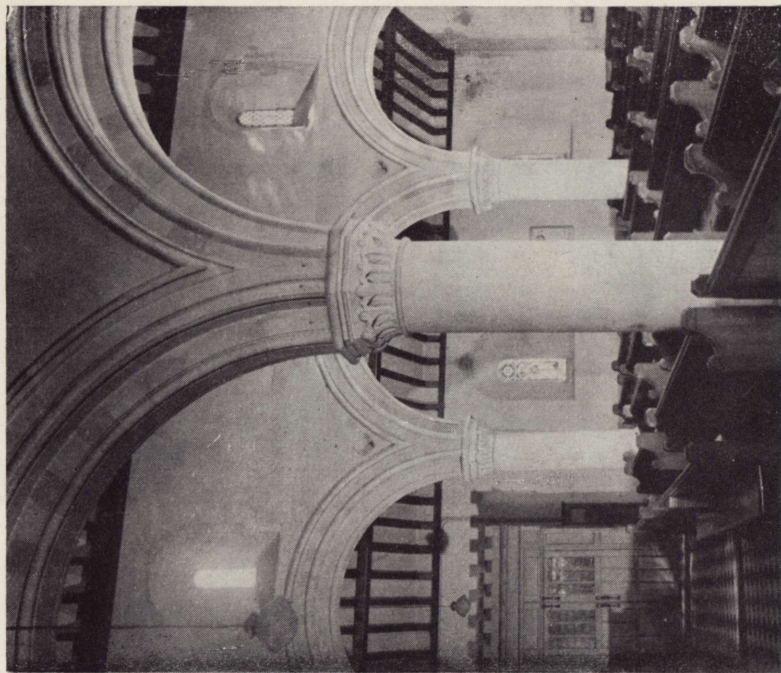


FIG. 4. THE ARCADING IN THE NAVE

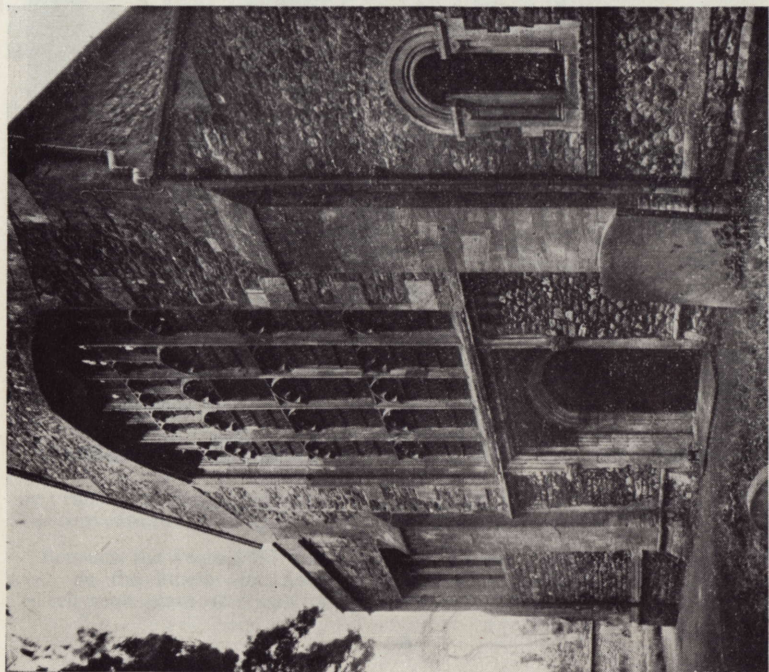


FIG. 3. THE EXTERIOR OF WEST END NAVE

LEDGER STONES, MONUMENTS, AND BRASSES

In the Chancel are the following brasses:

In the floor:

1. Inscription to Richard Lenton, vicar and benefactor to the church, who died in 1410.

On the north wall:

2. Thomas Faryndun, esquire and lord of the manors of Farnham and Luteshall. He died in 1396. In armour with livery collar; the head is missing. His wife Margaret, who died in 1402, and their daughter and heir Katherine Pynchepole, who died in 1443, are shown as full-length figures.
3. John Parker, in civil dress, who died in 1485. His wife Margaret. The brass is worn and the marginal inscription with the text from Job xix is all lost except the words 'et in nouissimo'.
4. John Sadler, Vicar of Inglesham. This is a small brass and the full-length figure, shows him in mass vestments. He died in 1505, 'litera dominicali C'.

In the choir:

5. Hatchment (renovated in 1940). Pye impaling Warren. For Henry Pye, who died in 1749. He married Isabella Warren as his third wife.
6. Ledger Stone to John Dunkin Bennett (1830-1851). Arms: Bennett.*
7. Ledger Stone to Mr. William Winchester of Great Faringdon, Surgeon. Died October 9, 1717, aged 75. Deborah Winchester, died March 3, 1738, aged 77.
8. Ledger Stone to Mr. Richard Steed, died February 27, 1774, aged 44.
9. Ledger Stone to Ann, wife of John Dun, Gent., of Faringdon, died April (date obliterated by scaling).
10. Ledger Stone to May, wife of Arnold Ocwel, Gent., daughter of Mr. Gabriel Tooker, died February 11 (date covered by stone step).

In the North, or Pye, Chapel

11. Marble mural monument to Jane, wife of Henry Pye, esquire, and second daughter of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bt. She died in 1706, aged 23. Arms: Pye impaling Curzon.*
12. Mural stone monument (on N.E. buttress of the tower) to Lionel Rich, Gent., who died in 1742, aged 40 (Fig. 6). Arms: Rich impaling Pye. He married Ann, third daughter of Henry Pye, who died in 1749.
13. Mural marble monument to Ann Pye, who died in 1729, aged 39, and to Henry, who died in 1749, aged 65 (Fig. 6). Arms: Pye impaling Bathurst. She was the daughter of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt., of Northants, M.P.
14. Mural marble monument with bust to Henry Pye, who died in 1749, aged 65, and to William Pye his son, who fell in action near Bengal, 1757, aged 30. Arms: Pye. The bust is that of his second son, Admiral Sir Thomas Pye (d. 1785), who erected the monument.
15. Mural marble monument to William Bennett, who died in 1848, aged 22. Arms: Bennett.
16. Ledger stone, to Bartholomew Yate, esquire, who died in 1708, aged 83. Arms: Yate.
17. Ledger stone, with two incised figures to Tobias Pleydell, esquire, and Eleanor, his wife; 1583. Arms: Pleydell.
18. Mural marble monument to William Bennett, who died in 1844, aged 56, and to Marianna, his wife, who died in 1840, aged 45. Arms: Bennett impaling (?) Dunkin. She was the daughter of John Dunkin of Fryerning, Essex.

*For descriptions of the arms and genealogical notes on the monuments in the Church, see the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, xxxvii (1933), 107-119; xxxviii (1934), 166 xl (1940), 201.



FIG. 5. THE CHANCEL AND NORTH CHAPEL FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



FIG. 6. THE NORTH, OR PYE, CHAPEL FROM THE EAST



FIG. 7. THE SEDILIA

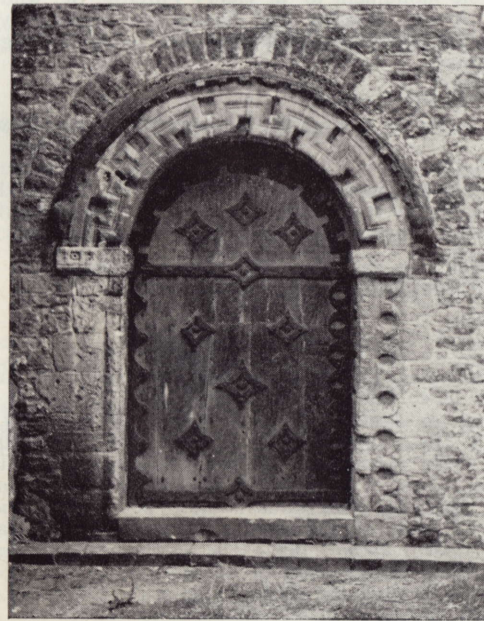


FIG. 8. NORTH DOOR

In the west aisle of the North Transept or Unton Chapel

19. Table tomb with two recumbent effigies (Fig. 9). Sir Thomas Unton (d. 1533) and Elizabeth his wife (d. 1536). Arms: West face: Unton quartering Fettiplace impaling Younge. Unton quartering Fettiplace. South face: Four shields: Unton quartering Fettiplace impaling Yonge (twice). Unton quartering Fettiplace (twice). East face: Unton quartering Fettiplace and Yonge, with a label. The same impaling (?) Bouchier and Lovaine quartering (?) Berners. The male figure has a collar of SS and his tabard bears Unton quartering Fettiplace impaling Yonge. One the west face is the rebus (or punning device) of Unton (VMP on a tun) with the entwined initials of Thomas and Elizabeth.
20. Canopied altar tomb with three brasses and an inscription (Fig. 10). Sir Alexander Unton, Kt. (d. 1547) and Mary Bouchier and Cecily Bulstrode. He was knighted at the coronation of Edward VI. He is in armour with a tabard of arms (Unton quartering Fettiplace) and seven sons kneeling behind him. Mary his first wife is on the left and Cecily on the right with three daughters. Both figures have heraldic mantles and their shields of arms above them. Their heads have been mutilated. All three figures are kneeling. There is a shield of arms as on the tabard, in each lower corner.
21. Mural marble monument (high up on the west wall) to Sir Edward Unton, Kt. (d. 1583), with ten shields of arms. In 1555 he married Anne, Countess of Warwick, eldest daughter of the Protector Somerset and widow of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick.
22. Mural marble monument to Sir Henry Unton (d. 1596). Arms: Unton impaling Wroughton. He was Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Henry IV of France, and married Dorothy (d. 1634), eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Wroughton, Kt. Her kneeling effigy is placed in front of the monument.
23. Mural marble monument to Sir Henry Purefoy, Bt., who died in 1686, aged 32. Arms: Purefoy and Shereford, Willoughby and Darcy quarterly. He was made a baronet at the age of eight during his father's lifetime.

On the West wall of the crossing

24. The Royal Arms of George III before 1801. Dated 1782.

In the South aisle

25. The Memorial to those who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918. The memorial is of grey stone embellished with a Latin Cross and the Arms ascribed to St. George and Alfred the Great.

The *Font* is octagonal in shape and has trefoil-headed niches on each face. It is of late fourteenth-century workmanship.

THE BELLS

There are eight bells. The treble, second, and sixth were made by Mears and Stainbank in 1874. The third is dated 1708. The fourth and fifth are recast. The seventh is dated 1803. The tenor was made by R. Wells of Aldbourne in 1779. The complete ring was recast in 1926 with the inscriptions from the former bells reproduced. In the ringing chamber is a *clock* by Messrs. Smith and Sons of Derby and a modern *carillon machine* which plays a tune on the bells every three hours. The disused *sanctus bell* now stands near the N.E. pier of the crossing. It was made by James Wells at the Aldbourne foundry, circa 1800. The method of construction of the wheel and the unusual arrangement of the upright spokes should be noted. A detailed description of the bells will be found in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, xiv (1941), 16-18.

THE PLATE

- a. The silver *chalice* weighs 15 oz. 16 dwt. and is 9 in. high with the bowl 4½ in. deep. The diameter of the bowl is 3⅞ in. and of the foot 3¼ in. The marks are a lion passant and a crowned leopard's head. Engraved on the bowl are the arms of Pye impaling Bathurst.
- b. The *paten* is of silver with a diameter of 4⅜ in. It weighs 5 oz. 1 dwt. 12 gr.
- c. The silver *Credence paten* is 8⅝ in. in diameter and weighs 12 oz. 19 dwt. 18 gr. In the centre are the arms of Pye impaling Bathurst. The mark is that of Thomas Farrer; London, 1721-2.
- d. The silver *flagon* weighs 52 oz. 19dwt. and is 11½ in. high. The arms of Pye impaling Bathurst are engraved on the drum. The inscription states that the flagon, chalice, and salver were given by the Hon. Mrs. Ann Pye. The mark is that of Mary Pantin, London, 1733-4.
- e. A silver *chalice* similar to a. The inscription states that it was given by Mary Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Bennett. 1854. It is 9 in. high with the bowl 4½ in. deep. The diameter of the bowl is 3⅞ in. and the foot 3¼ in. It weighs 15 oz. 12 dwt. The mark is that of Charles T. Fox and George Fox, London, 1854-5.

THE REGISTERS

The Registers previous to 1812 are: a. All entries 1653 to 1710. b. 1710 to 1741. c. All entries 1742 to 1780, marriages to 1754 only. d. Marriages 1754 to 1772. e. Marriages 1773 to 1812. f. Baptisms and burials to 1812.

In the glass case on the west wall of the south aisle is a broken cannon-ball found in the tower wall during the removal of the oak bell frame in 1926. It is probably one fired by Cromwell's artillery in 1646 when the south aisle was demolished.

LIST OF VICARS OF GREAT FARINGDON

John Steel	July 16 1548	Guidonis Cavalcanti Florentini.
John Williams <i>alias</i> Clerke	May 26 1562	
Francis Kerry per deprivationem Thomas Charleton	July 31 1588	Henry Unton.
Richard Lewis, S.T.B.	Dec. 12 1590	Henry Unton.
William Lloyd, A.M., per mortem Richard Lewis	Apr. 2 1609, Chipping Farringdon	George Shorley (Shirley and Lady Dorothe Unton.
John Mason	June 25 1630	Dominia Dorothe Unton Shorley, vidua.
Thomas Fowler per mortem John Mason	May 2 1661, Chipping Farringdon cum Capella de Coxwell	Robert Pye de Westminster.
John Payne, A.M., per cess. Thomas Fowler	July 30 1663	Robert Pye.
William Hughes	Dec. 6 1706	Henry Pye.
Richard Peers, A.M., per cess. William Hughes	June 4 1711	Henry Pye.
Francis Baker per mortem Richard Peers	Nov. 10 1739	Henry Pye, of Faringdon, Esq.
Henry Peers, A.M., per cess. Francis Baker	May 1 1745	Henry Pye, of Knotting, Bedford.
Benjamin Pye per res. Henry Peers	May 15 1750	Henry Pye, of Faringdon.



FIG. 9. TABLE. SIR THOMAS UNTON AND WIFE.



FIG. 10. CANOPIED ALTAR TOMB. SIR ALEXANDER UNTON AND TWO WIVES.

Benjamin Pye, LL.B., per cess. Benjamin Pye	May 23 1759	Henry Pye, of Faringdon.
John Monk Newbolt, M.A., per cess. Benjamin Pye	Aug. 9 1769	Henry James Pye, of Faringdon, Esq.
John Bradley, M.A., per cess. John Monk Newbolt	July 23 1779	Henry James Pye, of Faringdon, Esq.
Robert Gray per mortem John Bradley	May 3 1794	William Hallett, of Faringdon, Esq.
Saunders William Miller per cess. Robert Gray	Oct. 14 1799	William Hallett, of Faringdon, Esq.
William Hawkins Hawkins, M.A., per cess Saunders William Miller	July 31 1800	William Hallett, of Faringdon, Esq.
William Davis Wilson	Apr. 26 1849	Trustees.
Menry Barne, B.A.	Dec. — 1851	Trustees.
William Edward Chapman	Dec. 7 1880	Trustees.
Charles Edward Welldon, M.A.	July 1 1891	Simeon Trustees.
John Edward Cowell, M.A. (by resignation of Charles Edward Welldon)	Dec. 7 1909	Simeon Trustees.
Ernest Benjamin Lock, M.A. (by resignation of John Edward Cowell)	Feb. 16 1920	Simeon Trustees.
William Carey Ward, M.A.	Feb. 5 1926	Simeon Trustees.
Joseph William Dunbar, M.A.	Dec. 15 1932	Simeon Trustees.
Percy Cecil Chalmers Lamb, M.A.	Jan. 8 1934	Simeon Trustees.
Marten William Shewell, M.A.	July 16 1937	Simeon Trustees.
Walter James Dennis, M.A.	Dec. 27 1941	Simeon Trustees.
Clive Herbert George Davey, M.A.	May 26 1954	Simeon Trustees.

GLOSSARY

- ABACUS.** The upper member of the capital of a column supporting the architrave.
- BILLET.** A Norman moulding consisting of short cylindrical pieces placed lengthwise at intervals in a hollow moulding.
- BRACE.** A timber used in a roof to stiffen the assemblage of pieces composing it.
- CHAMFER.** The surface produced by bevelling off a square edge or corner on both sides.
- CLEARSTORY.** The upper part of the nave, choir, and transepts of any large church containing a series of windows clear of the roofs of the aisles admitting light to the central parts of the building.
- CROCKETT.** One of the small ornaments usually in the form of buds or curled leaves, placed on the inclined sides of pinnacles, &c. in Gothic architecture.
- DOG-TOOTH ORNAMENT.** A pointed moulding resembling a projecting tooth, consisting of a pyramid, the sides of which are slit upwards from the base nearly to a point and slightly opened out. The only enrichment used in the thirteenth century.
- FOUR-CENTRED ARCH.** An arch described from four centres.
- GROTESQUE.** A kind of decorative sculpture in which portions of human and animal forms are fantastically interwoven with foliage and flowers.

JAMB. Each of the side posts of a doorway, window, &c.; upon which rests the lintel.

LABEL. A moulding over a door, window, &c.: a dripstone; the outermost ring of an arch.

LOW SIDE WINDOW. A small window lower than the other windows and having a sill nearer the floor and the lights divided by a transom.

ORDER. Of an arch. One ring of stones in a arch.

PISCINA. A perforated shallow stone basin for carrying away the ablutions, generally placed in a niche on the south side near the altar.

QUATREFOIL. An opening or ornament having its outline so divided by cusps to give it the appearance of four radiating leaves.

RESPOND. A half-column attached to a wall to support an arch, usually found terminating an arcade.

SEDILIA. A series of seats, recessed, usually in the south side of the chancel, for the use of the clergy.

SEGMENTAL HEAD. The head of an arch, pediment or window-head, having the form of a segment (or of an arc) of a circle.

SHAFT. The body of a column between the base and the capital.

SPANDREL. The triangular space between the outer curve of an arch and the rectangle formed by the mouldings enclosing it.

SPLAYED. Sloped or bevelled; applied to the sides of a door or window by which the opening widens towards the face of the wall.

STOP. An ornamental termination to a chamfer or dripstone.

TIE-BEAM. A horizontal beam used to bind together, or 'tie', two parts of a roof by counteracting a strain which tends to draw them apart.

TRANSOM. A horizontal bar of wood or stone across a mullioned window.

'WATER-HOLDING' BASE. A hollow moulding around the base of a column, characteristic of the period of transition from Norman to Gothic work.

SHORT SUMMARY OF GUIDE

THE west wall and the clearstory of the nave are apparently the only remaining parts of the early Norman Church. The Nave arcades and the base of the central tower were built between 1180 and 1200. The chancel, transepts, and the upper part of the tower were constructed in the thirteenth century, but the tower was reduced in height in 1646. The western aisle of the north transept was added in the fourteenth century. In the fifteenth century the west window and the west doorway of the nave and the north (or Pye) chapel were made; the north aisle was also rebuilt at this time. The south nave aisle and the south transept with its western or Littleworth aisle were rebuilt in 1853. The baptistry and its opening from the north aisle are modern.