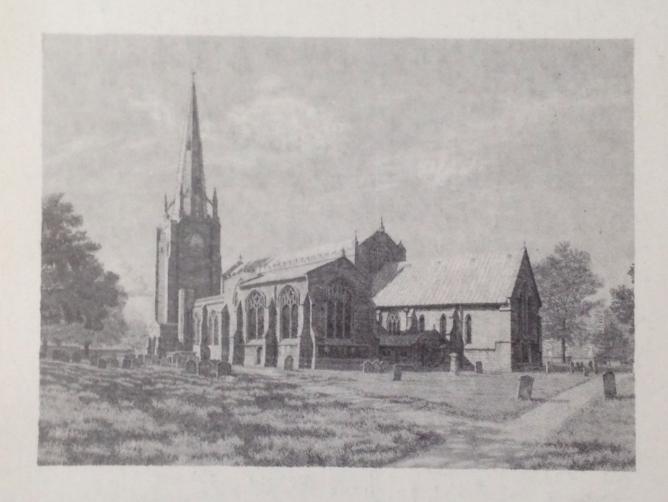
FENLAND CHURCHES AND PEOPLE

Spalding and Long Sutton
South Lincolnshire



BY

NORMAN T. WILLS, B.A.(HONS)

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY

JOHN BOWERS, A.T.CERT., N.D.D.

Fenland Churches and People

between

Spalding & Long Sutton

South Lincolnshire

by NORMAN T. WILLS, B.A. (Hons.)

author of: Woad in the Fens,

History of Gedney, and History of Long Sutton

with illustrations by

JOHN BOWERS, A.T. CERT., N.D.D.

1988

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"How amiable are Thy Tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." Written on a wall in Fleet Baptist Church

"The peace of Christ be on this house and all dwelling in it.

Here is our rest."

From the Latin inscription on the 14th Century South Door of Gedney Church.

"Sure all the churches upon earth,
He bore with tottering feet;
Rouen, Amiens, Bourges and Chartres,
Long Sutton, Gedney, Fleet.
So sweet, so terrible the load,
It was as though he carried God."

Richard Lawson Gales, Vicar of Gedney, 1909-1927

For Ann, Mark and Jane.

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The cover illustration shows the church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Spalding

FOREWORD

I feel very honoured to be invited to write this Foreword.

I have always maintained that the finest structures amongst England's glorious heritage of ancient Churches lie between Spalding and King's Lynn.

I am therefore delighted to know that there is to be a book on the churches of that area and about people associated with them.

Mr. Norman Wills is an acknowledged expert on the subject and with his artist friend have produced a book of text and illustrations of a very high order, which I am pleased to commend.

LAWRENCE E. JONES F.S.A.

Honorary Lecturer

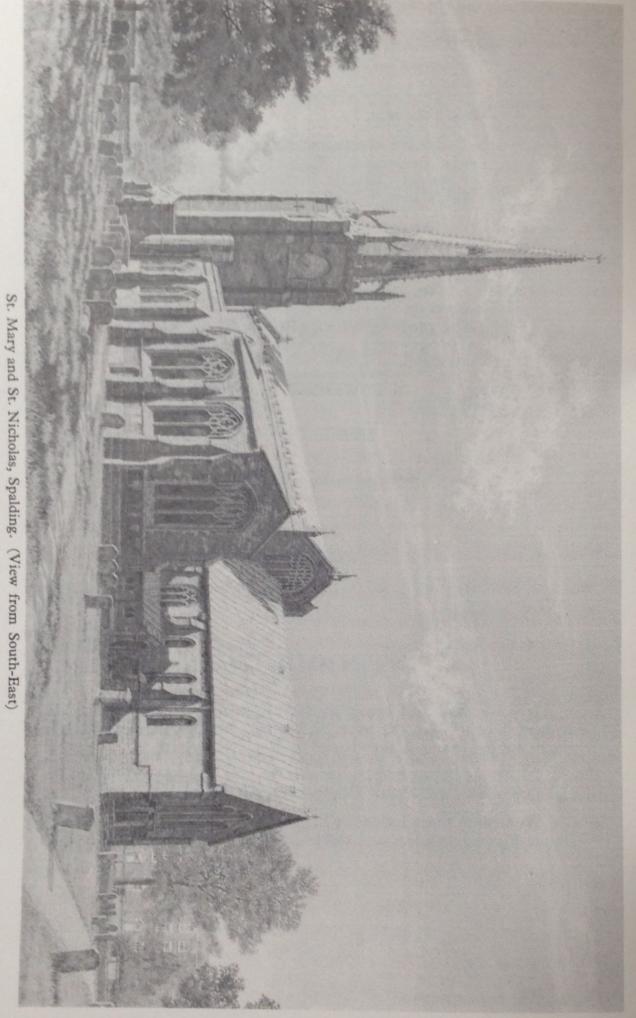
Historic Churches Preservation Trust

INTRODUCTION

It is fortunate that locally we are blessed with such fine churches. In a work of this kind, however, it has only been possible to feature significant architectural, artistic and biographical material.

It is to be hoped that the biographies will lead to a greater understanding of Fenland Social History, especially of the 19th Century.

We wish to thank Lawrence E. Jones, F.S.A., the clergy, key-holders, suppliers of information, and those who helped in any way whatsoever.



SPALDING

ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS

The oldest parts of this church are the flat Norman buttresses of the east end. They are said to have belonged to a lengthening of the 12th Century cemetery chapel of St. Thomas Becket. They may help to understand the irregular angle of the east end.

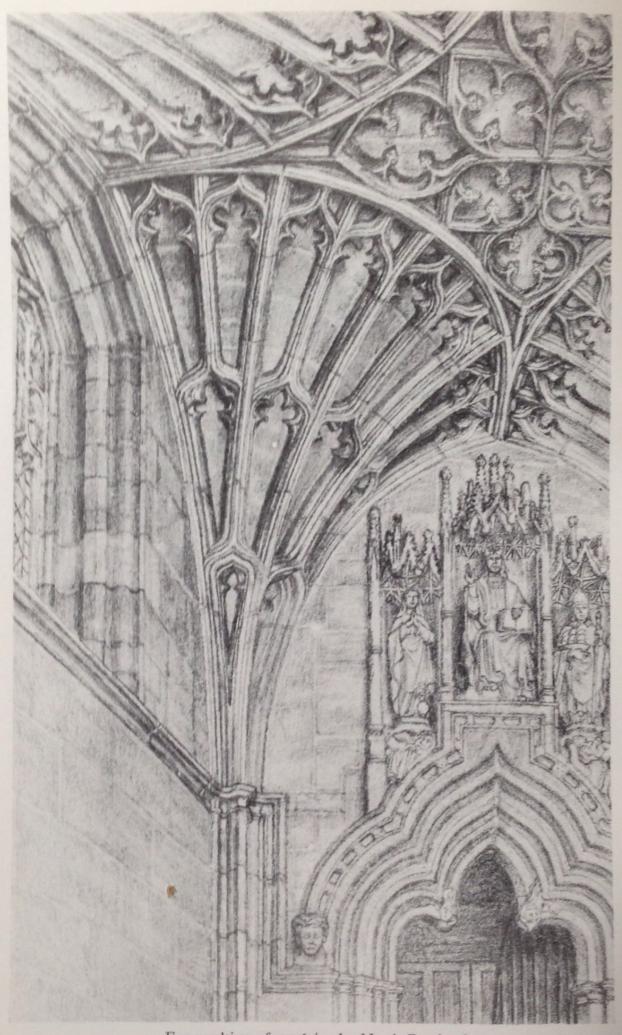
Basically the church is 13th Century Early English, being cruciform in shape. The transepts had eastern aisles probably made into eight chapels. Indeed the Spalding Priory of St. Nicholas under Prior William I de Littleport had this parish church built about 1284. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner considered the one north and three south chancel lancet windows and the first two stages of the tower to be of this date. Clerestory windows from this building can be seen in the transepts. They are externally oval but are splayed inside. The four bays of the nave have circa 1284 Early English quatrefoil piers.

The first two stages of the tower have been added to, as the bell-openings of the third stage have Y-tracery and thus "reach well beyond 1300." The spire is 15th Century Perpendicular. The bells of the tower were not to be rung when the monks were in their dormitory in the Priory across the river "except on the day and in the night of the Lord's Nativity, or for fire or flood, or any other great disaster." The Priory, founded in 1051 or 1052 was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1540. To this Early English cruciform church de Littleport's successor Clement Hatfield, Prior from 1293 to 1318, added aisles to the nave. It was Prior Hatfield who built Wykeham Chapel three miles north east of this church in 1311.

In the 14th Century Decorated period the nave outer south aisle was added. The piers between inner and outer south aisles are quatrefoil again but now Decorated. At the same time St. Thomas's Chapel was built eastwards forming part of the south transept. A former upper room of this was used as Spalding Grammar School at one time.

During the 15th Century Perpendicular period a nave outer north aisle was added, the nave inner north aisle was extended eastwards and the north porch was built. This 1496 porch is fan-vaulted. The 15th Century Perpendicular nave clerestory has seven, three-light windows each side. The angel hammer beam roof is also 15th Century, as is the south porch, and the west and north doors.

The large seven-light West Window is Victorian being part of Sir G. G. Scott's restoration of 1865 to 1867. At the same time the north chapel of the chancel was added. The nave three-tiered chandelier is dated 1760.



Fan-vaulting of 1496 in the North Porch of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Spalding.

On the south wall of the inner south aisle four metres from the west end there is a tablet with this inscription: "This cenotaph is erected to the memory of Lieutenant George Johnson of His Majesty's 41st Regiment of Foot, who died at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 30th of May, 1823, aged 26 years. To his deeply afflicted family the loss is irreparable, by his brother officers and the whole Corps, in which he served nearly ten years, he was much loved and respected. He had been promoted to the rank of Captain in his Regt. only a few days previous to the fatal intelligence of his death arriving in England. O God! Thy will be done."

One metre east of Lieut. Johnson's tablet is another: "In loving memory of Sergt. Richard Mackman, 6th Lincoln's, aged 23, was wounded at Braisne, France Decr. 23rd 1914. Also wounded at Gallipoli Aug. 9th 1915. Died at Alexandria, Aug. 16th, 1915." On the same tablet: "Also M. E. G. Mackman, 15th Canadians, killed in France Sept. 1st, 1918, Jesu Merci." Both names are on the roll of honour in St. George's Chapel in this church as "R. Mackman L.Sgt." and "M. E. G.

Mackman."

At the foot of a nave outer north aisle window: "To the glory of God and in ever loving memory of Lieut. John Victor Ariel Gleed, R.F.C. who gave his life fighting over the German lines July 7th, 1917 aged 20 years, and of Capt. Charles Lewis Harvey, Lincolnshire Regt who died May 10th, 1917 of wounds received in action in France." This three-light coloured-glass window shows Christ in the middle. To the west there is the figure of John Gleed in armour bearing a shield with "Per Adua ad Astra" and "G" in the light above. The eastern light has Charles Harvey with a moustache and wearing armour with "H" written in the light above.

At the west end of the outer north aisle on the north wall there is a tablet: "Remember before God Sir John Wilson Gleed, Knight M.A., D.L., J.P., 1865-1946, beloved husband of Mary Gleed. He worshipped in this church for 56 years and was churchwarden from 1902 to 1919. May he rest in peace." The Boys' and Girls' Sir John Gleed High

Schools were named after him.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST, HAWTHORNE BANK, SPALDING

St. John Baptist Church designed by R. F. Withers (1823-1894) was

consecrated on Thursday, 24th June, 1875.

This Victorian church was built in the Early English style. There is a bell-turret above the west doorway. The nave has five bays. There are ten small lancet windows in the nave north aisle but only eight in the south aisle to make way for the south porch. There are five lancets on each side of the nave clerestory. The west end has two lancets separated by two blank arches. The font is round with four Purbeck marble shafts.

In the chancel there are three lancets to the east and three to the north, with three shorter lancets to the south. There is a piscina and

sedilia.

On the north wall of the sanctuary is a brass cross and inscription which reads: "To the glory of God and in loving memory of the Reverend Augustus William George Moore, M.A. of S. John's College, Cambridge. First priest of this Church for 22 years, whose faithful and devoted ministry was closed January 2nd, 1897 aged 55 years. Weston S. Mary's Church on the Feast of the Epiphany. May he rest in His tombstone inscription is mentioned under Weston Church.

The holy water stoup in the south porch has this explanation nearby: "This holy water stoup is made up of stones brought from medieval religious houses. The bowl and main stone of the base were found on the site of Spalding Priory (Benedictine) and the bowl was most probably used for the same purpose in medieval times. The carved head is from St. Katherine's Priory, Lincoln (Gilbertine) and the shaft from Bardney Abbey (Benedictine).

Above the west doorway there are three roundels; the central one is the Lamb of God and the right-hand one the Johnson crest. left-hand roundel seems to be M.I. which could represent M.J. in fact.

Bishop of Lincoln, Christopher Wordsworth, said at the consecration of St. Paul, Fulney in 1880, ". . . Miss Johnson, one who devoted no less a sum, I believe, than £30,000 for the purpose of building the church and the school of St. John the Baptist and the endowing of the same."

ST. PAUL, FULNEY, SPALDING

This church, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, was finished in 1880 two years after his death.

The Lincolnshire Free Press of late October or early November, 1880 published a full page article on the church in which was stated: "St. Paul's Church is a structure worthy of its architect, the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The church is in the purest style of Early English, and consists of a nave of three principal arches, sub-divided into six arches on each side, with north and south aisles; the south aisle being continued to midway of the chancel, which bears due proportion to the nave. On the south side of the church, one bay from the west-end, is the principal entrance, a

capacious porch with stone benches.

At the west end of the nave, and connected with it by a very effective and practically useful corridor, is a most substantial and elegantly proportioned campanile: carrying an appropriate broach spire; rising to the height of 135 feet. The walls of the campanile are four feet thick to the full height of the tower, and it contains a peal of eight tunable bells, beautifully cast by Mr. Lewis, the bell founder of Brixton; the tenor weighing 16 cwt. These bells are hung in cast-iron cages on two stages admirably contrived and executed by John Wright, an ingenious mechanic of Spalding. The bells, in accordance with medieval custom, bear each a significant inscription. The tenor (8th) 'God our Father', 7th: 'Jesus our Redeemer'; 6th 'The Holy Ghost our Comforter; '5th 'St. Paul our Patron Saint'; 4th 'Christopher our Bishop;' 3rd 'Charlotte Charinton our Benefactress'; 2nd 'Edward Moore our Rural Dean'; 1st 'Richard Guy Ash our first Vicar.' "

The church is built of red brick and Ancaster oolitic limestone of two colours inside, pink and the more usual cream. "The clerestory arcade consists of a continuous row of arches, supported on detached columns: six of these arches are pierced for windows." There are, in

fact, 12 windows on each side of the clerestory.

"The interior of the church presents a rare pleasing effect from the peculiar treatment of the main arcade of the nave which is supported on each side on three principal piers with detached columns carrying the three semi-circular arches, which are each divided into two pointed arches, springing from more slender (circular) columns between the main piers." This treatment is similar to that of Boxgrove Priory, near Arundel.

On the south wall of the chancel there is a stone tablet which reads, "In memory of Richard Guy Ash, M.A. first vicar of this parish 1880-

1933."

The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln Christopher Wordsworth on 27th October, 1880. At the consecration service the bishop said that Miss Charlotte Charinton gave "no less than £30,000" for the building of St. Paul, Fulney, including its schoolroom and vicarage.

Although Sir G. G. Scott designed the church, his son Mr. G. G.

Scott (Junior) supervised its construction.

REV. PREBENDARY MAURICE JOHNSON D.D.

The large working clock on the west wall of the nave of St. Mary and St. Nicholas has written on its face: "The gift of the Revd. Maurice Johnson S.T.P., Minister of this Parish, 1810. Thos. Broderick, Spalding, Fecit."

His hatchment is the most easterly on the south side of the nave clerestory. The shield shows the arms of the widower impaling those of his deceased wife Ann Elizabeth. He died 25th May, 1834 aged 78 years. Just west of this hatchment is that of his wife Ann Elizabeth Johnson, nee Buckworth, who died 3rd January, 1827 aged 75 years. Mr. Redshaw believes that the water bouget in the Johnson arms is made to form the letters M.J. for Maurice Johnson. The hatchment west of the north nave door is that of Theophilus Buckworth of Clay Hall, Spalding, the father of Mrs. Johnson.

Rev. Johnson was Vicar of Moulton and then in the 1780's he became Perpetual Curate of Spalding holding both livings simultaneously. He was the eldest son of Lieutenant Colonel Maurice Johnson, born 1714, Colonel of his regiment which was then known as the First Regiment of Foot Guards. Lt. Col. Johnson was the eldest son of Maurice Johnson, the antiquary, founder of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society in 1710.

REV. PREBENDARY WILLIAM MOORE D.D.

In the centre nave aisle of St. Mary and St. Nicholas ten metres west of the chancel screen there are two tombstones lying side by side. The south one reads: "Preb. Will. Moore D.D., priest of this church, departed XI March A.D. MDCCCLXVI aged LXXXII years. Jesu Mercy, Amen." On the north one is: "Anne Elizabeth, the wife of the Reverend William Moore D.D. who departed this life XX December MDCCCLIV aged LXVIII (this age has been recut) years. Blessed are the peacemakers."

William Moore came to Spalding as a curate and married Anne Elizabeth the only daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Maurice Johnson D.D. of Ayscoughfee Hall, the Incumbent Minister, termed Perpetual Curate of Spalding, and great grand daughter of Maurice Johnson, the antiquary. He succeeded his father-in-law as Perpetual Curate of Spalding in 1824.

His father-in-law died 25th May, 1834 aged 78 years.

Dr. R. J. Olney says "William Moore succeeded his father-in-law Maurice Johnson as Perpetual Curate of Spalding in 1824 and thence forward until his retirement (as magistrate) in 1861 can be considered the most influential magistrate not just in South Holland, but in the division as a whole." From 1829 he was Chairman of the Spalding Bench. Rev James Morton, Vicar of Holbeach wrote in his diary: "1833 Sept. 4. After breakfast went with Dr. Moore and inspected the House of Correction (in Spalding). It is clean, commodious and fire proof. Saw for the first time, a treadmill."

REV. PREBENDARY EDWARD MOORE M.A. 1811-1889.

In St. Thomas's Chapel of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, to the south of the altar is a brass plaque which reads: "This tablet was erected by parishioners, relatives and friends in memory of Edward Moore M.A., Prebendary of Ketton in the Cathedral of Lincoln, Vicar of Spalding for 23 years and Rural Dean of West Elloe, who entered into rest on the 13th May, 1889, aged 77 years. R.I.P.

A faithful priest, an upright magistrate, a loving husband a true and helpful friend. He gave to God and the people of this his native county a life's work of great ability and leading influence in many spheres of

public usefulness.

That his genius for architecture was conspicuous and well employed, this church and others newly built or restored in his deanery bear ample witness.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Even so saith the Spirit,

for they rest from their labours."

On the coloured glass window at the west end of the nave inner north aisle is written: "To the glory of God. In memory of Canon Edward Moore, M.A. Parish Priest of Spalding from 1866 to 1889 who was buried at Weston St. Mary in this Deanery, 17th May, 1889. This window together w......s Tablet was erected by Parishioners, Relatives and friends."

There is a window dedicated to his wife at the west end of the nave inner south aisle: "To the glory of God. In memory of Elizabeth Sarah, wife for 50 years and widow for 9 weeks of the late Canon Edward Moore, M.A. buried by his side at Weston St. Mary, 19th July, 1889. This window was erected by relatives and friends."

Rev. Edward Moore M.A. was the third child of Rev. William Moore D.D. and the great, great grandson of Maurice Johnson the antiquary. He succeeded his father as Perpetual Curate in 1866. In 1869 the title Perpetual Curate was changed to Vicar. Before becoming Perpetual Curate of Spalding he had been Vicar of Weston, 1835 to 1866, 28 years Perpetual Curate of Whaplode Drove, formerly Perpetual Curate of Moulton Chapel, Chaplain of Spalding Gaol, incumbent of Wykeham Chapel and Master of Spalding Grammar School.

When he succeeded his father at Spalding he still kept the chaplaincy of Wykeham Chapel and had a curate to help him at Whaplode Drove. Edward's eldest brother Rev. William George Moore, M.A. had been chaplain of Wykeham Chapel and Perpetual Curate at Whaplode Drove where he was buried in 1837. Rev. Michael Sissons, as Second Master of Spalding Grammar School, looked after the few boys of the school as

well as being incumbent at Moulton Chapel.

Rev. Edward Moore headed a Committee which raised over £10,000 to restore Spalding Church 1865 to 1867 with Sir G. G. Scott as architect. St. Paul, Fulney, was built from Sir G. G. Scott's design in 1880; Rev. Moore encouraged Miss Charinton to give over £30,000 for the building of the church, vicarage and school. E. H. Gooch in his History of Spalding, said that Miss Charinton had also given Rev. Moore £37,000 for himself and that legal action was initiated for its recovery to the family but was not proceeded with. Previously he had encouraged the Misses Johnson to build: St. Peter's church, Spalding (now destroyed) for £10,000 from designs by Sir G. G. Scott from 1875 to 1876; and St. John Baptist and School by R. J. Withers in 1875.

The Spalding Guardian of 6th February, 1981 mentions the case of Sarah Chandler, aged 13 who was brought before the magistrates, when Rev. Edward Moore was chairman, accused of stealing a geranium from a garden of Gamlyn's Almshouses in Church Street. For this first offence the girl was given 14 days imprisonment and four years detention in a reformatory school. There was an outcry and Sarah was released. Nine months later she was brought before the bench again for pilfering

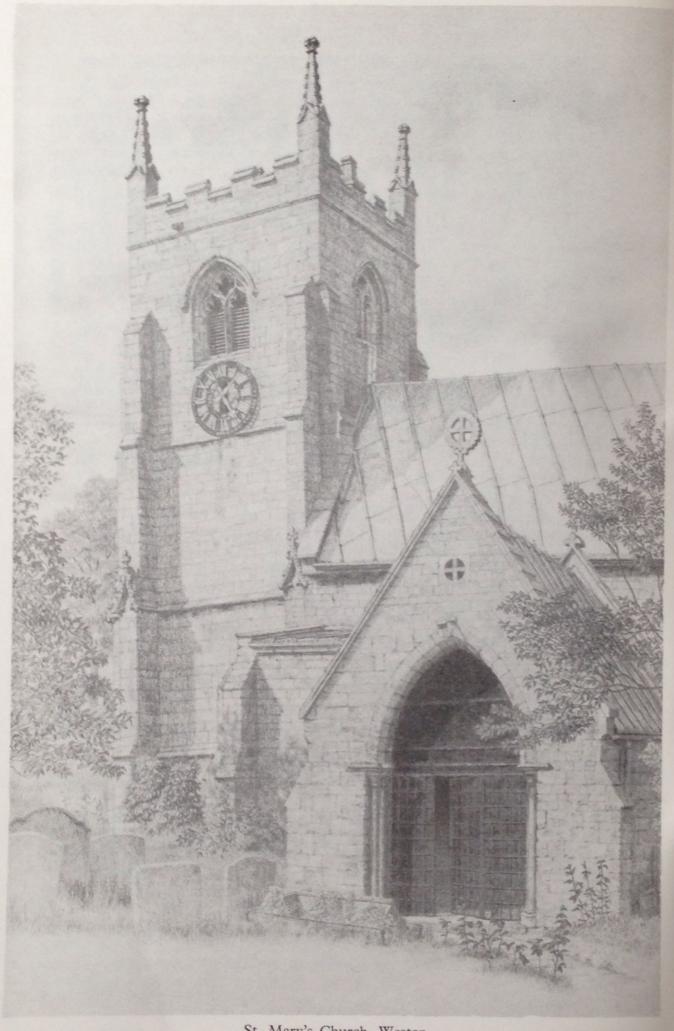
and was given the same punishment.

Dr. R. J. Olney in his book on 19th Century Lincolnshire says how Rev. Edward Moore fought the closure of Spalding Gaol in 1884, but lost. Dr. Olney also mentions how, in anticipation of the 1888 County Council's Act, Rev. Edward Moore fought for The Parts of Holland to be a separate administrative county and succeeded. Dr. Olney noticed that in the Stamford Mercury for 27th April, 1888 Rev. Moore was quoted as saying, "As well keep a fire-engine for the county on the top of Lincoln hill,"

E. H. Gooch said of Edward Moore: "... he afterwards turned out (to be) one of the most remarkable men Spalding has ever produced and his memory will linger with Spaldonians for many generations on account of the many fine churches and buildings he was responsible for

erecting in the town,"

Rev. Edward Moore is also mentioned under Weston.



St. Mary's Church, Weston
View of Tower and Porch from the South-East The Tower leans towards the West.

WESTON

ST. MARY

This is a small cruciform church with a west tower. It has a fine 13th Century Early English nave, chancel and south porch. The nave

had five-bay arcades.

The four round south piers each have four detached shafts, excepting the east one which has three as there is a buttress where the fourth should be. There are west and east responds with three shafts on the south side. The south piers and responds have stiff-leaf capitals with some nailhead on the west respond. The leaves have prominent stalks.

As the west bay of the nave north arcade is blocked up there are only three octagonal piers. Each pier has four detached shafts. Stiff-leaf in the capitals is bolder and the leaves more rounded than on the south side.

There is nailhead in the present west respond.

The Early English nave clerestory has fine windows on each side. The tall 15th Century Perpendicular tower arch has battlementing. The

aisle windows are Decorated.

The wide 13th Century Early English chancel arch has three detached shafts to each respond, with stiff-leaf. The Early English chancel has three eastern lancet windows, the centre one being taller than the others. These are surmounted by a quatrefoil window. There is arcading around the windows. There are also three windows, with blank arcading on each side of the chancel.

There is a piscina in the south sanctuary wall and wall openings for cupboards each side of the altar. The modern window in the south-west corner of the chancel, of blues, blacks, whites and browns, shows the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, and the Nativity and Crucifixion of Christ, with the inscription, "In memory of Harold and Ellai Birch."

The wide Early English south porch has arcading and shafts with stiff-leaf capitals, some renewed. The west tower is 15th Century

Perpendicular.

The round 13th Century Early English font has stiff-leaf decoration like the nave piers, again with prominent stalks; seven have three leaves but the eighth, on the south side, has four. Near the font there is a base for a churchyard cross and a medieval tomb lid. North of the font, on the North wall, there are two 16th Century carved wooden scenes: one of the Presentation in the Temple and the other of the Nativity.

On the south wall, near the tower arch, there are two bassoons in a glass case with this explanation: "These two bassoons were in use in this church until about 1850. A parishioner still living, who came to the parish in 1884 knew a Mr. Jack Russell, a former Sexton, who used to play one of these bassoons in this church... They were placed in this case in

1932."

On the north wall of the sanctuary there is a plaque which reads: "The reredos screen and choir stalls in this chancel were erected in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria A.D. 1837 to A.D. 1897, John H. Spokes, M.A. Vicar, Thomas Digcle, William

Grummitt, Churchwardens."

On the south wall of the sanctuary there is a tablet which says: "The eastern lancets of this church were furnished with stained glass by Canon Edward Moore on behalf of the donors in, or about, the year 1845. Fresh stained glass was inserted in the year 1890 under the will of Elizabeth



Nave 13th Century, Early English stiff-leaf Capital in St. Mary's Church, Weston.

Sarah, wife of Edward Moore in the fulfilment of his wish that glass of a character more suitable to the church than that at first obtained should be procured. The inscription is the same as that in the original windows. Weston St. Mary, 1890."

Against the east wall in the north transept there is a large incised

slab but now only showing a 14th Century lady's head.

There is a churchyard cross eight metres S.S.W. of the South porch. It is said to have been restored in 1897. Three metres south-west of the south porch there is a large stone slab on a raised tomb. An inscription on the east end of the tomb reads, "Here lyeth the body of Willyam Welles, deseased the 22 of October An. Dom. 1629."

On the thatched lychgate is written, "To the glory of God and in honoured memory of the men of Weston St. Mary who gave their lives for their country in the Great War 1914-1918". Five metres east of the lychgate there is a mounting block with steps to enable riders to mount

their horses.

Three metres east of the north-east corner of the chancel there is a tombstone in the form of a cross which reads, "To the beloved and ever present memory of Augustus W. G. Moore, Priest, First Vicar of S. John Baptist, Spalding, entered into rest 2nd January, 1897. R.I.P....". See St. John Baptist, Spalding for more information on Rev. Moore.

REV. WALTER MAURICE JOHNSON

Walter Maurice Johnson was the grandson of Maurice Johnson the antiquary and brother to Rev. Prebendary Maurice Johnson D.D. Vicar

of Moulton and Perpetual Curate of Spalding.

Walter Maurice Johnson was a lieutenant in the Third Dragoon Guards but retired from the army and took holy orders and became Vicar of Weston and Master of Spalding Grammar School. He was the father of the Misses Johnson who founded the Johnson Hospital in Spalding.

On Weston Church's East Window is written: "Presented in memory of Walter Maurice Johnson, 28 years Vicar of this parish, died July 20th, 1832, Aged 75 years and Frances Johnson, his wife, born June 13th, 1763, died July 18th, 1835. By their three surviving children, Frances Osborne, Elizabeth Ann Johnson, Mary Ann Johnson."

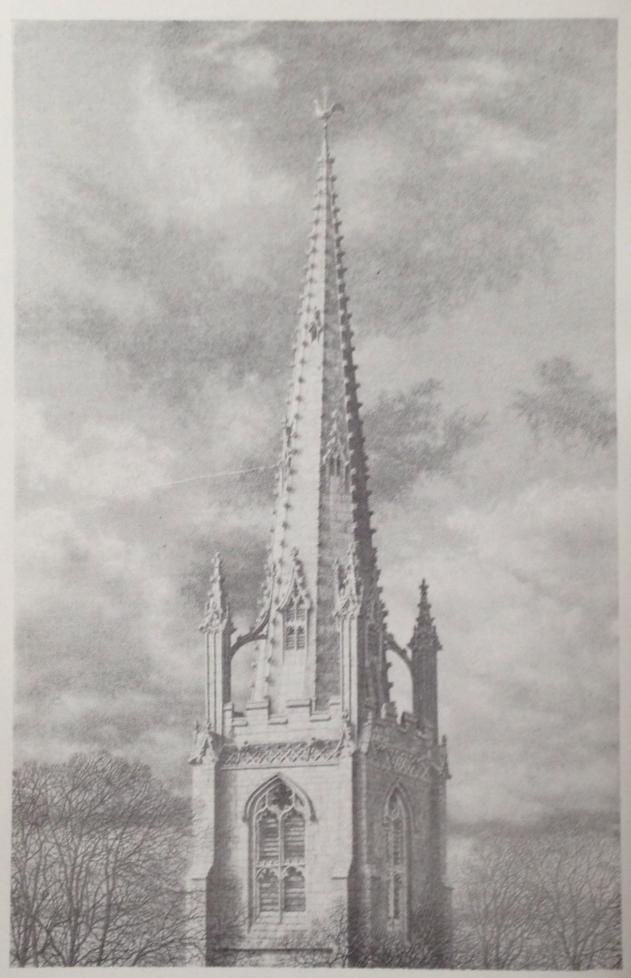
As mentioned earlier, fresh coloured glass was put in the window in

1890.

REV. EDWARD MOORE

Much was written about Rev. Prebendary Edward Moore under Spalding, but as he was Vicar of Weston from 1835 to 1866 and also was buried here with his wife this church deserves a share of his memory.

On the floor, at the south end of the South porch in Weston Church there is a marble tombstone. It reads: "Edward Moore M.A., Canon of Lincoln and Vicar of Spalding departed XIII May, MDCCCLXXXIX aged LXXVII years, Jesus Mercy. Amen." Slightly further north is one to his wife: "Elizabeth Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edward Moore M.A. Departed XV July MDCCCLXXXIX, Jesus Mercy, Amen." On the inside west wall of the south porch is a plaque: "In memory of Edward Moore, M.A., Canon of Lincoln, Vicar of Spalding from 1866 to 1889 and previously for 31 years vicar of this Parish. Born 24 May, 1811. Departed 13 May, 1889. Also of Elizabeth Sarah his wife. Born 3 October, 1813. Departed 15 July, 1889."



All Saints' Church, Moulton.
Spire and part of Tower. View from South-East.

MOULTON

ALL SAINTS'

Moulton's Early English Church nave of about 1180 to 1190 has six bays with round piers, mainly with four attached demi-shafts. The stiffleaf capitals are mostly early and rudimentary. The western pair of piers have been altered. The central pair have no demi-shafts. There are stone seats encircling these nave piers.

The Decorated Geometrical style aisle windows are, in fact, Victorian. The clerestory is Early English but the windows are later. There are seven clerestory windows on the south side with blank arcading and triplet shafts. On the north side there are six windows with blank

arcading but most of the shafts are missing.

The east chancel window is Victorian. The chancel has Early English sedilia and a 14th Century Easter Sepulchre with an ogee arch and, at the springers, two angels holding shields and a figure holding another shield.

The vaulting inside the tower has four bosses: two of foliage, one with IHC (Jesus) and the other has a face on it. The 15th Century Perpendicular 165 feet west tower and spire is one of the finest in the county. On the west side of the tower four stages can be seen. There is crenellation above the west doorway. The four-light west window has a fine transom.

The third stage of the tower is divided into five compartments, the three in the centre having niches with canopies surmounted by crocketed and finialed ogees in relief. There is a seated female figure in the northern niche and a headless seated figure in the southern one.

There are two-light bell openings and a frieze just below the battlements. The corner pinnacles give support to the spire by means of flying buttresses. There are small louvred windows at three stages in the spire.

The five-bayed 19 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches rood screen dates from the early 15th Century. It has been restored but this has not destroyed rare and interesting points. A moulded vertical strip running in continuation from the head ornament down to the bottom, divides the wainscoting of each bay into two panels. The spandrels of the head ornament are solid and sculptured with various subjects as follows in order from north to south: 1. a five-petalled flower; 2. a lion's head with tongue extended and forepaws; 3. a lion's head; 4. a five-petalled flower; 5. tree birds, two of which are pecking a sheaf of corn; 6 and 7 dragons; 8. a bird. South of the gates are: 9. a griffin; 10. a bearded man's head, the brow encircled by a fillet with rosettes; 11. a pair of dragons, their necks intertwined; 12. a griffin; 13, 14, 15 and 16. conventional Gothic foliage.

Four of the rood screen's bays, two either side of the door, have the same tracery. The central bay is different: it has a series of five shallow hoods or canopies, groined in miniature underneath to simulate vaulting. There are four restored demi-angels holding shields in this central bay. The fenestration traceries are remarkable in that the crockets and finials with which the arched or woodwork is enriched, are worked in the same board out of the solid. There is a rood stairway to the south of the

screen.

The Adam and Eve font now placed in the west of the nave north aisle was made in 1719 by William Tydd for £7-3s. (£7.15). It consists of a spherical bowl supported in the tree of life: the trunk of which, with the serpent coiled round it, forms the basement. On the right hand side stands Eve holding the fatal apple and on the left hand side is Adam. The bowl is ornamented with three designs on its side; on the south side is depicted a representation of St. John baptizing Christ in the River Jordan; on the north-east, Philip the deacon performs the ceremony for the Steward of the Candace, Queen of Ethiopia; and on the north-west is the ark of Noah and the dove with a branch of olive in her mouth, to signify that the waters by which the world had been baptized and purified from its pollutions were dried up from the face of the earth. Over all there was once a conical cover suspended on which was placed an angel in the act of proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation. This cover is now missing.

There are three hatchments attached to the inside south base of the tower. The one above is for a married man who died before his wife and the two below are for married women who died before their husbands. All have Boulton coat of arms like the memorials on the nave south aisle west wall. These memorials are to Henry Boulton, who had three wives, and who died in December 1788 and his eldest son, also called Henry, who

had five wives and who died on 11th March, 1828.

On the inside north wall of the base of the tower there is a tablet which reads, "To the memory of Pte Seth Bateman 1st Batt. Kings Royal Rifles, who was killed in action in the defence of Ladysmith, South Africa January 6th, 1900. This tablet is erected by parishioners and friends." "Chapman", (the stonemason) "Spalding." He was fighting in, what is commonly known as, the Boer War 1899-1902 but more correctly the South African War, or the Second Boer War. The First Boer War was from 1880 to 1881.

Moulton Grammar School 1562 - 1939

founded by the will of JOHN HORROX who died in 1560.

The tombstone of the founder of Moulton Grammar School rests on the floor of Moulton Church at the east end of the north nave aisle. The earlier Latin inscription at the top seems to have read: JOHANNES HAROX FUNERE DIGIUS AMPLIORI HIC IN DOMINO REQUIESCIT ANO 1560 IA. Parts of this are now unreadable but the 1843 Holland Churches book, quoting Col. Holles, proved useful. An apparently later inscription at the bottom reads: JOHANNES HARROXI FUNERE DIGNUS AMPLIORI HIC IN DOMINO REQUIESCIT 1560 IA, which is "John Horrox rests here in the Lord, worthy of a better memorial, 1560." The badge of the school had "I.H." on it which stands for John Horrox.

REV. WILLIAM MAUGHAM 1726 to 1814

William was the Great, Great, Great Uncle of the author Somerset, Maugham. William was born on the 10th July, 1726 at Cragg House, Brough, near Appleby, Westmoreland. He was the Headmaster of the Free Grammar School at Moulton for 50 years from 1764 until his death in 1814. On 11th June 1782 he was also made curate of Moulton Church.

He had been ordained on 21st September, 1755. On 29th November, 1798 he preached on Nelson's Victory at the Nile in the morning at Moulton and in the evening at Weston. To celebrate Nelson's Victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 he preached again but six weeks after the battle was won!

SIR WILLIAM E. FOSTER F.S.A.

A noteworthy pupil of Moulton Grammar School was William Foster who was born at the Manor House, Moulton in September, 1846.

After leaving school he served articles with his uncle Mr. E. G. Ayliff of Holbeach, and was admitted as a solicitor in Trinity Term, 1869. He went to Yorkshire for a while and then bought a legal practice in Aldershot.

Among the appointments he held were those of Town Clerk and Coroner of Aldershot and District. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a member of the Council of the Law Society in London, and at one time President of the Hampshire Law Society; also Honorary Member of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. During the First World War Sir William did much useful voluntary work for hospitals.

He wrote "Moulton and the Neighbouring Churches," He died on

7th July, 1921.

J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS

On the tablet in Moulton Church to commemorate the part played by Old Boys of Moulton Grammar School in the First World War, there are the names of 23 who died and many others who served but survived. Of those mentioned who served but survived are Army: J. W. H. T. Douglas and his brother C. H. Douglas who was in the R.A.F.

The unveiling of this tablet took place on Armistice Day, 1921 by a master, W. Sizen, who served in the war. As he drew aside the Union

Jack which covered it he said:

"To the glory of God and in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice and in honour of those who served, whose names are inscribed thereon, I unveil this tablet. They whom this scroll commemorates were numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them, endured hardships, faced dangers and the peril of death, and some of whom finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self-sacrifice, giving up their lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that their names are not forgotten."

There was the two minutes silence and then the Headmaster, A. S. Hatt read the names of Old Moultonians who fell in battle, after which

a bugler sounded the Last Post and Reveille."

J. W. H. T. Douglas went to Australia with the M.C.C. during the 1911-1912 tour and due to the illness of P. F. Warner, at the beginning of the tour he became captain. The Australians won the First Test. Then the M.C.C. settled down with Hobbs and Rhodes establishing fine first wicket partnerships: Foster, Barnes and Douglas did equally fine work with the ball, winning four out of the five Test Matches, and losing no friendly games. During this tour the Australians misused Douglas's initials by calling him "Johnny Won't Hit Today Douglas." At the Oval against Australia in 1912 he was captain again. In the same year he played for the Old Boys' XI at Moulton. He was captain of the M.C.C. in South Africa, 1913-1914 losing only against Natal.

At the beginning of the First World War he was a Second Lieutenant, made a full Lieutenant in March, 1915; then a Major and later Lieutenant Colonel in 1916. In 1917 he was gazetted to the substantive rank of

Major.

After the war he was captain of the M.C.C. on the Australian Tour of 1920. He was also captain in the Test Matches at Trent Bridge and at Lord's in 1921. With seven defeats in seven matches he lost his captaincy but came back as deputy to the injured Gilligan for one match against South Africa in 1924.

ALFRED STANLEY HATT

The easternmost coloured glass window in the nave north aisle says: "To the memory of Alfred Stanley Hatt, Headmaster of Moulton Grammar School, 1894 - 1927 who died 5th September 1944."

The window is by Francis Stephens A.R.C.A.

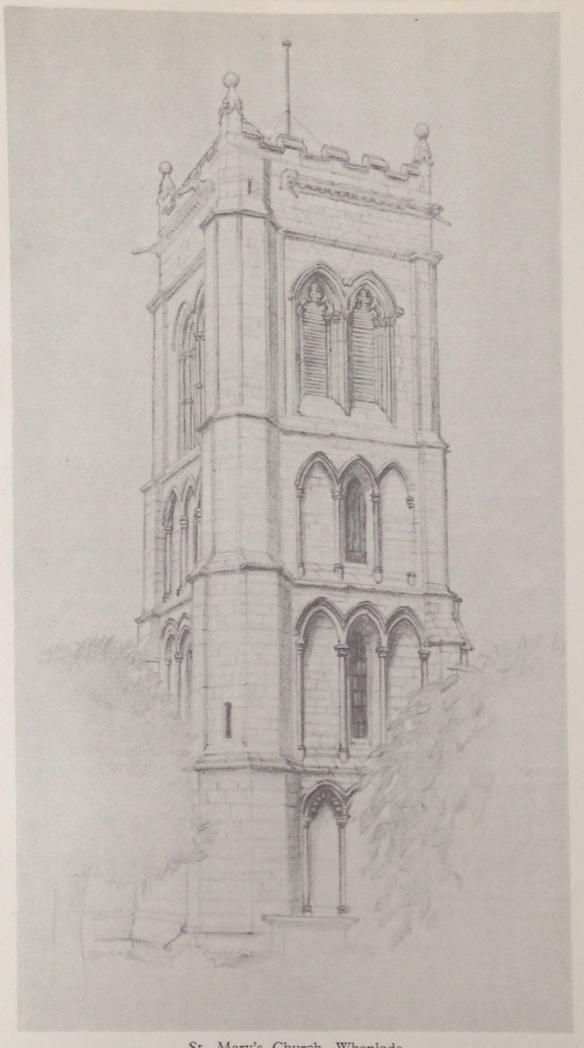
The central figure is the Virgin Mary holding the Christ Child with a kneeling John Horrox: in his hand a will and testament of John Horrox, Esq., being presented to the Virgin Mary. Above John Horrox there is the badge of the school, a tree with "I. H.", "I" being "J": the two letters standing for John Horrox, and the dates of the school 1562 to 1939.

In the west-light there is a picture of the School House which still exists across the green to the west of the church. This picture is the same as in an old school prospectus which shows three dormer windows in the front roof of the house. These windows are now missing and the former back porch is now at the front.

JOHN WESTMORELAND

On the north wall of the nave north aisle near the Hatt window is a memorial which reads: "This tablet records the affectionate regard of his many pupils and friends for John George Westmoreland, scholar, master and last headmaster of Moulton Grammar School. First chairman of the Harrox Society who died 20th July, 1964 aged 81 years. BEATI MUNDO CORDE."

Moulton Grammar School is now incorporated into Spalding Grammar School.



St. Mary's Church, Whaplode.

Late 12th and Early 13th Centuries' Tower in the position of a South Transept with 14th century fourth stage tracery.

WHAPLODE

ST. MARY

The first four nave bays from the east are Norman of about 1130 and are thus the earliest in our Fenland group of churches. These piers are massive. The first pair from the east have eight rounded shafts. The next are round, and the third octagonal. All have scalloped capitals. The chancel arch is Norman too, having the following ornament from the outside moving in: double arcade, lozenge, a roll, chevron at right-angles to the wall and then a final roll.

Up one step to the west moving from this relatively early Norman building is a nave extension of about 1180 or 1190 being Transitional or Early English. There are three bays, the two pairs of piers being quatrefoil with early stiff-leaf capitals. All the responds of this extension have capital decoration, three with stiff-leaf but the north-east corner respond has late Norman style trumpet scallops. The central respond abuts onto the circa 1130 responds. To the east the south clerestory has three blank roundels with three blank quatrefoils to the west.

There is a quite large five-light Perpendicular style, but perhaps 17th Century West Window. The five-light north window of the north transept is Perpendicular. The nave roof includes hammer-beams.

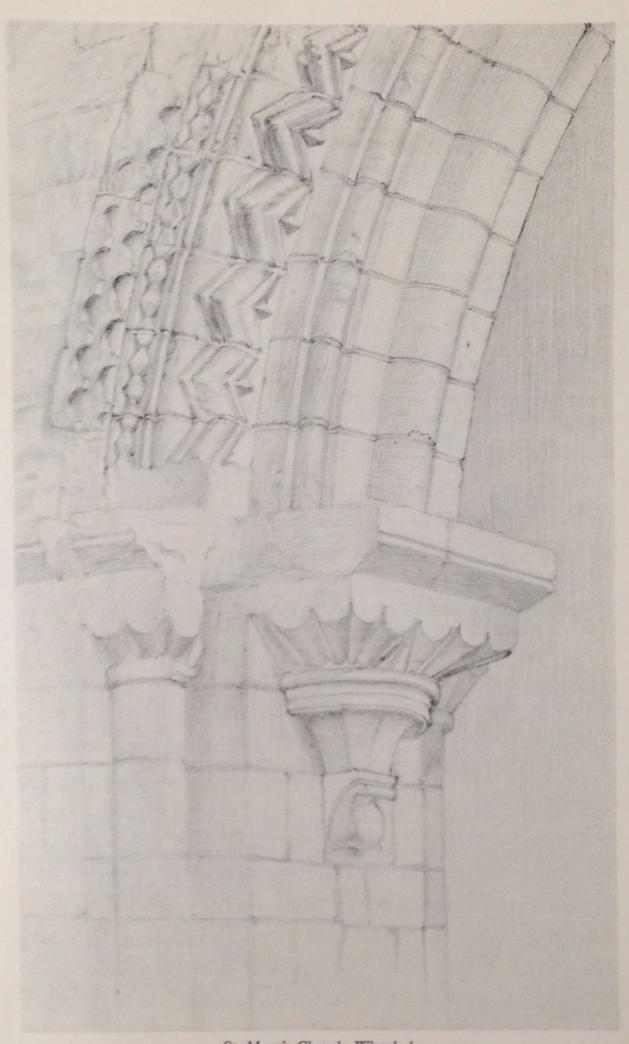
The exterior of the Norman or Transitional clerestory has, on the south side, small round arcading, followed by wide segmental arcading; the windows being within the wide arcading. There are eight windows, two near the east end being close together. On the north side of the clerestory the arcades are all small round with the windows being in the third bay in the east but in the west there is small round arcading and shafting with, from the west, two blanks, a window, three blanks, a window, four blanks, a window and then two blanks. There were eight windows on this side; the east two now being mainly within the church.

The former chancel north chapel was 13th Century Early English with round piers, judging by the remains in the north wall of the chancel. The chancel itself has a Decorated style East Window. There is an ogee-headed entrance to the former rood loft on the south side of the chancel. The doorway at the top of the rood stairs is still unblocked. The unusual font is octagonal with a round base and four supporting shafts. There is an ogee-arched piscina in the south wall of the nave, near the

Irby Monument.

The 78 feet tower is placed in the position of a south transept. It is Transitional and Early English of four stages. The first stage is Transitional with arcading on its three exposed sides with five pointed arches on the east side and four on each side of the south and west sides, with chevron mouldings rising from tall slender shafts. The Early English second and third stages still have arcading. There were once single lancets on the second and third stages of the south, west and east sides. The east lancet of the second stage was blocked up in Decorated times and a small niche inserted.

The south entrance to the church has two orders with Early English stiff-leaf capitals. The very shallow west porch has three Early English orders with stiff-leaf capitals to the shafts and quite tall Early English niches either side.



St. Mary's Church, Whaplode.

12th Century Norman Chancel Arch with Double Arcade, Lozenge,
Chevron and Roll Decoration.

W. E. Foster's book quotes Canon Moore's earlier work on "The Fen and Marshland Churches": "At the west end of the north aisle lie two stone coffins with the ledger stones belonging to them. These lay a few inches below the present floor line of the east end of the nave where they were exhumed during the progress of reflooring the church in 1880. One is a particularly good example of a raised and foliated Early English Cross. Each coffin contained a skeleton with a fragile soft metal chalice and paten on the breast." The coffin lids are still there.

There is a fine Jacobean pulpit with tester. The altar slab was said to have been abandoned in a dyke but has now been restored to its original position. There are suggestions of crosses in the corners. A wooden board, once over the chancel arch, showing paintings of Christ surrounded by angels, is now placed behind a covering at the west end of

the north aisle.

A bassoon is placed near the Irby Monument. In the same place there are two incised fragments of Anglo-Saxon stones, one with interlace. The only other Saxon stone between Spalding and Long Sutton is the Elloe Stone at Moulton where, it is believed, the Court of the Wapentake of Elloe used to meet. It is in a hedge about one mile northeast of Moulton Church across the main Spalding-Holbeach road.

There are two charity boards over the north entrance, one dated 1710. The 1773 George III Royal Arms has been placed over the chancel arch. A modern Madonna and Child, carved from African mahogany by John Grimble of Boston is in the north chancel chapel.

In the churchyard 18 metres north-east of the chancel, there is a

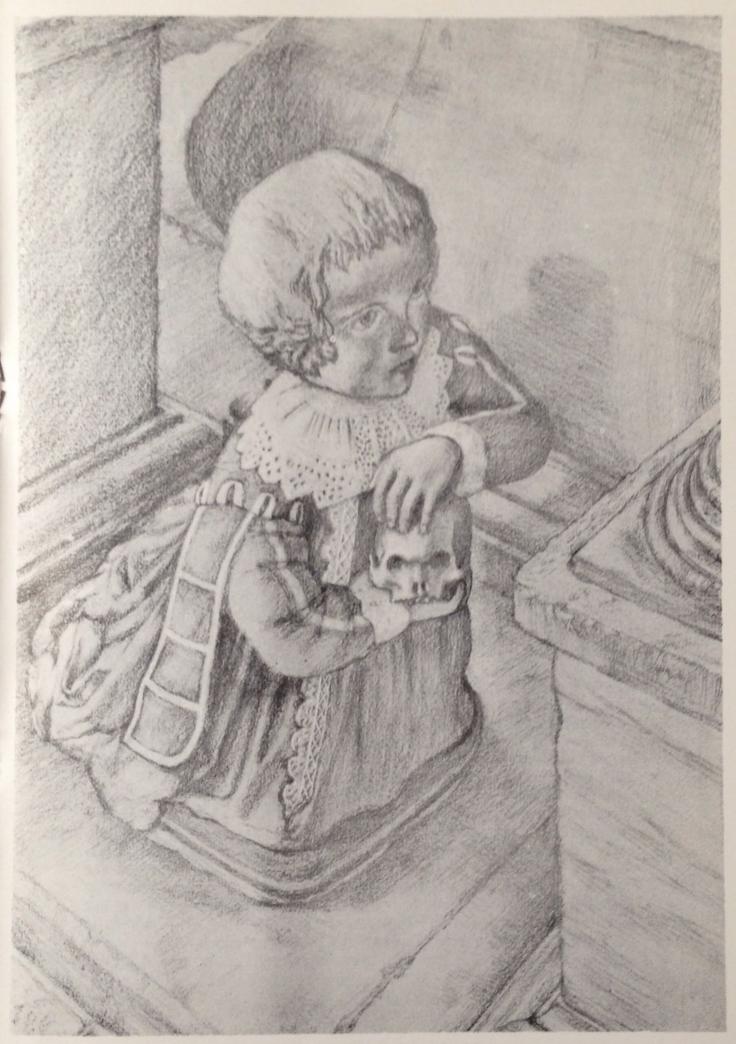
stone pyramid 10 feet high which has freemasonry signs on it.

This was erected by Robert Collins in his lifetime, as a monument for himself and his family. He died on 25th January, 1812, aged 51. In this pyramid he deposited a stone box with some copper and silver coins of George III in it; also some kinds of garden seeds in labelled glass vials, so "that when the monument falls to decay the curious may try if they will vegetate."

THE IRBY MONUMENT

At the west end of the south aisle of Whaplode Church there is a monument with effigies of Sir Anthony Irby, who died in 1610, and Elizabeth his wife who died in 1625. Beneath their heads there is a double pillow underneath with a single pillow each on top, all with tassels at the corners. They each have animals at their feet; the husband's with tusk-like teeth; the wife's with wings.

The monument is made up of an altar tomb under a canopy supported by ten pillars with composite capitals. Over the canopy there are the husband's arms on the north side (Irby) and of both on a shield on the south side (Irby and Peyton). Between the bases of the pillars on both sides of the tomb there are kneeling effigies of their five children. One of the two daughters on the south side holds a skull signifying that she died in infancy. The three sons are on the north side. Foster said in his 1889 book, "Over the tomb is hung a tattered banner and the helmet of Sir Anthony Irby. The colouring of the arms on the banner is different from that on the tomb."



St. Mary's Church, Whaplode. Irby Monument. Kneeling figure of Elizabeth Irby holding a skull signifying that she died in infancy.

The inscription on the monument, which starts on the north side reads: "Here lieth buried Sir Anthonie Irby, Knight, Sonne of Anthonie Irby Esquire. And Alice, his wife, daughter of Thomas Welbie of Molton, Esquire which Sr Anthonie tooke to wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Peyton, of Iselam in the Countie of Cambridge, Knight and Baronet, descended of the noble race of the Uffordes, Sometimes Earles of Suffolk, by whome he had issue Sir Anthonie Irby, knight, Edward, Thomas, Alice and Elizabeth, who died an infant. Sr Anthonie, the eldest, married his first wife Fraunces daughter of Sr William Wray, Knight and Baronet, Fraunces his wife, daughter and coheire to Sr William Drury of Halsted in Suffolk. His second, Margaret, daughter of Sr Richard Smith of Countie of Kent, Knight."

On the south wall, near the Irby Monument, there is an iron bracket on which the Irby helmet once hung. This helmet was exhibited in the Tower of London for some years but since June, 1964 it has been in the museum of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. The helmet is Italian and it is said to have been used by the Irby family at funerals. The gilt brass enrichments were added in the 17th Century. The banner has

now gone.

REV. SAMUEL OLIVER

Rev. Samuel Oliver was curate of Whaplode Church from 1802 to at least 1839. Rev. Philip Fisher B.D. was the non-resident vicar from 14th November, 1801.

Rev. Oliver wrote about his parishioners in the parish registers. W. E. Foster in his 1889 book, The Parish Church of Saint Mary, Whaplode, mentions how Rev. Oliver was a man respected by the better

class of the parishioners.

On 28th September 1814, Rev. Oliver writes of the sad fate of those "who confederated against me in the month of June, 1811 when the infernal explosion took place, which the scavengers of pandemonium had been engaged to prepare for my life."

On 12th February, 1813 he mentions that he had dismissed the schoolmaster. On 1st January, 1813 he says that Mr James Measures withdrew from church whilst on 4th December, 1818 Mr. Measures con-

sults attorneys to try to take away Rev. Oliver's surplice fees.

On Sunday, 8th November, 1818 whilst Rev. Oliver was taking a service Joseph Blackith, farmer of the great tithes and William Heeley insulted him. On Sunday, 20th December, 1818 James Blackith insulted Rev. Oliver whilst leaving church. On Thursday, 20th July, 1820 Joseph Blackith was present at the funeral of Delia Rose. He disturbed the service in church, and when at the grave, he frightened Rev. Oliver by shaking the "portable shed" (obviously a hood or shelter which looks like a sedan chair used at rainy funerals, one of which can still be seen in Walpole St. Peter's church) and having a horsewhip which he had used on some others and by his threatening manner Rev. Oliver "was in fear he would use it on him."

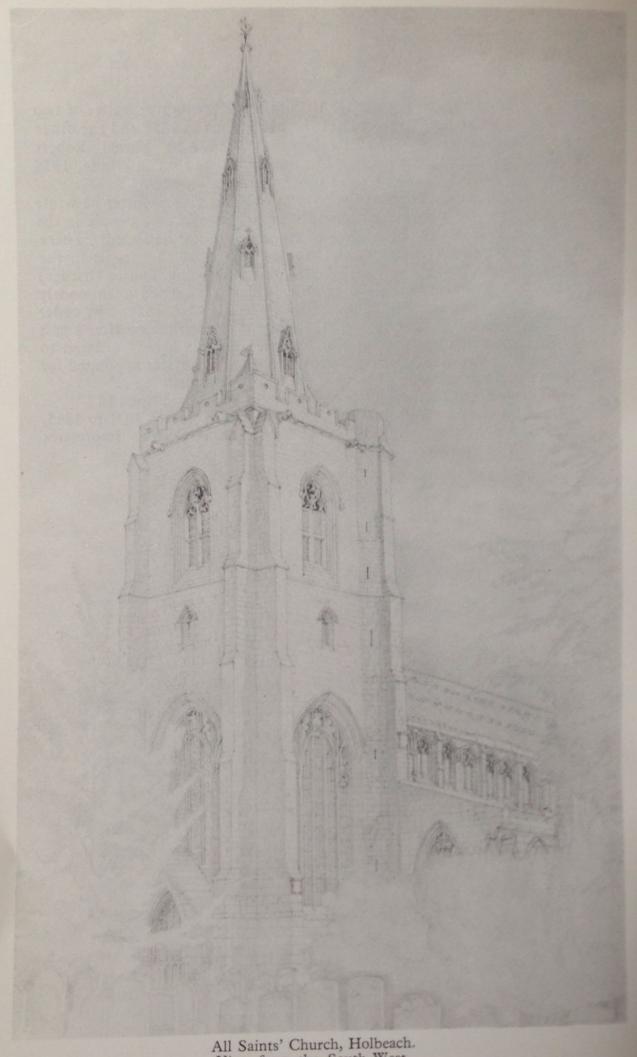
In the burial register for 1813 to 1837 Rev. Oliver writes of two women who had been murdered in the parish, one in 1817 and the other some four years later. On 21st September, 1829 he buried Robert Collins "an audacious abandoned reprobate," and on 8th June, 1834

Joseph Greathead "an infidel and profligate from childhood."

Inside the front cover of the 1813 to 1837 marriage register he wrote "June, 1816... Three pews fitted up for the workhouse people in the north Isle." Inside the back cover of the same register he added; "There being no regular attendance upon religious duties by the people in the parish workhouse... and the Master, this year being Tonsor (barber) General, I proposed the following order which was carried unanimously and posted up in the workhouse; 'Whaplode, July 1st, 1816. By order of the Vestry, No shaving to be done for hire in the workhouse after ½ past 9 o'clock on Sunday mornings; and every inmate is hereby ordered to attend divine Service... every Sunday and sit in the places appointed for them... under the pain of being taken before a magistrate...'

"Xtmas, 1818 N.B. This order has never been acted upon !!!"

In his diary for 28th July, 1834, the Vicar of Holbeach 1831 to 1865, Rev. James Morton, wrote of "The Rev. Samuel Oliver's impressive manner".



All Saints' Church, Holbeach. View from the South-West.

HOLBEACH

ALL SAINTS'

Most of the church is Decorated and was probably begun just after 1340. The nave has seven bays with slender piers. The clerestory has 14 two-light windows each side. The five Decorated north and south aisle windows each have three lights with flowing tracery. The five chancel windows all have Decorated flowing tracery. The chancel East Window and the north-west window both have four lights whereas the other three windows have three lights.

The octagonal font is Perpendicular. The alternate compartments of the bowl have angels with shields and instruments of the Passion. There is a tall south porch with a Decorated door to the church. The north porch has castle-like entrance towers and an ogee-arched entrance.

The west tower and spire is 180 feet high. The tower has an embattled parapet decorated with sunken panels quatrefoiled, and has an ornamented cornice. The belfry windows are of two lights trefoiled with a quatrefoil in the head. The spire has windows at four levels. The tower arch is early 14th Century. Chiming apparatus was erected in the tower in 1776 and plays at 9, 12, 3 and 6 each day one of the following old tunes: Ladies of London, Riggadoon, Oswall's Air, Lovely Nancy, Lady Chatham's Jigg, Seeley's Gavotte, Three Generals' Healths, a Minuet by Norris, and the 113th Psalm.

On the wall at the west end of the nave there is a tablet "To the memory of Henry Peet, M.A., F.S.A. died 1938 aged 82." He was author of the

"Architectural History of Holbeach Church, 1890."

On the south aisle wall there is an inscription, "Here lyeth the body of Jane Davey, Spinster. The daughter of Jacob Davey late of Holbeach, gentleman, by Margaret his wife who departed this life the sixteenth day of March, 1755, aged twenty-four years. Extreamly Affable, courteous, humane & charitable as she was greatly respected whilst living so at her death was universally lamented.

Life is a journey of a winter's day, Where many breakfast & then post away, Some few stay dinner, & depart, full fed, Fewer that sup & then retire to bed."

On the floor at the west end of the north aisle just north of the Littlebury tomb there is a 15th Century brass of a headless knight. On a tomb chest nearby there is a brass to Johanne Welby who died in 1488.

THE LITTLEBURY MONUMENT

The Sir Humphrey Littlebury altar tomb is at the west end of the north aisle of Holbeach Church. On the tomb there is a praying effiigy of a knight in armour with a broken sword, spurs and mail and armour about his neck. His coat-of-arms, two lions, is on his shield. His head is resting on a human body wearing robes of network and his feet rest against a lion.

The north and south sides of the tomb are each divided into four compartments, niched and ornamented with rosework. On the south side the intermediate buttresses are flanked with pinnacles and headed by ogees, trefoil with crockets and finials. Also on the south side there are eight shields, five with two lions on each, his coat-of-arms. On the east side there are two bays of tall, almost blank, arcaded nodding ogeeheaded design. On the west side there is a shallow niche showing the sun with rays as arcading above, with diaper work.

Prof. Major said that Sir Humphrey Littlebury acquired land in

Holbeach in the 14th Century by marriage with a local heiress.

REV. PREBENDARY JAMES MORTON B.D.

On the inside north wall of the chancel there is this inscription, "Isabella Morton, born April 11th, 1838 died February 23rd, 1850." Isabella's father Rev. James Morton wrote in his diary for the 23rd February, 1850, "At a quarter before nine she died calm and tranquil

without a struggle."

Rev. Morton also died at Holbeach and his tombstone can be seen in the churchyard ten metres S.S.W. of the south chancel door. It reads "The Revd. James Morton B.D. 34 years vicar of this parish and Prebendary of Lincoln, died July 1st 1865, aged 82 years. 'With meekness of wisdom' James III 13. Isabella only daughter of James and Margaret Morton died February 23rd, 1850 aged 11 years. 'Thy will be done.' "On the north side of the stone is "Margaret, widow of the Revd. James Morton, died September 26th, 1873 aged 69 years. 'Her children arise up and call her blessed.' Prov. XXXI 28".

Rev. James Morton, B.D.(Cantab.), was Vicar of Holbeach 1831 to 1865, Prebendary of Leighton Buzzard at Lincoln Cathedral, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Earl Grey, first Chairman of Holbeach Union Guardians of the Poor, Justice of the Peace and a strong Whig Party

supporter.

James Morton was born in Kelso, Scotland to Thomas Morton, a Weaver, on 2nd June, 1783. James was learning the weaving trade himself in Glasgow in 1799. Later he studied at Edinburgh University but left without a degree. He became tutor to Earl Grey's family at Howick in Northumberland.

He was ordained in 1812 and later St. John's College, Cambridge, put his name "on the boards" as a sizar and "a ten years man" which entitled a clergyman to the Cambridge Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) degree if he conducted himself with piety and sobriety for ten years in the service of the Church. After two parish posts in Norfolk, in 1830, he took the parish of Stockleigh Pomeroy in Devonshire. He sought a better living from Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, who, of course, knew him and was given the rich living of Holbeach. He read himself in on 4th December, 1831.

Six days later he travelled from Boston to Lincoln by steamboat to be inducted a Prebendary of the cathedral. He used other forms of travel. On 1st May, 1841 he mentions a journey he made on the outside of a stage-coach, speaking of the ostlers and innkeepers, and the Earl of Aboyne, who was a fellow passenger. On the 16th June, 1851 he took his family to London to see the Great Exhibition, leaving Spalding by the 12.25 p.m. train.

His diary entry for 17th June, 1851 was, "Were at the Crystal Palace by eleven o' clock and promenaded there till five . . . The Exhibition exceeded our expectations for the richness and the vast variety of the objects collected from all parts of the world. The place was crowded, and we saw several persons from our own town and neighbourhood."

On 18th October, 1832 Rev. James Morton became a magistrate at Spalding, and later at Holbeach. As a magistrate he investigated the arson of corn ricks at Holbeach Marsh set alight on 14th December 1833. Arson rather than Swing Riots was a manifestation of farm workers discontent in Lincolnshire at this time. On Monday, 3rd August, 1835 he called in the Militia to defend Irish labourers, who were seeking harvest work, from men embanking the sea coast. There were, at times, over 700 embankers.

Rev. Morton was Chairman of the Holbeach Poor Law Union Guardians from 1835 to 1855. The 1837 workhouse where the Guardians held their meetings and which they supervised is now Fleet Hospital. He had known Mr. Bishop, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner and Nassau Senior who helped shape the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act. On 12th November, 1835 Rev. Morton was asked to "write to the Poor Law Commissioners to point out to them the superior fitness of Holbeach to (Long) Sutton as a place to be the seat of the Union."

Rev. Morton was related to John Leyden the poet and wrote "Leyden's Poetical Remains" in 1819. Another of his works was "Monastic Annals of Teviotdale" of 1832. He kept a small farm locally.

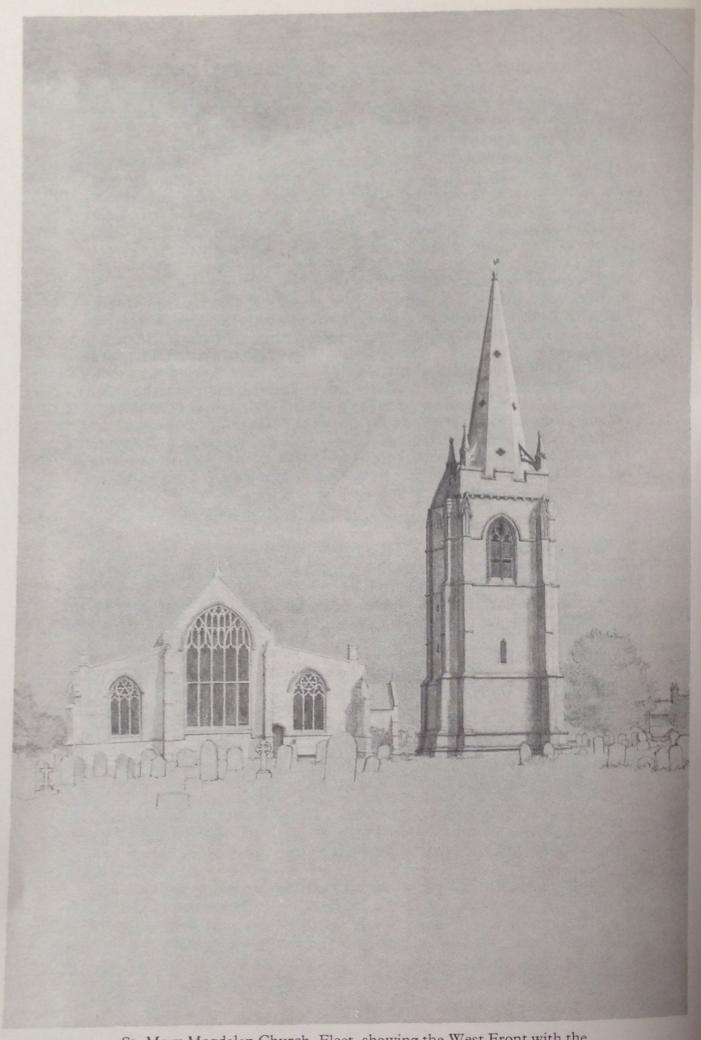
SIR NORMAN ANGELL

On a plaque outside the Mansion House in High Street, Holbeach is written, "Sir Norman Angell 1872 - 1967 author and lecturer, awarded Nobel Peace Prize, 1933, was born here."

Sir Norman wrote a book called "The Great Illusion" in 1908. It had a strong anti-war theme and showed the futility of war on economic grounds. It sold over a million copies and was translated into 25

languages.

His book led to his nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933. The medal, put up for auction at Sotheby's was bought by Mr. Eric A. Lane of Holbeach for £8,000 in 1983. Mr. Lane is Sir Norman's only surviving nephew and was a trustee of his will. Sir Norman died in Croyden in 1967. He had deleted the surname "Lane" by deed poll. After working in America, and a career in journalism in Paris and London he became Labour M.P. for North Bradford in 1929.



St. Mary Magdalen Church, Fleet, showing the West Front with the impressive West Window and detached 14th Century Decorated Tower and Spire with Flying Buttresses.

FLEET

ST. MARY MAGDALEN

This church is made up of nave with 14th Century Decorated aisles, chancel and a detached 120 feet Decorated tower and spire. The nave piers are round and 13th Century Early English except that they were raised in the Decorated period. The four pairs of Decorated roof corbels are well-preserved the two eastern pair of figures are playing musical instruments; the next pair are females; whilst the third pair are bearded.

The chancel arch responds are Early English but since heightened. The sedilia and piscina, with ogee arches are Decorated. The font is octagonal. The five-light impressive, traceried Perpendicular West Window floods the interior with light because of the position of the detached tower and spire to the south-west. There is no clerestory, the

nave aisles being very tall.

The detached Decorated tower and spire is about 120 feet high. The ground floor of the tower has no windows. The second stage has lancets with ogee-heads. The third stage has two-light bell openings with transoms. The spire has small flying buttresses joining it to the tower. There are three tiers of windows in the spire. On the inside west wall of the ground floor of the tower there is a 1790 reredos with fluted pilasters. On the right and left sides there are the Ten Commandments. Above this there is a rustic Victoria Royal Coat-of-Arms dated 1867.

The south porch has a Decorated entrance. The south-east buttress of the chancel has an ogee-headed Decorated niche. There is a William III Royal Coat-of-Arms of 1698 above the nave south entrance.

The nave two-tier chandelier is inscribed, "The Revd. James Ashley, Rector, Geo. Savage and Ino. Ashfield, Churchwardens, 1789." James

Ashley was rector from 1784 to about 1807.

On the south wall of the chancel there is a tablet which translated reads "Near this marble lies the sorrowful corpse of William Jay. Of a large family now extinct virtue alone is the survivor. To the poor and afflicted the trusty Hall shone with hospitable bread, and with the rare piety of husband and wife. When the sun had gone round the world four periods of ten years and had approached another period of three years, sadly he mourned farewell to his relations. What does the world profit? To her much beloved husband, who returned to Heaven, September 1706, his sorrowful wife Elizabeth Jay erected this monument."

Against the west wall of the nave there is a small 14th Century effigy. Next to this, perched against the west wall, there is a large tombstone with an armorial achievement. The 1881 inventory of Fleet Parish Church refers to this gravestone of Michael Johnson Senr. Surgeon of the Bull Inn, Fleet as being at that time in the churchyard. Johnson, who died at Fleet on the 20th February, 1772 uses the arms of the Worshipful Company of Surgeons. The inscription on the tomb-

stone reads

"Surgeon Johnson of the Bull Inn, Fleet He is not dead, he's only laid here to sleep, They say he's dead, Alas he cannot die He's only chang'd to immortality."

LIEUT. HARRY LAW

This inscription is on a stone cross, 24 metres south-west of the tower "Harry Law, Lieut. 1st Royal Welch Fusiliers, who died in the service of his country July 21st 1915, aged 23 years. Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends." His father, Rev. Jas. H. A. Law, M.A. was rector of Fleet from 1914 to 1920.

LIEUT. J. F. M. HUTCHINSON, B.A.

Written on a wooden tablet fixed to the inside north wall of the chancel is "In affectionate memory of John Frederick Michael Hutchinson, B.A. Lieut. 6th Batt The Green Howards who died in Libya for King and Country on June 24th, 1942. This tablet is placed here by his father, the Rector of Fleet and his family," There is also a wooden cross and inscription to him outside, 25 metres south-west of the tower, near the Old Rectory.

Canon F. W. Hutchinson, his father, wrote in his "Reminiscences of a Lincolnshire Parson" 1950 (1951). "John joined the Green Howards and went with them to the Western Desert, but he gave his life for his country, killed in an ambush on 24th June 1942. The telegram announcing this was the saddest news I have ever received . . ."

FLEET BAPTIST CHAPEL

The first Baptist Chapel at Fleet Hargate is said to have been built in 1681. A later one at Fleet Hargate was opened for worship on 6th September, 1764 during the ministry of William Kidd at a cost of £173.31.

The present chapel has a gallery at its north end. Next door there is a Sunday School building. The foundation stone at the north-east corner of the chapel says "This stone was laid by Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, June 5th 1876." The chapel was opened by Dr. John Clifford on 6th December, 1876. This is written over the inside south end of the chapel "How amiable are Thy Tabernacles O Lord of Hosts."

A small Methodist Chapel erected in 1872, is a mile south-west of the parish church near Millbank Farm.

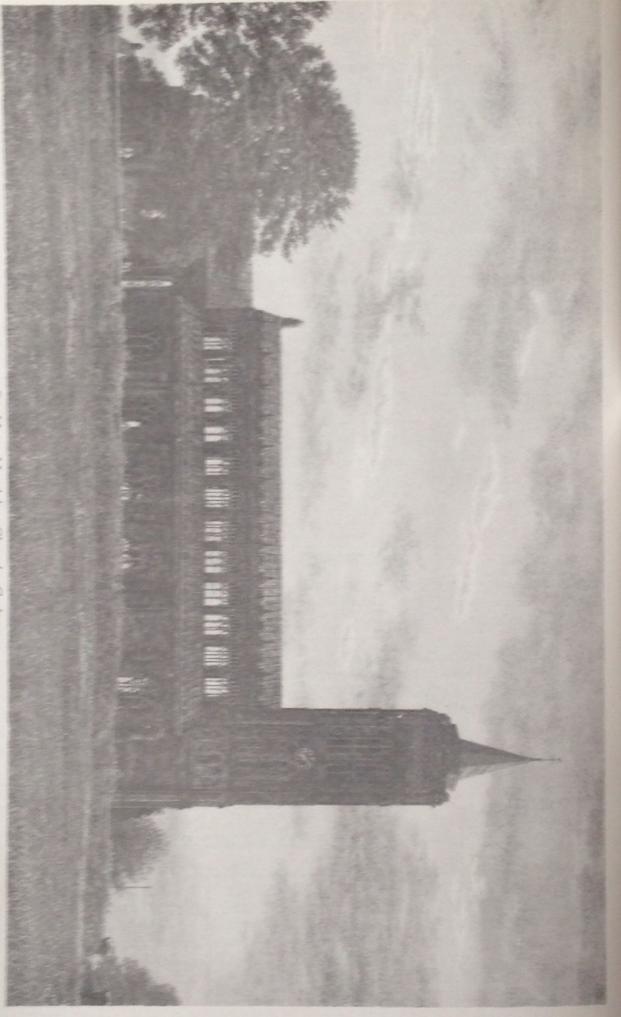
REV. WILLIAM BURGESS

On the inside east wall of the Baptist Chapel at Fleet Hargate there is a stone tablet which reads "To the memory of the Rev. William Burgess, who having discharged the pastoral duties of this Church, 22 years with Affection, Fidelity and Success, was called from his Labours to his Reward, Dec. 11th, 1813 in the 59th year of his age. In token of their veneration his flock have erected this plain Monument, inadequate as it is, to express those feelings which are deeply engraven on the Tablet of their Hearts." It was said that "he was interred in the aisle of the chapel on December 16th (1813) amidst signs of respect and deep sorrow."

Rev. Burgess was born on 13th March, 1755 in London. He served an apprenticeship as a line engraver and during his time at Fleet published engravings of many local churches including the parish church of Fleet. On that engraving is written "Drawn by W. (William) & H. (Hilkiah) Burgess. Engraved by H. Burgess. To the Revd. James Ashley, Rector and Patron of the Living of Fleet...

Published . . . Jan. 1st 1803 by W. & H. Burgess, Fleet."

After a short ministry in Halifax, William Burgess settled in Fleet on 14th April, 1791. On 2nd January, 1793 Mr. Burgess, who had now accepted the full oversight of the chapel, was ordained to the ministry. He was minister up to 1813, the year he died.



St. Mary Magdalen Church, Gedney.

View from the North showing the magnificent 15th Century Perpendicular Clerestory and Early English and Perpendicular Tower.

GEDNEY

ST. MARY MAGDALEN

The first three stages of the west tower are 13th Century Early English. The 27 feet five inches ground floor stage has two lancets with dog tooth, one to the west and the other to the south. The arch to the nave has dog tooth as well. The nine feet seven inches next stage has blank arcading on the three exterior sides, each with five pointed arches with six shafts and shaft rings. The next 18 feet four inches stage has the original two-twin bell openings on all four sides. The east openings are now mainly within the church. The 30 feet eight inches last stage of the tower is 15th Century, Perpendicular. This stage has also two twin bell openings on all four sides but they are much taller than the Early English ones. The tower is 86 feet high overall.

Just below the parapet of the tower there is a frieze. Above this there is a three feet polygonal start to what could have been a spire. Instead there is a twenty feet spike less than half the height it should have

been.

The rest of the exterior is mainly 14th Century Decorated, except for the Perpendicular Clerestory. Nine of the nave windows have Decorated flowing tracery. The interesting west window of the north aisle is 17th Century and has three lights. The attractive Decorated East Window of five lights is Reticulated. The Decorated South porch

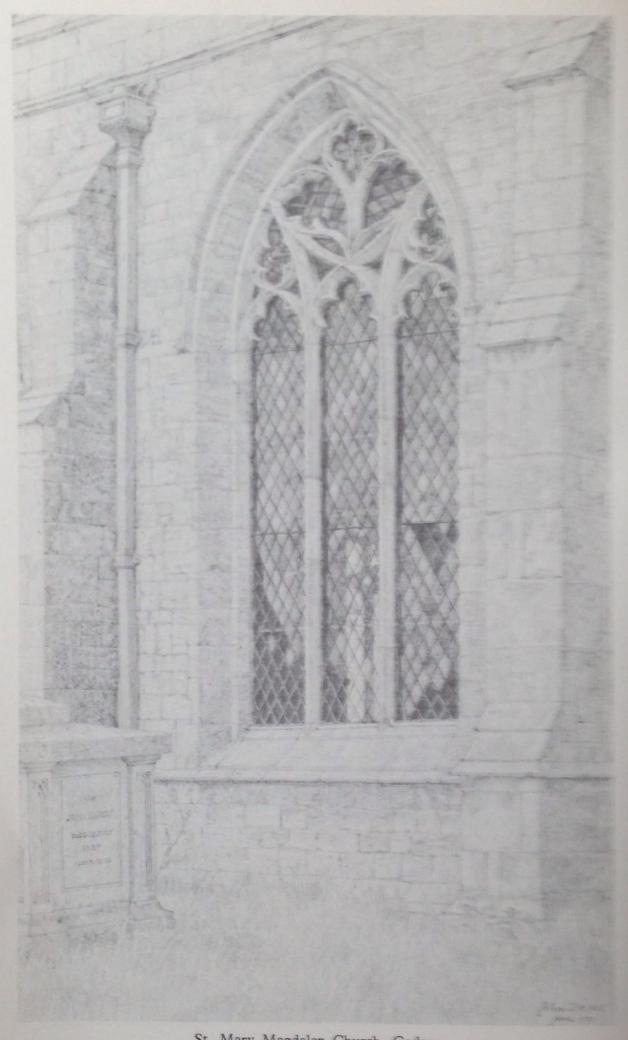
was once two-storeyed.

The late 15th Century Perpendicular clerestory is one of the finest in Lincolnshire. It has twelve windows on each side. Each window has three lights. There are 13 six feet pinnacles on each side of the clerestory. Inside, the base of the clerestory has figures with shafts above them supporting the roof beams. The roof beams are of two main types, with one example of a third. The odd example is a pair of hammer-beams. The main types both have arched braces, but one of the main types also has tie-beams. The nave has six bays with octagonal piers.

The fine south door is Decorated. An inscription reads "PAX CHRISTI SIT HUIC DOMUI ET OMNIBUS HABITANTIBUS IN EA HIC REQUIES NOSTRA" which means "The peace of Christ be on this house and all dwelling in it. Here is our rest". The inscription on the wicket door is "In hope" and there is a small 14th Century ivory crucifixion scene. The lock on the inside of the door reads "Beware

before auyseth Johannes Pete".

There are considerable remains of a 14th Century Jesse coloured glass window in the east of the north aisle. In the centre light there is a complete figure seated, and apparently holding a sword. There are large parts of other figures too. The colouring is mainly yellow, green, brown, blue and bright red. The Tree of Jesse was often seen on medieval glass as at Chartres Cathedral, France, and York Minster. It showed a vine stem, with the reclining figure of Jesse at the bottom, prophets and kings in the branches, and often the Virgin and Child at the top.



St. Mary Magdalen Church, Gedney. South Nave Aisle 14th Century Decorated Window.

In the east end of the south aisle there is a part of an effigy of a 13th Century knight, his legs crossed. A few metres from this, on the same aisle, there is a circa 1390, five feet long brass of a lady in a mantle with a puppy at her feet. This formerly had more pieces depicting the Annunci-

ation with additionally, saints, shields and an inscription.

On the south wall, between the effigy and the brass, there is a fine tablet of alabaster with two praying figures facing each other. It has three Corinthian columns. The figures are wearing Elizabethan costume, with ruffs at their necks. On this monument is written "Here under lyeth buried the Bodyes of Adlard Welby of Gedney, Esquier, and Cassandra his wife, the daughter of William Apryce of Washingleys in ye parish of Lutton, in the countie of Huntingdon esquier, by whome he had issue, fower sonnes & one daughter viz: William, Richard, Robert, John and Susan, being all living at his death; who departed his life the XI daye of August, Ano 1570, being of the age of LXIII yeares and Cassandra departed ye XXII of February AnoDni 1590 being LX yeares of age. This monument was made at ye costs and charges of Sr Willia Welbie, Knight of ye Honourable Order of ye Bath, together with Robert Carr of Aswerbye, esquier ye last husband of Cassandra mother to ye foresayd Willm & wife to ye above named Robart and was finished in ye month of May, 1605, being in ye Raigne of our Sovoraigne lord James by the grace of God of England, Fruance and Ireland, Kinge the third & of Scotland the eight and thirtithe."

Prof Major said that the Welbys had held land in Gedney as early as

the 15th century

REV. R. L. GALES

On the north wall of Gedney Church's chancel there is a tablet which reads: "In Loving Memory of Richard Lawson Gales, Vicar of this parish 1909-1927, priest, poet and essayist who entered into rest 26th December, 1927 in his 65th year. This tablet was erected by his parishioners and friends." He wrote the verse:

> "Sure all the churches upon earth, He bore with tottering feet; Rouen, Amiens, Bourges and Chartres, Long Sutton, Gedney, Fleet, So sweet, so terrible the load, It was as though he carried God."

MAJOR A. B. ENTWISTLE 1890-1968

On the south aisle wall of the nave, beneath the memorial tablets to those from Gedney who died in the two World Wars is written on a wooden plaque: "In Memory of Major A. B. Entwistle O.B.E., M.C. 1890-1968, Headmaster of Gedney School, Founder of Gedney Branch

British Legion 'Service not Self'."

Entries in Gedney Church End School Log Book show his activities leading up to, and during, the Second World War: "Thursday, 6th October, 1938: Mr. Entwistle, the Headmaster, is absent as a member of the auxiliary force to Czechoslavakia. Monday, 17th October, 1938: Mr. Entwistle was absent as he has volunteered for military service. Friday 20th October, 1944: Mr. A. B. Entwistle assumed the duties as Head Teacher on relinquishing his commission in His Majesty's Forces."

LONG SUTTON

ST. MARY'S

The Norman nave of about 1170 has seven bays. At either end of both sides there are triple responds. The four responds and twelve piers have scalloped capitals. The third and fourth pairs of piers from the west end are octagonal, whilst the others are round. Above the Norman bays there is a Norman Clerestory. It is now, however, totally within the church. The former exterior of the Norman clerestory has blank arcading between the openings. The second opening from the east, on the south side, has been made much wider than the others. There is some wall-painting design work on the eastern-most bay that faces on to the south aisle. The present clerestory is modern.

The chancel arch is Norman, and there is some Norman work just beyond this arch in the chancel itself. On the north side of the north pier of the chancel arch there is a Norman corbel table, just below the roof level. There is a part of a Norman triple respond facing east into the

chancel, on the same pier.

The chancel has two 15th Century Perpendicular bays with two slender octagonal piers. The chancel aisles extend almost to the east end; there being only a single bay extension for the altar. The East Window has a double row of Decorated ballflower on the surround. The chancel roof has four pairs of hammer-beams and three beams with arched braces. There are carved wooden figures on, or near, the beams.

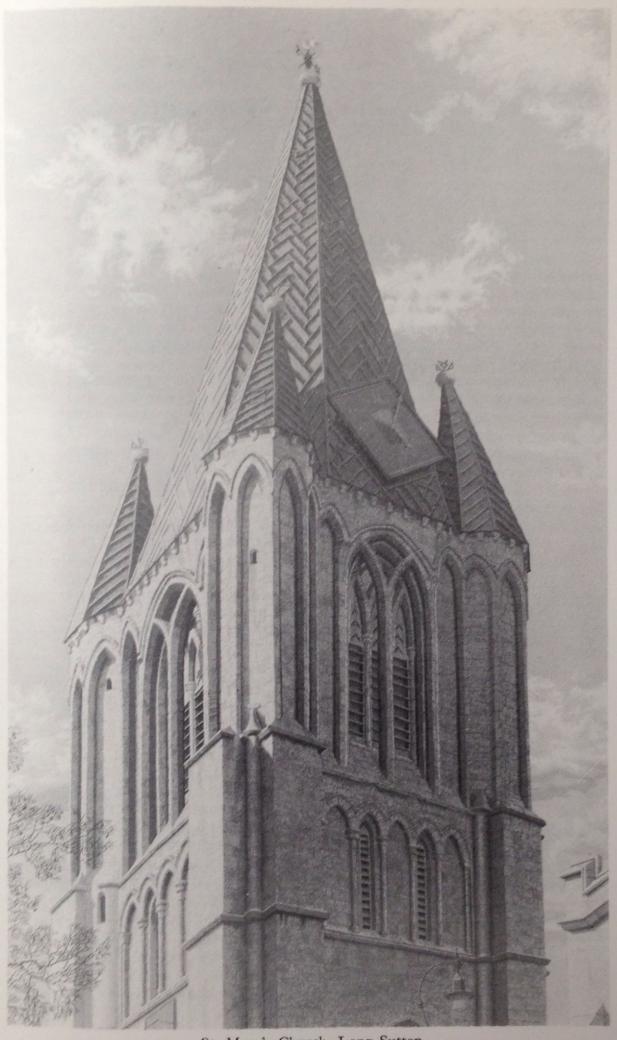
The nave and chancel aisles are very wide, especially on the south side, to enable it to reach out to the steeple. There is a small medieval octagonal former vestry attached to the north-east corner of the chancel.

In the nave, east of the south porch, there are seven Perpendicular south aisle three-light windows with transoms. The nine Perpendicular windows in the north aisle are much the same as those in the south aisle, except that they are narrower and have no transoms. The first two windows from the west in the south aisle are Decorated.

In the north porch there is an octagonal panelled base to a holy-water stoup, to the west of the north entrance to the church. The north entrance to the church has an ogee arch with Perpendicular stone panelling above. The door surround has ten Decorated stone quatrefoils and two mouchettes.

The exterior south side of the south porch is interesting. The doorway has a pointed arch with stone quatrefoils and mouchettes within the spandrels. In the panelling above the hood-mould there are eight blank stone shields. There are four niches; one either side of the south window, with stone animals and a stone human face at their bases; the other two are in the south buttresses. Inside the ground floor of the south porch there is a two-bay vault with tierceron stars and eleven bosses. To the north there is a centre boss with two human faces, one with two tongues. The vault is supported by six shafts.

At one time the Early English tower was detached like Fleet's. All four sides of the first stage of the tower were once open. They are now all blocked up. There are angle-buttresses and nook-shafts on three corners. There are set-back buttresses and no nook-shafts on the south-



St. Mary's Church, Long Sutton.

Early English Tower and Leaded Spire of about A.D. 1200. View from South-East.

west corner because of the spiral staircase. On all four sides of the second stage of the tower there is arcading, made up of five pointed arches with hood-moulds, and, where still present, six shafts with shaft-rings. In

numbers two and four spaces there are louvred lancet openings.

On all four corners of the third stage of the tower, there are octagonal turrets. On all four sides there are bell openings. Inside, these openings are divided into three, all having louvre-boards. Outside they have Y-tracery. The last stage consists of the central leaded spire, which has substantially original A.D. 1200 oak beams inside. The spire is surmounted by a ball and there is a weather-cock above it. On the four corner turrets there are inward-leaning leaded spirelets, each being surmounted by a ball and a cross above it. There are clock faces to the west and to the east of the central spire, near the beginning of this stage. The tower had six bells until 1835. From that year there has been a fine peal of eight bells.

In a church pamphlet of about 1970 John Piper, the famous artist, says that "the lead-covered spire of Long Sutton has a special glory. The warm grey of the stonework of the tower capped by the cool grey of the lead spire has always pleased me since I first saw it thirty years ago. In sunshine and in moonlight and especially after a shower, when it shines as if it were made of fine glazed china, it has an unforgettable appeal."

The only external evidence of the original Norman church are two

flat buttresses on either side of the nave West Window.

The upper tracery of the seven eastern-most windows of the north aisle are still filled with early 15th Century coloured glass. In the south aisle the upper tracery of the three eastern-most windows is filled with much richer, and more varied, glass with a yellow, rather than a silvery tone prevailing. In the third window from the east end of the south aisle there is a dismounted knight in armour treading on a serpent or dragon. The medieval glass of these ten windows was restored and rearranged by Kings of Norwich between 1969 and 1982.

In the east centre part of the nave, a few metres from the chancel there is a monumental stone of 1486. Cut in the stone is "Ihc, Mcy, Lady Help" which means "Jesus have Mercy" and an invocation to the Virgin to give help. A narrow brass plate on the stone reads: "Pray for ye soule of Alys Thomas, late wyfe to John Thos. the which deceased VII day of

January, the year of our Lord MCCCCLXXXVI."

The present vestry is in the east of the north nave aisle. It is partitioned off by a wooden screen, a former reredos, of about the time of William and Mary. Behind the high altar there is a modern stone reredos depicting the Last Supper. There is a Perpendicular eagle lectern.

The tombstones in the churchyard are interesting; two especially so. One is a thatcher's tombstone with the tools of his trade on it, which is 15 metres to the south of the south porch. The other is a Wash Guide's tombstone 18 metres to the south of the east end of the church. The guide's tombstone reads: "This stone is erected as a memorial of Charles Wigglesworth late of Sutton Bridge, coal merchant and guide for Sutton Wash 52 years, who departed this life, much respected, April 13, 1840 aged 85."

A Long Sutton Elizabethan document of about 1600 speaks of "... sertaine guides who ... conduct passengers ...". In October, 1216, King John, it is believed, lost his jewels in the Wash, perhaps between Long Sutton and Walpole Cross Keys. May this guide be better than his! Shakespeare writing about 1596 said in King John, Act V, Scene 6:

"I'll tell thee Hubert, half my power this night

Passing these flats, are taken by the tide, These Lincoln Washes, have devoured them, Myself, well-mounted, hardly have escap'd."

The good coloured glass in the two 1889 windows immediately north and south of the high altar is by Burlinson and Grylls of London.

REV. CHARLES JERRAM

Rev. Jerram came to Long Sutton, as curate, on 19th March, 1797. He understood that Long Sutton people were "mostly respectable and many were opulent yeomen and farmers," but the lower class "was generally profane, disorderly and addicted to drunkenness." He said that the Sabbath was 'almost universally desecrated by buying and selling" and drunkenness.

When the Rev. Jerram attempted to take the service on the following Sunday he found the former curate in the vestry robed ready to take it. After an argument Rev. Jerram withdrew. A letter from the bishop had no effect on the former curate and he took the service again the following week.

The next day was the anniversary of one of the parish clubs, when it was customary to have a service at the church. The churchwardens locked the church but when the club stewards came the former curate had already arranged for the club to be preached to by him at a neighbouring church. Rev. Jerram preached to the stewards "and perhaps thirty other attendants."

After this Rev. Jerram took up his duties, and on the first Sunday he preached from Rev. 1 - 7 "Behold, He cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see Him, and they also which pierced Him and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of Him. Even so. Amen." He was

determined to improve the state of affairs in Long Sutton.

In his memoirs Rev. C. Jerram said: "The inhabitants consisted almost entirely of opulent yeomen, small farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, mariners, and agricultural labourers. There were no resident gentry, but many of the landed proprietors were very wealthy, highly respectable in their station, and as I soon found, after my first disappointment most hospitable in entertaining their friends. The shopkeepers and tradesmen were generally very respectable, and amongst the lower classes were very industrious, sober, and reputable individuals, but truth requires me to state that for the most part they were disorderly, drunken and quarrelsome."

He went on to say that "the church was generally well filled, but the people were very irregular both as to their attendance, and the time of their appearing in church . . . One cause of this irregularity was the sad desecration of the Sabbath by buying and selling . . . As for the agricultural and mechanical labourers, the doors of the public houses being open through the whole day and often indeed through the night also, their assemblies were chiefly held in these hot-beds of vice, where drunkenness and riot were the prevalent orgies, and wretchedness and poverty the certain attendants of their profaneness and profligacy."

Rev. C. Jerram went around Long Sutton public houses on one or two Sunday evenings to see what was going on. He wrote: "'Some of you,' I said 'have wives and children starving at home, clothed with rags, and crying for a morsel of bread, whilst you are here drinking and carousing, profaning God's holy day, and spending your money in degrading yourselves below the brutes that perish.'"

He goes on to say "The vice of drunkenness was confined to a limited number . . . (b)ut Sabbath-breaking was carried on to a greater extent than on any other day in the week. Numbers came with their baskets from the various small hamlets in the parish, gave their orders at the shops, went to church, and on their return called for their purchases and carried

them home."

"In this distressing state of things" Rev. C. Jerram, "was perplexed to know what was the best to be done." Luckily, though, a printed paper was issued by magistrates to stop Sunday trading. He read this to his

congregation.

On the following Saturday the town crier, by whose authority Rev. Jerram did not know, "went with his bell through the town," saying that shops were to be closed the next day. The curate went around the town on the Sunday with the constable-cum-parish clerk and found all shops closed. They were also closed the following Sunday. The shopkeepers claimed they were losing trade to other parishes whose shops remained open on Sundays. On the following Sunday three shops were found to be open and the curate made the constable take down the names of owners. Ten others came forward and said they had opened and the curate made the constable take down their names and statements and seek summonses.

The curate preached on the observance of the Sabbath the following Sunday to a crowded congregation. After the service, "... some of them who had foolishly given information against themselves for having opened their shops on the preceding Sunday, declared that if they lost all their custom they would not again sell on the Sunday...". The curate wrote to the magistrates to ask them to merely caution the shopkeepers as he

thought Sunday trading in Long Sutton had come to an end.

In April, 1798 Rev Jerram married Miss Stranger of Tydd St Mary. To make ends meet he earned money by tutoring half-a-dozen boys as

boarders and two or three day pupils.

The curate found it necessary, because of the distance from Long Sutton, to preach at Cross Keys Wash (now Sutton Bridge) in "a commodious building" on a week-day evening. He said that because of the "considerable trade in coal and corn . . . there were numerous sailors, as well as agricultural labourers resident in the vacinity."

The curate stayed between eight and nine years "in my curacy of Long Sutton." He said that the church was crowded at his departure but an innkeeper told his chosen successor that she was glad he was going

for "he had destroyed all the trade in the town".

ALFRED PICCAVER 1884-1958

A marble bust of Alfred Piccaver the famous tenor was on display at St. Mary's Church, Long Sutton for the first time at the 1984 Spring Flower Festival. This was presented by Peter Piccaver, Alfred's son, having been carved in the 1930's by the Austrian artist Leisseck. A bronze replica is now in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna.

Alfred Piccaver was born in Long Sutton in 1884. As a young boy he left for the United States. Later he worked as an electrical engineer in one of the Edison Companies. He trained as a singer at the Metro-

politan Opera School in New York in 1905.

He then went to Vienna, was heard by the Director of the German Theatre of Prague, and was invited to Prague. He was then invited back to Vienna by the Italian baritone Mattia Battistini. Alfred Piccaver is listed among the famous singers of the Duke in Rigoletto.

He became the leading tenor at the Vienna State Opera in 1912 up until 1937. He was honoured by the Austrians. In 1937 he returned to

England and taught singing in London.

On the reopening of the Vienna State Opera in 1955 he returned to Vienna and was given a great welcome. He died there in September 1958.

MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Norman c. 1072 to 1192

Early English c. 1193 to 1300

Decorated c. 1301 to 1370

Perpendicular c. 1371 to 1500

GLOSSARY

BALLFLOWER. Decorated style design, made up of a three-petalled flower enclosing a ball.

CLERESTORY. Upper part of the central nave wall,

with windows.

COMPOSITE CAPITAL. Combined Ionic (rolled scroll) and Corinthian capital.

CORBEL. Block of stone projecting from a wall as a

support.

CORBEL TABLE. Row of corbels just beneath the

roof eaves.

CORINTHIAN CAPITAL. Greek design at the top of a pier, which looks like feathers but which are, in fact, acanthus leaves.

CRUCIFORM. Cross shaped.

D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.

DOG TOOTH. Early English ornament consisting of four-cornered stars raised in the centre.

EASTER SEPULCHRE. Recess in the chancel wall to receive an effigy of Christ at Easter.

FECIT. Made it.

FLUTED PILASTER. Thin pier with vertical grooves attached to a wall or structure.

HOOD MOULD. Projection above a door or window used to throw off rainwater.

LANCET WINDOW. Slender pointed window, often Early English.

LECTERN. Reading desk.

LOUVRE-BOARDS. Overlapping pieces of wood to allow air in but not rain.

MOUCHETTE. Curved dagger-shape, found in tracery.

MULLION. Vertical upright, dividing lights in windows.

NAILHEAD. Early English small pyramid decoration. NOOK SHAFT. Small shaft set in an angle.

OCTAGONAL. Eight-sided.

OGEE ARCH. In section a double continuous curve, concave below passing into convex above.

PISCINA. Basin for washing Mass vessels.

QUATREFOIL. Four-lobed design.

REREDOS. Screen behind and above an altar.

RESPOND. Half-pier.

R.I.P. Requiescat or Requiescant in Pace. May (he, she or they) rest in peace.

SCALLOPED Half-cone shaped design, often found

on Norman capitals.

SEDILIA. Seats for the priests, usually three. STIFF LEAF. Early English foliage decoration.

STOUP. Holy water basin.

S.T.P. Santae Theologiae Professor. Professor of Sacred Theology.

TESTER. Sounding board above a pulpit.

TRANSEPTS. Transverse portion of a cruciform church.

TRANSOM. Horizontal bar across a window. TREFOIL. Three lobed design.

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