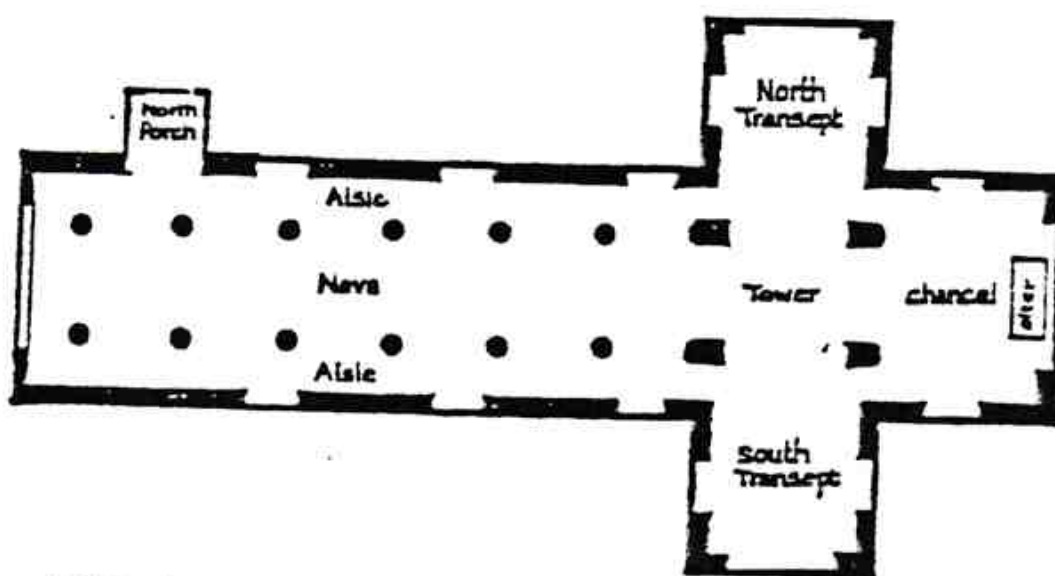
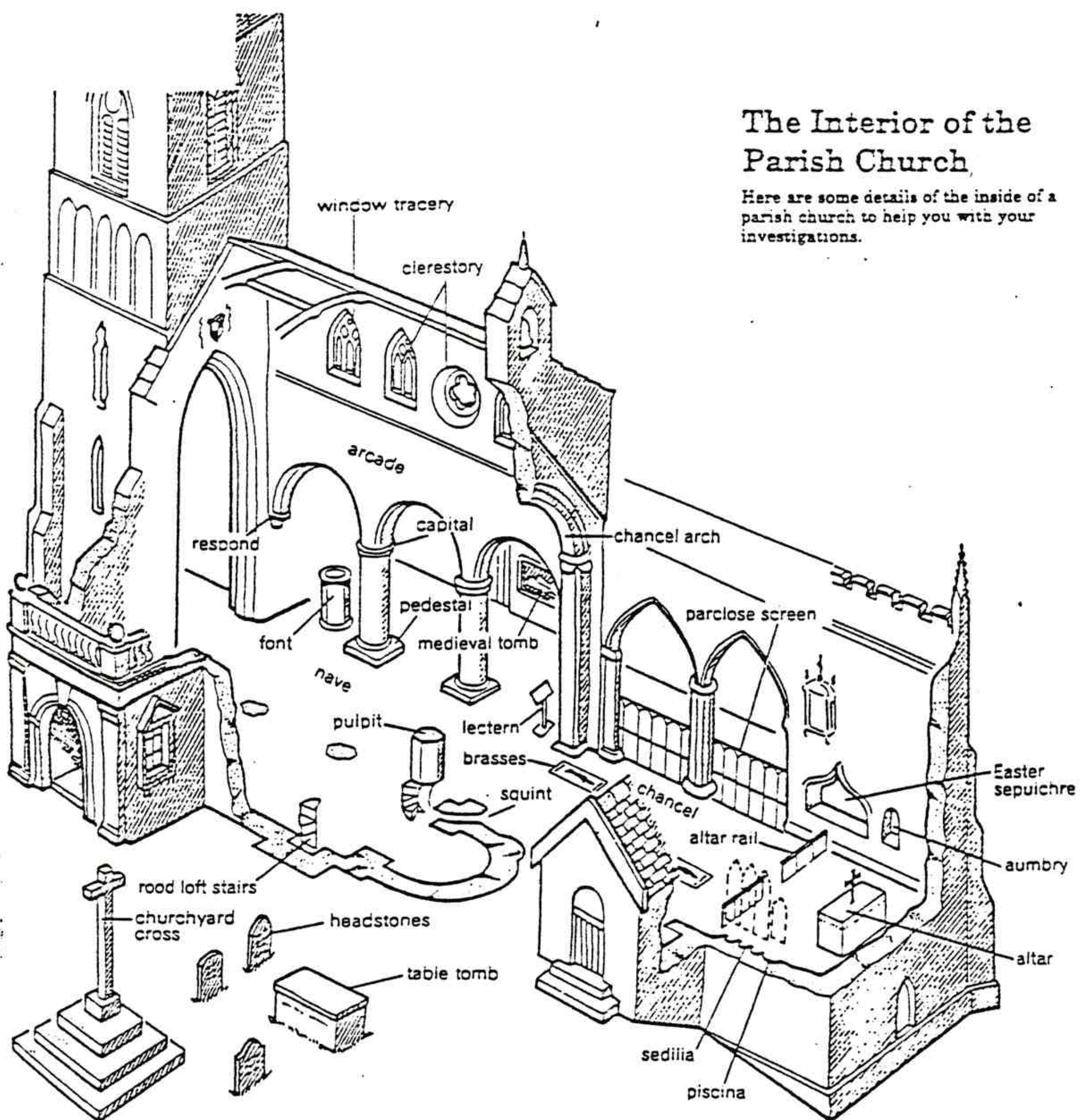


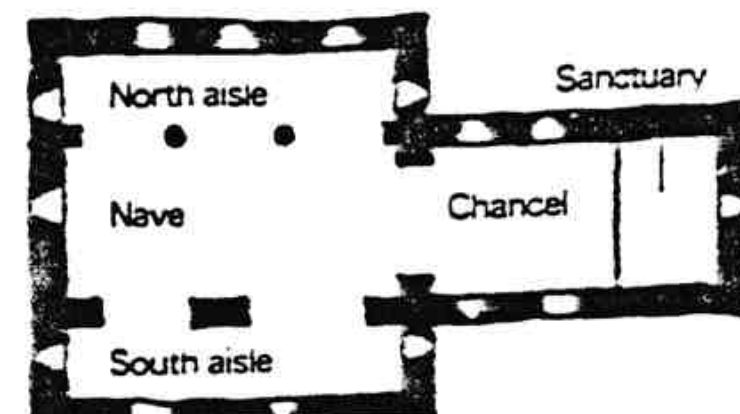
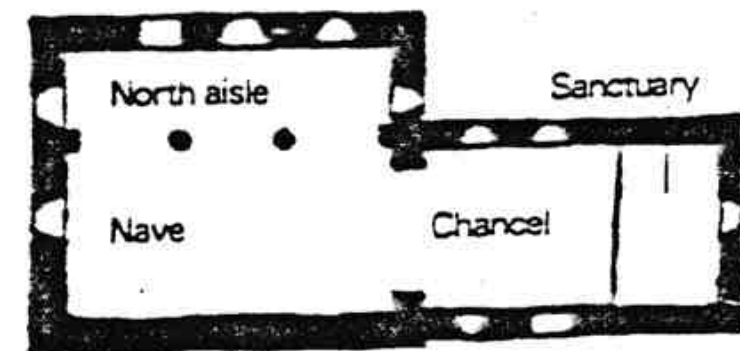
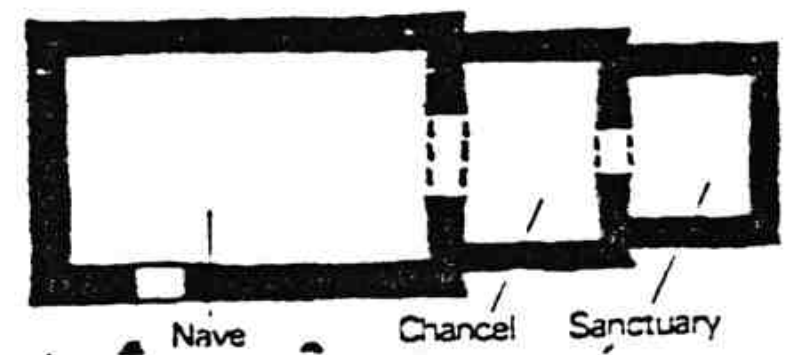
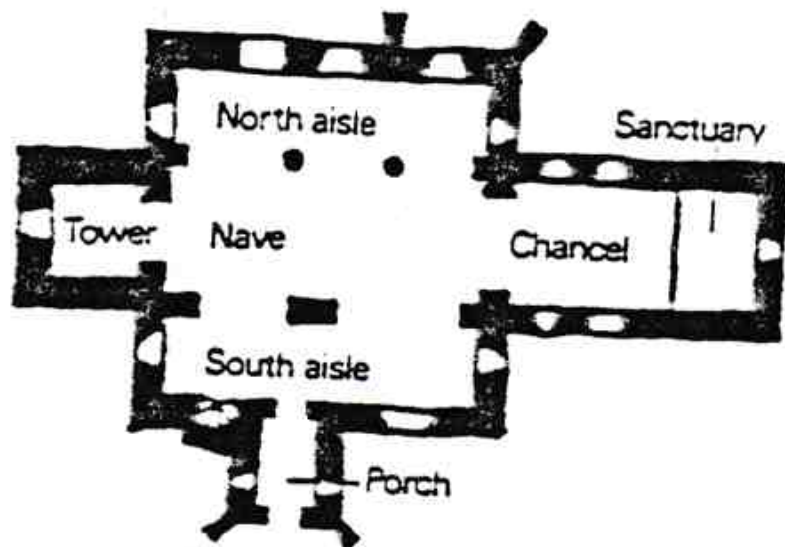
CHURCHES

The Interior of the Parish Church

Here are some details of the inside of a parish church to help you with your investigations.



This is a plan of a church with a tower.



THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCHES



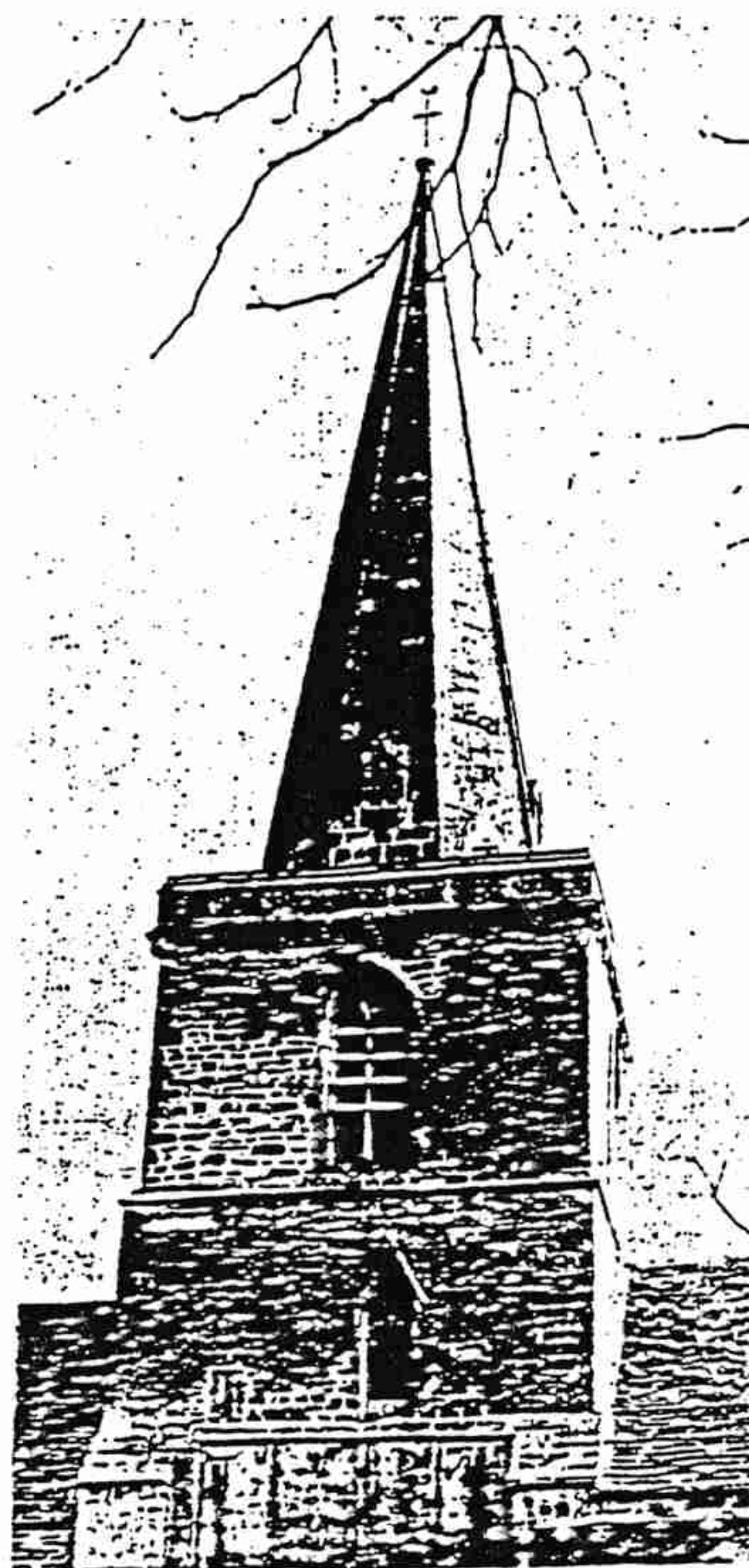
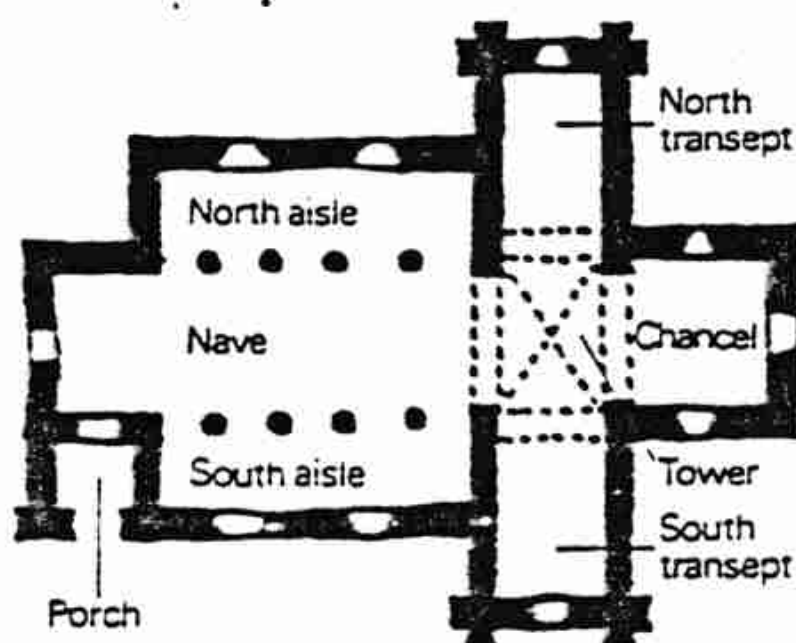
The first churches were probably built of wood, though some stone churches, like this one at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, were built in Saxon times.



Norman tower - Oxleworth Church (from A Shell G)



Some churches have their towers between the sanctuary and the nave. On either side of the tower lie the transepts. The transepts make the plan of the church look like a cross.



Parapel spire, Cassington, Oxfordshire

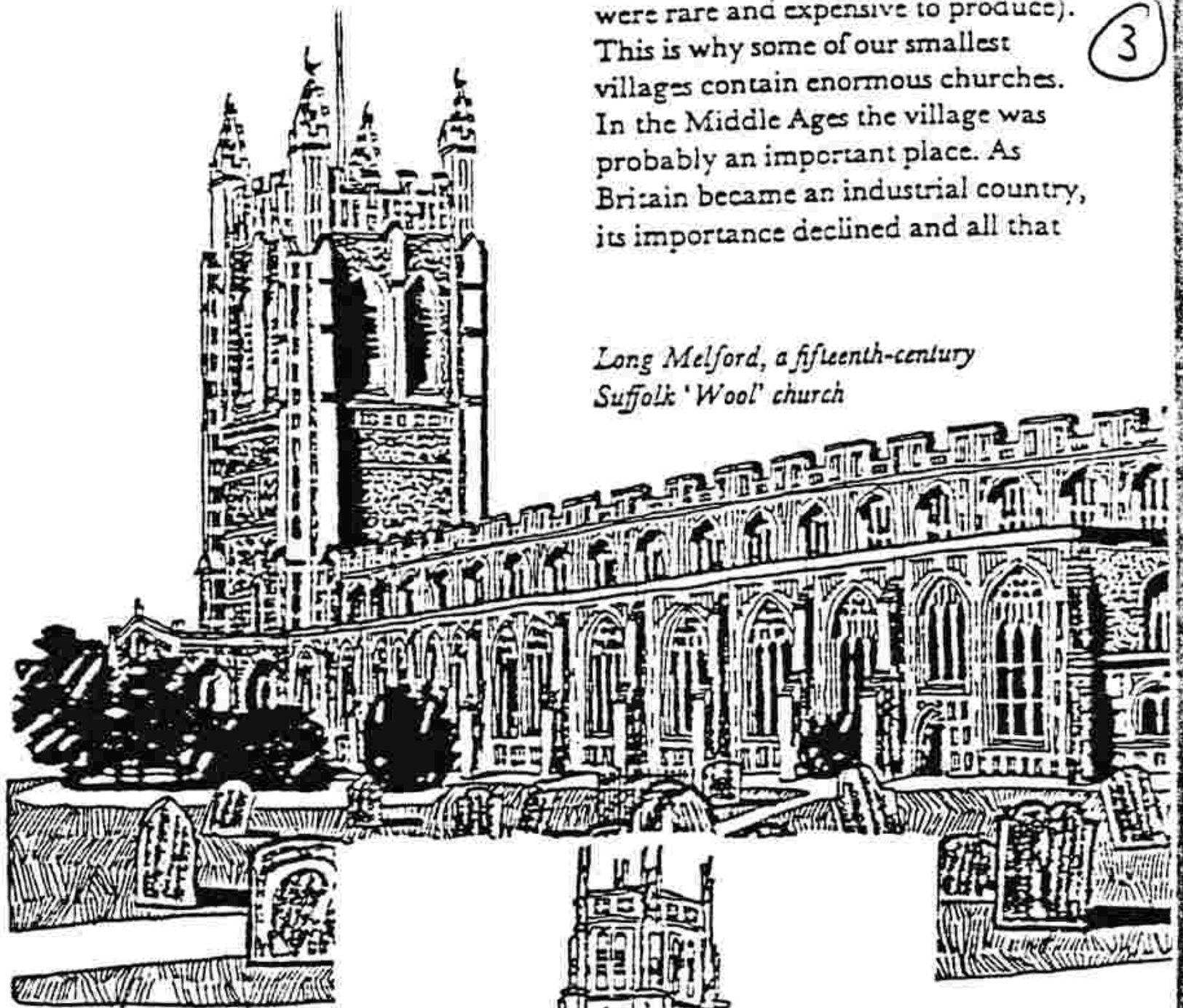
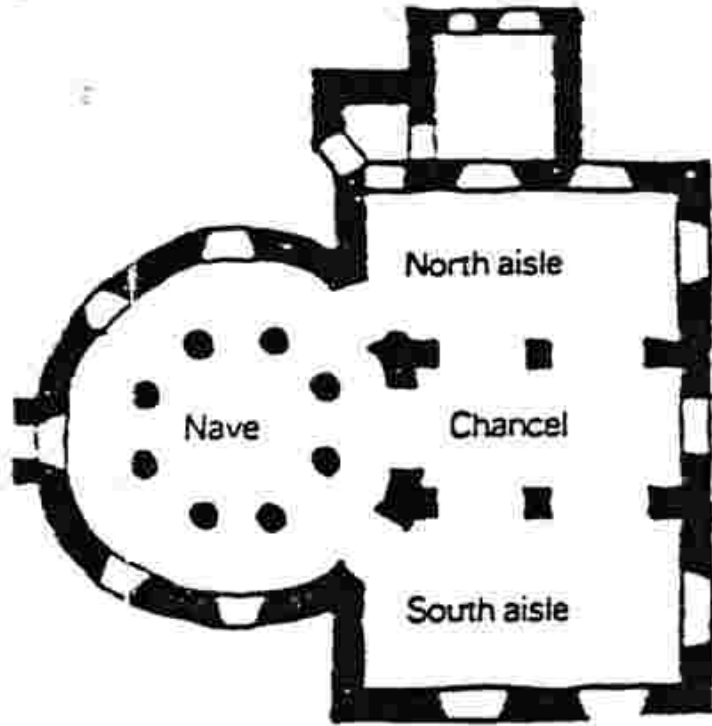
Dating the building

Ruler	Came to The Throne	Building Style
William I	1066	Norman
William II	1087	
Henry I	1100	
Stephen/Matilda	1135	
Henry II	1154	
Richard I	1189	
John	1199	Early English
Henry III	1216	
Edward I	1272	leading onto
Edward II	1307	
Edward III	1327	Decorated
Richard II	1377	Perpendicular
Henry IV	1399	
Henry V	1413	
Henry VI	1422	
Edward IV	1461	
Edward V	1483	
Richard III	1483	
Henry VII	1485	
Henry VIII	1509	
Edward VI	1547	Renaissance
Mary	1553	
Elizabeth I	1558	
James I	1603	
Charles I	1625	
Commonwealth (Oliver Cromwell Richard Cromwell)	1649	
Charles II	1660	
James II	1685	
William & Mary	1689	Georgian
Anne	1702	
George I	1714	
George II	1727	
George III	1760	
George IV	1820	
William IV	1830	
Victoria	1837	Gothic revival
Edward VII	1901	
George V	1910	
Edward VIII	1936	Contemporary
George VI	1936	
Elizabeth II	1952	

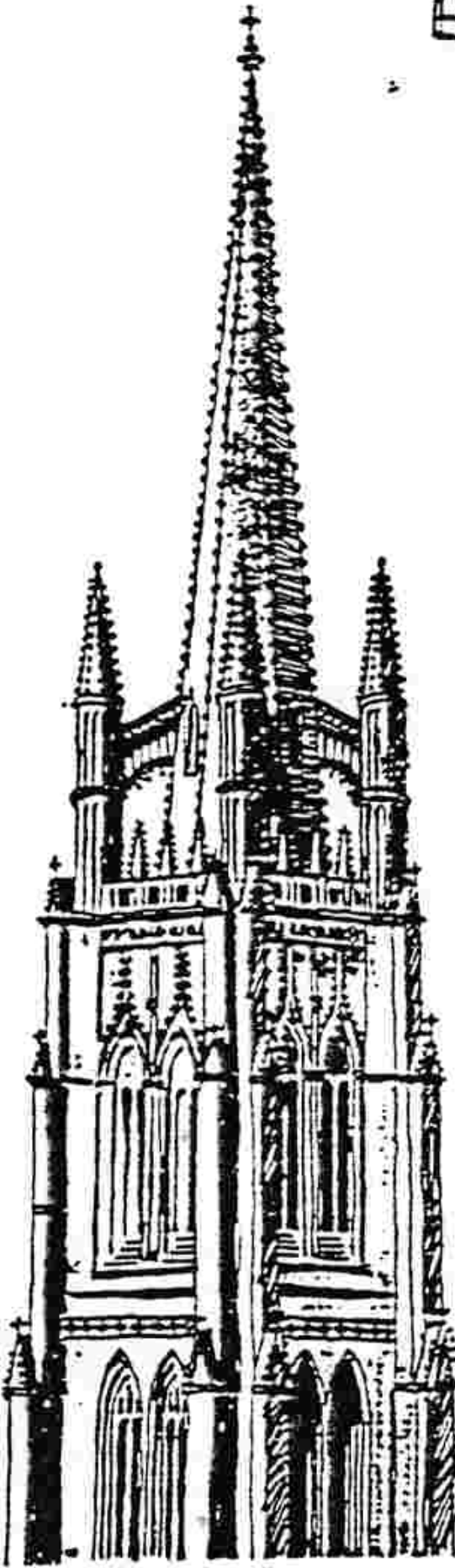
were rare and expensive to produce). This is why some of our smallest villages contain enormous churches. In the Middle Ages the village was probably an important place. As Britain became an industrial country, its importance declined and all that



The Holy Sepulchre Church in Cambridge has a circular Norman



Long Melford, a fifteenth-century Suffolk 'Wool' church

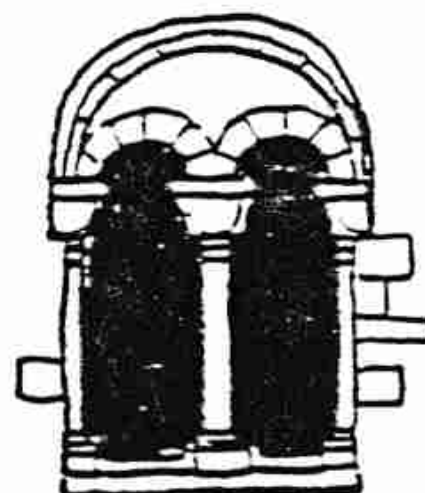


St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, London (left) has a spire which is really a steeple, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1680. St

5



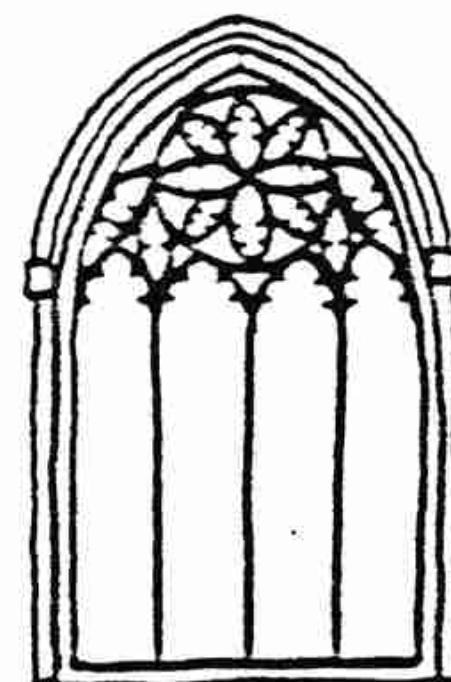
Saxon



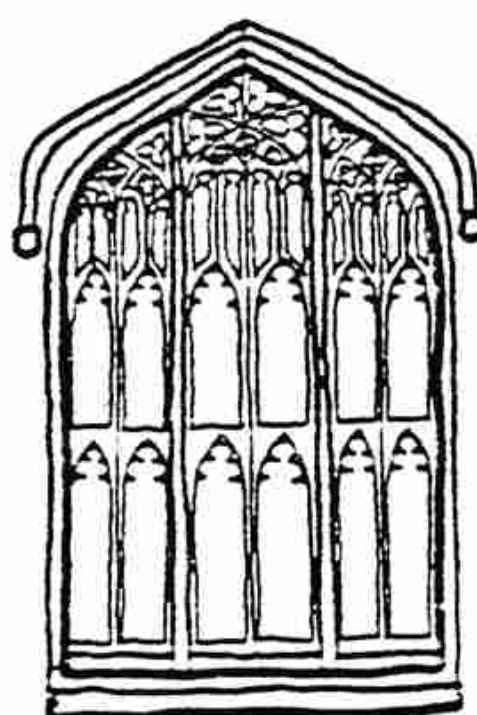
Norman



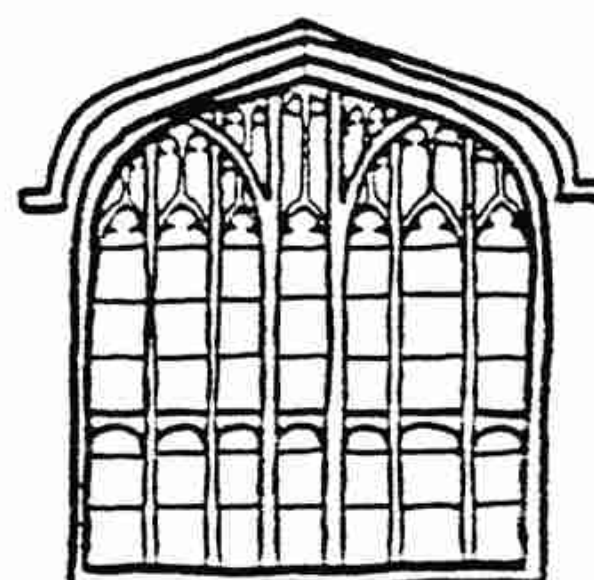
Early English



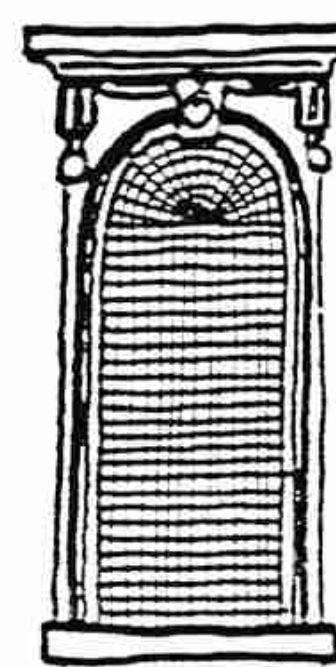
Decorated



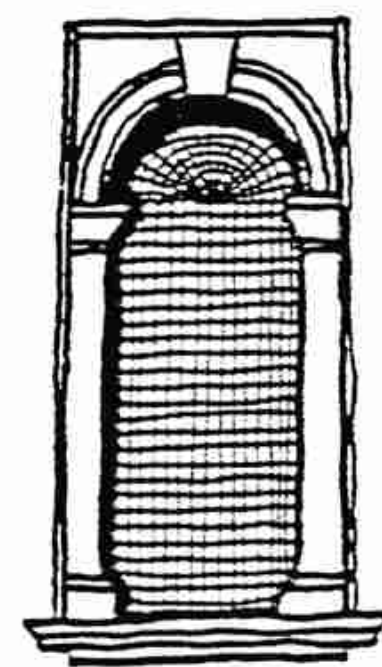
Perpendicular



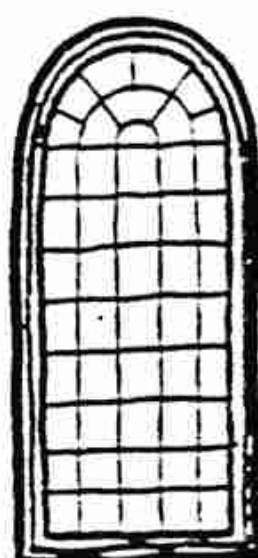
Tudor



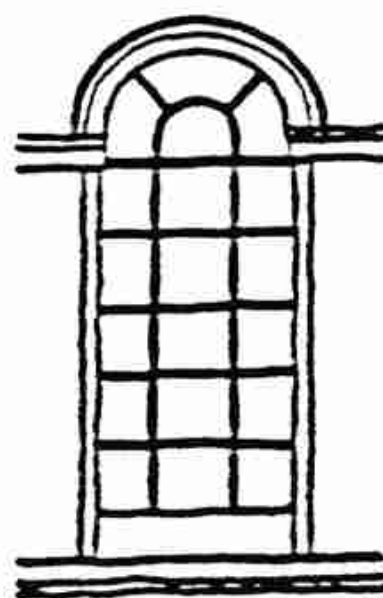
Restoration
Stuart



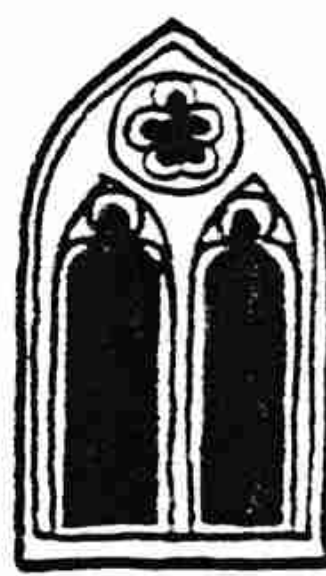
Early Georgian



Late Georgian



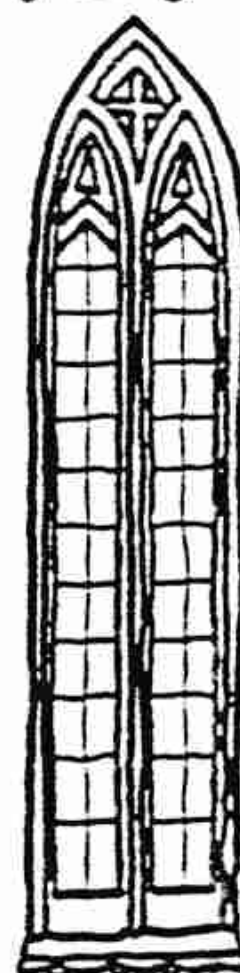
Regency



Victorian Gothic

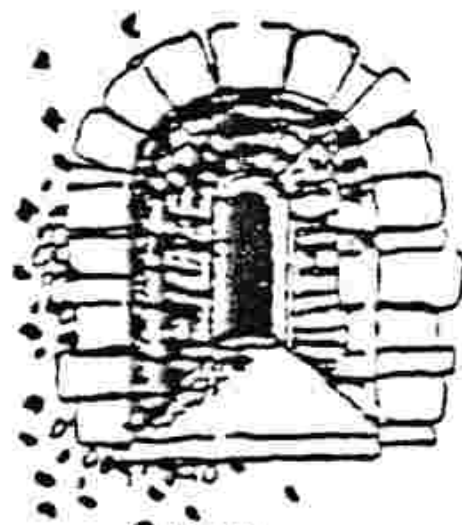


Late Victorian



Early Twentieth
Century

WINDOWS



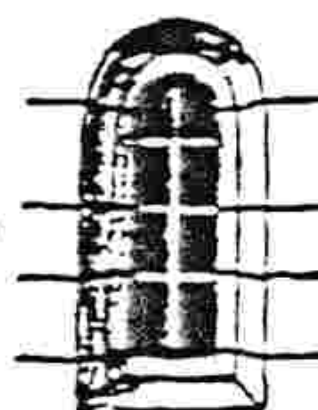
Saxon



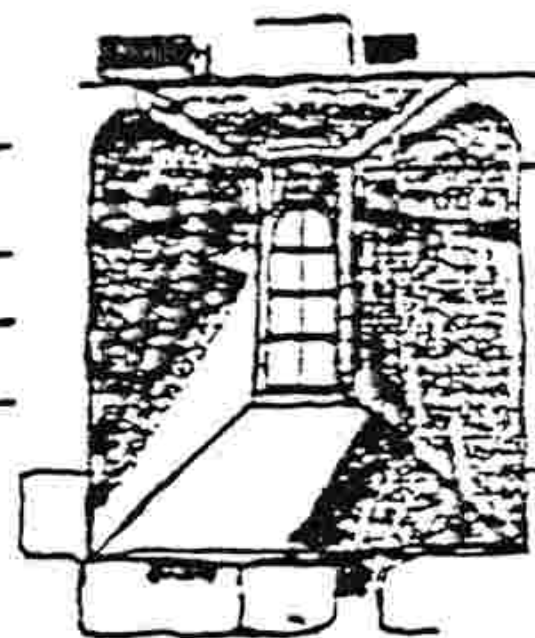
Norman



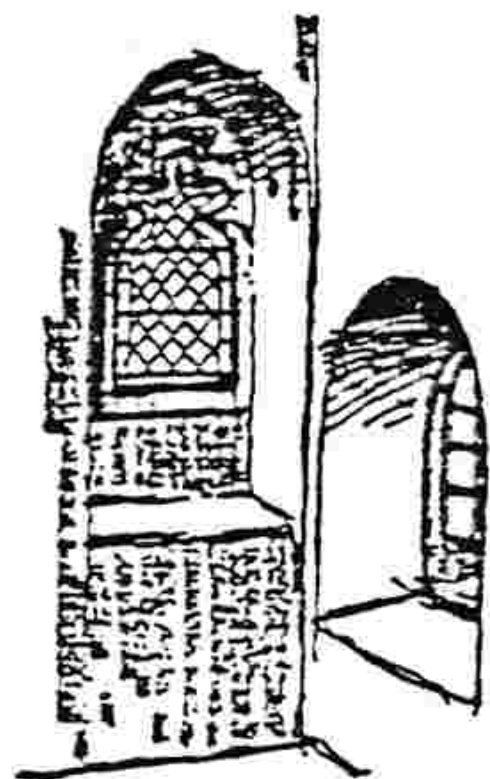
Transitional



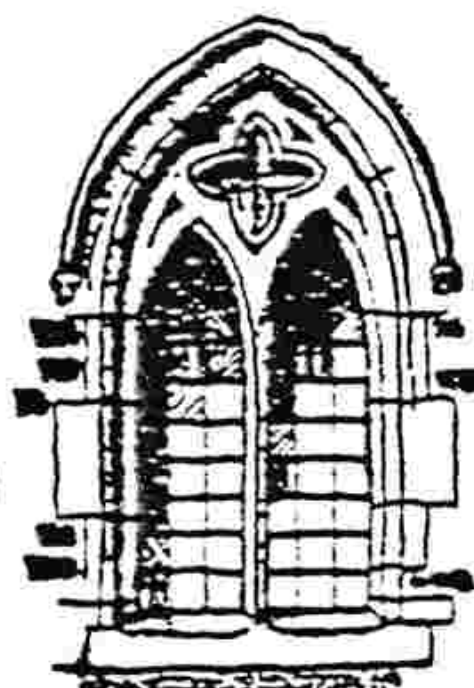
Exterior view



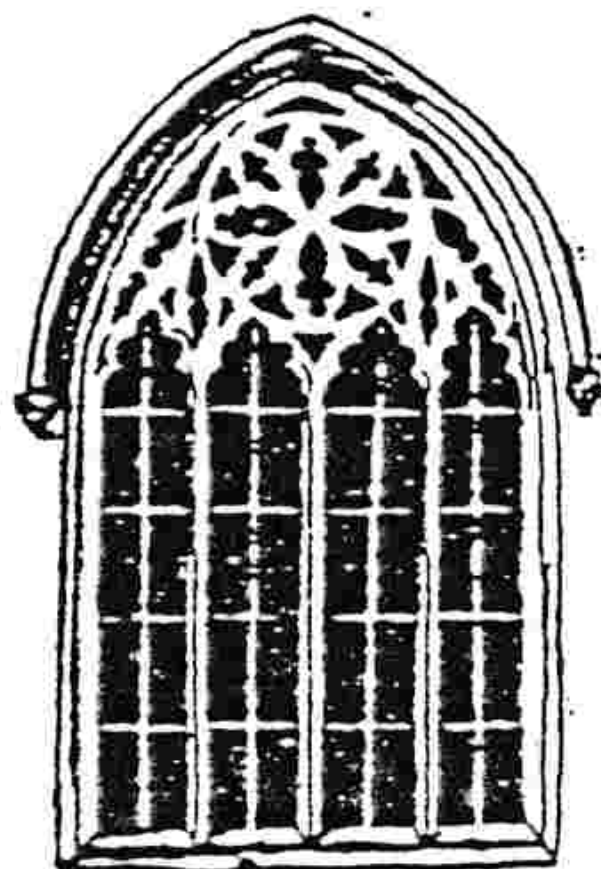
Interior view



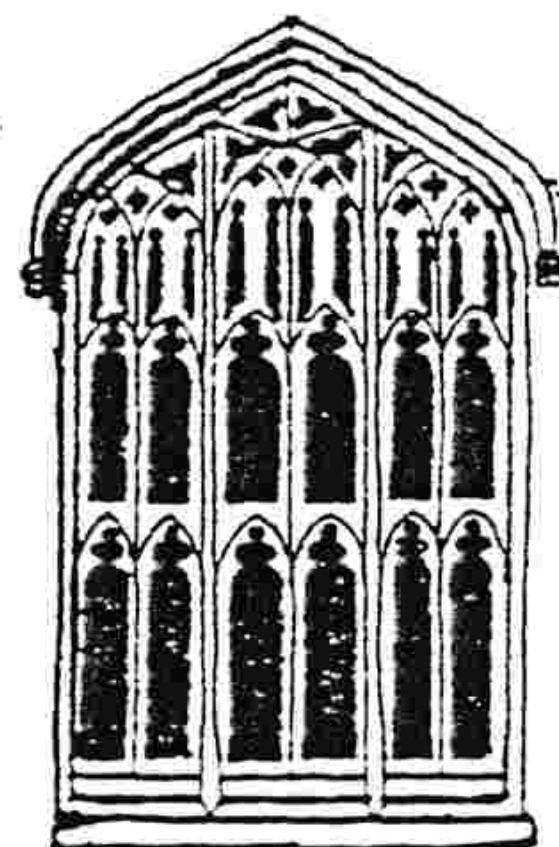
A low-side window
(Melton Constable,
Norfolk)



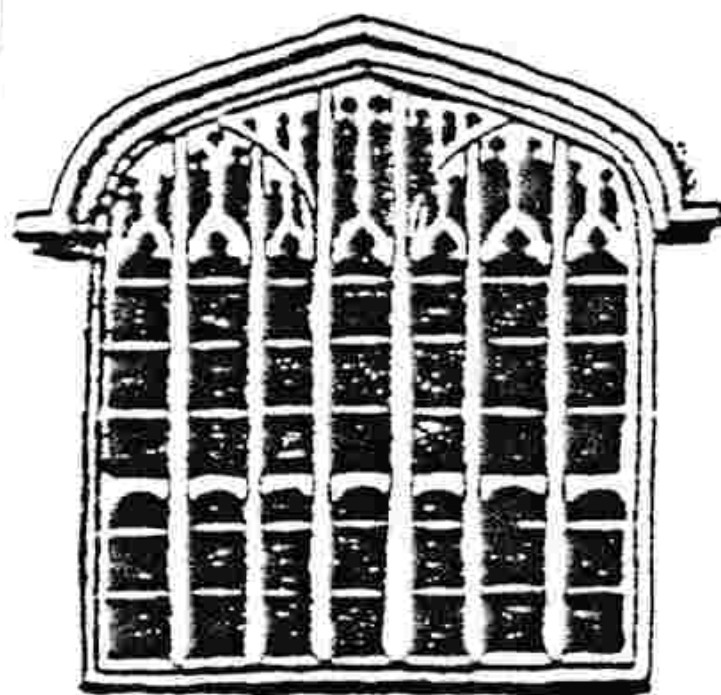
Early English



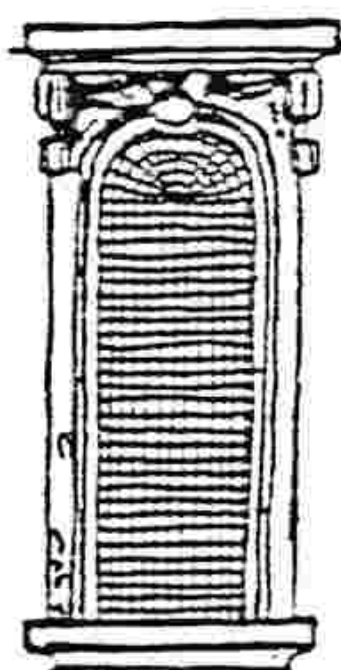
Decorated



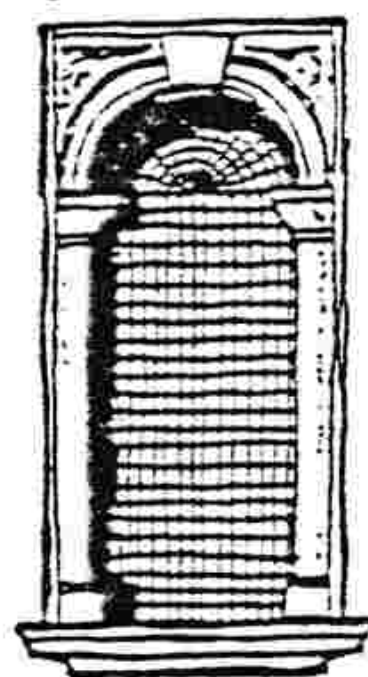
Perpendicular



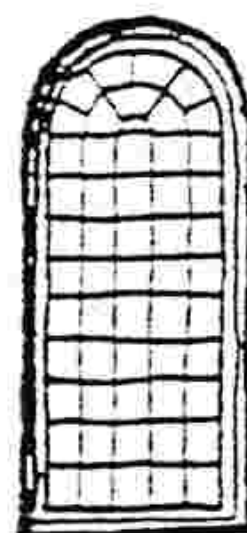
Tudor



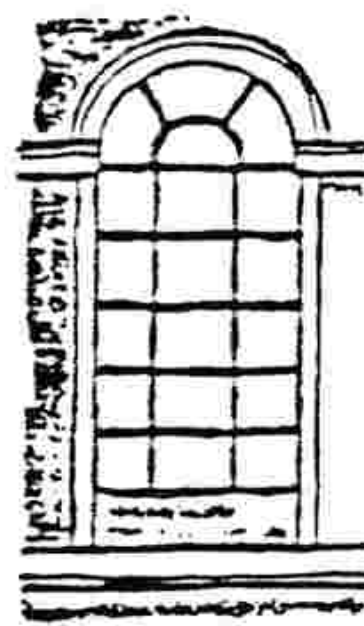
Restoration
Stuart



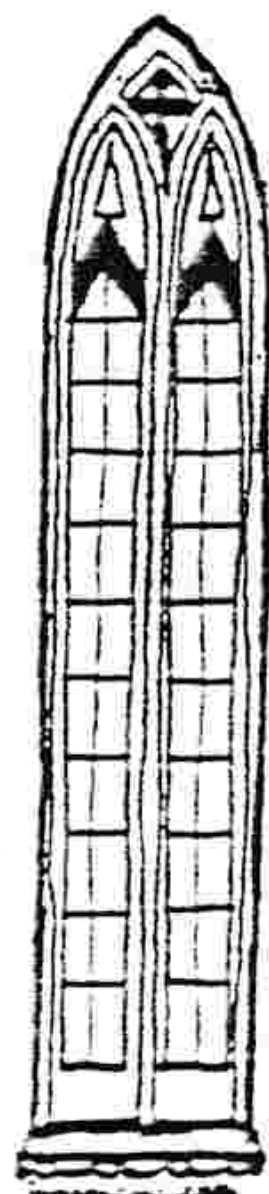
Early
Georgian



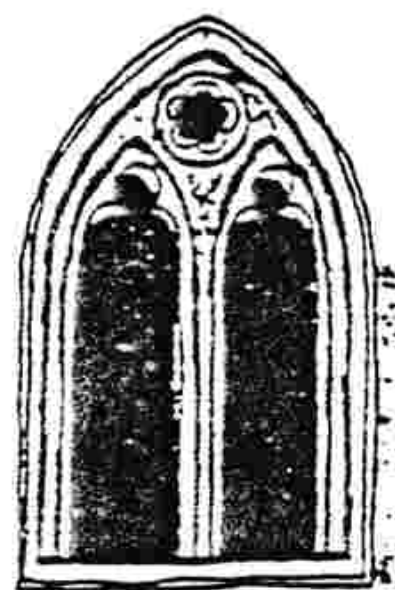
Late
Georgian



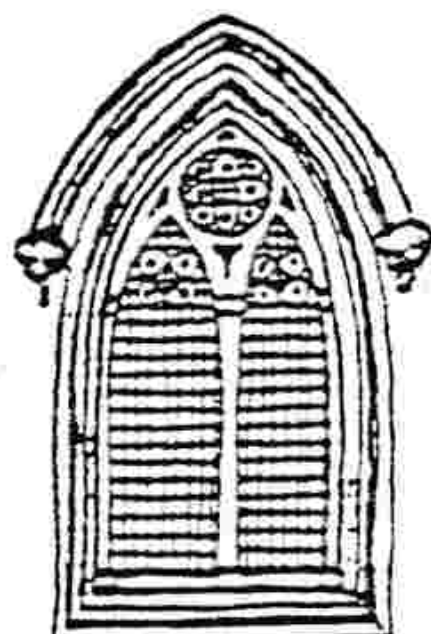
Regency



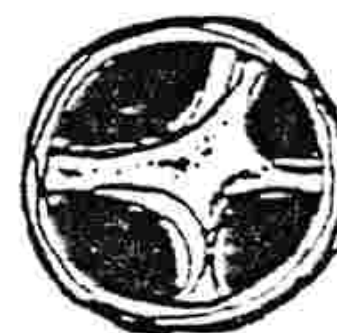
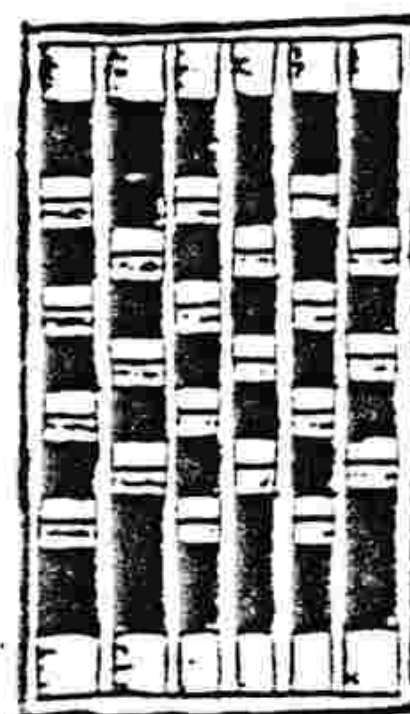
Early
Twentieth
Century



Victorian Gothic



Late Victorian



Contemporary

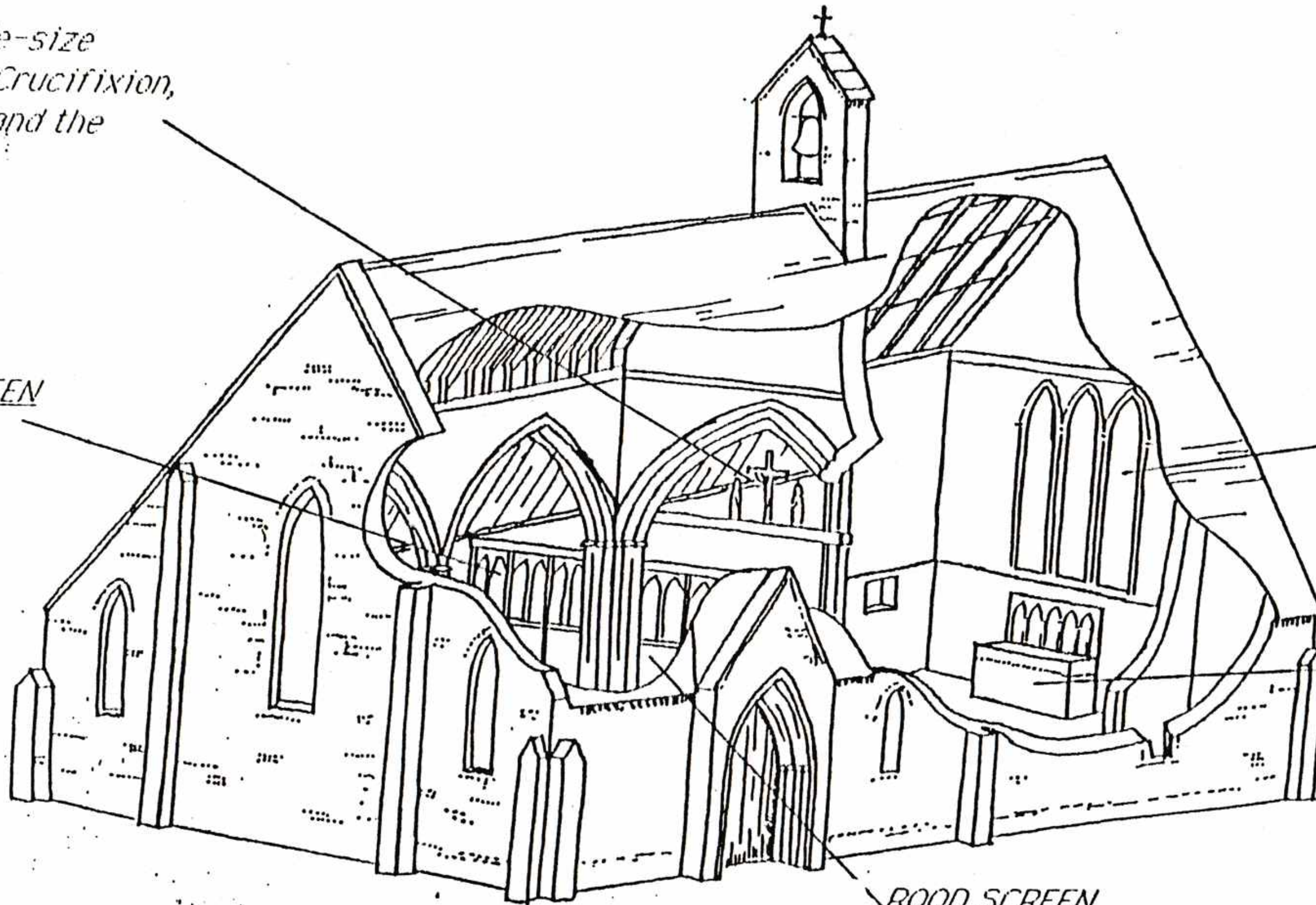
A typical Early English Church (1190-1300)

ROOD

A Painted, life-size
Figure of the Crucifixion,
with St John and the
Virgin Mary.

PARCLOSE SCREEN

To enclose a
Side Chapel.



LANCET WINDOWS
Tall and narrow and
sometimes grouped
under one arch.

ALTAR CLOTH

ROOD SCREEN

Carved from wood
or stone to seclude
the Chancel.

Mass is the sole preserve
of the Priest.

Philip Barnes 1992

A typical Decorated Church (1300-1350)

ROOD LOFT

A gallery behind the rood, often used for musicians, (i.e.) Musical accompaniment to Mass.

CHANCEL AREA

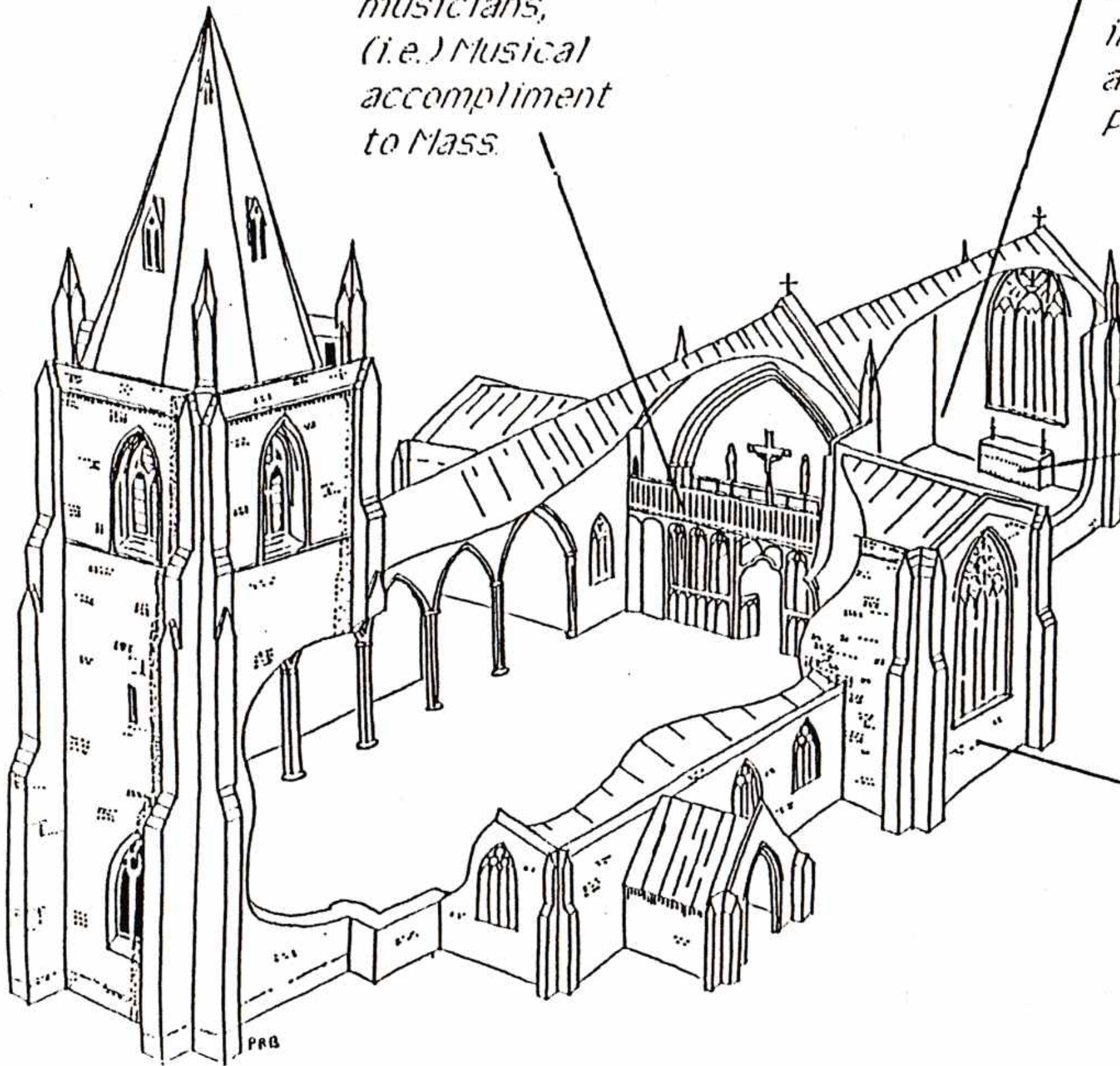
Far longer to accomodate the increased Ceremonial around the Mass - Processions etc.

ALTAR

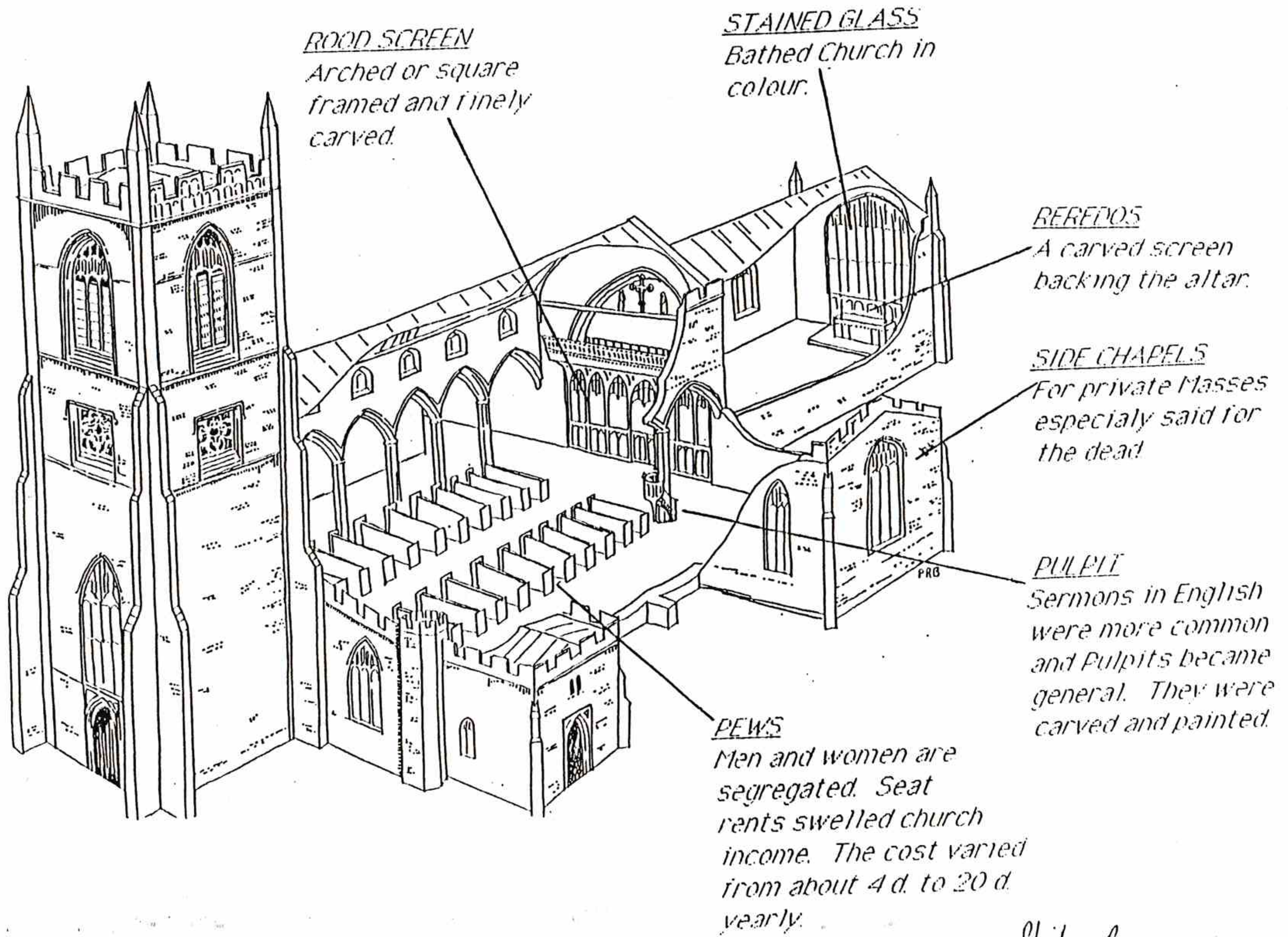
*Still divided from people.
Usually covered with Altar cloth.*

SIDE CHAPELS

For the Celebration of Private Masses.



A typical Perpendicular Church (1350-1550)



DECORATION



Billet



Nail head



Beak head



Chevron or Zigzag



Double cone



Cable



Pellat



Lozenge



Dove tail

Norman decoration



Long tooth



Three-leaf flower

Early English



Ball flower

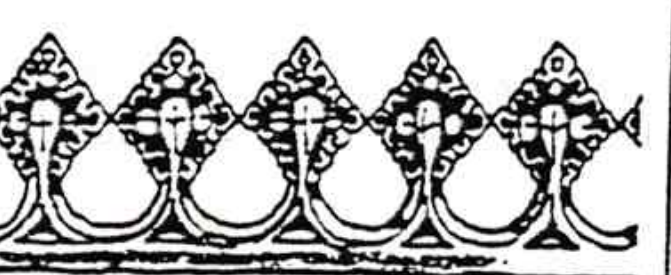


Tribute flower

Decorated



Perpendicular



Branishing



Tudor rose

Tudor



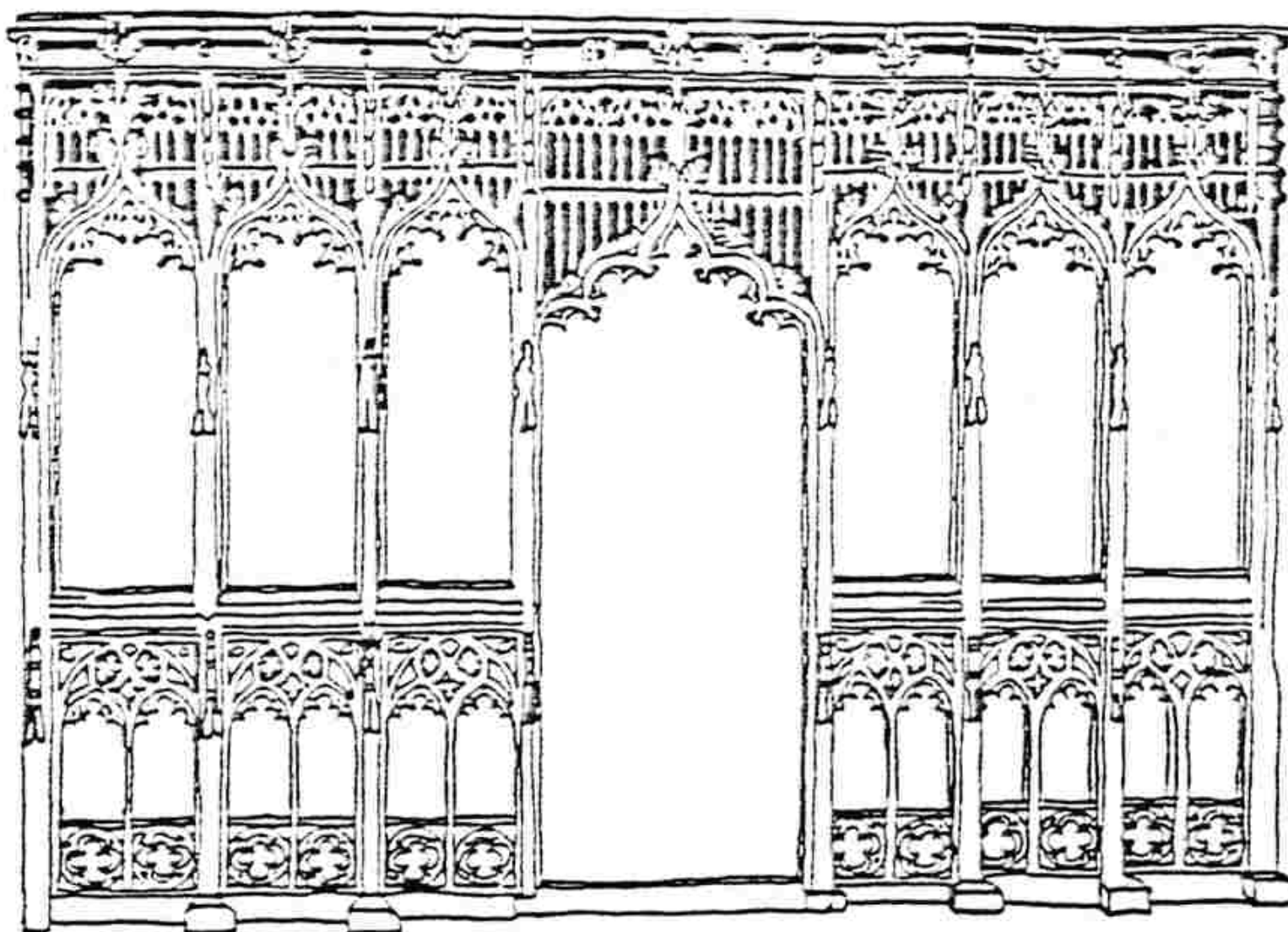
A Gargoyle
(Thaxted Church, Essex)



A Corbel
(St Osyth's Priory, Essex)

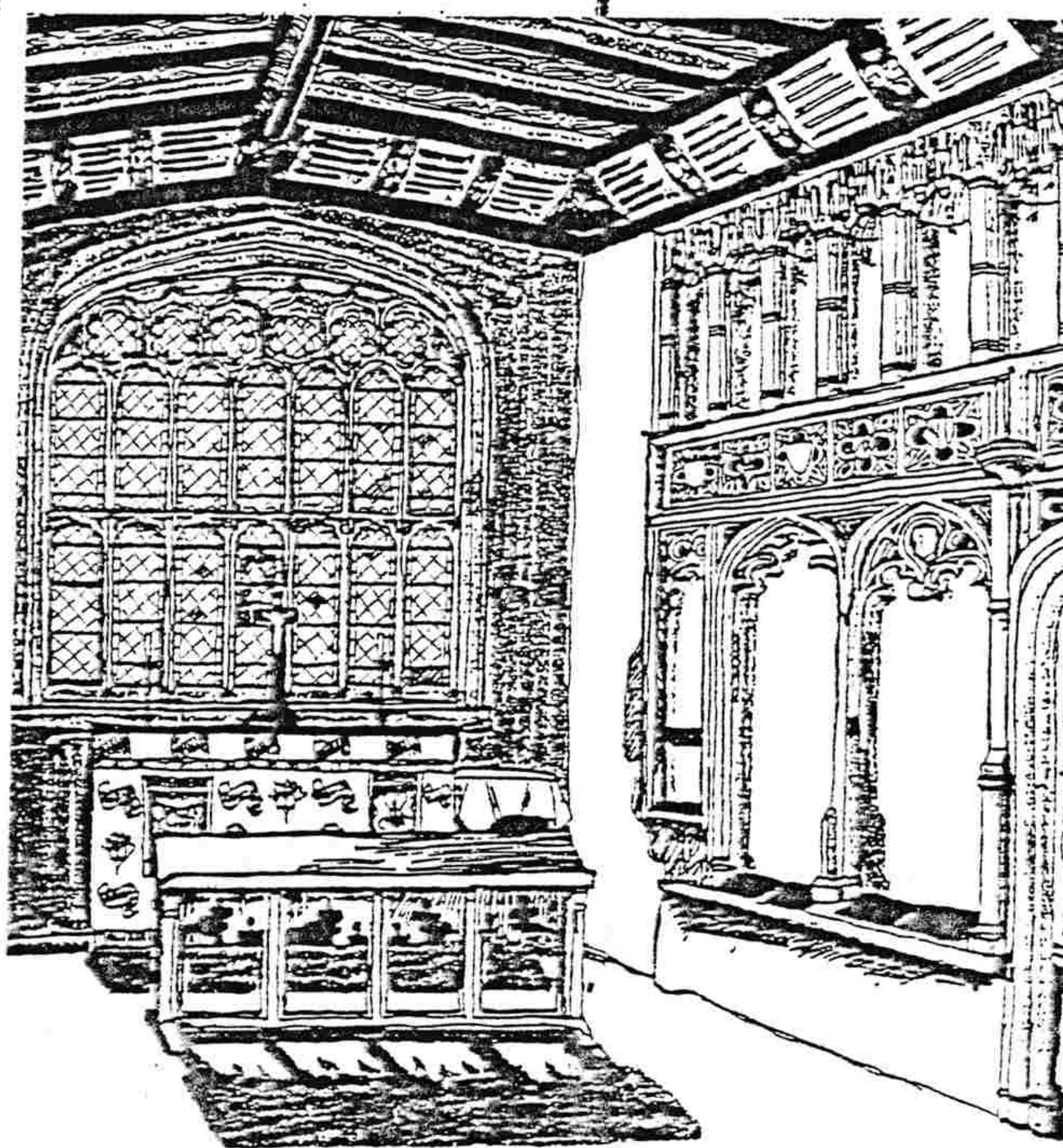


A Misericord
(Chichester Cathedral)

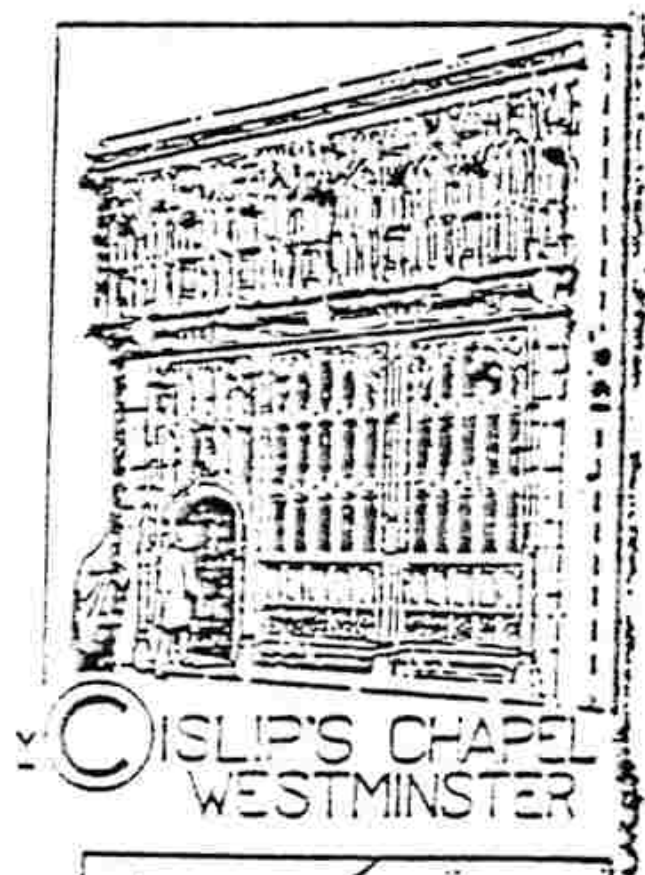


ROOD SCREEN

Rood screens were made of stone, or wood, like this fifteenth-century screen in Scarning Church, Norfolk

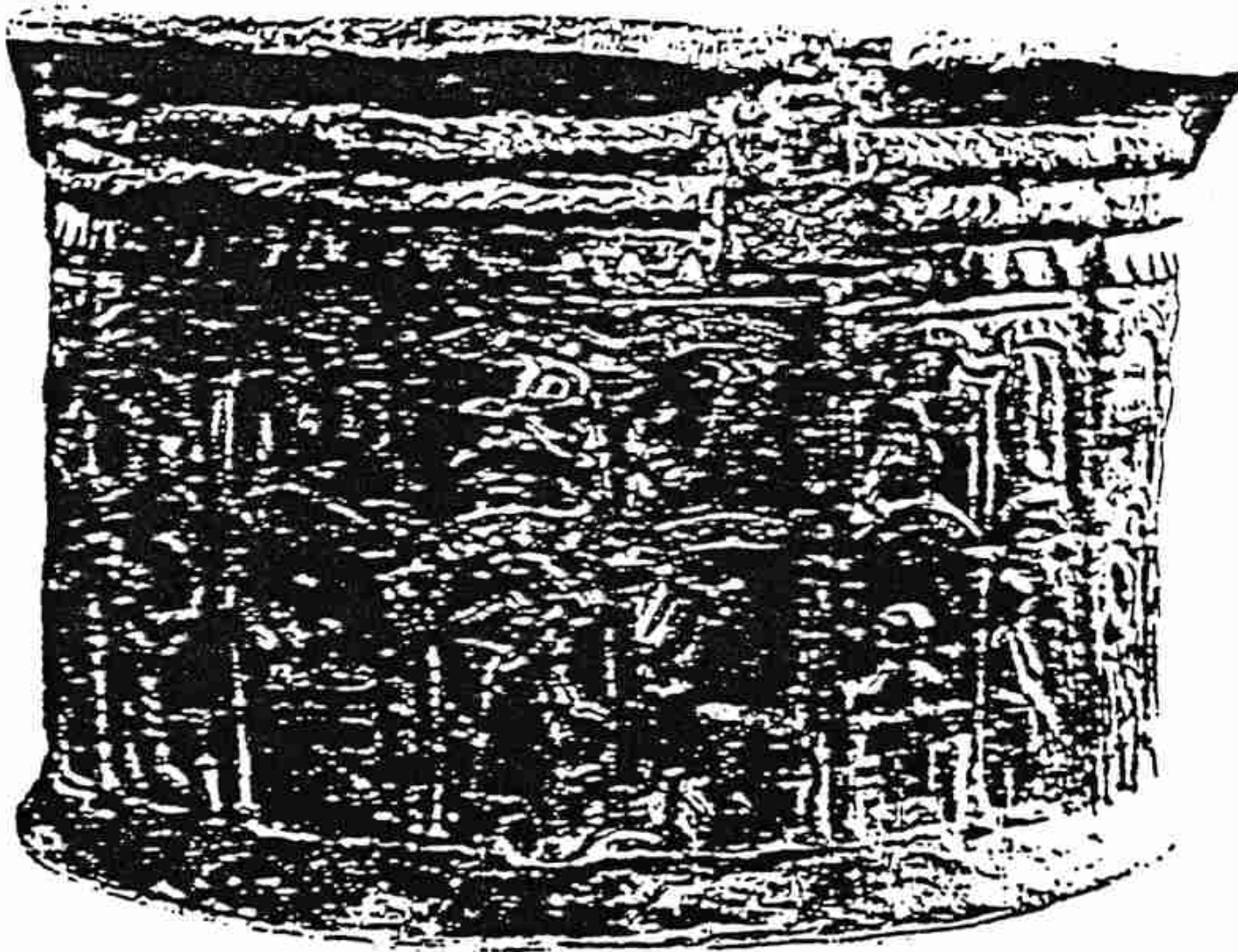


CHANTRY



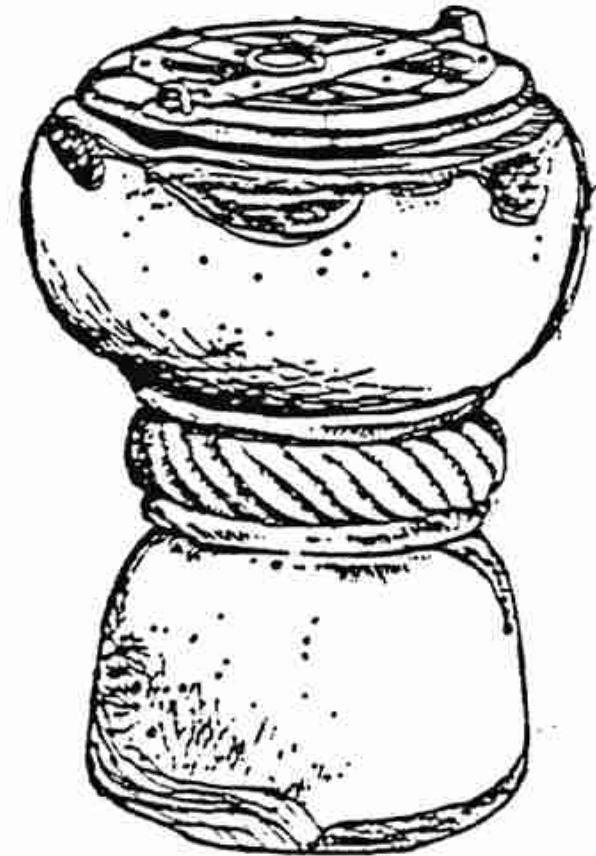
A highly-decorated chantry – the Clopton Chantry Chapel of Long Melford, Suffolk, built about 1496

FONTS

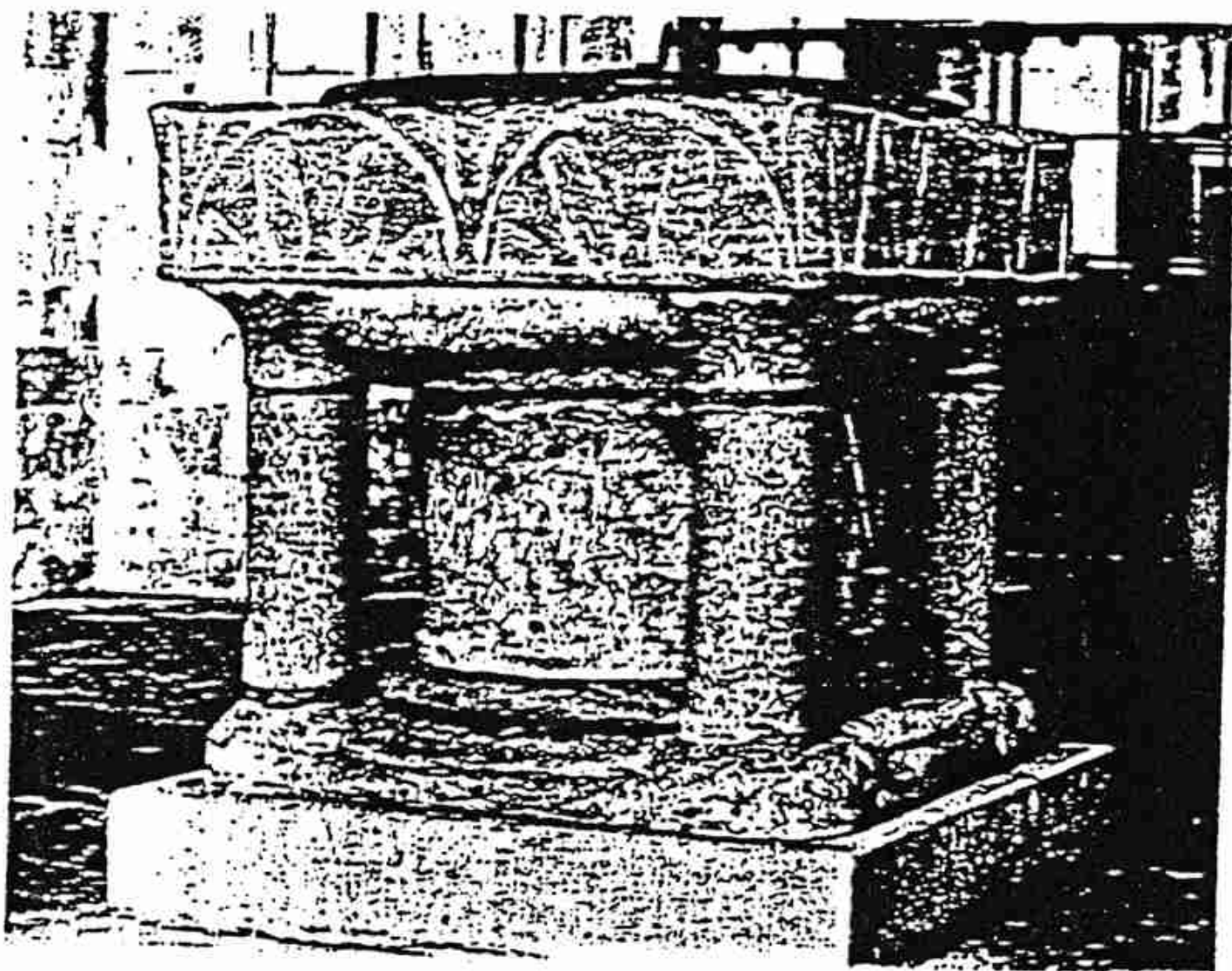


A twelfth-century font made of lead, Brookland, Kent, showing all twelve signs of the zodiac and the farming activity of each month

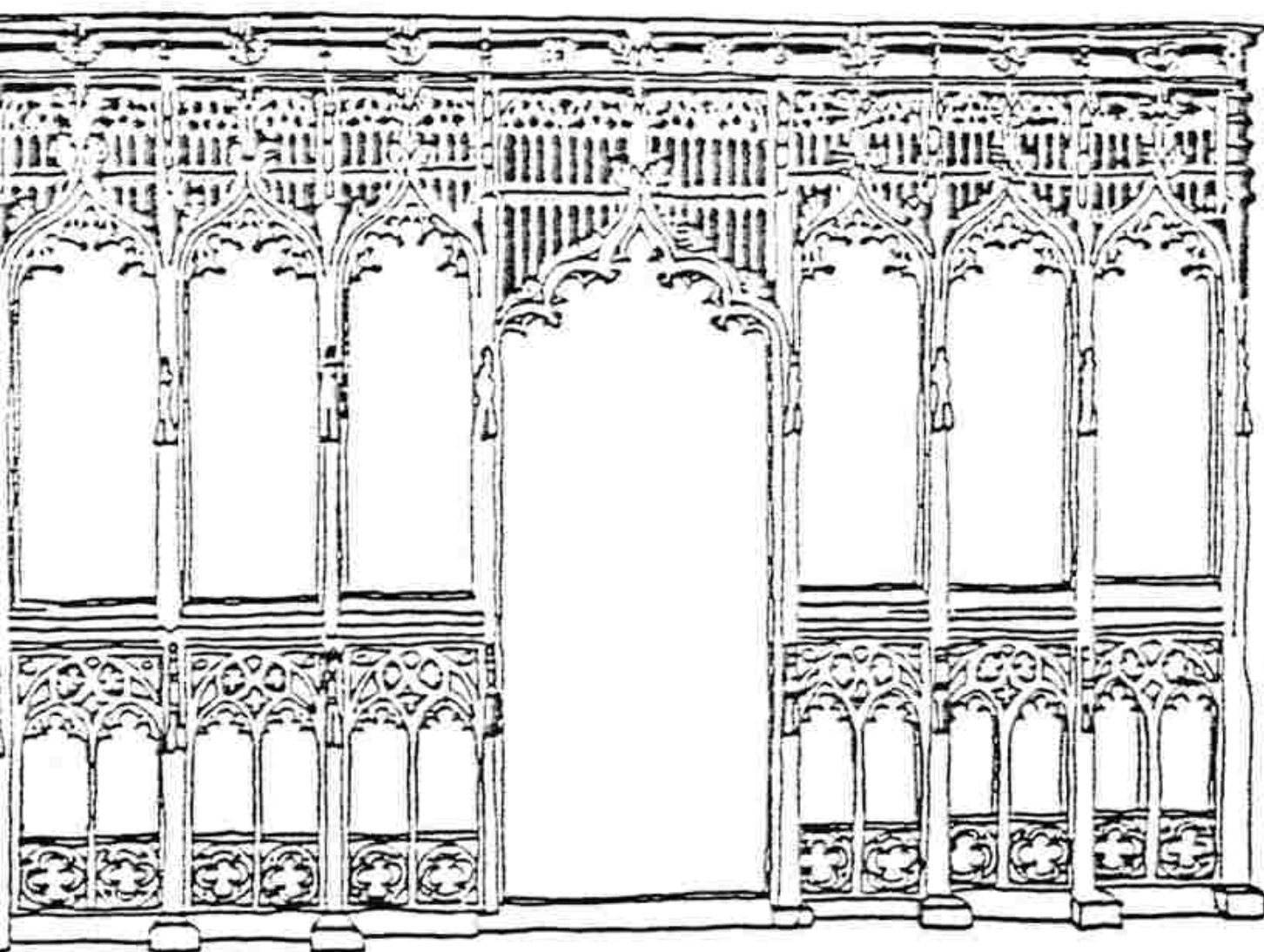
Norman font on four pillars in New Shoreham, Sussex



A Norman font, with simple cable decoration, St Enedoc in Cornwall



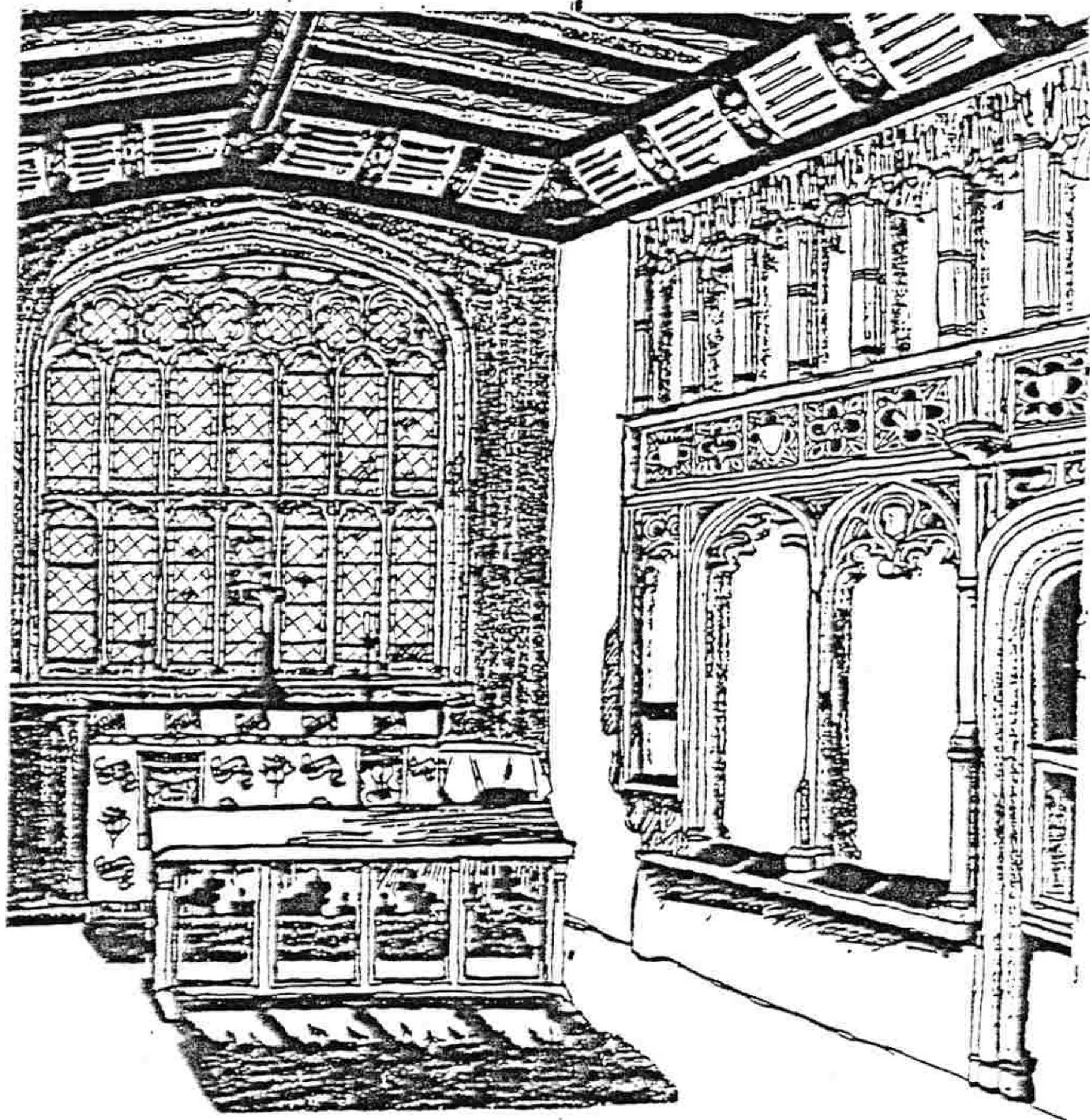
Happisburgh in Norfolk has a fifteenth-century octagonal font carved with the four evangelists, alternating with angels holding musical instruments



ROOD SCREEN

ood screens were made of stone, or
ood, like this fifteenth-century screen in
arning Church, Norfolk

CHANTRY




*A highly-decorated chantry - the Clopton
Chantry Chapel of Long Melford,
Suffolk, built about 1496*


MAKING A ⁽¹⁶⁾
RECORD

Chart no. 7
Date of visit 10/5/72

Church of St Eban at Spitwick



EXTERNAL SURVEY



Gargoyle over porch


Tower } Tower with broach steeple 119 feet high
Steeple } Weather-vane - ploughman and horses
Porch } has 18C thatch-remover - fire fighting - but no thatch now
Sundial } None
Gargoyles } Interesting dragons round tower and above porch
Other interesting features } Old tomb near porch - Captain Soeur
} see captain 1792. man-o-war on his slab!
Materials used for walls/tower } Dressed limestone
for roof } Slate and tile
External length (E-W) } 130 feet

INTERIOR SURVEY

	Architectural style	Roof	Tombs & monuments	Interesting features
Nave	Norman	Wood or old l (or clean!)	Brass under tower 14-50 John Platt	Wooden pews 15C Norman font (plain)
Chancel	Early English		Sedilia (2 seat) Piscina Jacobean pulpit	Misericords Squint from N. aisle
Transepts	Early English		N. Transept - Stuart tomb to Sir John Pole gentleman in waiting to Charles I	Stone Saxon coffins
Aisles	Early English		Tables and hatchments to Pole family, N. aisle.	Modern inscription to 9 miners who died in a pit accident 1956. 3 "vicars" died 1349 - plague?
Other crissels	None			

Church dates from 1162
Church furniture of interest Norman font modern shaft.
Notable people C. Dickens said to have worshipped here.


The Font


Jacobean pulpit

85

Fonts

Fonts

Fonts

Fonts

Which of these layouts do you prefer?

Aiden	d 651	Missionary to Northumbria.
Alban	d 304	First English Martyr.
Aldhelm	d 709	Missionary to Dorset, Devon, Cornwall.
Alfred	d 899	King of Wessex.
Alphage	d 1012	Executed at Greenwich, London, by Danes.
Anselm	d 1109	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Antony	d 356	Egyptian saint. His emblem is a pig and a bell.
Audrey		See Etheldreda.
Augustine	d 604	Missionary to the Saxons (see page 11), first Archbishop of Canterbury.
Bede	d 735	'The Monk of Jarrow'. Bede wrote a <i>History of the English Church and People</i> .
Birinus	d c 650	Missionary to Wessex.
Blaise	d 303	Bishop in Asia Minor; patron saint of wool combers and of sufferers with throat ailments, also doctors and dentists.
Boniface	d 754	English missionary to Germany.
Botolph	d 655	Founded an Abbey in Lincolnshire at Boston. Often shown holding a church in his hand.
Catherine	d c 350	An early Christian martyr—remembered for her martyrdom on a wheel. Patron saint of students, millers, wagon builders and teachers. Her emblem is a spiked wheel.
Chad	d 672	Missionary to Mercia (Derbyshire, Staffordshire). He is often remembered in association with his equally famous brother Cedd.
Charles	d 1649	Charles I, the Stuart king who was executed by Cromwell.
Columba	d 597	Irish missionary. He founded the famous monastery on the Island of Iona.
Crispin	d 287	Patron saint of shoemakers.
Cuthbert	d 687	Scottish missionary, who is usually associated with the Holy Island of Lindisfarne.
David	d 603	Welsh missionary. Patron saint of Wales.
Dunstan	d 988	Archbishop of Canterbury. He was artistic and enjoyed working with his hands. He is the patron saint of goldsmiths and his emblem is a pair of pincers.
Edmund	d 866	King of East Anglia. He was martyred by the Danes and is often shown carrying arrows. Bury St Edmunds is named after him.
Edward the Confessor	d 1066	The founder of Westminster Abbey.
Ethelbert	d 616	King of Kent, converted by Augustine.
Etheldreda	d 679	The founder of the monastery at Ely.
Felix	d 648	Missionary to East Anglia.
Giles	d c 750	A Greek missionary to France. Patron saint of sick children and cripples. His emblem is a deer and an arrow.

Hilda	d 680	A famous abbess of the equally famous monastery at Whitby.
Hugh	d 1200	Bishop of Lincoln, famous for his pet swan which became his emblem.
Laurence	d 258	Roman deacon, martyred on a gridiron which became his emblem.
Leonard	d 559	A French saint, remembered for freeing slaves. His emblem is a chain or fetter.
Martin	d 397	Bishop of Tours (France).
Melitus	d 624	First Bishop of London.
Nicholas	d 350	The saint of children (Santa Claus) and sailors. He is also the patron saint of pawnbrokers and his emblem is three golden balls.
Oswald	d 642	King of Northumbria. His emblem is a sceptre and a cross.
Osyth	d c 653	Queen of the East Saxons and founder of an Essex nunnery.
Pancras	d 304	A Roman boy martyr. His emblems are a sword and a stone.
Patrick	d 461	Patron saint of Ireland.
Paulinus	d 644	First Bishop of York.
Richard of Chichester	d 1253	A famous Bishop of Chichester. Often shown with a silver or golden goblet.
Swithin	d 862	Bishop of Winchester; he is associated with the legend that should it rain on July 15th it will continue wet for the forty days which follow.
Thomas (à Becket)	d 1170	The martyr of Canterbury who was killed by Henry II's knights. His shrine became the principal place of pilgrimage in mediaeval England.
Thomas More	d 1535	Lord Chancellor of England, executed by Henry VIII.
Wilfred	d 709	A famous Bishop of York.

3 Legendary figures

The term 'legendary' is a little misleading. Although people like Helen and George certainly lived, so many stories were embroidered around their lives after their deaths that it is difficult to disentangle fact from fiction.

Archangels Michael
Gabriel
Raphael

Christopher Patron saint of travellers.

Uncumber A lady saint who grew a beard to prevent her ever being married.

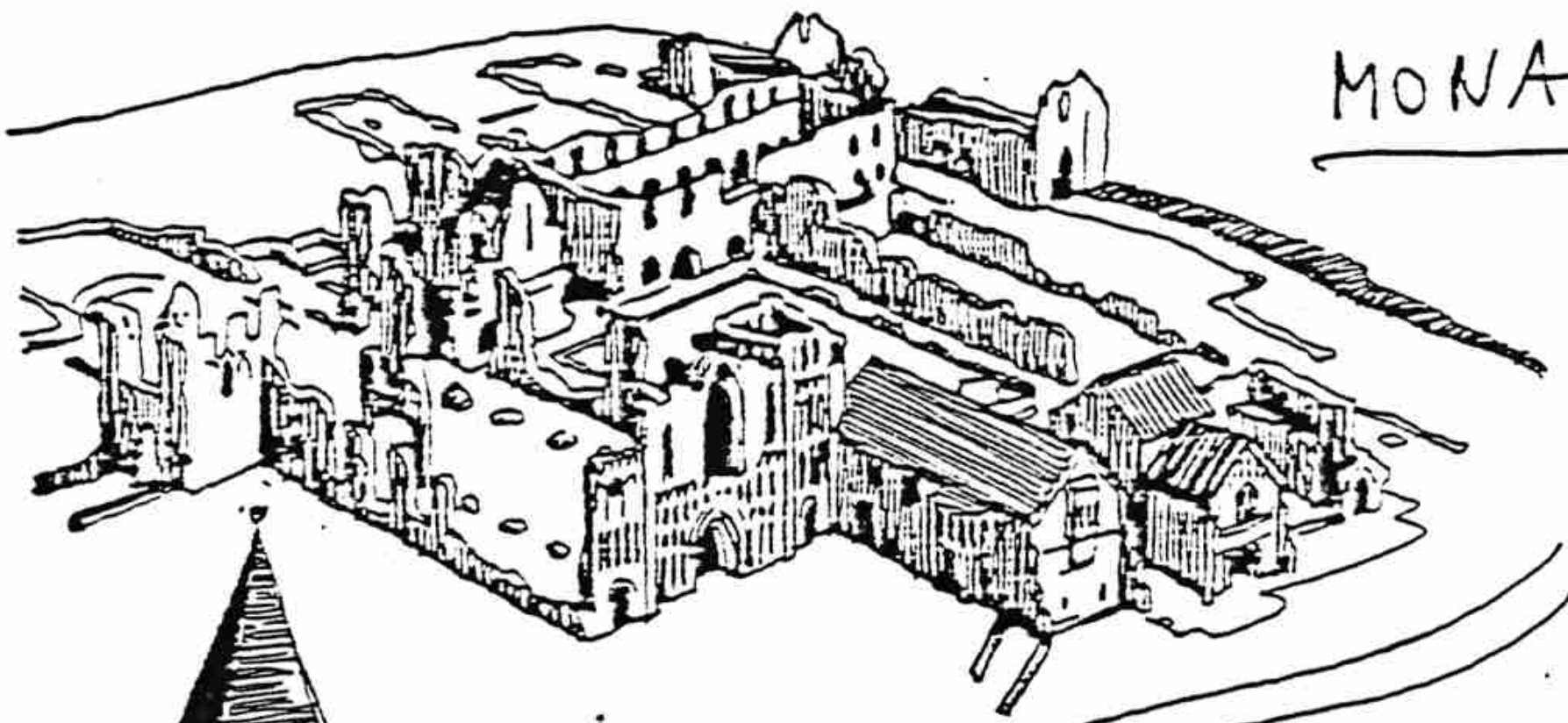
Veronica Veronica is shown holding a towel with which she wiped the face of Christ on the road to

George

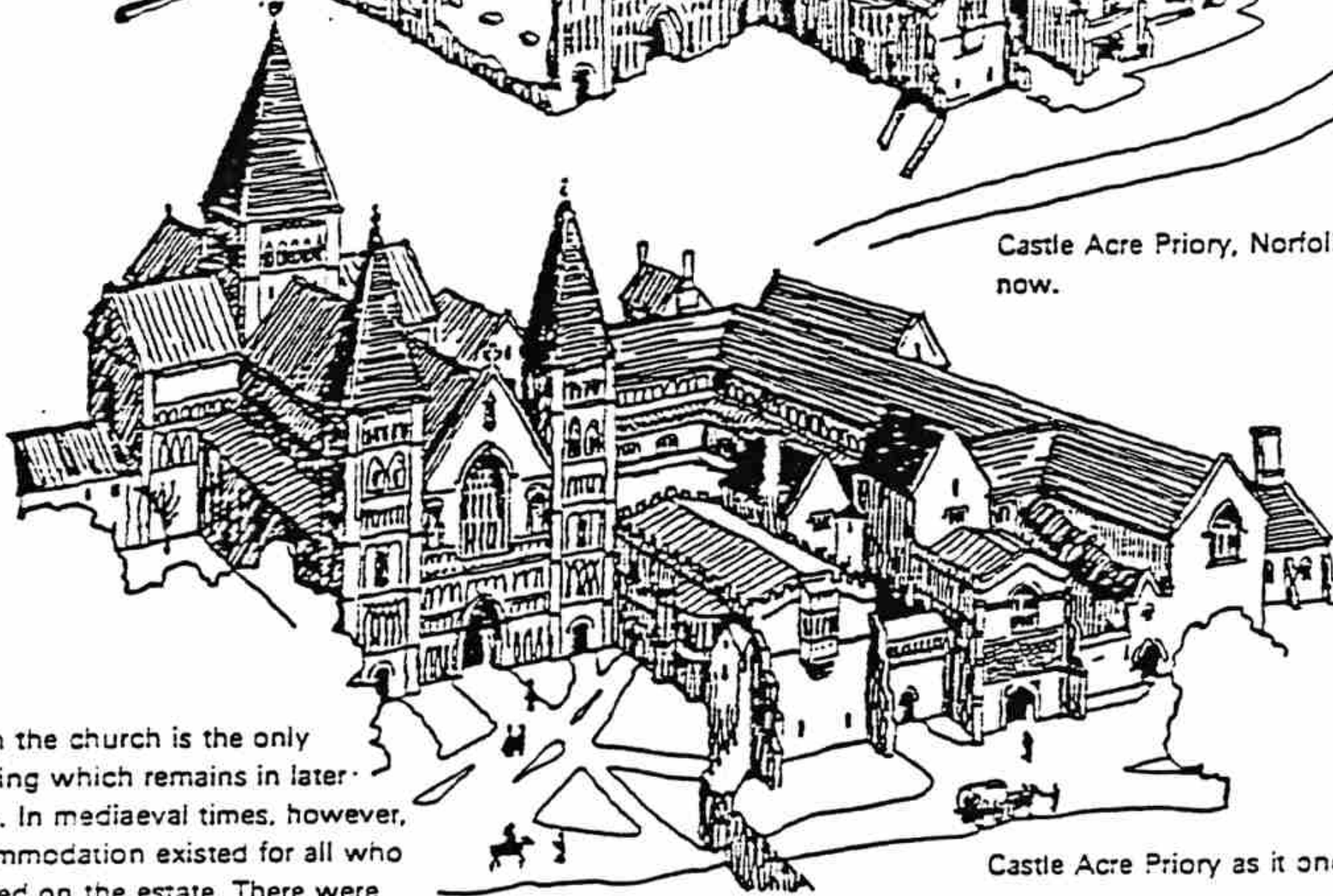
Helen

Patron saint of England. His emblem is a red cross on a white ground. He is often shown fighting the legendary dragon.

Helen lived in the fourth century. It has been said that her father was the original 'Old King Cole' of Colchester.



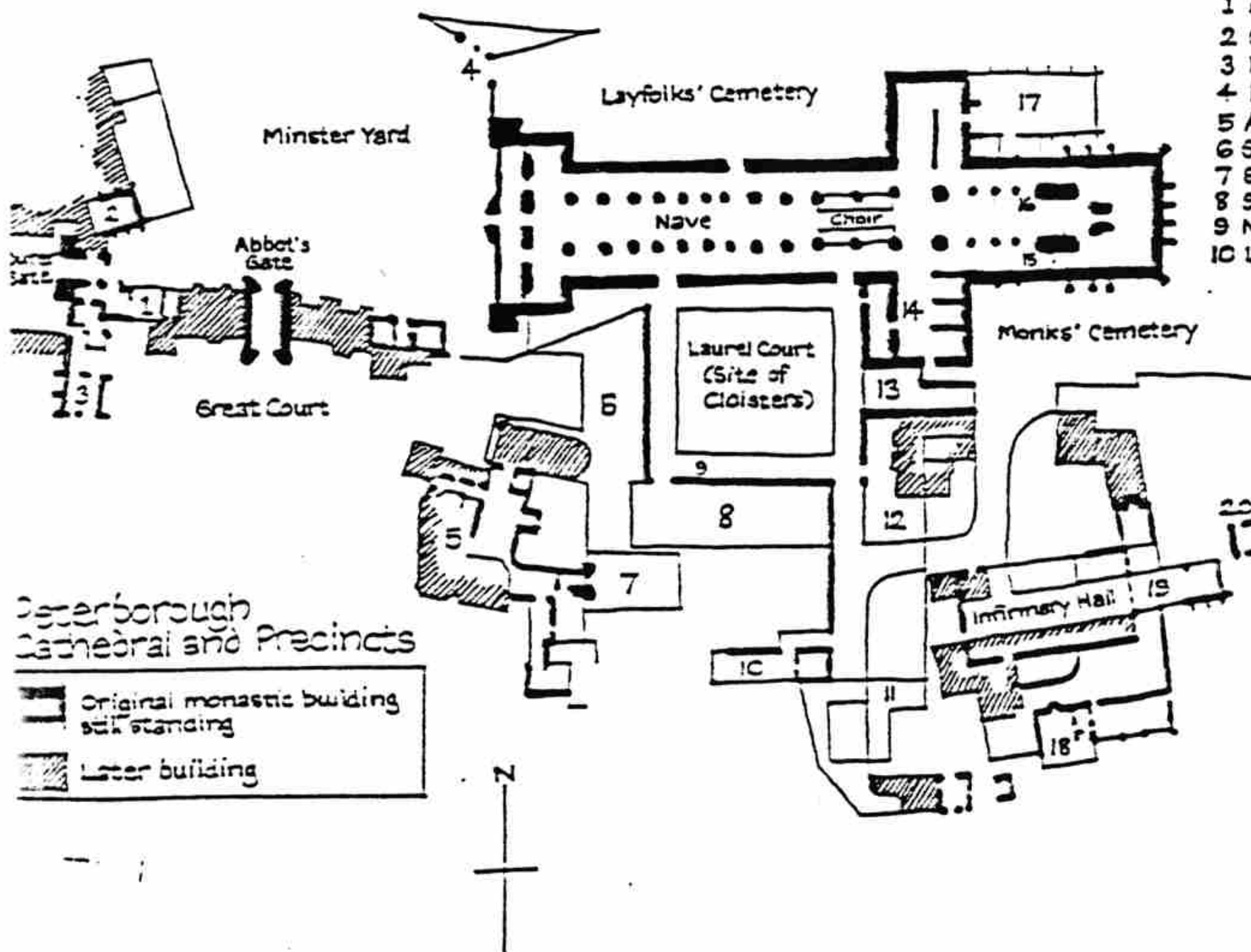
Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk, as it is now.



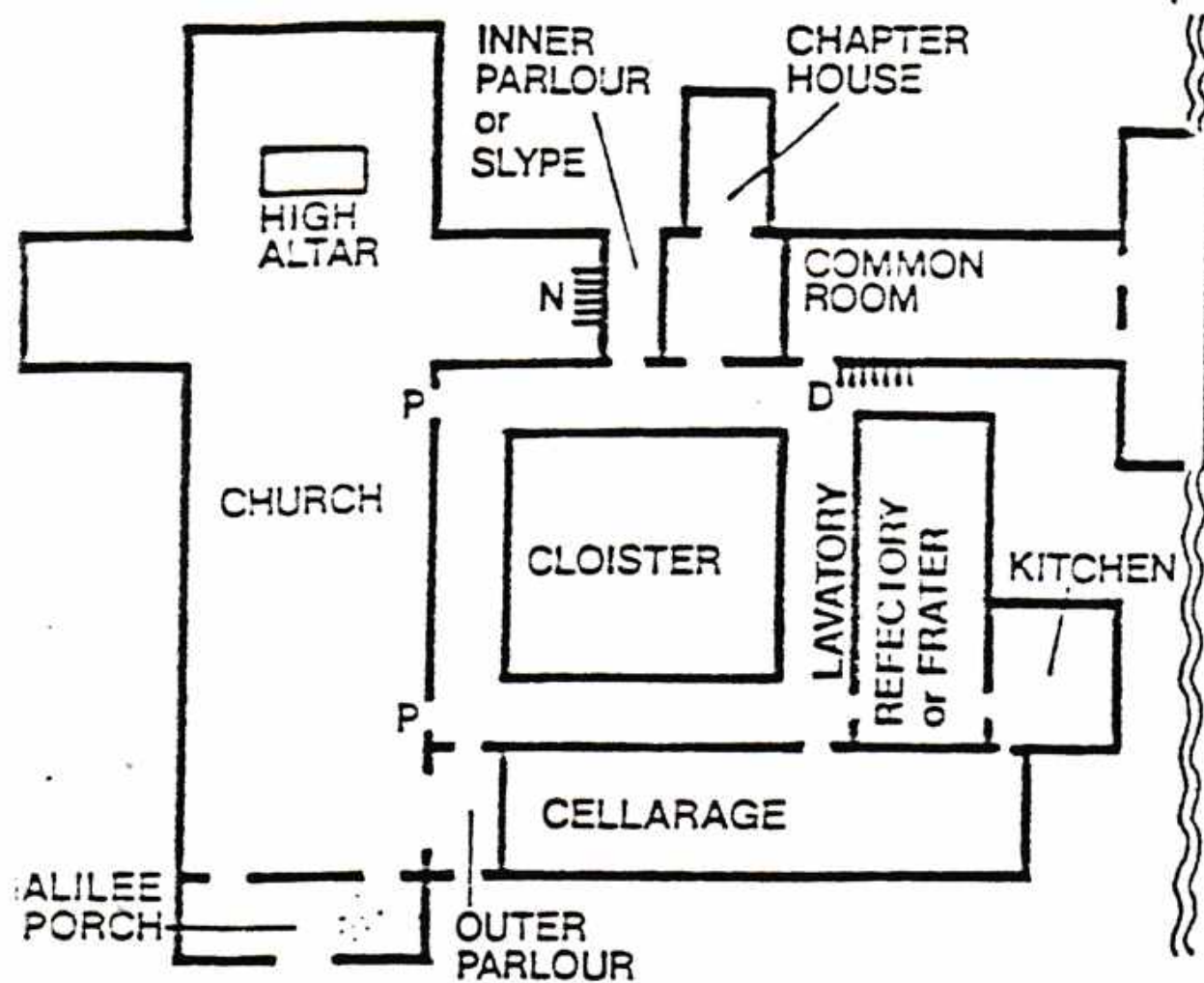
Castle Acre Priory as it once was.

Often the church is the only building which remains in later years. In mediaeval times, however, accommodation existed for all who worked on the estate. There were kitchens and workshops, store rooms and wine cellars; wash places and toilets; great halls, for eating;

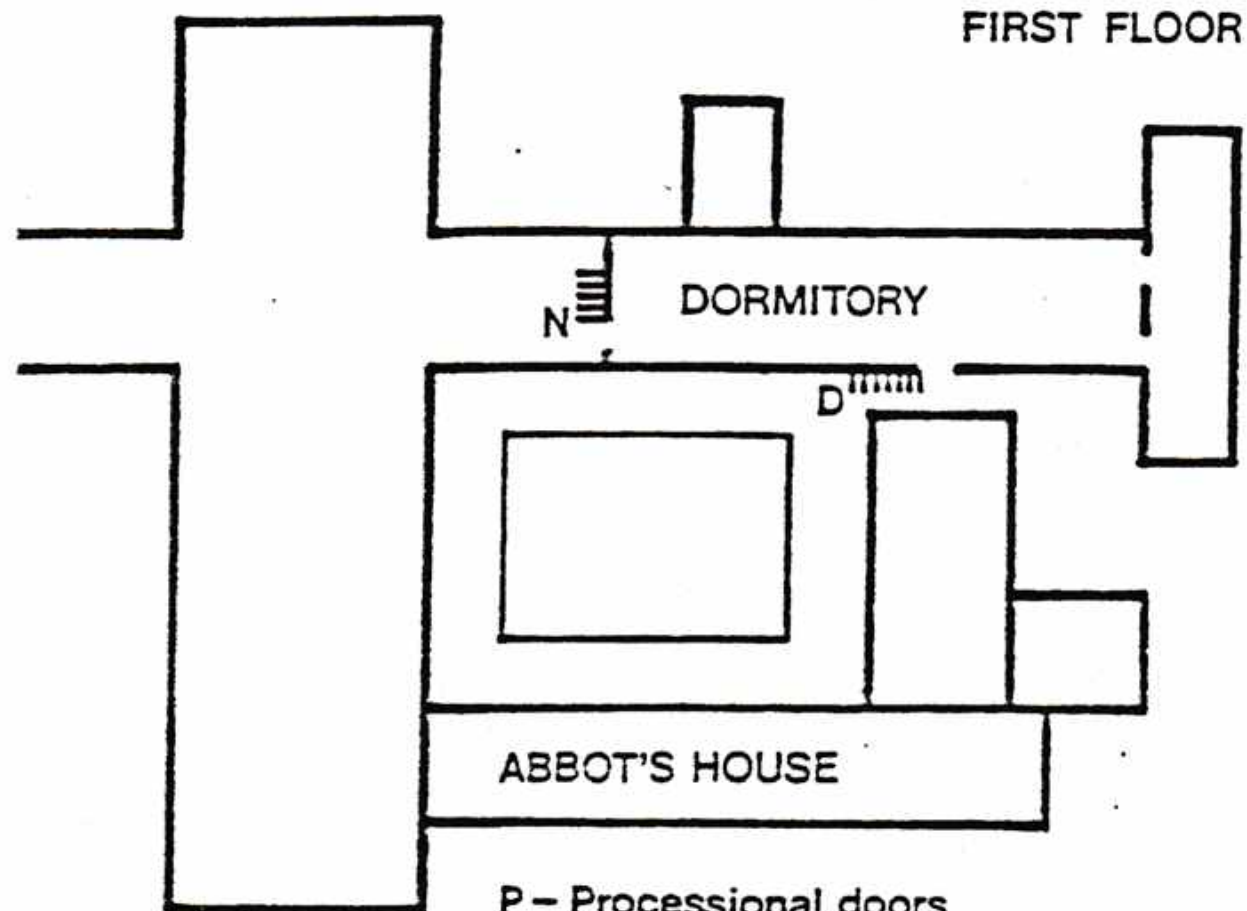
dormitories; a hospital; and special accommodation for the traveller seeking a bed for the night.



- 1 Abbot's Prison
- 2 Chapel
- 3 King's Lodging
- 4 Prior's Gate
- 5 Abbot's Lodging now Bishop's Palace
- 6 Site of Abbot's Hall & Cellarer's Building
- 7 Site of Monks' Kitchen
- 8 Site of Monks' Refectory
- 9 Monks' Washing Places & Towel Cupboard
- 10 Little Dormer & Misericord
- 11 Reredorter
- 12 Site of Monks' Dormitory
- 13 Site of Chapter House
- 14 Site of Saxon Church
- 15 Mary Queen of Scots' Burial Place
- 16 Catherine of Aragon's Burial Place
- 17 Site of Lady Chapel
- 18 Hosty Buildings now Deanery
- 19 Infirmery Chapel
- 20 Infirmery's Lodging

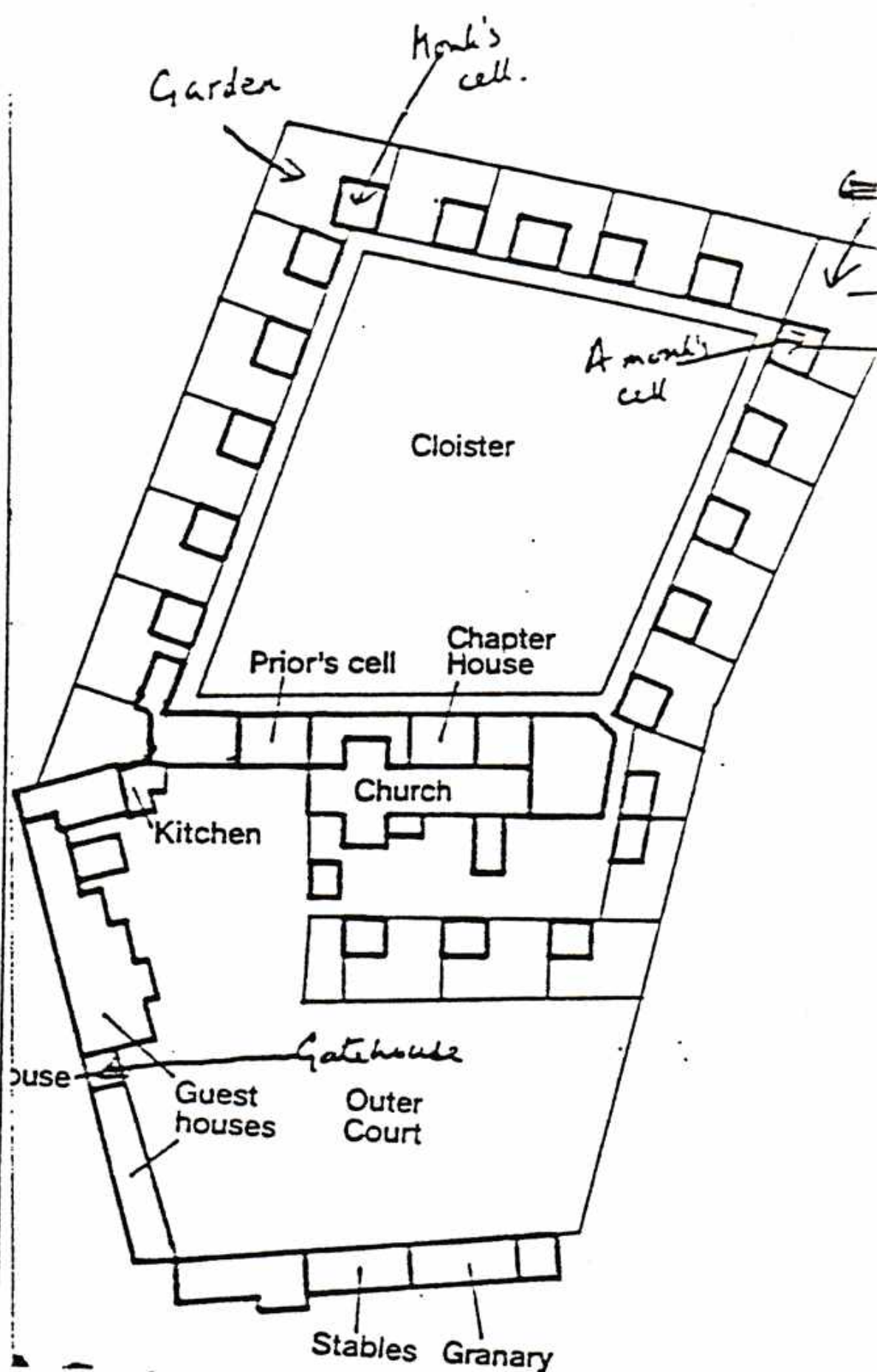


FIRST FLOOR

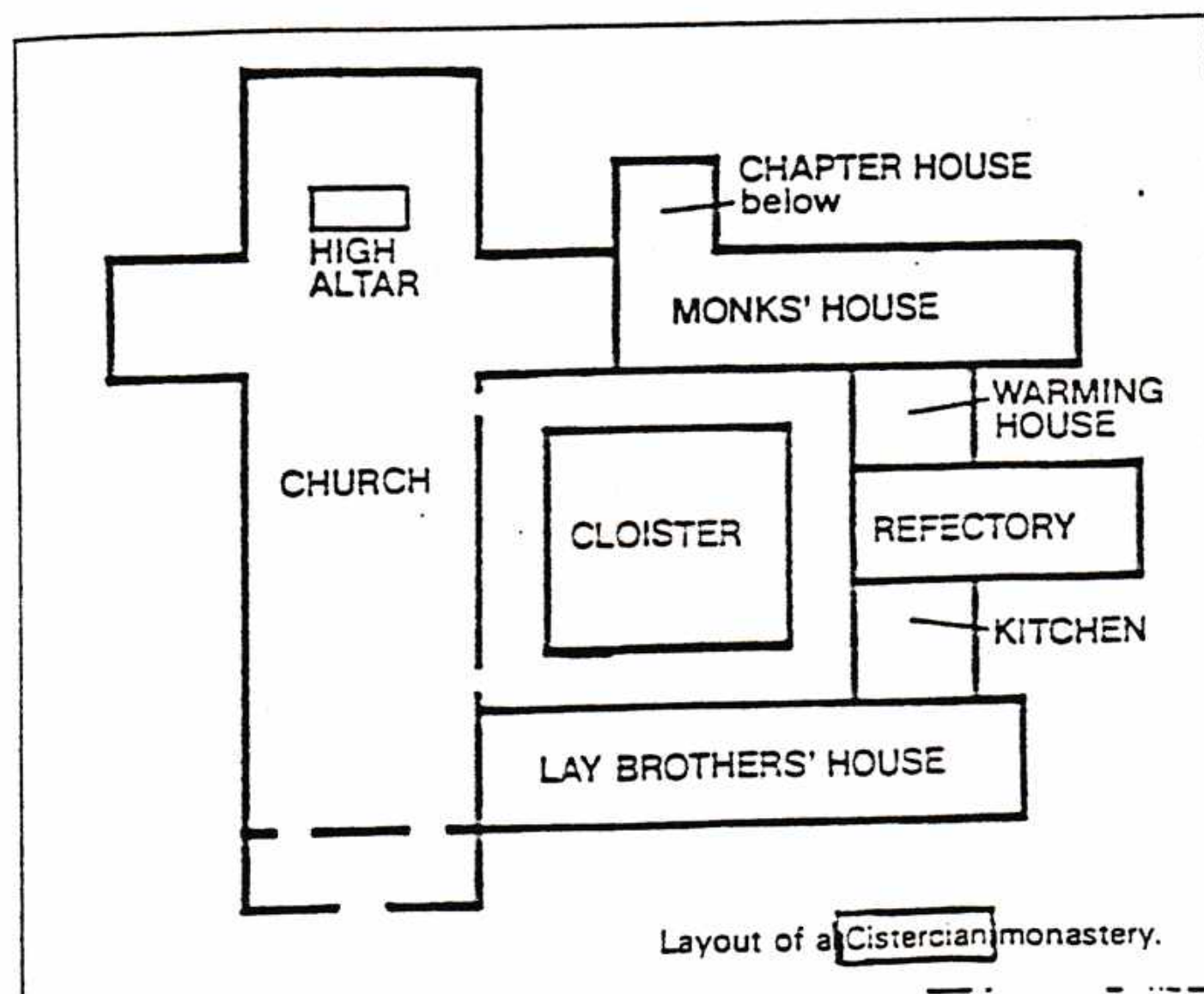


P - Processional doors
N - Night stair D - Day stair

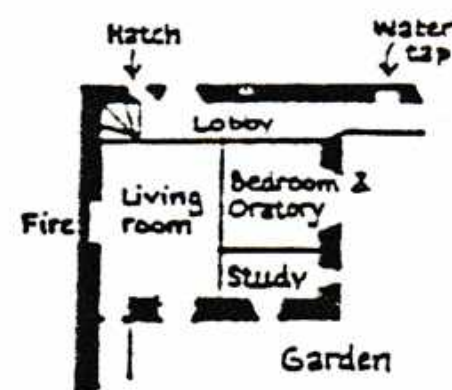
Layout of a Benedictine monastery. Other orders are slightly different.



Layout of a Carthusian monastery—
Mount Grace Priory, North Yorkshire.

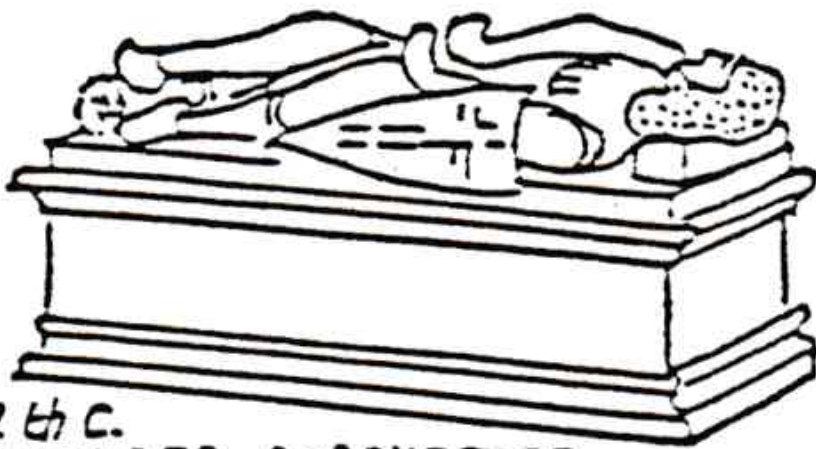


Layout of a Cistercian monastery.

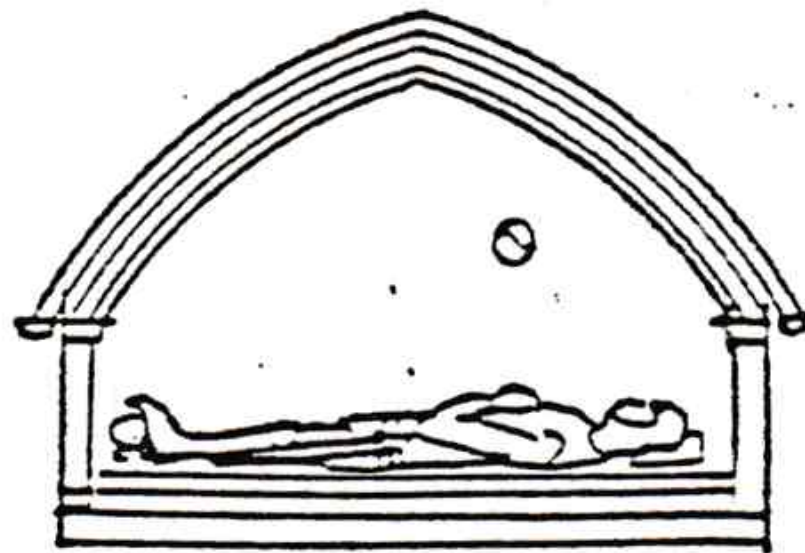


A typical monk's cell

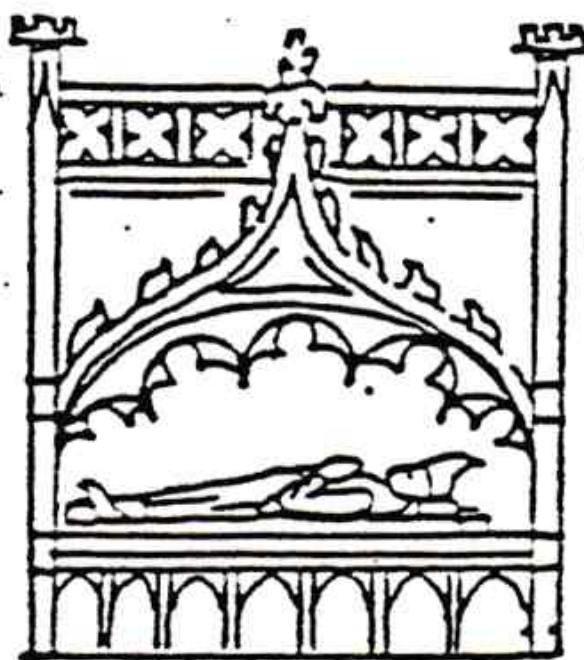
TOMBS and MEMORIALS



12th C.
CRUSADER - DORCHESTER



13th C EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT



A BISHOP, 1277 -
ROCHESTER



EARL
AND COUNTESS,
1555. CHENIES.



DENNY TOMB, 1600. WALTHAM ABBEY



BEALE TOMB, 1672. WALTON
BUCKS.



SIR N. WRIGHT AND HIS SON 1728
GAYHURST, BUCKS.



JOHN WESTCAR, 1833
WHITCHURCH, BUCKS

DATES.

READING (2)

M = 1,000 I II III IV (or IIII) V
D = 500 VI VII VIII IX (or VIIII) X
C = 100
L = 50

MDCCV = 1705.

MDVⁱⁱj = 1508.

WORDS.

hic iacet = here lies

(qui) ob (iit) = (who) died

ann. dom. = in the year of (an. salvatoris)

millesimo = M. (1,000)

mensis = in the month of

die = day (ultimo = last)

aet (atis) (suae) = at the age of ann (is)

uxor eius = his wife

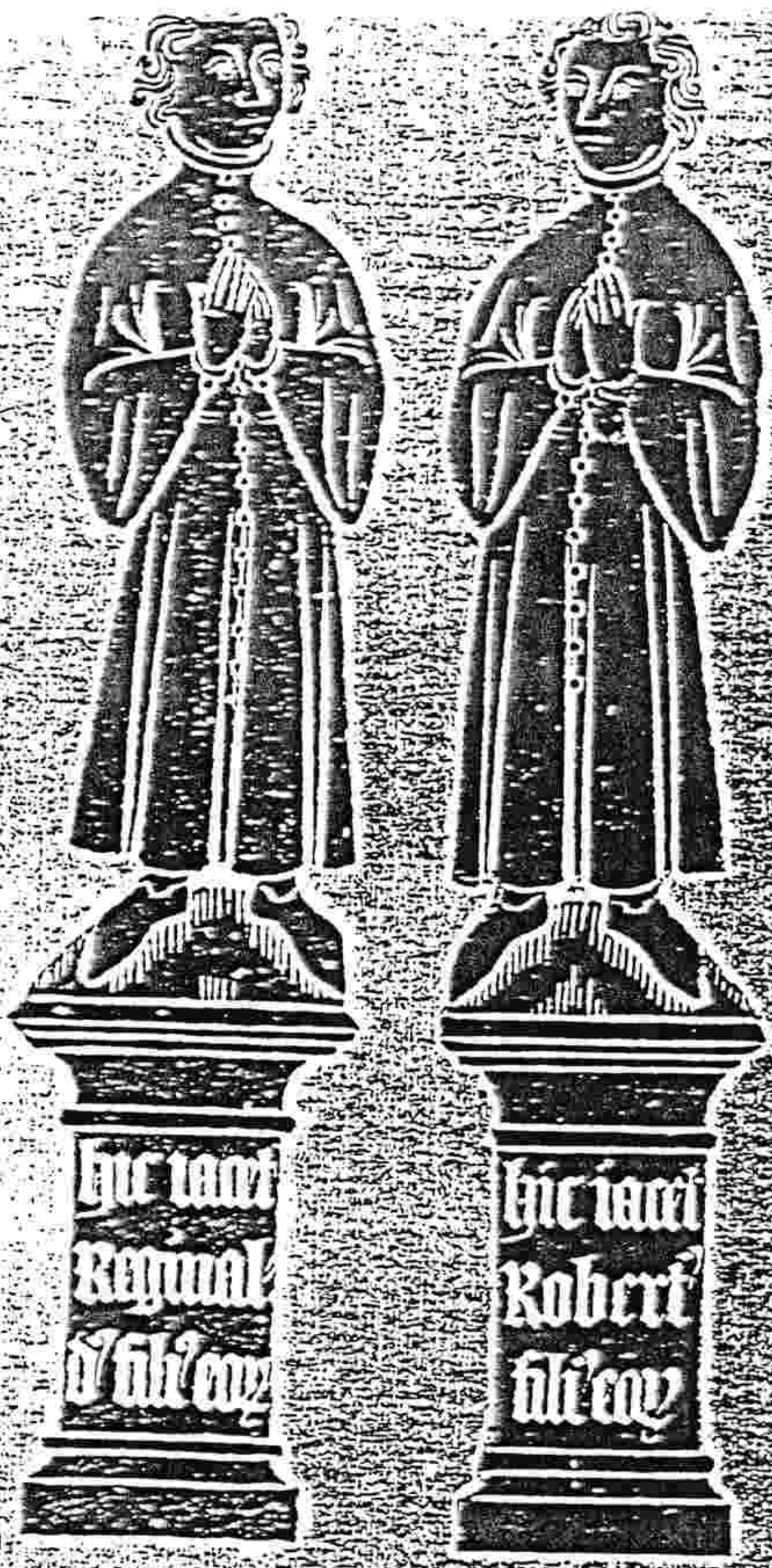
miles (esquier) = a knight ie Sir.

fil (ius) = son

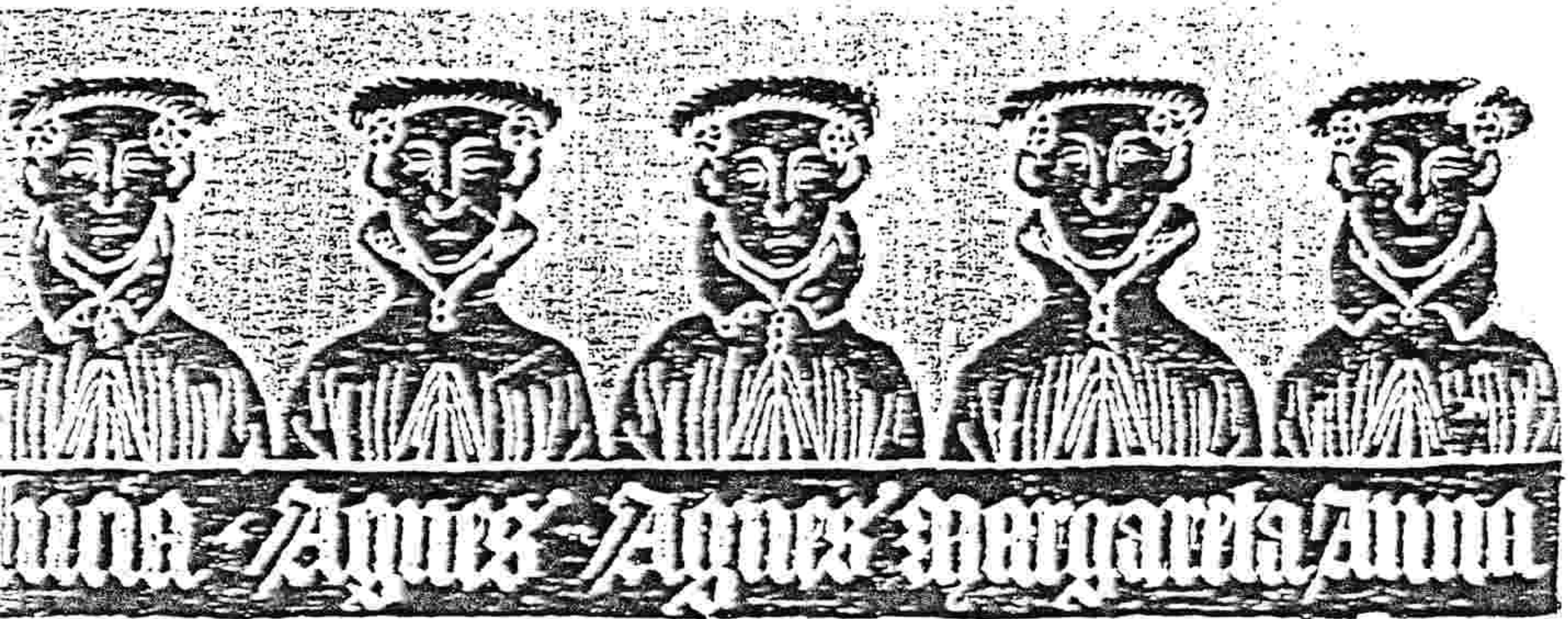
many variations { quem deus propiciet (ppt)
miserere deus / iesu } = in whose souls God have mercy
oratio pro anima = pray for the souls of



1404

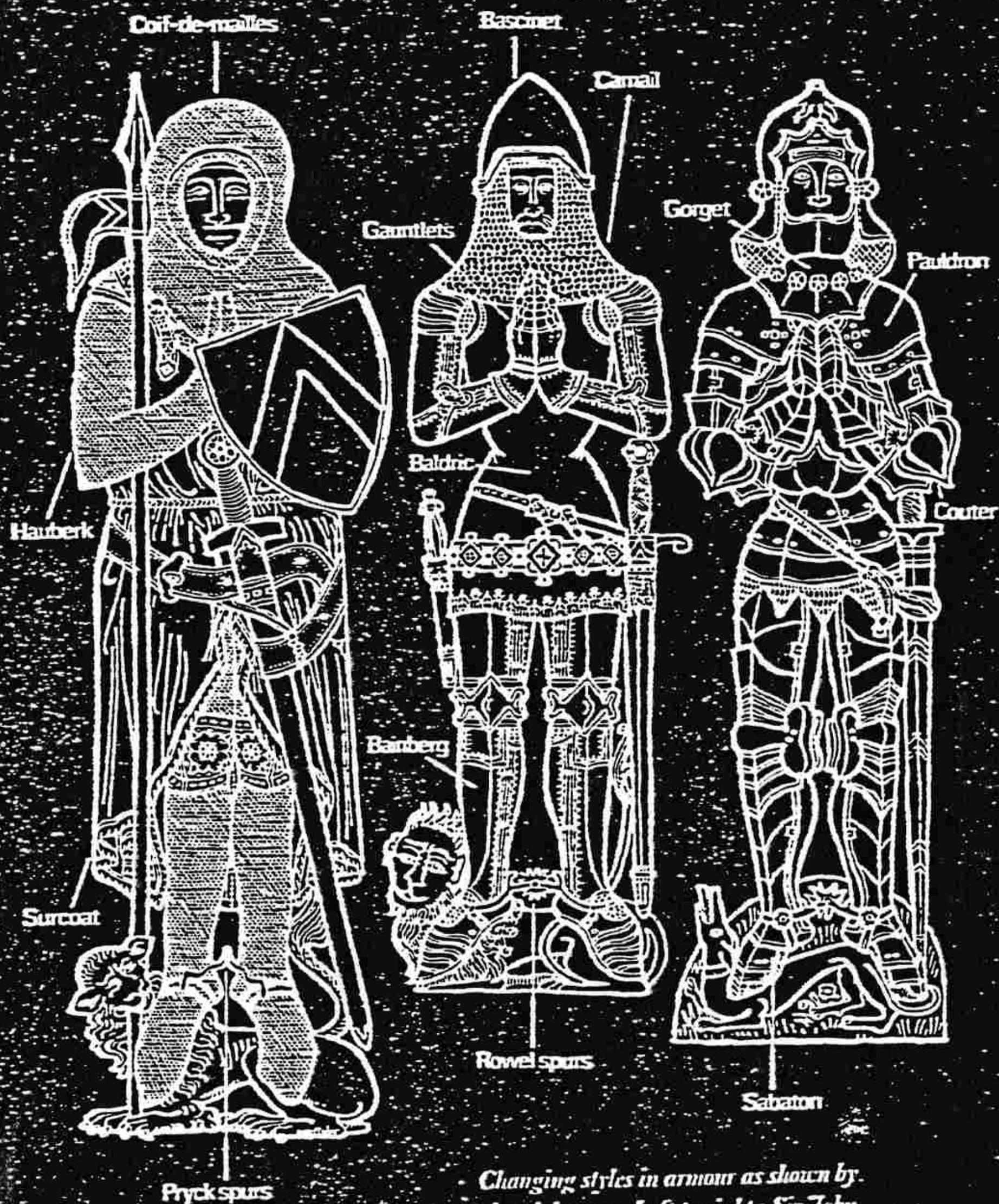


1415



AND LOTS OF BRASSES.

22
18



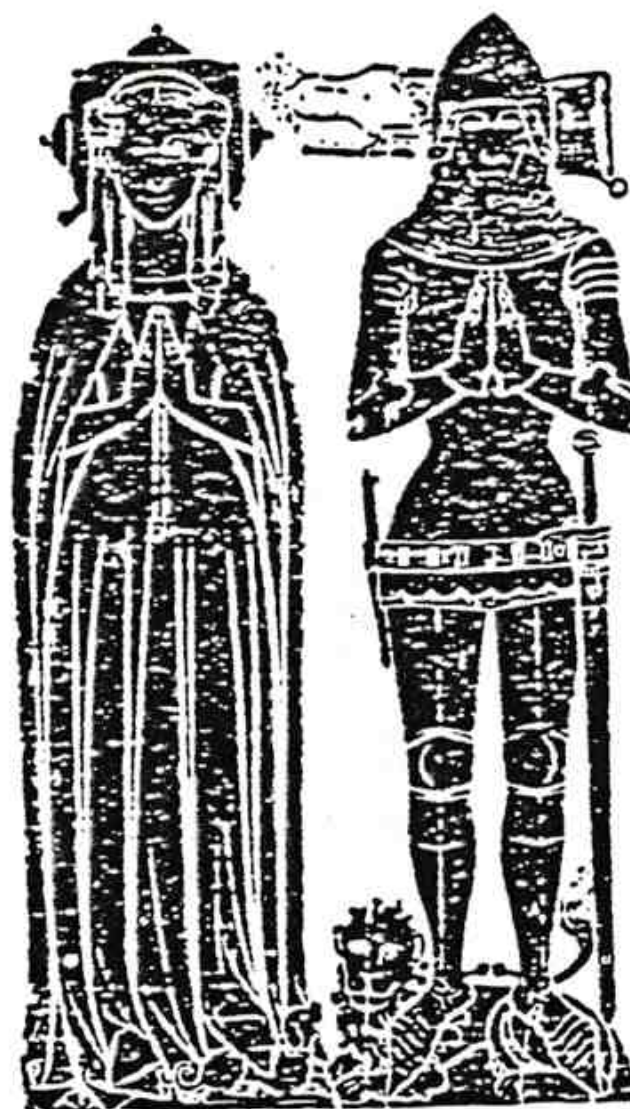
Changing styles in armour as shown by church brasses. Left to right: Sir John D'Abernoun, Sheriff of Surrey, 1277, the oldest brass in England (Stoke D'Abernoun Church, Surrey); a member of the Dalison family, about 1400 (Loughton, Lincolnshire); Edmond Clare, 1488 (Stokesby, Norfolk)



Acton, Suffolk, 1302:
armour to 1305.



Westley Waterless,
Cambs., 1325: 1305
to 1350.



Sawtry, Hunts., 1404: armour 1350 to
1410, dress 1390 to 1430.



Trotton, Sussex, 1419: armour
1405 to 1450, dress 1390 to 1430.



West Grinstead, Sussex, 1441:
armour 1430 to 1450, dress 1425
to 1450.



Kinver, Staffs., 1528: armour
1490 to 1560, dress 1480 to 1550.



Swinbrook, Oxon., 1470: 1450 to 1480.



Ulcombe, Kent, 1470: 1460 to 1500.



Chinnor, Oxon., 1385: 1340 to 1405.



Chipping Campden, Glos., 1401: 1340 to 1405.



Elstow, Beds., c. 1520: an abbess.



Stoke Fleming, Devon, 1391: civilian to 1400.



Wymington, Beds., 1391: 1360 to 1450.



Morley, Derbyshire, 1558: armour
1540 to 1570, dress 1540 to 1580.

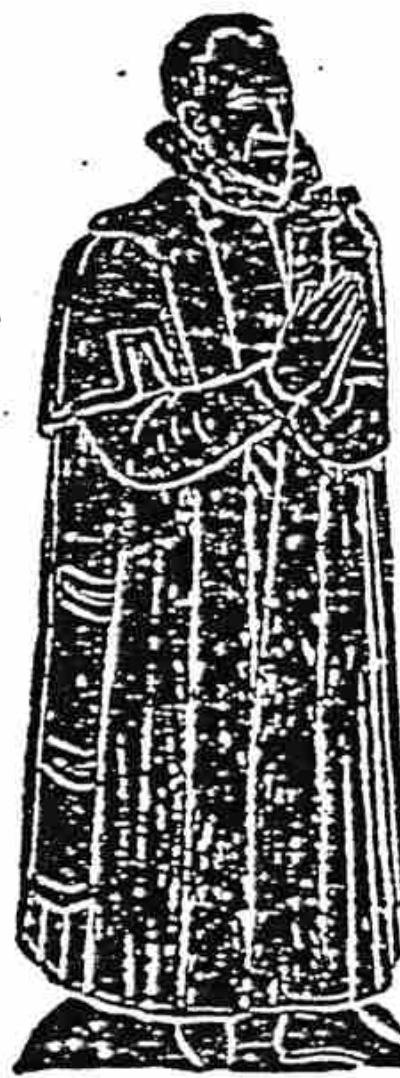
Upton, Bucks., 1599: 1570 to
1625.



East Sutton, Kent, 1629: armour
1625 to 1660, dress 1600 to 1660,
civilians (sons) 1625 to 1660.



Brightwell Baldwin, Oxon., 1439: a
judge, ladies' dress 1425 to 1450.



Whitchurch, Hants., 1603: civilian 1550
to 1625, ladies' dress 1570 to 1625.



Thorncombe, Devon, 1437: 1420 to 1460.



Great Linford, Bucks., 1473: 1440 to 1485.



Witney, Oxon., 1501: 1475 to 1560.



Wool
Marks

at
re



se

75

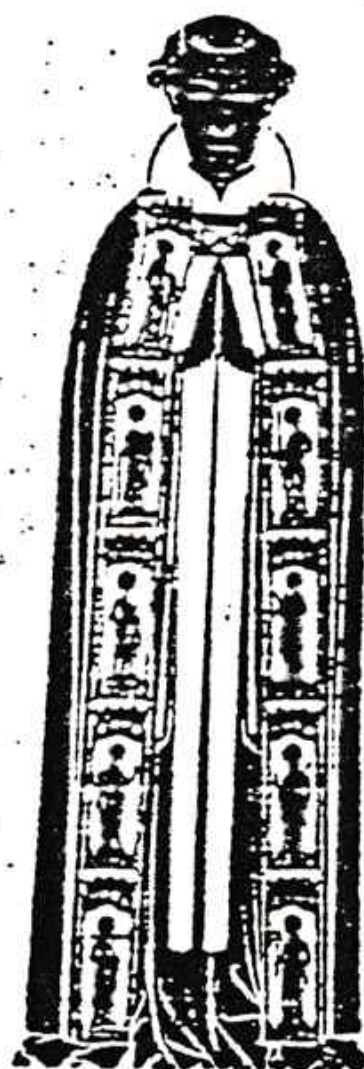
Staple Mark



New College, Oxford, 1417: an archbishop.



Higham Ferrers, Northants., 1337: a priest in Mass vestments.



Castle Ashby, Northants., 1401: a priest in a cope.



Dorchester Abbey, Oxon., 1510: an abbot.



Hildersham, Cambs., 1408: a cross brass with the Holy Trinity.



New College, Oxford, 1468: academical costume.

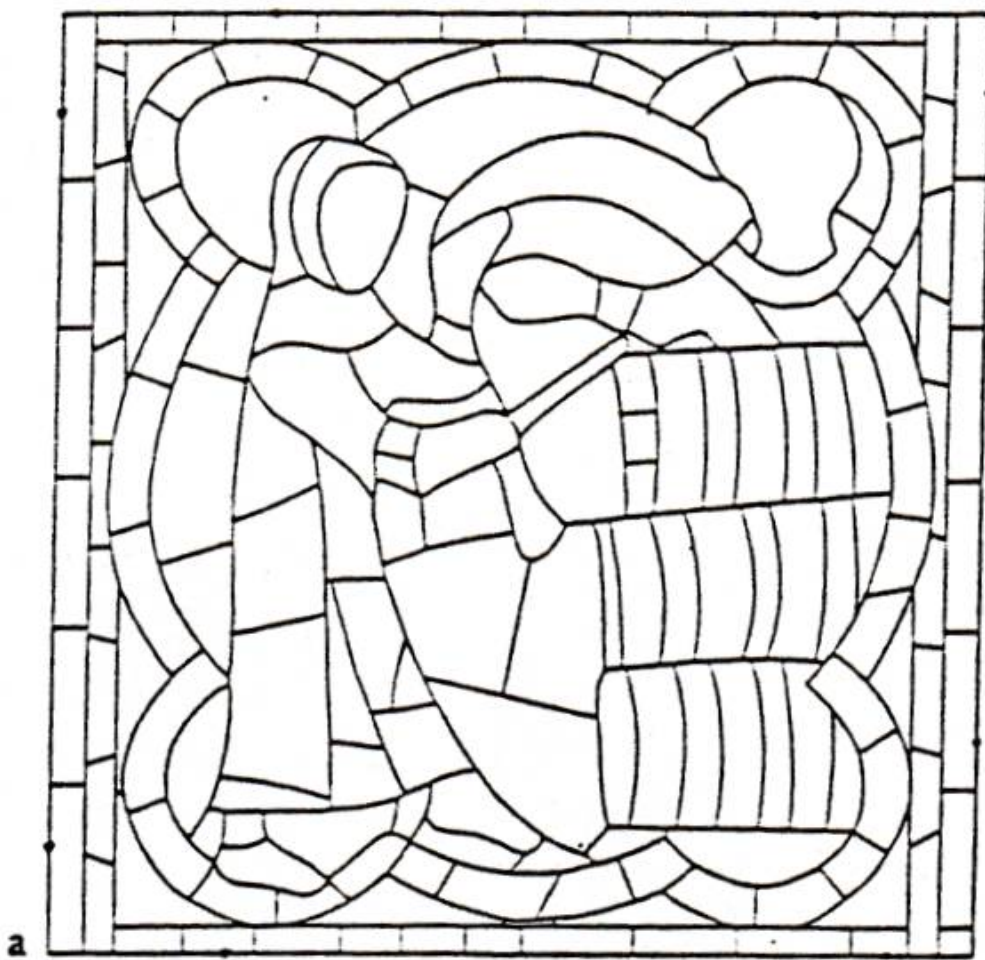


Digswell, Herts., 1484: a shroud brass.



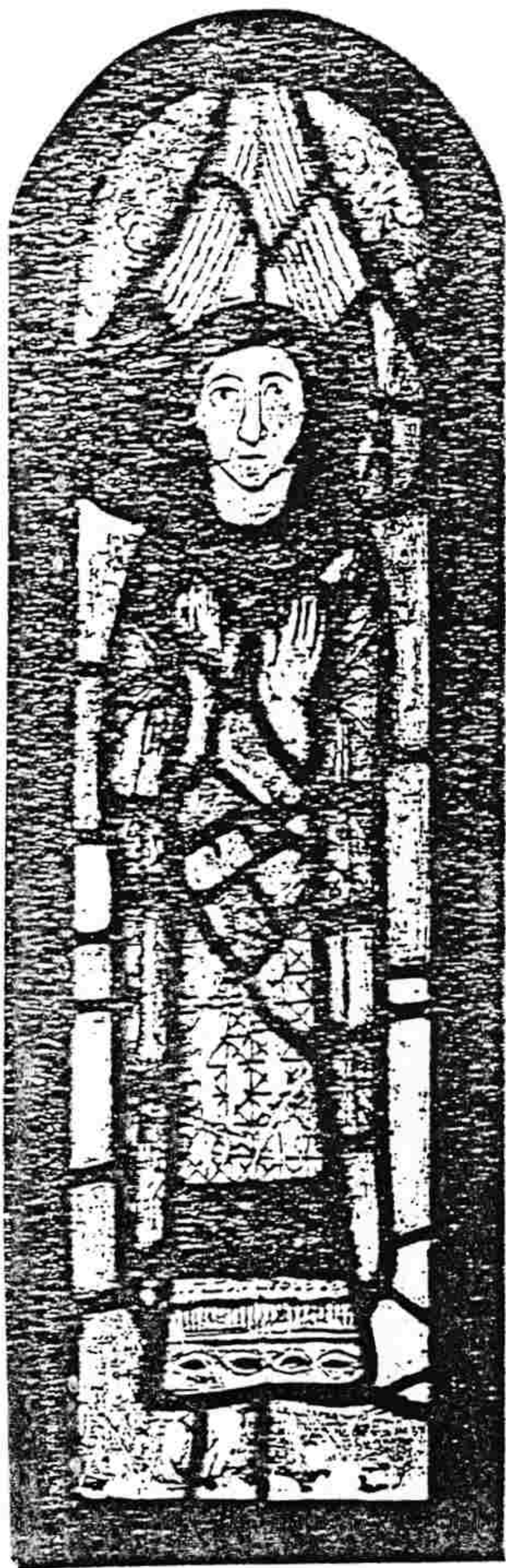
ESSEX ROADS TO R.F.S.

GLASS



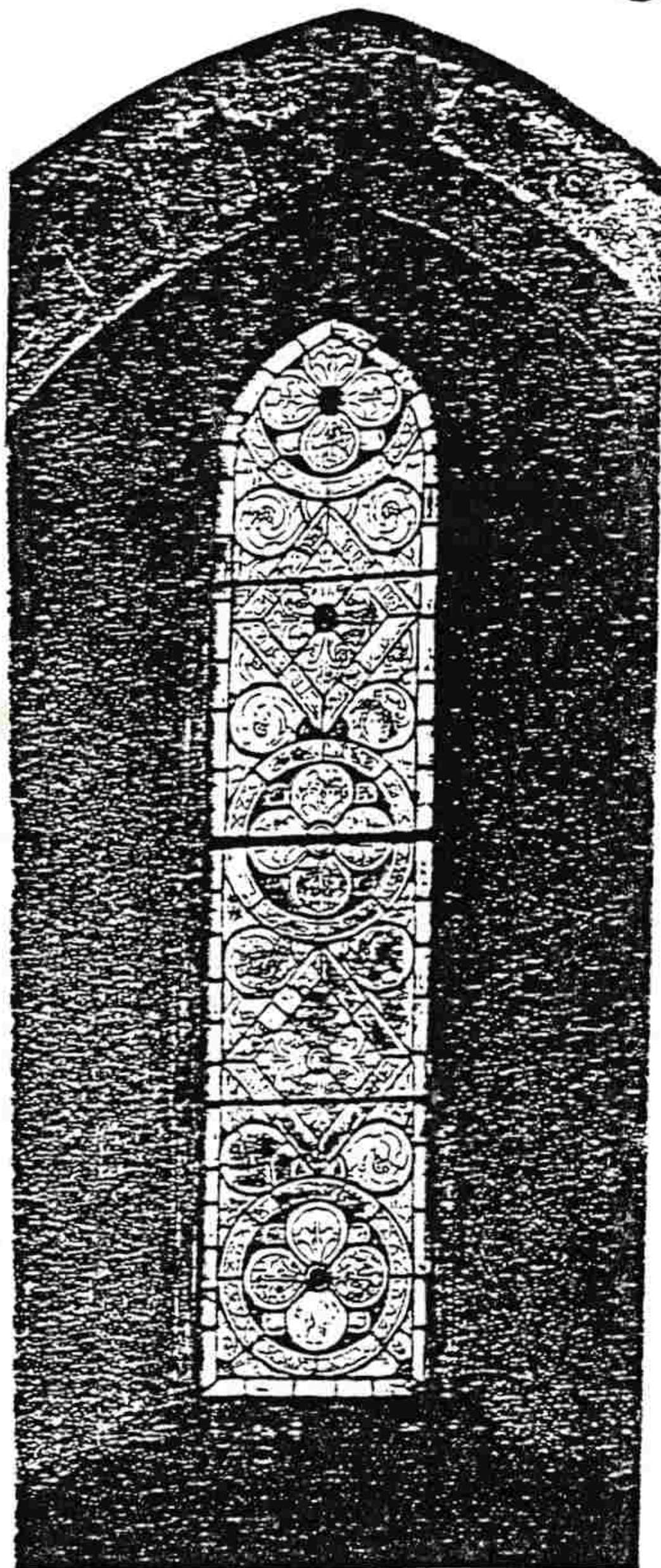
1 These drawings of a panel of early 14th-century stained glass from the nave clerestory of York Minster have been prepared for the making of a modern replica. Drawing a (called the cut-line) shows the outlines of the composition that will be carried by the lead calmes and gives an impression of what the medieval glass-painter would have marked on his whitewashed table. Drawing b shows the full cartoon. Not all the later mending leads have been eliminated, in order to convey the present character of the medieval original (Plate 54).

(Reproduced courtesy of Miss Clare Rawcliffe)



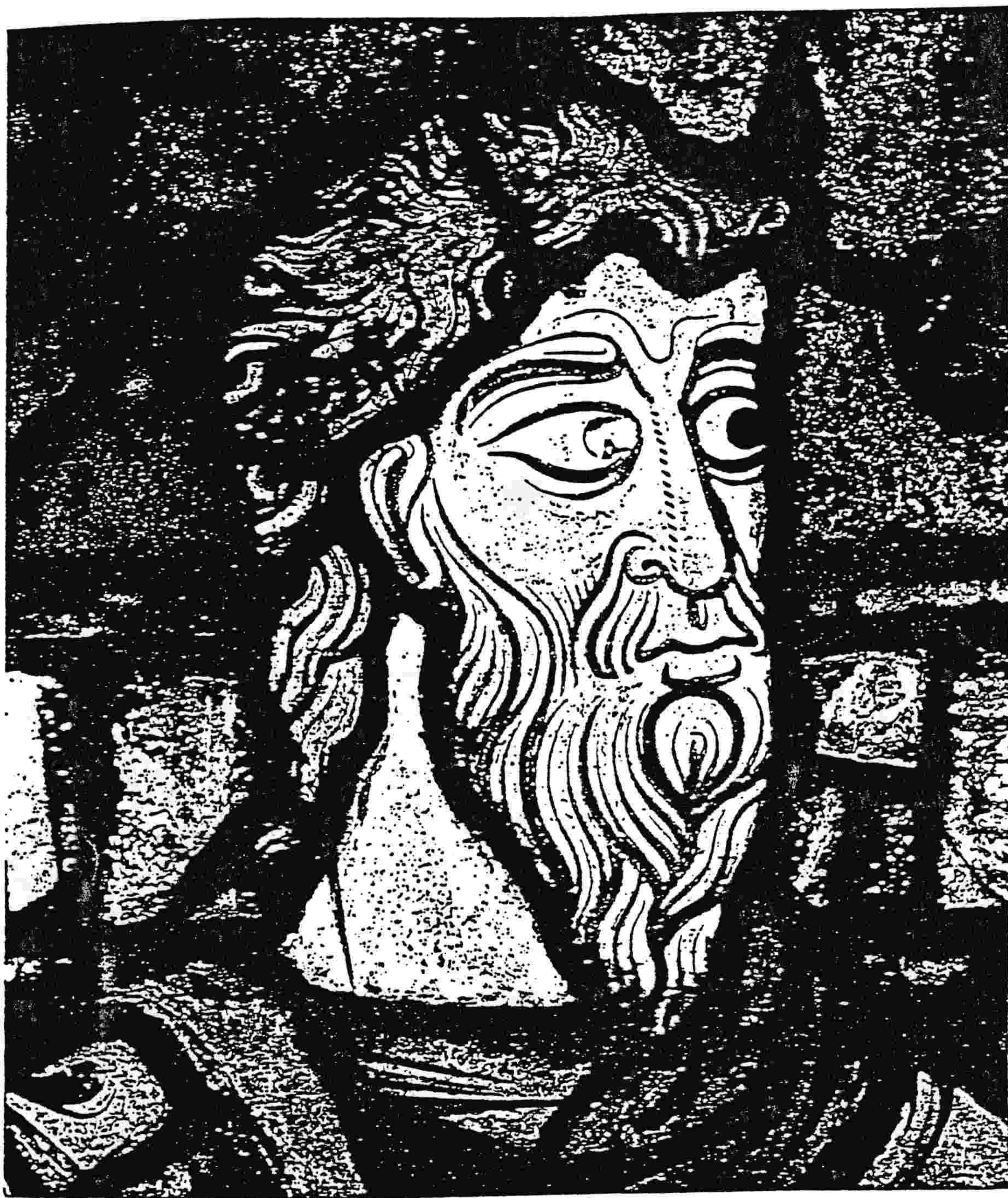
This figure of St Michael the Archangel is probably one of the earliest examples of in situ glazing in England. The paucity of early stained glass makes it difficult to date, but the late 11th century has been suggested. St Michael's hands are raised in the orans position, a motif derived from Byzantine art.

All Saints' Church, Dalbury, Derby. (RCHME 1980)



7 (right) In 1134, the austere Cistercian Order was forbidden to use figurative glass in the windows of its churches because St Bernard, its founder, believed that it distracted the monks from their religious duties. In humble parish churches, however, grisaille was no doubt commonly used out of financial necessity, using a predominance of the white glass made in England itself and very little of the coloured that had to be imported from the Continent. This example has been restored, but still conveys the original impression.

(Church of St Mary, Stodmarsh, Kent. F.J. Palmer 1952)



2 This fine late 12th-century head from Canterbury Cathedral illustrates the high degree of skill necessary to cut the intricately shaped pieces of glass that make up a figure. With the exception of a couple of mending leads in the hair, the lead lines all follow the main outlines of the painting and thus reinforce rather than undermine the design.

(Canterbury Cathedral, Kent. The choir clerestory. RCHME 1979)