Vandalism and Social Duty:
The Victorian Rebuilding of the 'Street Parish' Churches, Ryedale, North Yorkshire

2 Volumes

Volume II of II

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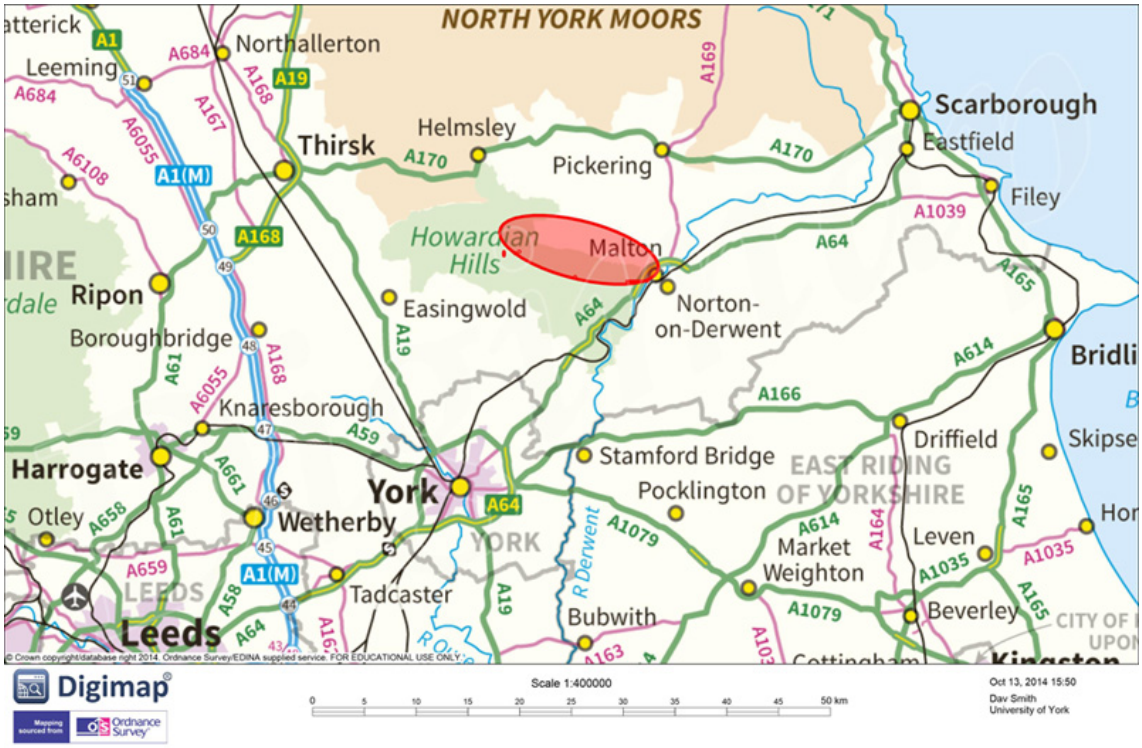


Figure 1.1 Location map of the 'Street Parish' benefice

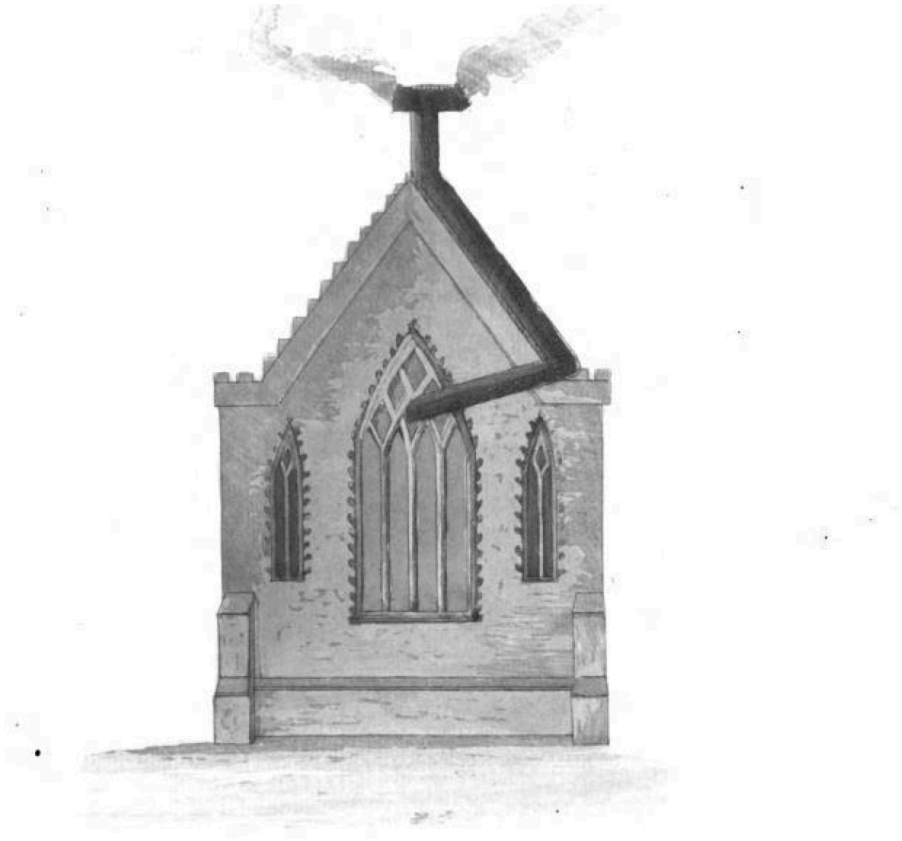
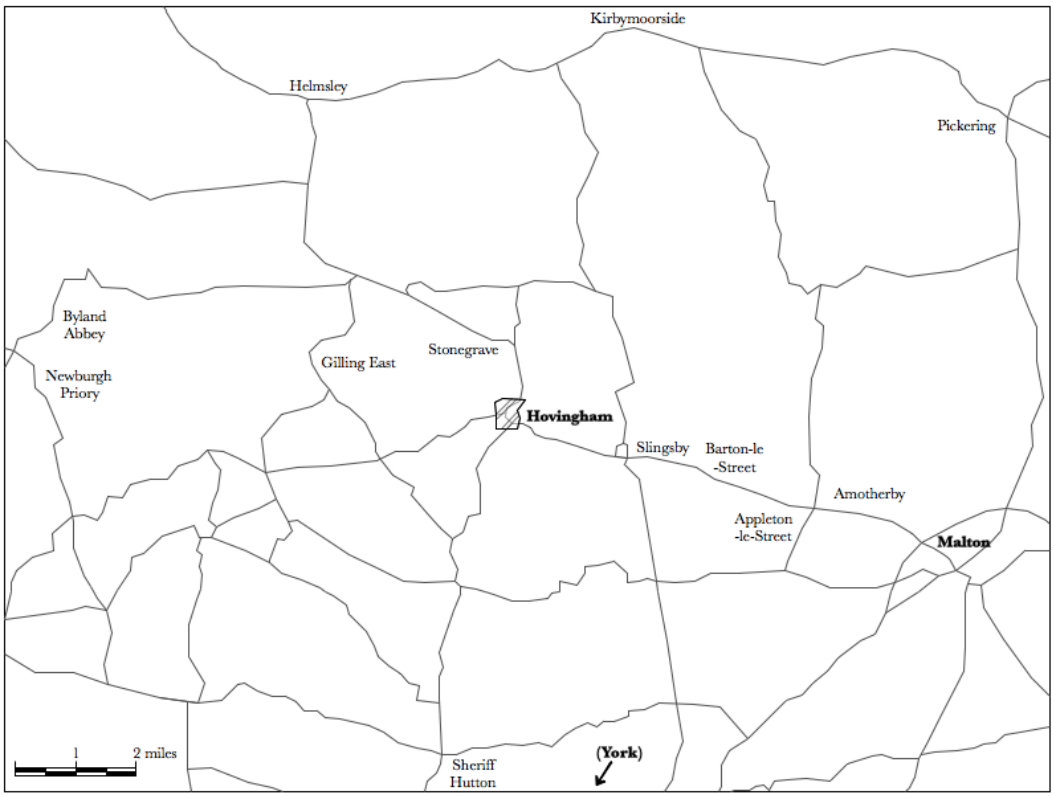


Figure 1.2 Illustration from *Hints to Some Churchwardens* (1825) offering a satirical example of how to heat a parish church - by running the flue through the east window tracery!



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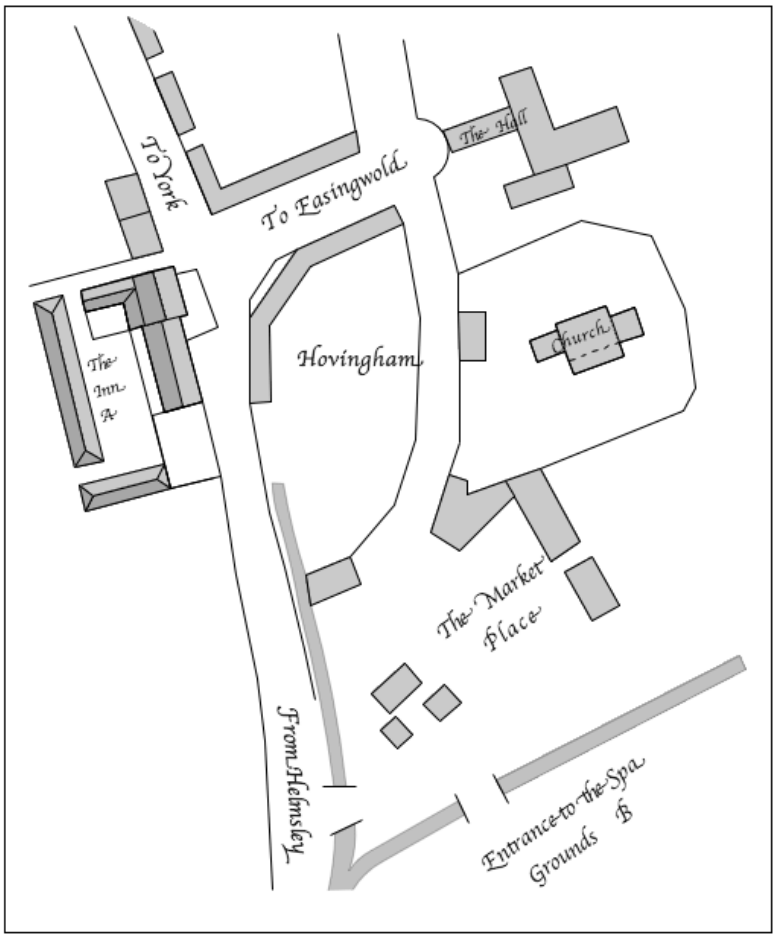

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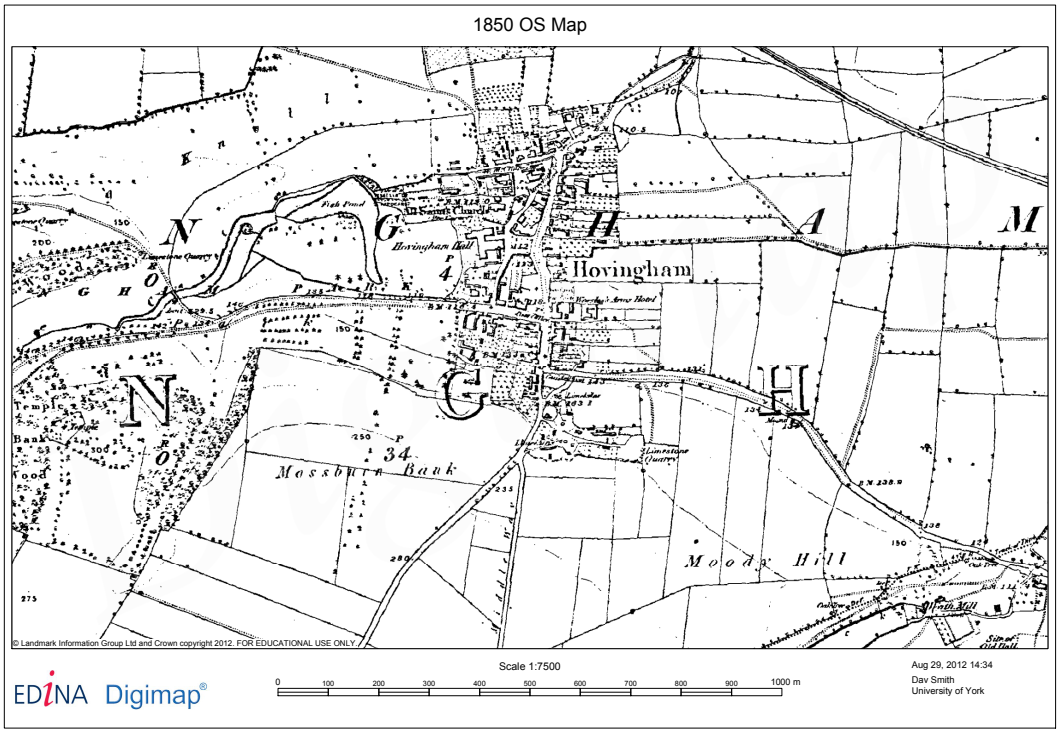

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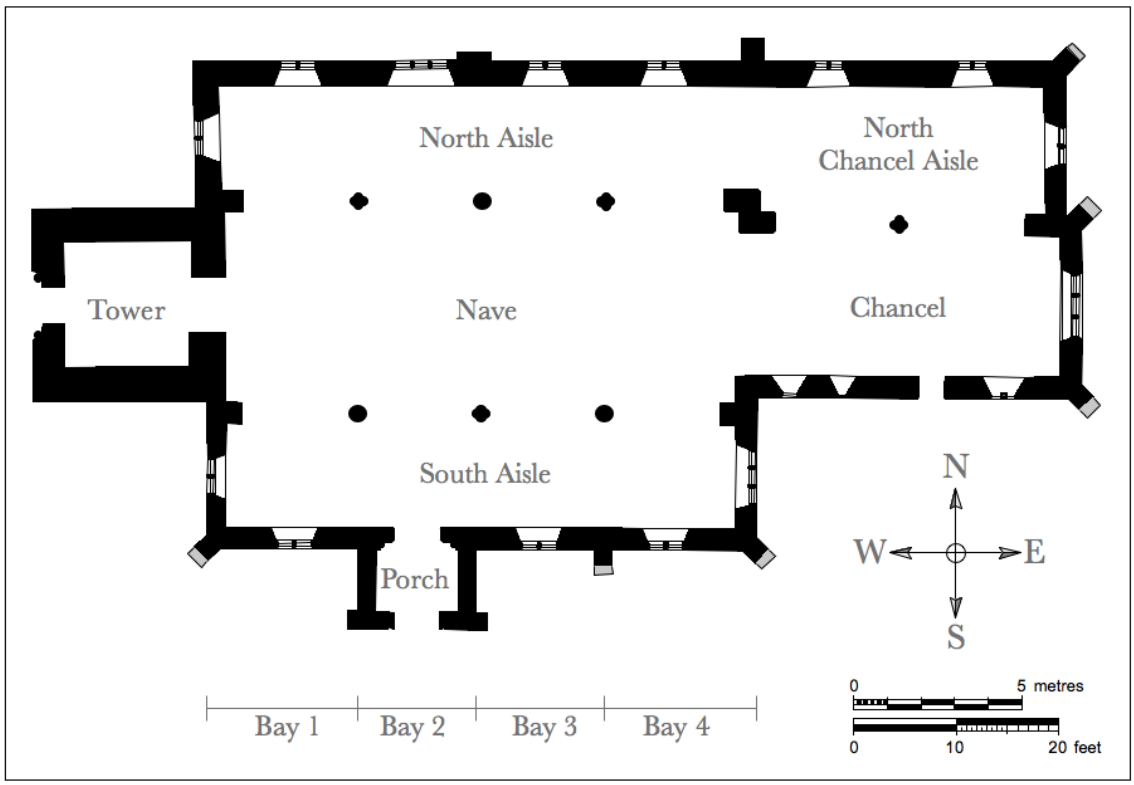

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Figure 4.6 Context view, showing All Saints' church (left) and its relation to Hovingham Hall

Figure 4.7 Interior view of the nave looking east

Figure 4.8 Detail of nave arcades from the south aisle, looking north-east

Figure 4.9 Detail of the font of 1860

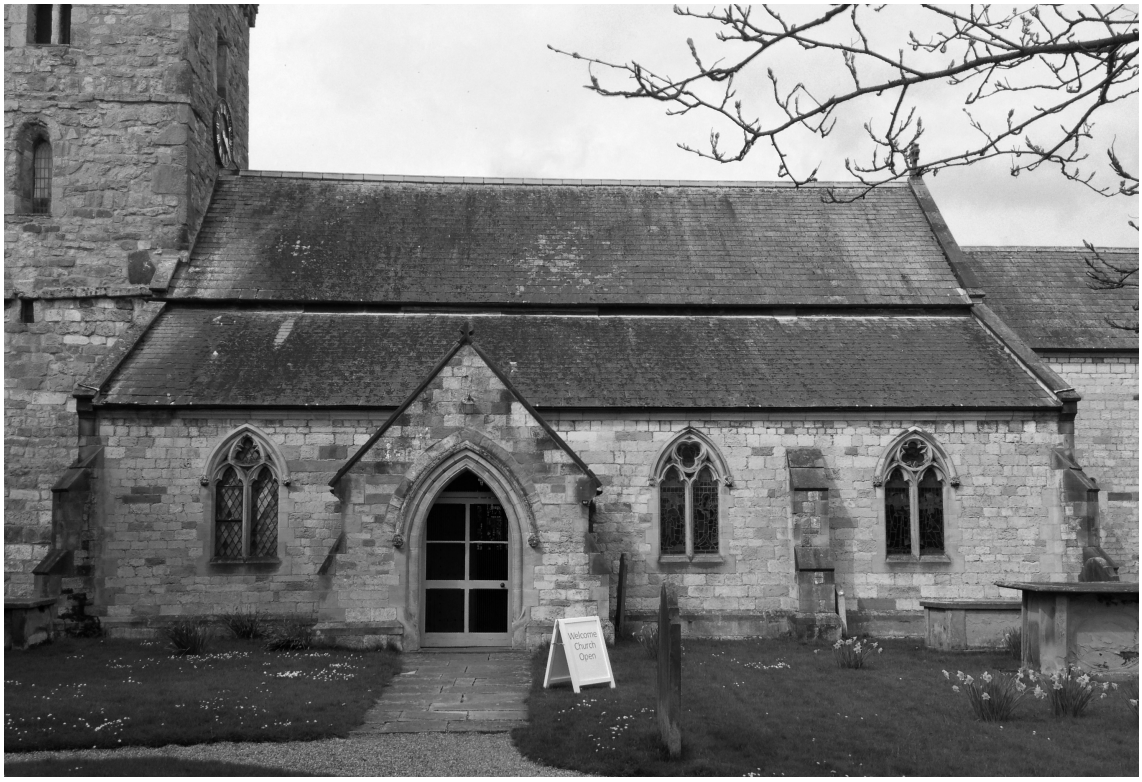


Figure 4.10 South elevation of the south aisle

Figure 4.11 Detail of south aisle window design

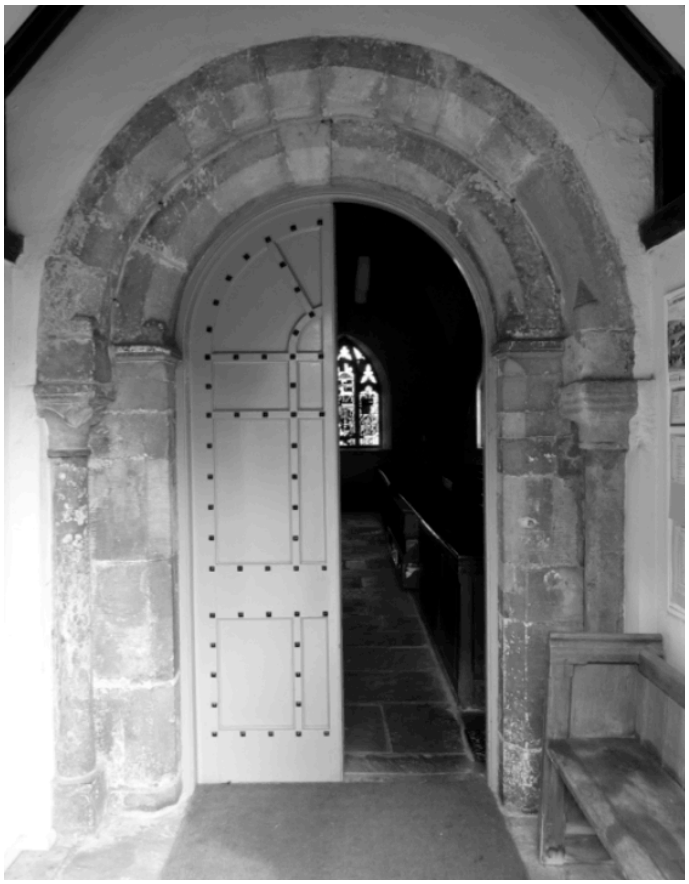


Figure 4.12 Detail of Romanesque south doorway

Figure 4.13 Marble plaque commemorating the 1860 rebuilding in memory of Harriet Worsley, wife of patron, Captain Marcus Worsley

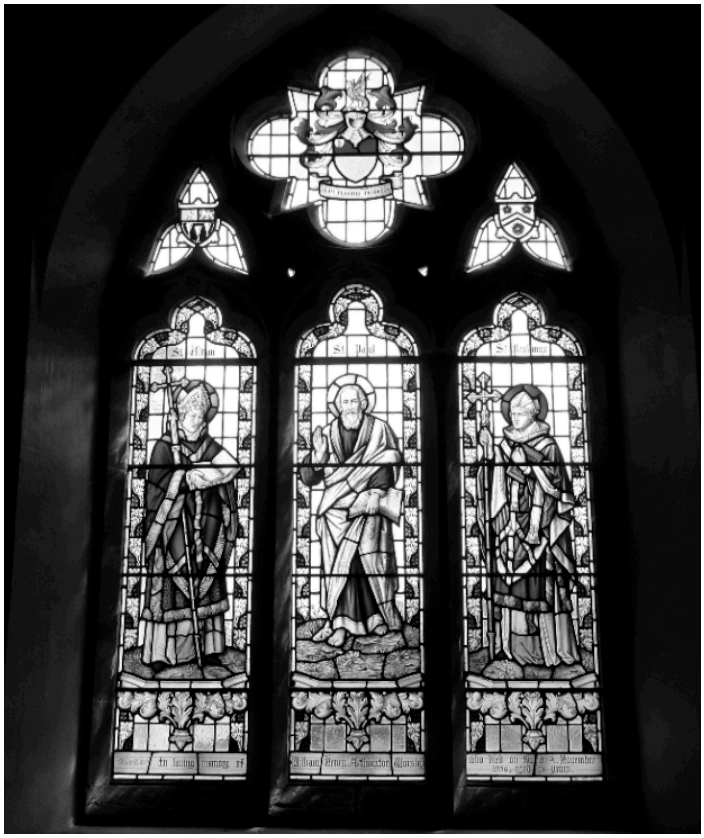


Figure 4.14 Detail of stained glass in the east window of the south aisle, depicting St Aidan, St Paul and St Paulinus, all beneath the Worsley heraldry

Figure 4.15 Detail of the 9th-century 'Annunciation' panel forming the Lady Chapel reredos

Figure 4.16 South elevation of the south porch

Figure 4.17 North elevation of the north aisle

Figure 4.18 Detail of large quoins employed at the north-west angle of the north aisle

Figure 4.19 Detail of the west elevation of the north aisle, showing the stub wall connecting to the west tower

Figure 4.20 Detail of stained glass in the west elevation window of the north aisle. Detail of inscription text at the base of the northern light

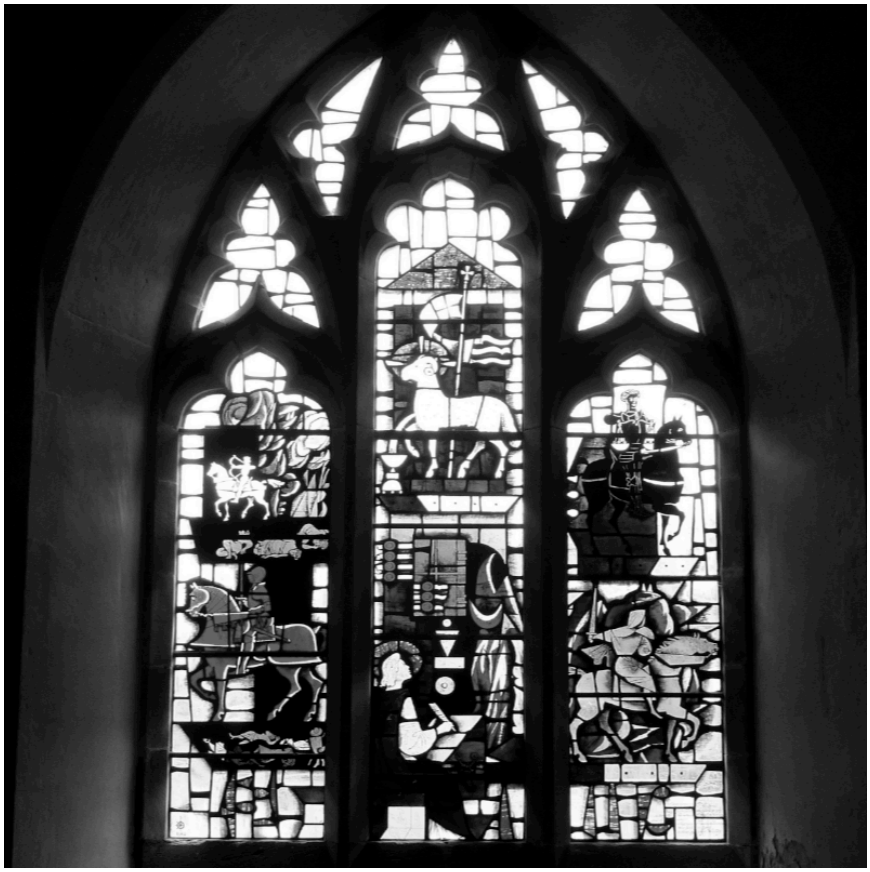


Figure 4.21 Detail of painted glass in the second bay of the north aisle

Figure 4.22 Detail of the Thomas & Mary Worsley memorial in the north aisle

Figure 4.23 South elevation of the chancel

Figure 4.24 Detail of the southern springing of the chancel arch from the nave

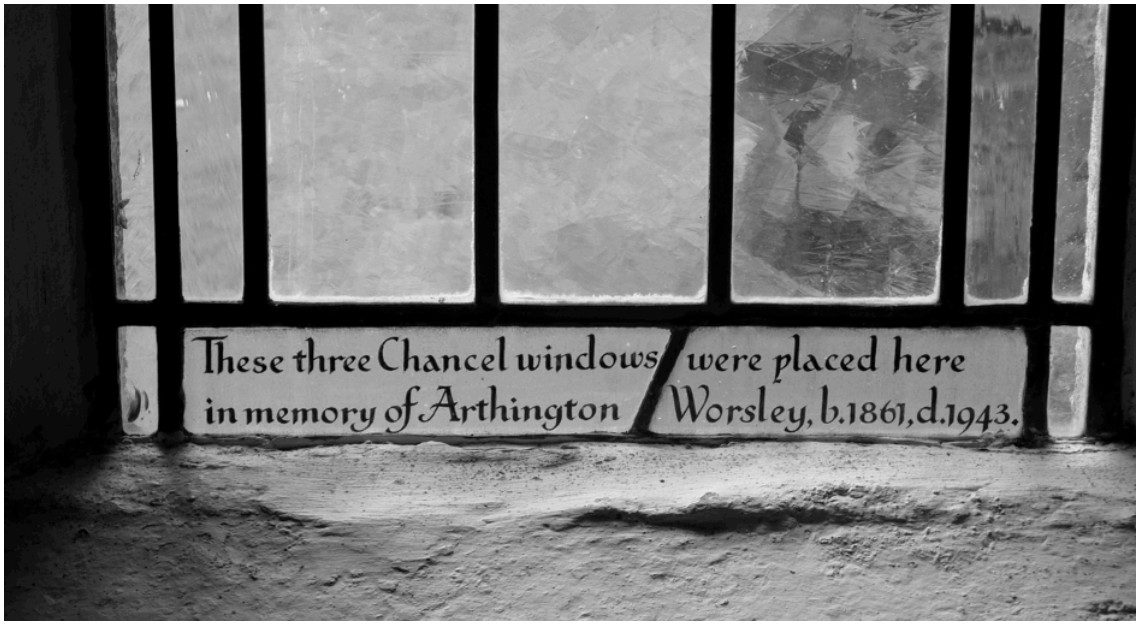


Figure 4.25 Detail of the inscription in lancet window in south elevation of chancel

Figure 4.26 Detail from stained glass east window of the chancel, which commemorates Sir William Cayley Worsley, Bart.

Figure 4.27 Detail of the arcade separating the chancel and north chancel aisle, viewed from the chancel

Figure 4.28 North elevation of the north chancel aisle

Figure 4.29 Detail of memorial to Mrs Frances Arthington in the vestry

Figure 4.30 Detail of the memorial to Mrs Ann Arthington in the vestry

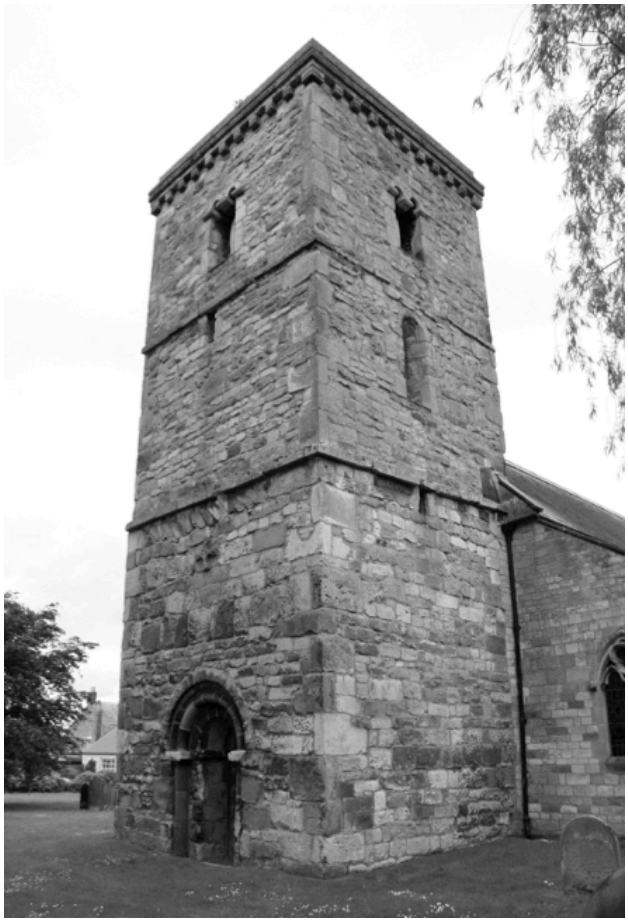


Figure 4.31 General view of the west tower, viewed from the south-west

Figure 4.32 Detail of a window head (inverted) reused as a quoin in the tower

Figure 4.33 West door to the tower, with the reused Anglian cross visible at the top

Figure 4.34 Detail of blocked holes showing the location of the singer's loft against the west wall of the nave

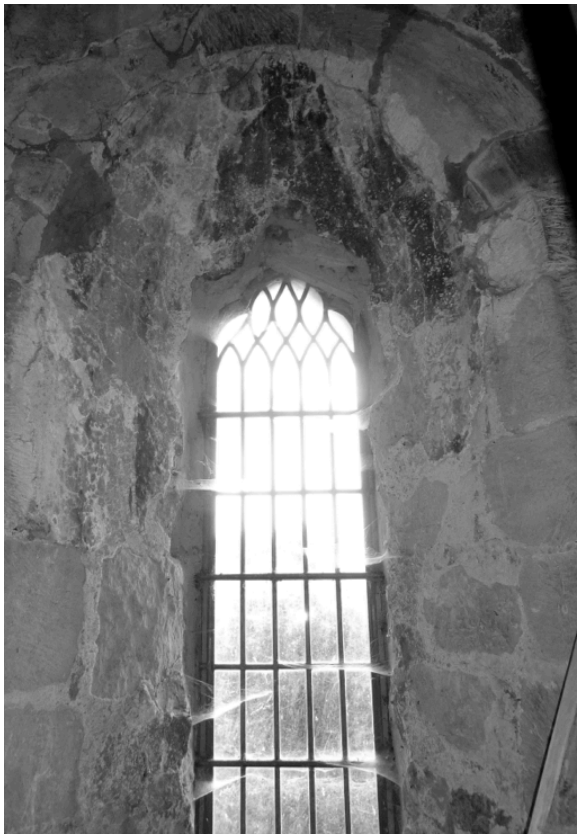


Figure 4.35 Detail showing the crude trefoil formed in the Saxo-Norman window head

Figure 4.36 Photograph of interior of the church in 1974 - note the stone pulpit in the SE corner of the nave. Image by kind permission of the North Yorkshire County Records Office BB74/3058

Figure 4.37 Detail of exterior wall showing the 19th-century tooling and masonry

Figure 4.38 Detail of the axed or adze tooling of the tower masonry

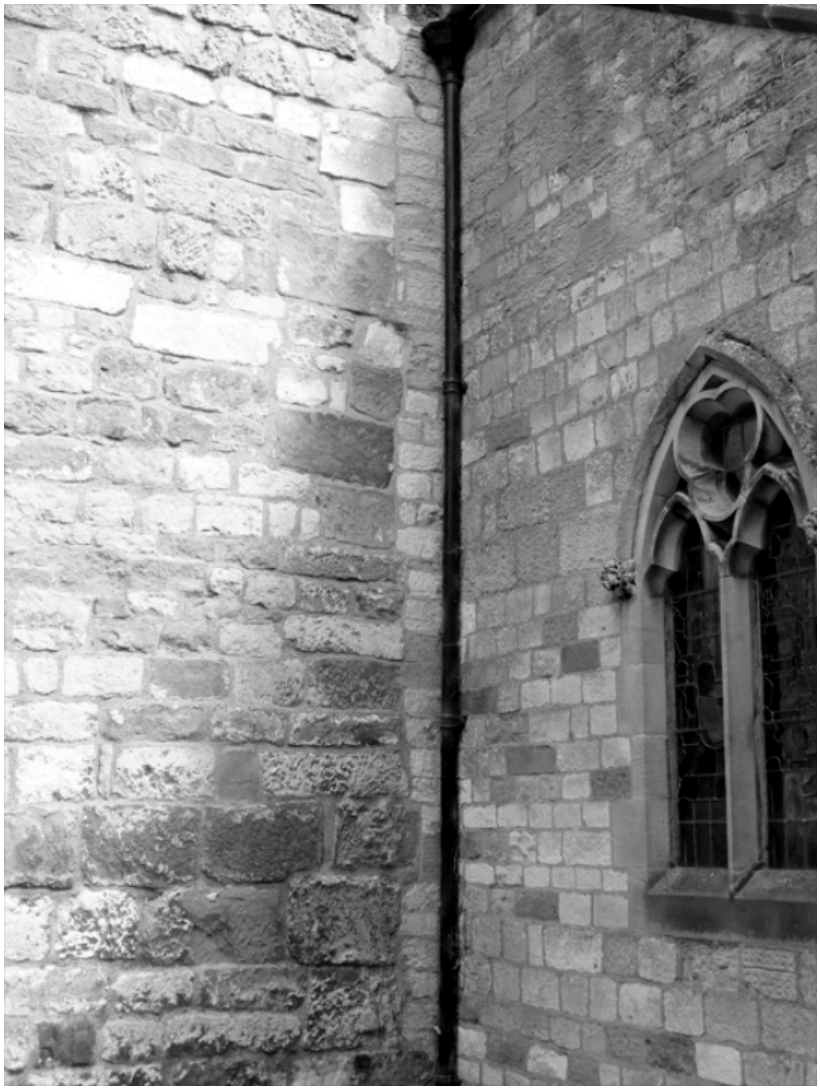


Figure 4.39 Detail of the 1860 nave wall bonding into the earlier south elevation of the tower

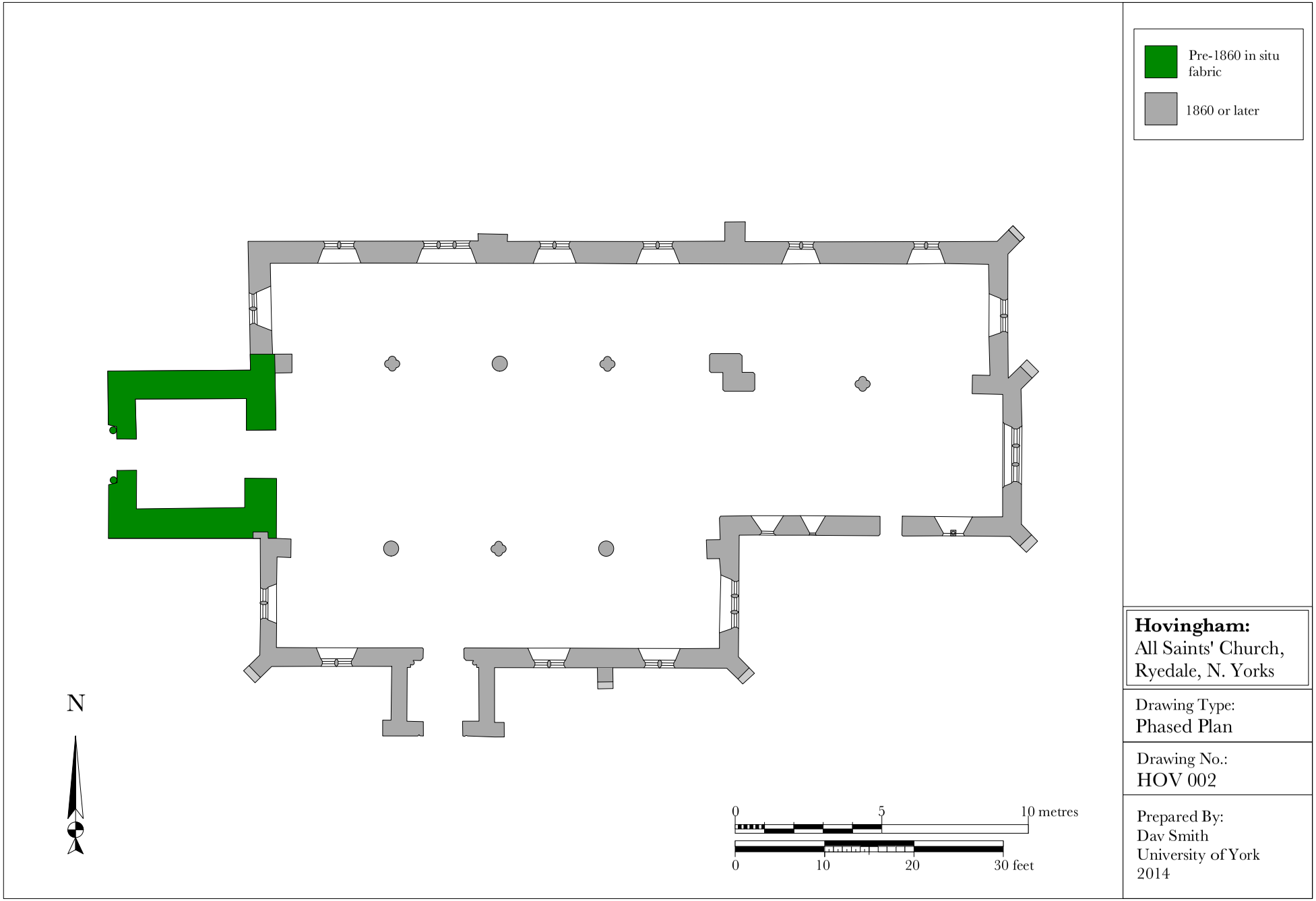


Figure 4.40 Phased plan of the current church showing the extent of the 1860 rebuilding

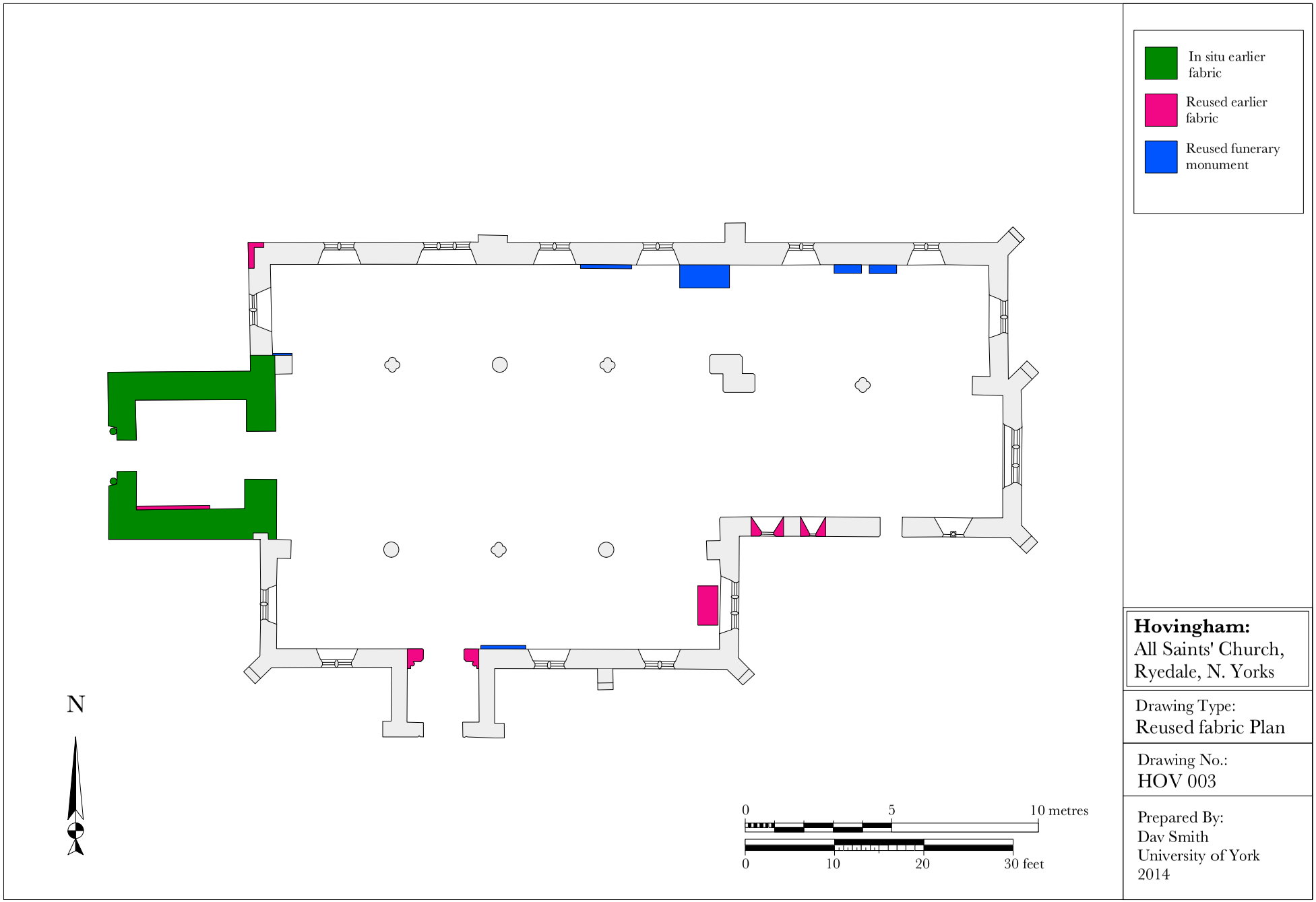


Figure 4.41 Phased plan of the current church showing identified reused and in situ earlier material

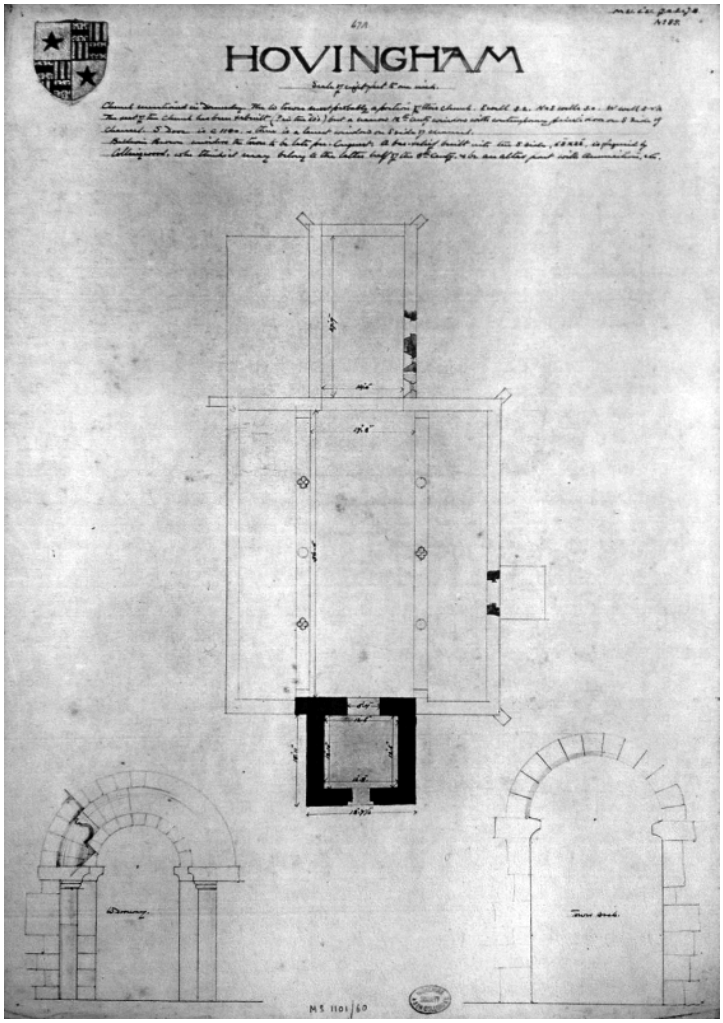


Figure 4.42 Phased plan of the church by S.D. Kitson - ©National Monuments Record (BB77/440)

Figure 4.43 Photograph showing the 'Annunciation' panel in its former location in the south wall of the tower (Baldwin Brown 1937, 189 Plate LVI)

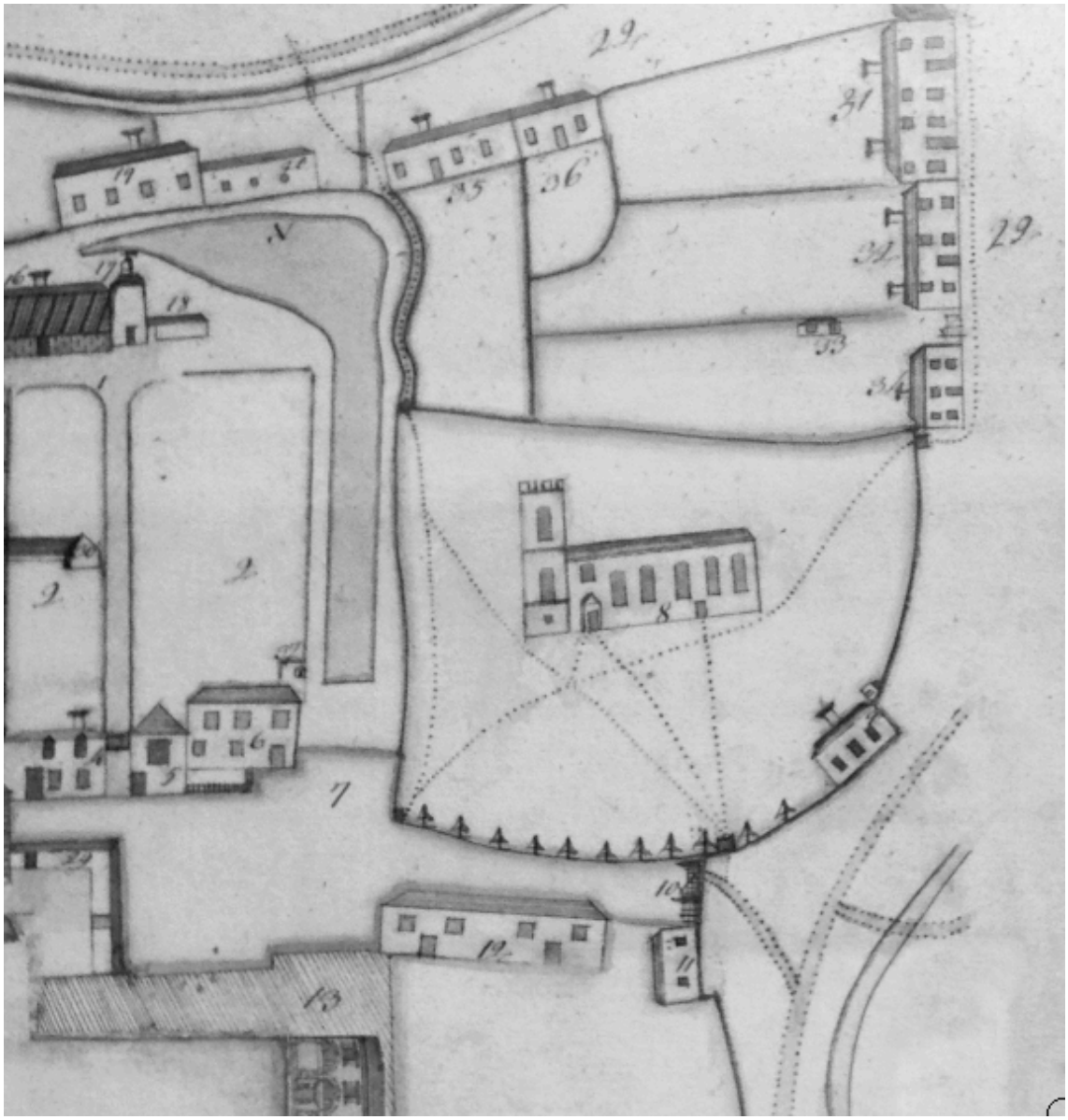


Figure 4.44 Detail of Thomas Worsley's 1696 survey of Hovingham - © Worsley Archives

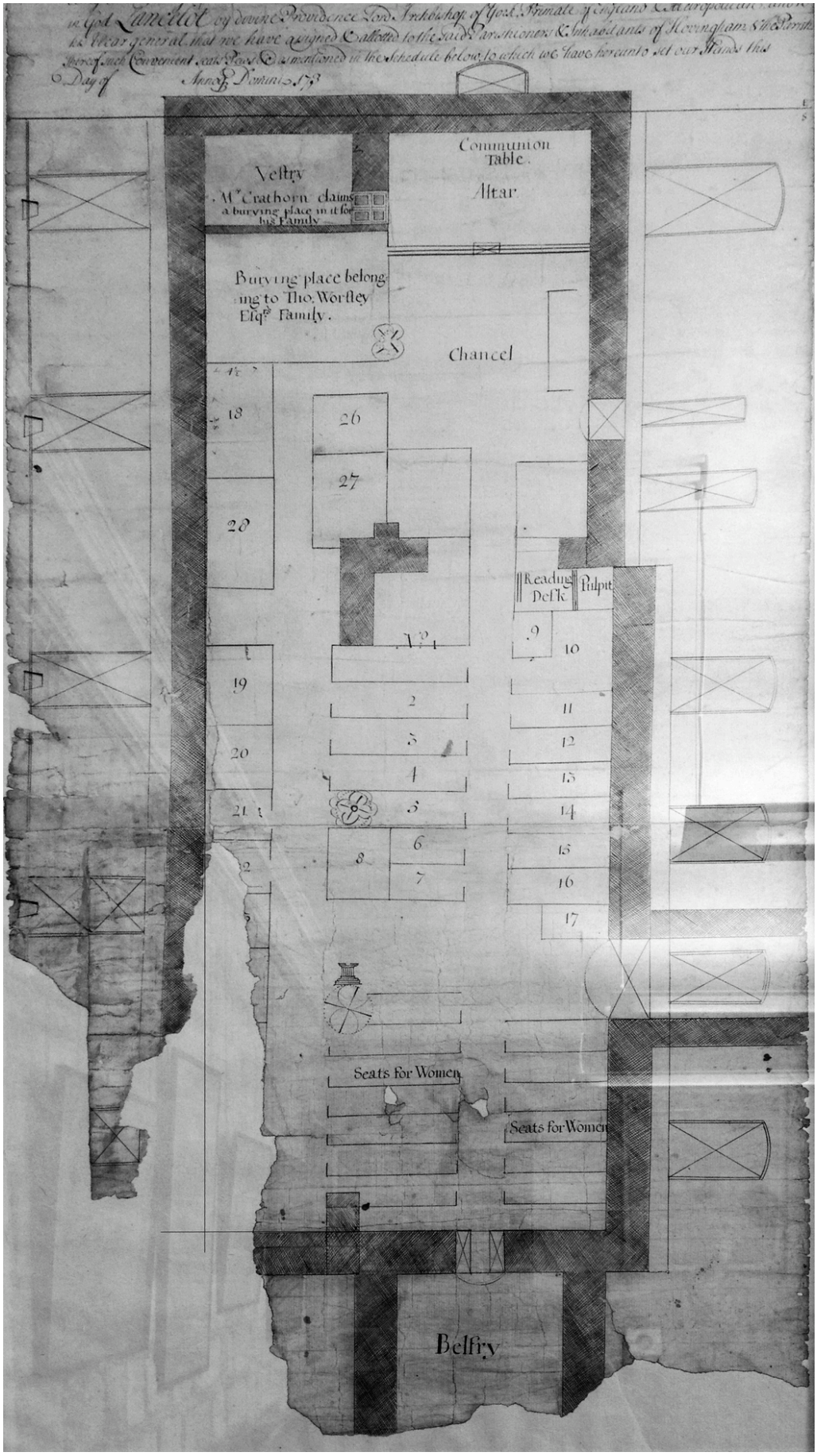


Figure 4.45 Pew plan of All Saints', Hovingham in 1793 - courtesy of the Worsley Archives (ZON 17/3)

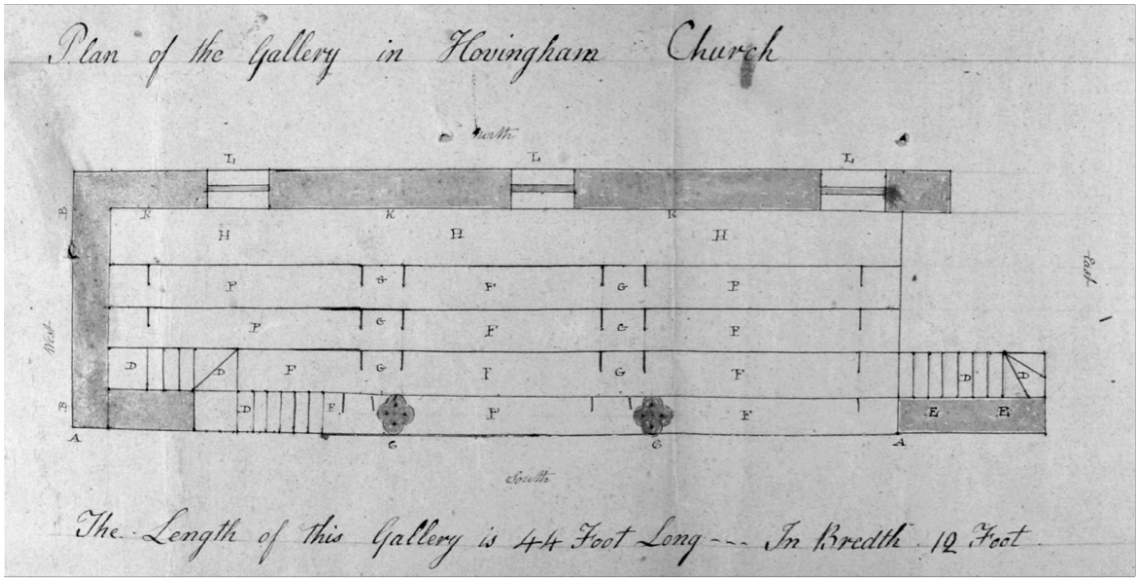


Figure 4.46 Plan for the north gallery from Fac.1821/6 – image courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

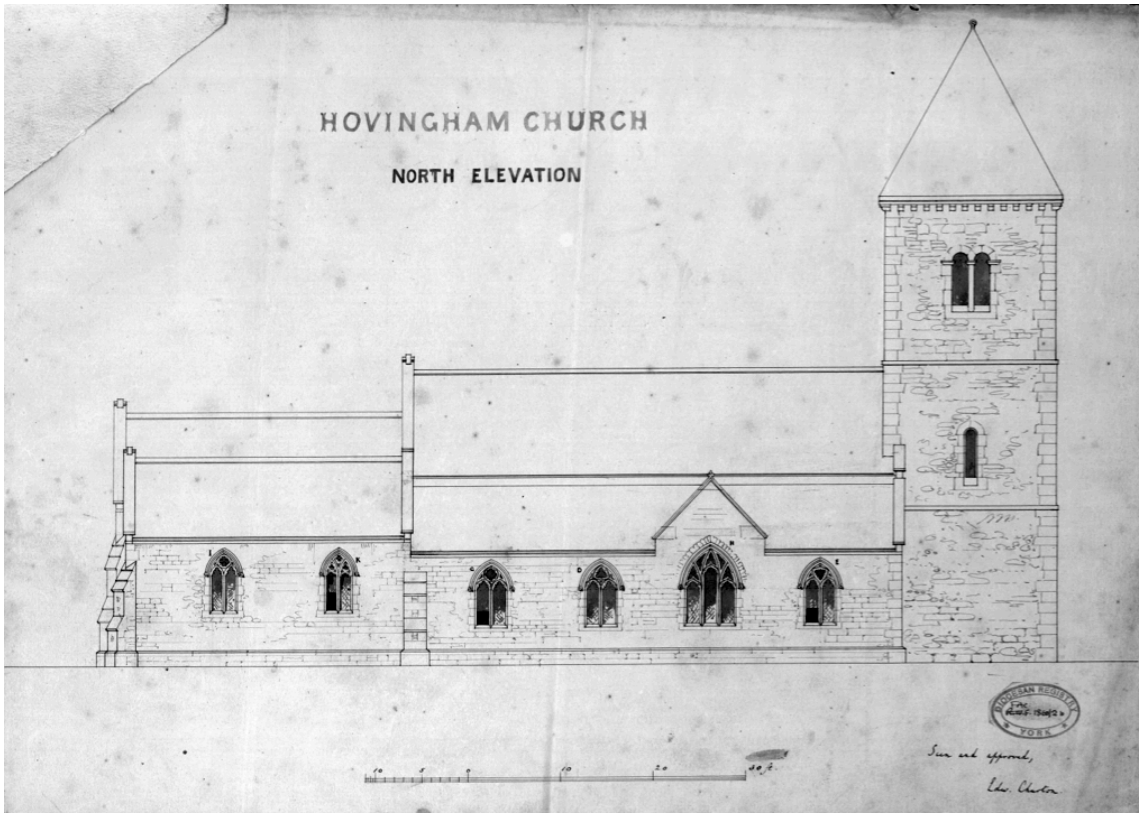


Figure 4.47 Proposed north elevation drawing (Fac.1860/2) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

Figure 4.48 Priest's doors at All Saints' church, Appleton-le-Street

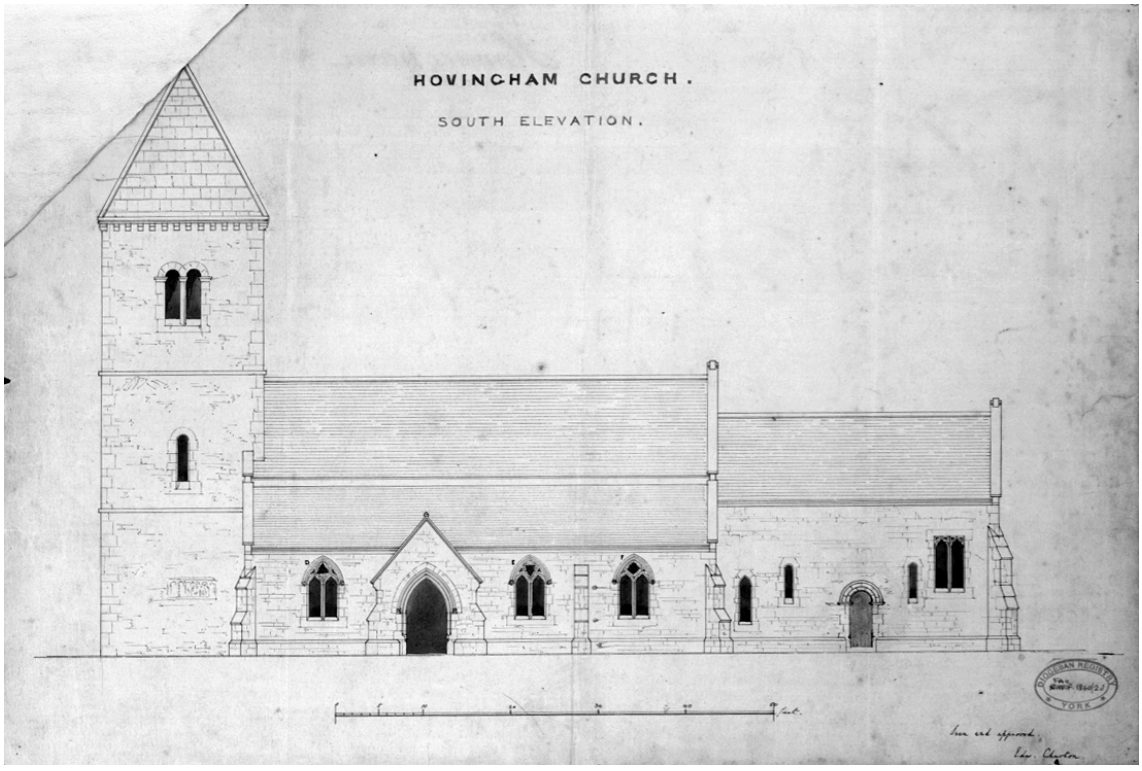


Figure 4.49 Proposed south elevation drawing (Fac.1860/2) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

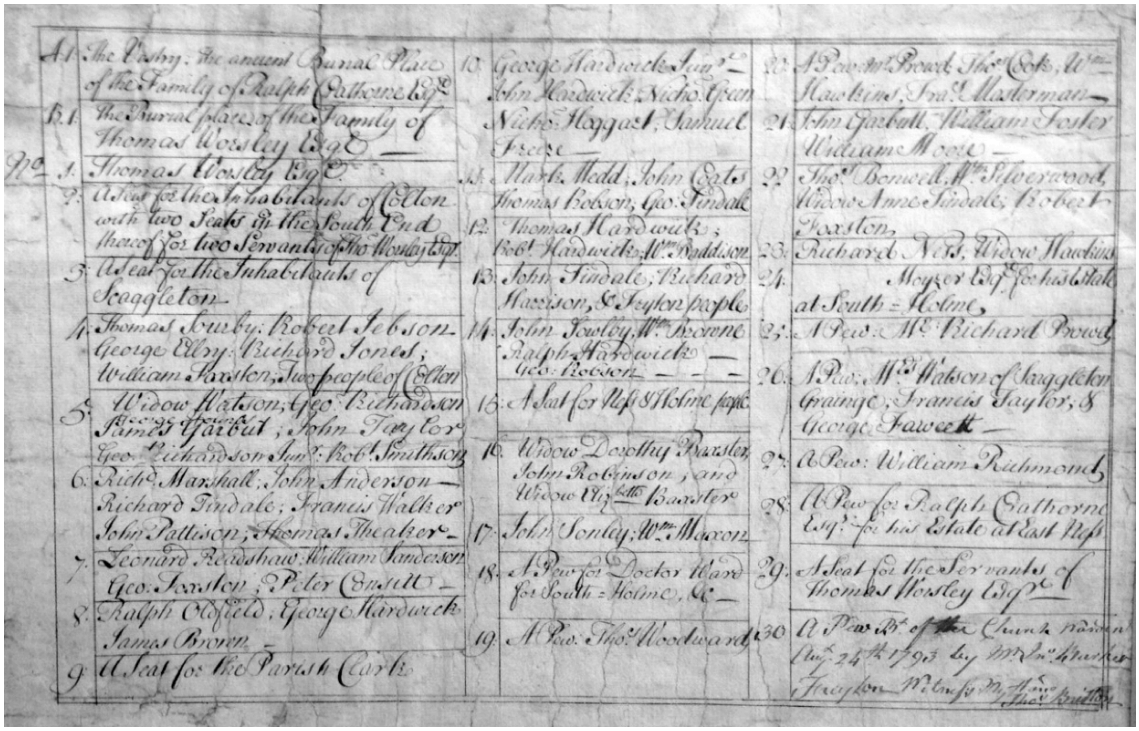


Figure 4.50 Pew allocation list of 1793 (to accompany fig. 4.42) – courtesy of the Worsley Archive (ZON 17/3)

Figure 4.51 Early photograph of Hovingham, viewed from the south-east, revealing the 1860 pyramidal tower roof – © York City Archives

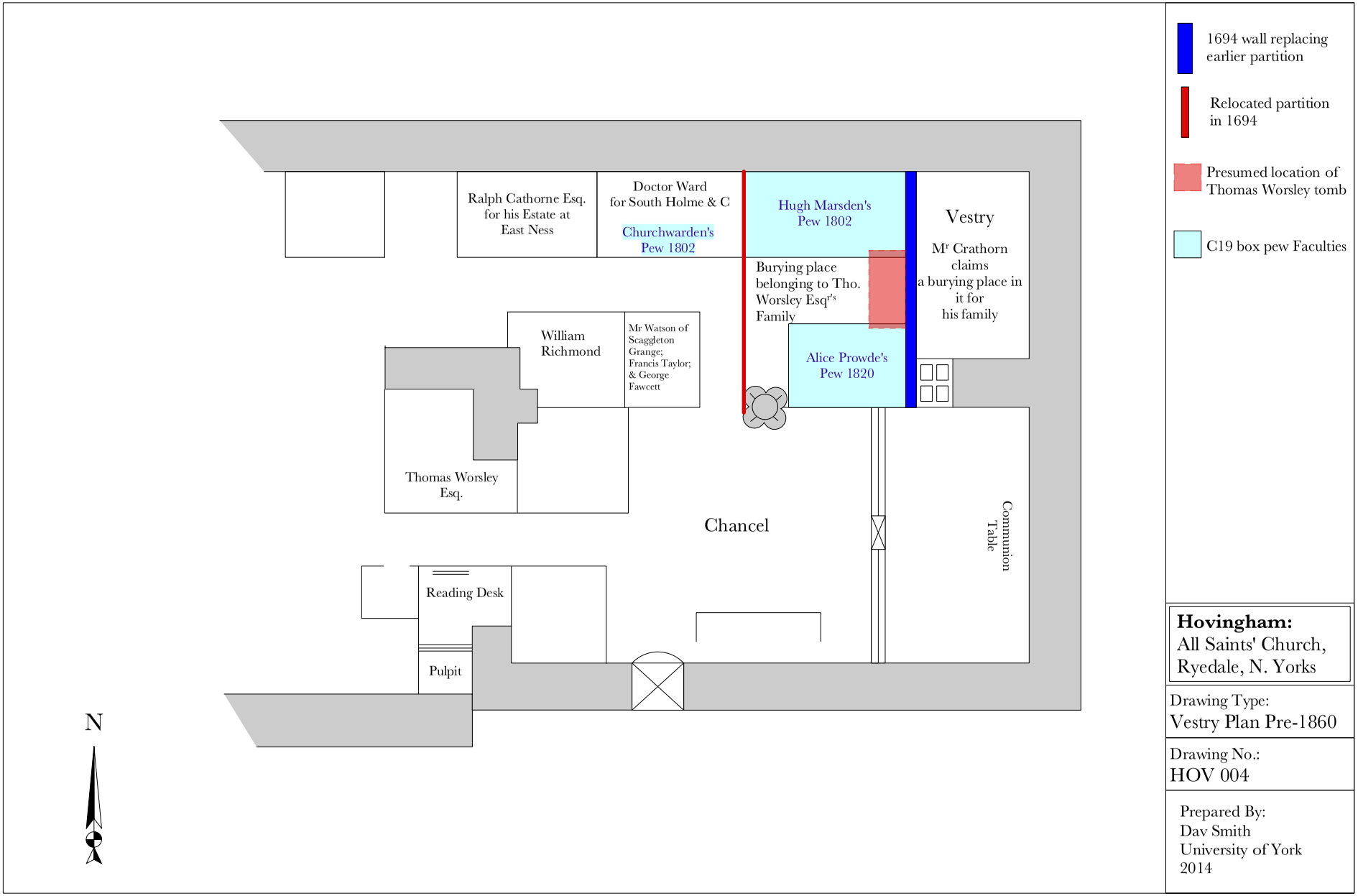


Figure 4.52 Reconstructed plan of the pre-1860 vestry, showing documented changes

Figure 4.53 Reconstructed Plan of All Saints' Church, Hovingham c. 1859

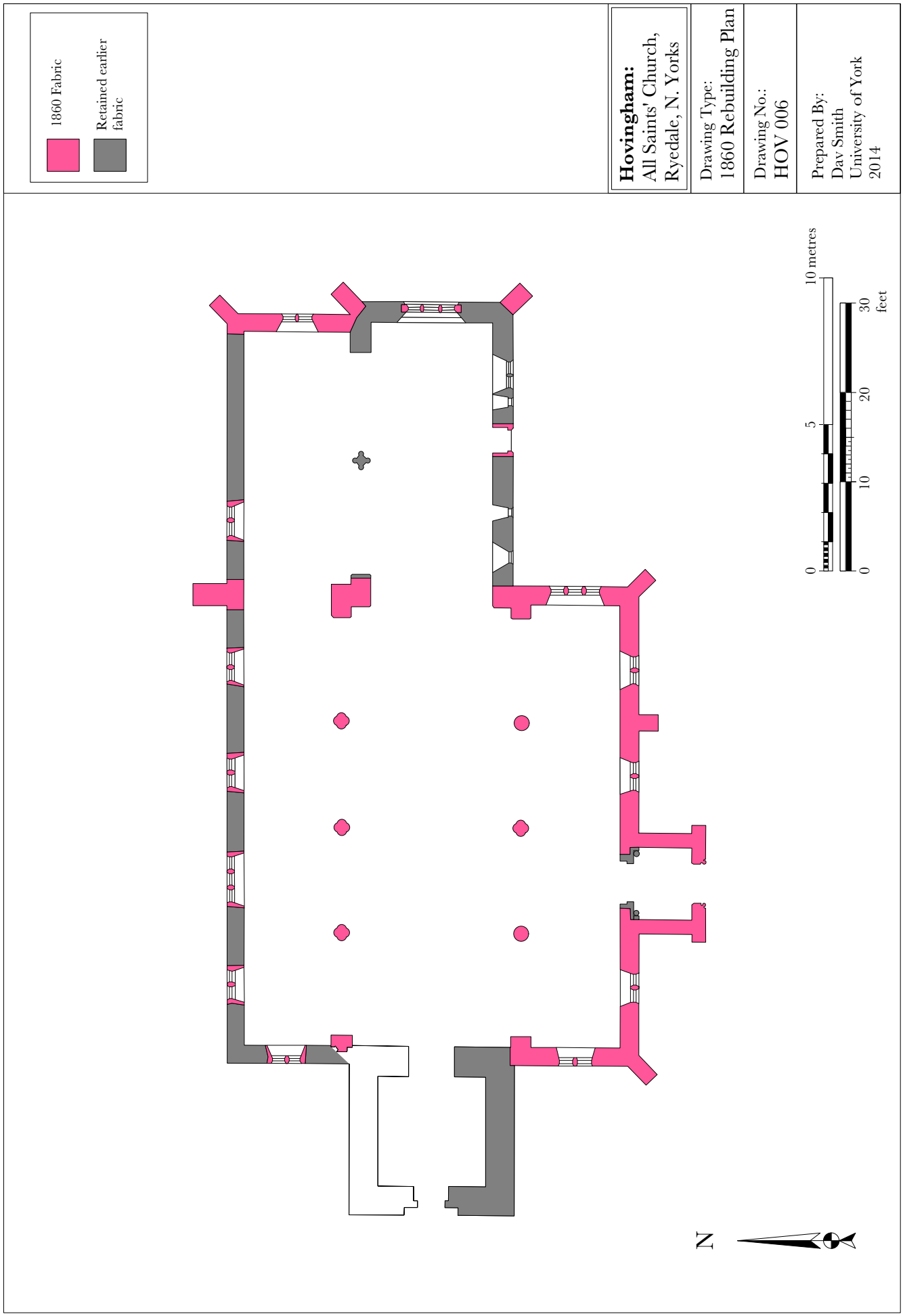


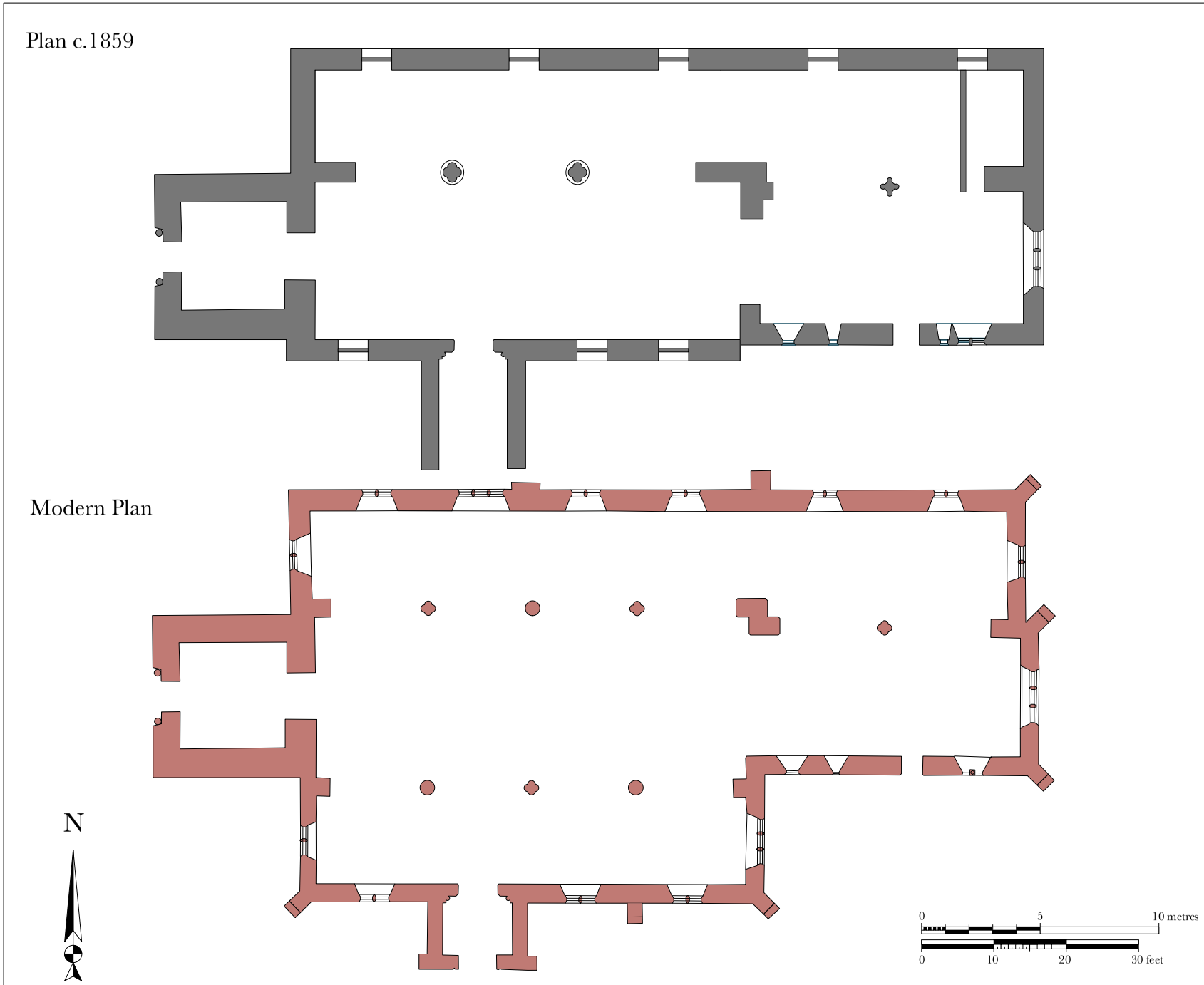
Figure 4.54 Faculty plan of 1860, showing the extent of intended rebuilding and fabric retention (from Fac.1860/2)

Figure 4.55 Detail of the carved stone plaque added to church by Rev Munby

Figure 4.56 Photograph of Major Rohde Hawkins c.1860 – source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Major_Rohde_Hawkins.jpg

Figure 4.57 Photograph of St James the Apostle church, Birstwith, North Yorkshire, viewed from the north

Figure 4.58 Comparison of the pre-1860 and current plans



Hovingham:
All Saints' Church,
Ryedale, N. Yorks

Drawing Type:
Plan Comparison

Drawing No.:
HOV 007

Prepared By:
Dav Smith
University of York
2014

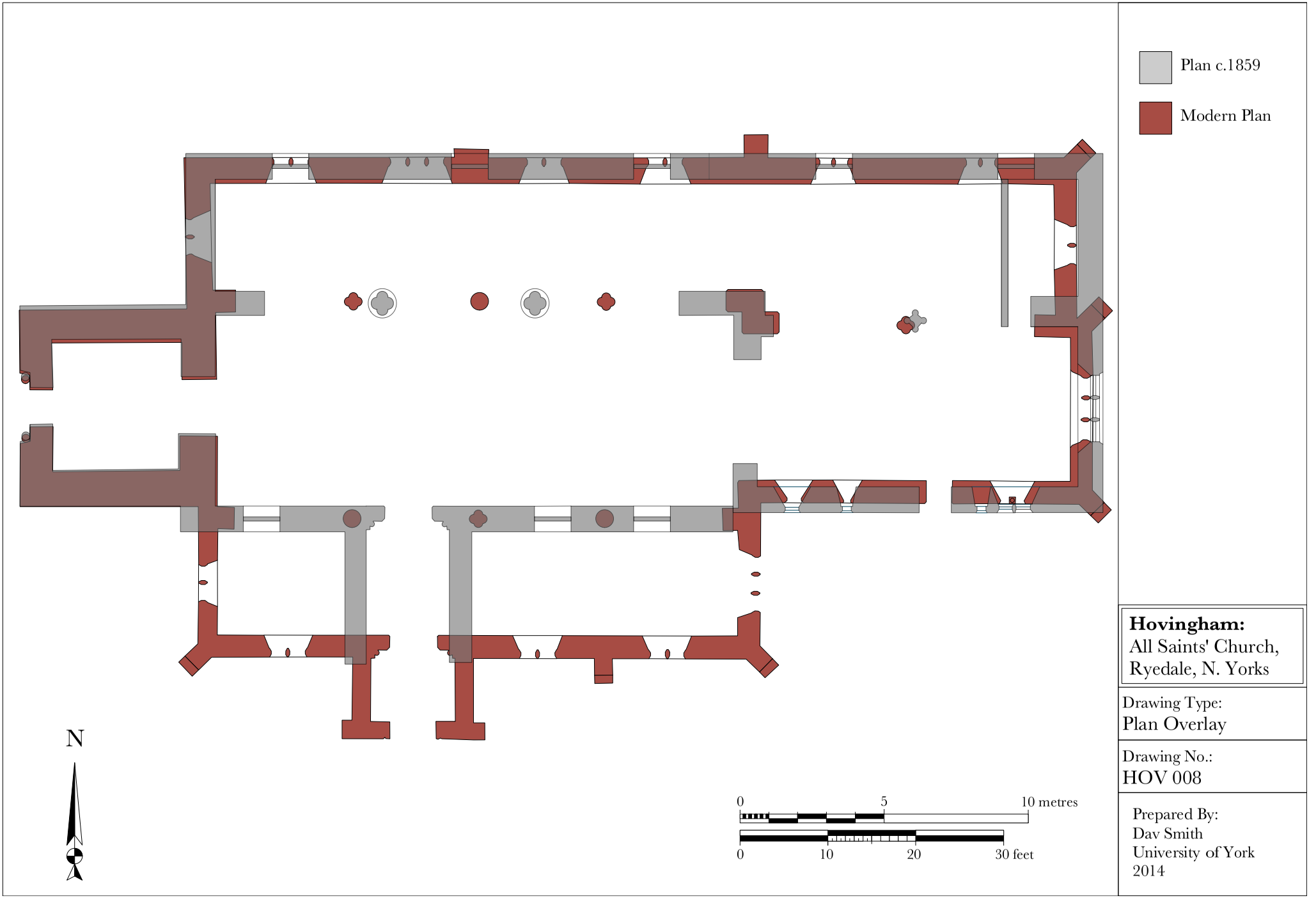


Figure 4.59 Overlay of the two church plans (modern and pre-1860)

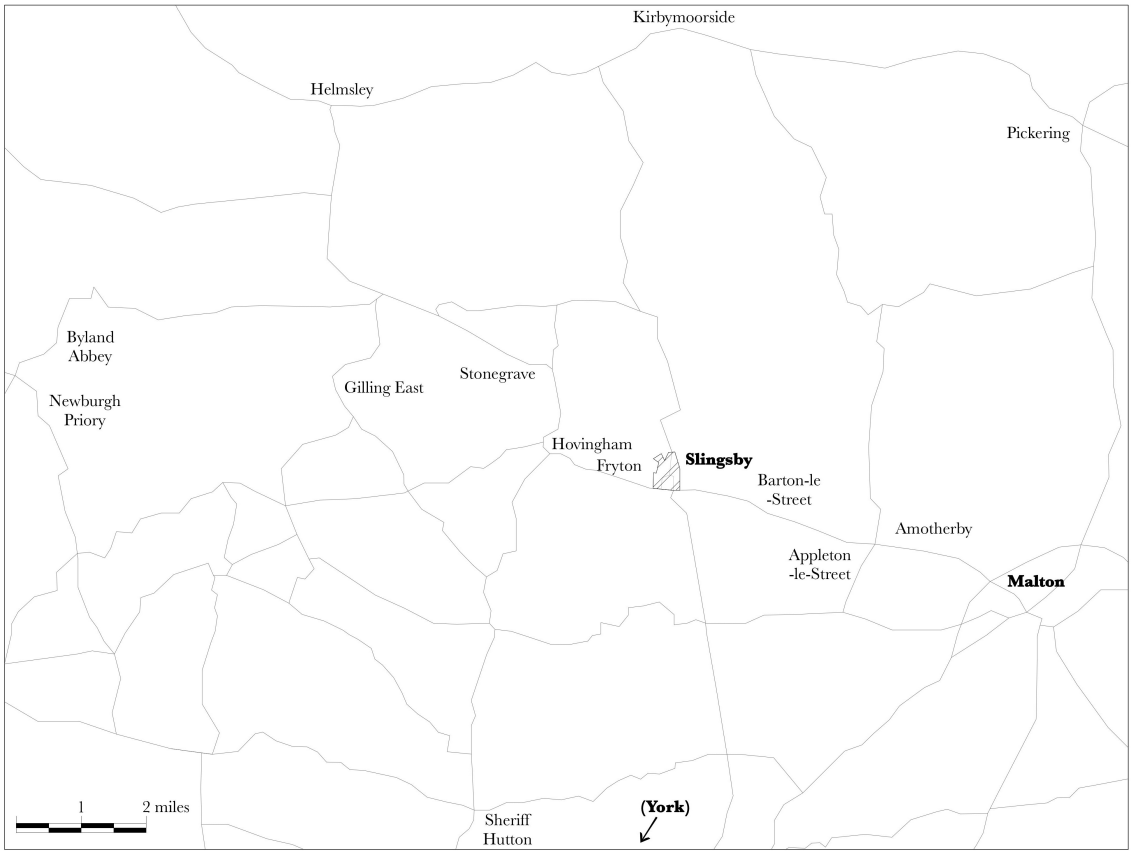


Figure 5.1 Location map of Slingsby village

Figure 5.2 Wesleyan Chapel of 1837, on The Green, Slingsby

Figure 5.3 1856 OS Map of Slingsby, showing the expansion of the village to the north towards the railway line (seen as a line across the top of the image)

Figure 5.4 All Saints' church, Slingsby, viewed from the south-east

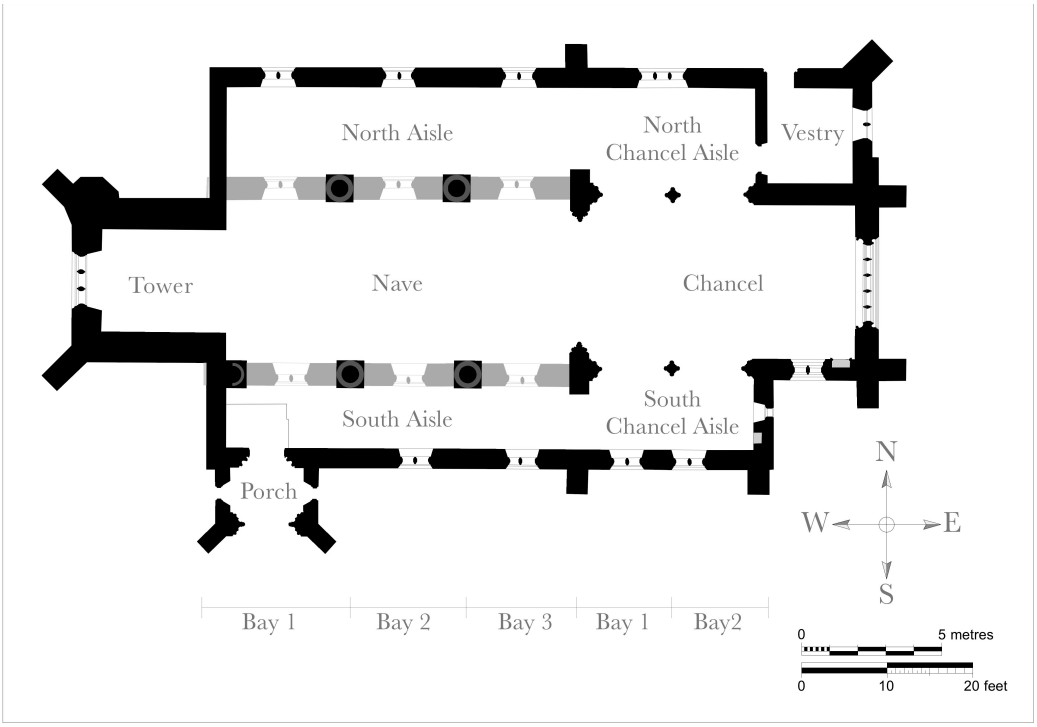


Figure 5.5 Plan of the present All Saints' church, Slingsby

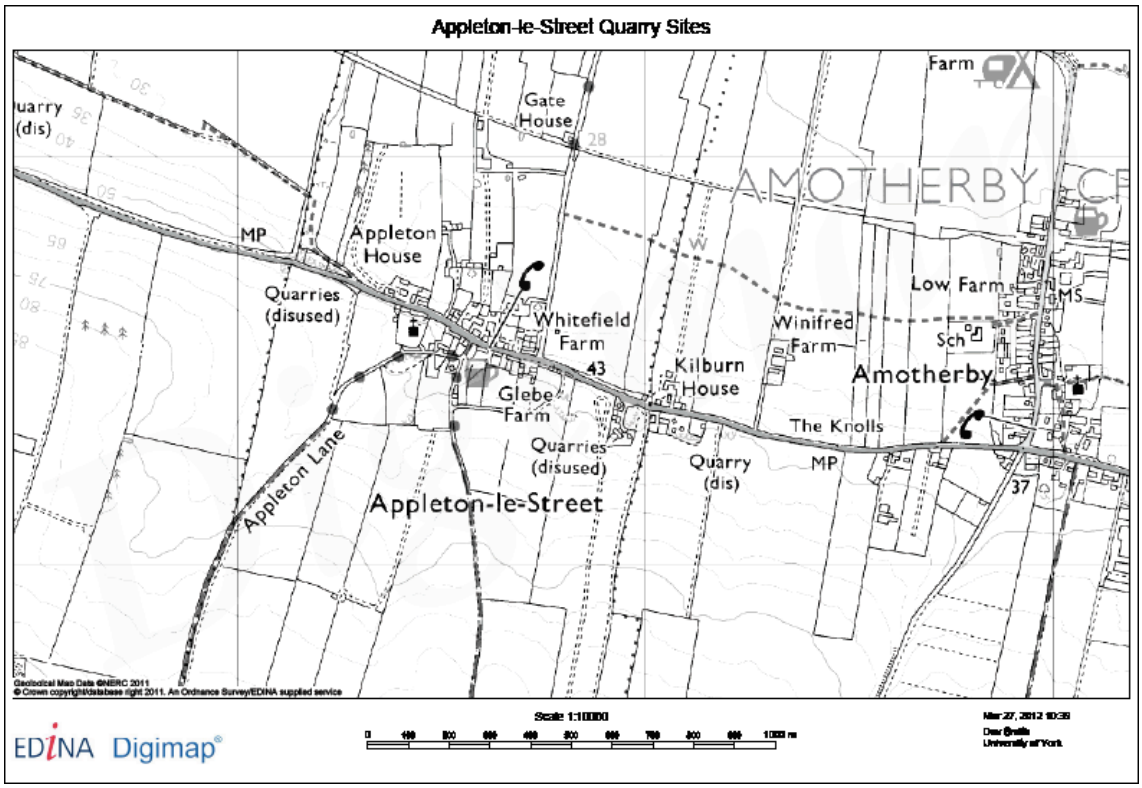


Figure 5.6 Map showing the location of known quarry sites in the vicinity of Appleton-le-Street, Ryedale, North Yorkshire

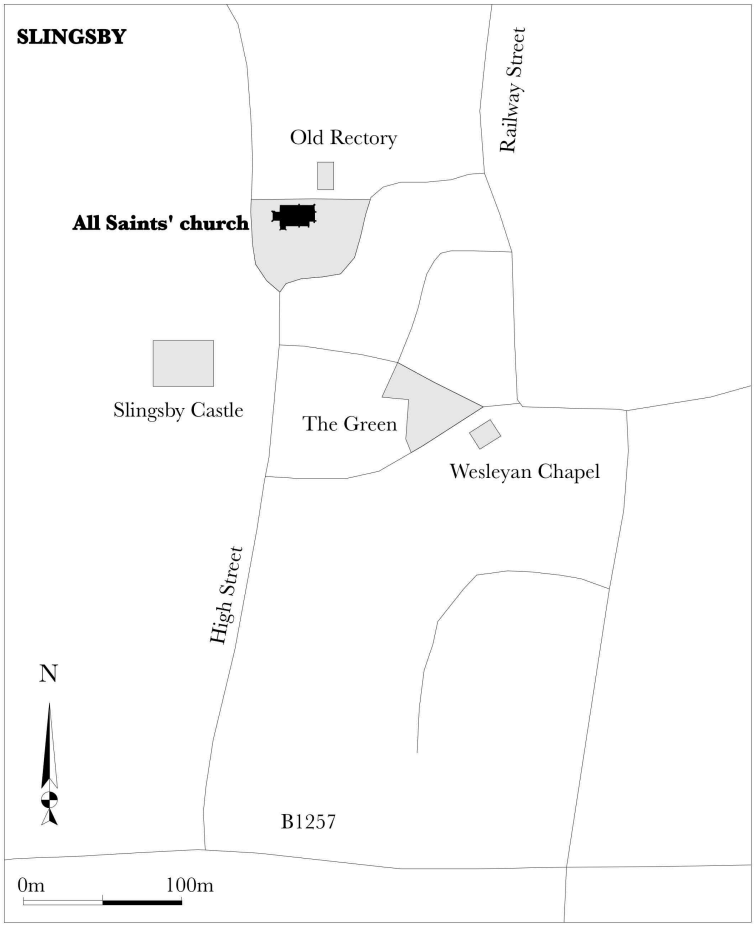


Figure 5.7 Map of Slingsby, showing the location of the church relative to other significant structures in the village

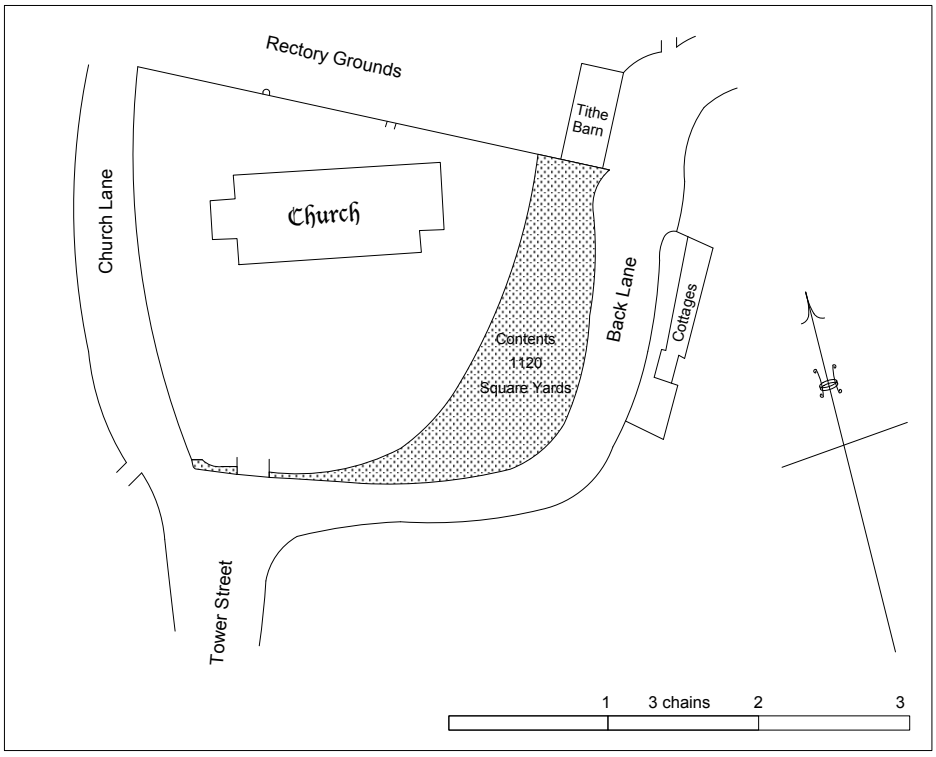


Figure 5.8 Map showing the planned churchyard extension in 1871 (after C.D. Add.1871/1)

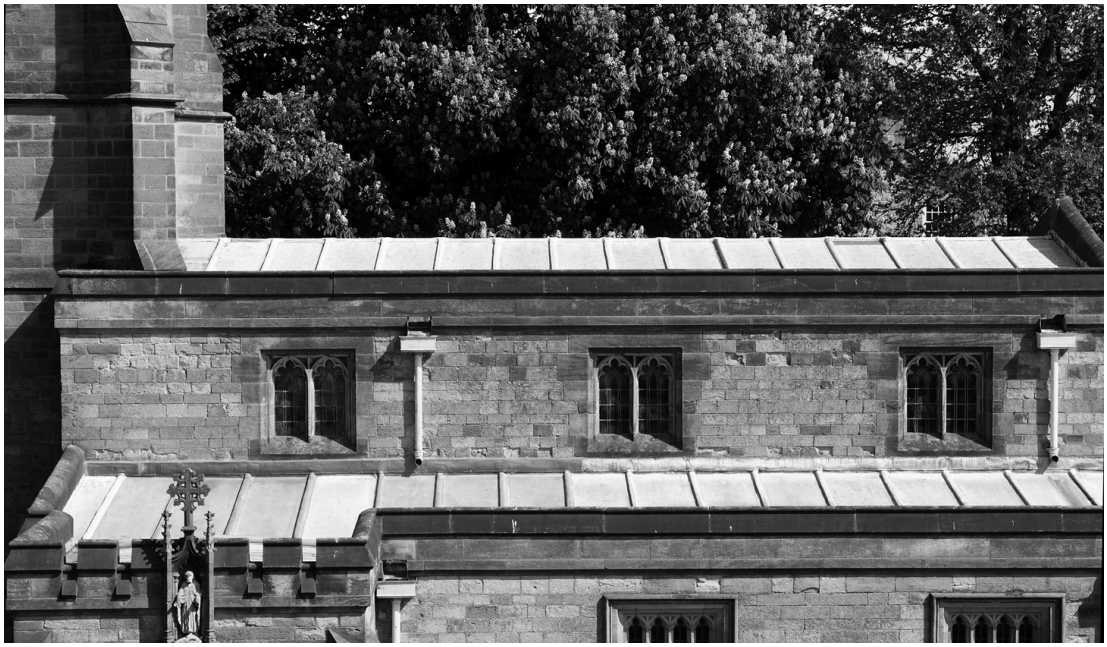


Figure 5.9 Detail of the nave clerestory exterior, viewed from the south

Figure 5.10 Interior view of the nave looking south-east

Figure 5.11 Detail of the font located at the west end of the nave, in front of the tower arch

Figure 5.12 All Saints' viewed from the south

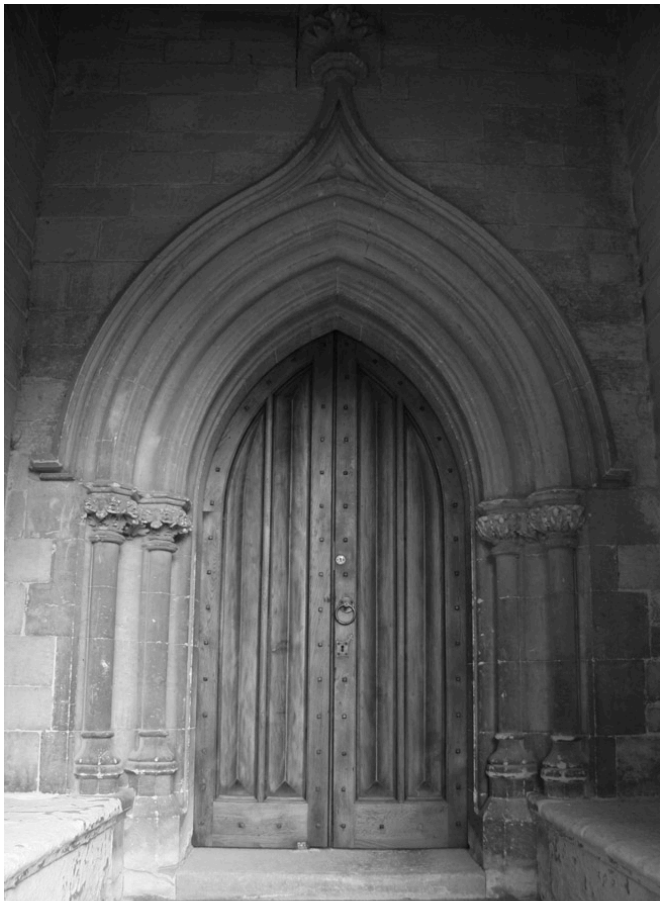


Figure 5.13 Detail of the south door within the porch

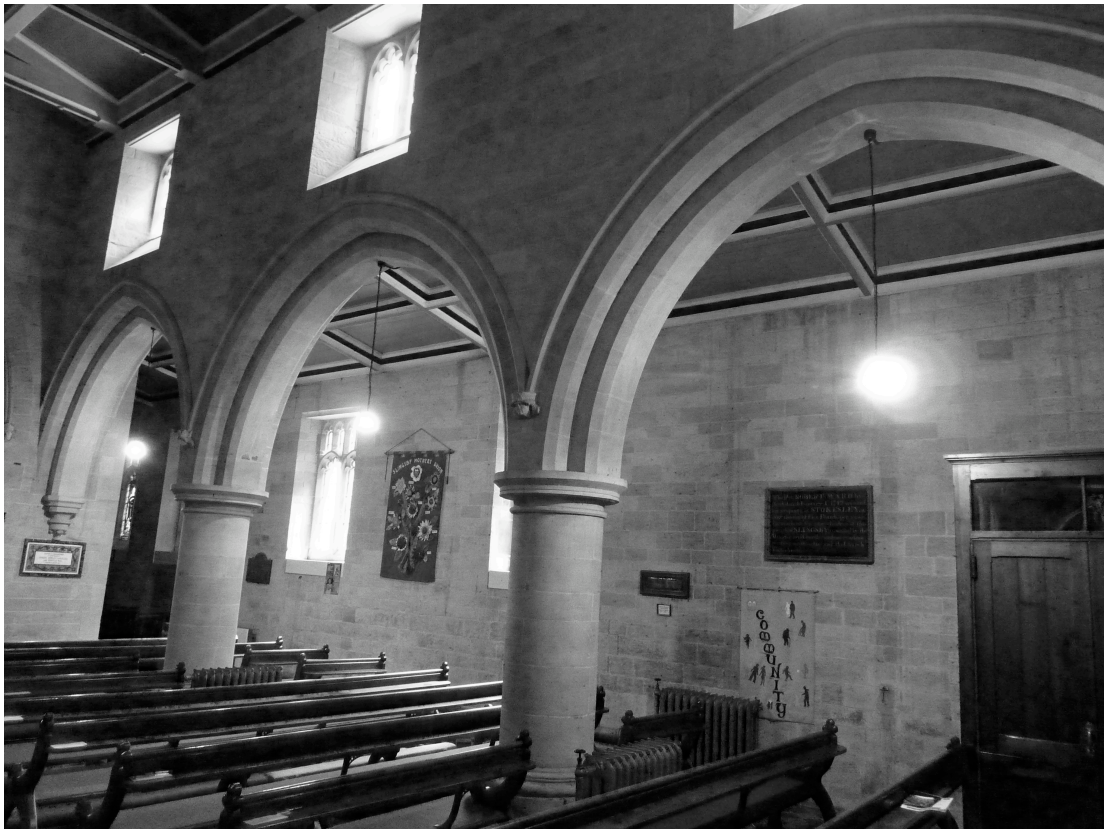


Figure 5.14 Interior view of the south aisle, viewed from the nave looking south-east

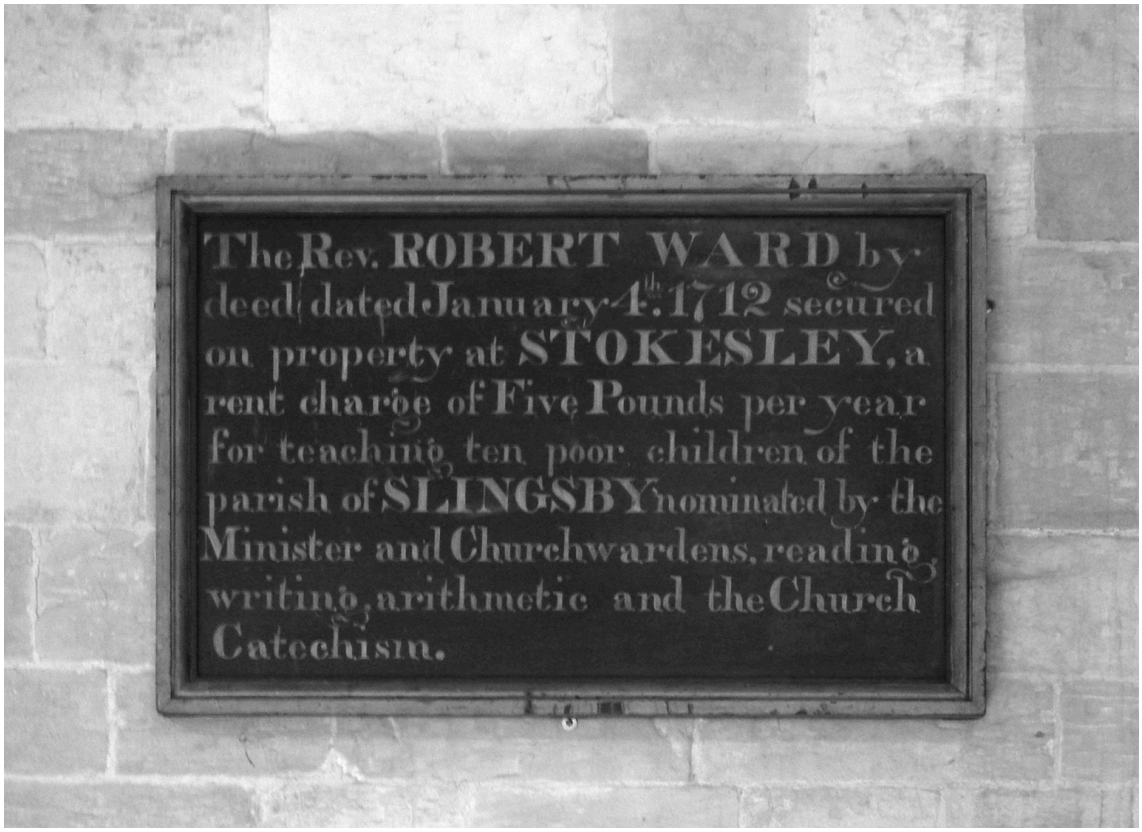


Figure 5.15 Bequest Board of 1712, currently mounted on the south wall of the south aisle

Figure 5.16 Brass plaque to Sir John Fons, currently mounted on the south wall of the south aisle

Figure 5.17 Detail of image niche on the southern elevation of the south porch.

Figure 5.18 General view of the north elevation of the north aisle

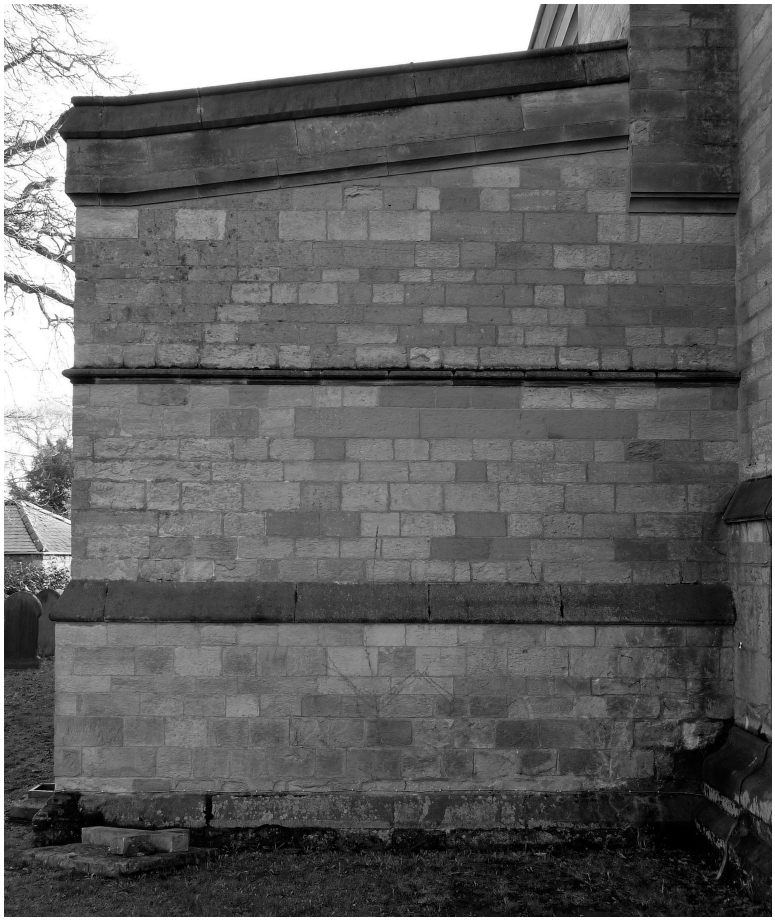


Figure 5.19 General view of the west elevation of the north aisle

Figure 5.20 General view of the east elevation of the chancel

Figure 5.21 Detail of apex niche statue on the east gable

Figure 5.22 Detail of the faded Clayton & Bell stained glass in the east window of the chancel

Figure 5.23 Detail of the south elevation of the chancel

Figure 5.24 Interior of the chancel, viewed from the west

Figure 5.25 Detail of the 17th-century oak Communion Table serving as the High Altar

Figure 5.26 Detail of the interior east wall of the chancel, showing the plain foundation stone within the Alabaster reredos

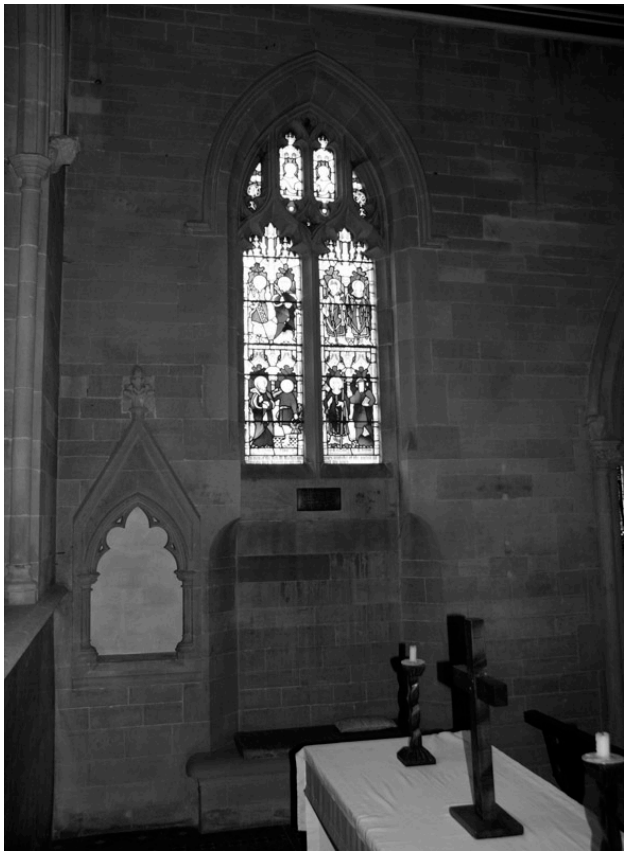


Figure 5.27 Detail of the sedile and piscina in the south wall of the sanctuary

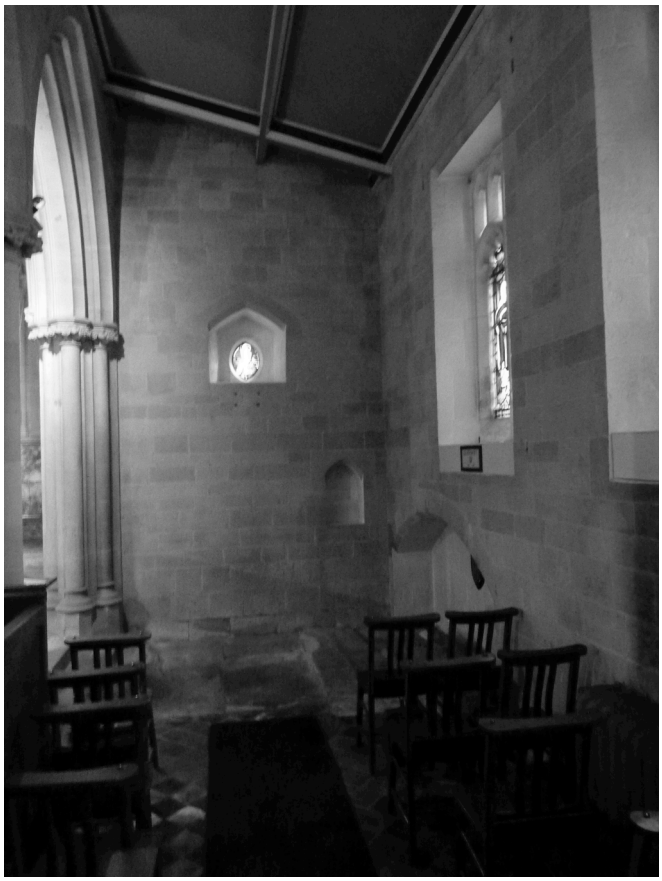


Figure 5.28 Interior view of the south chancel aisle / chapel, viewed from the west

Figure 5.29 Detail of the stained glass depicting Charity (left) and Justice (right) in the south elevation windows of the south chancel aisle

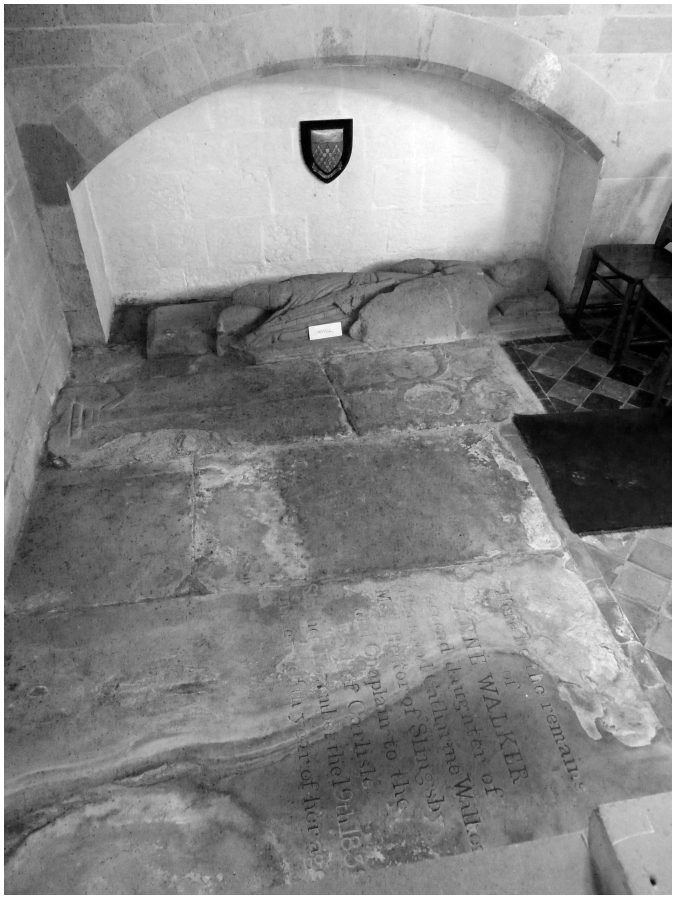


Figure 5.30 Detail of reused funerary monuments in the south chapel, including the knight effigy

Figure 5.31 Detail of the stained glass in the vesica window in the east wall of the south chapel

Figure 5.32 North elevation of the north chancel aisle / chapel

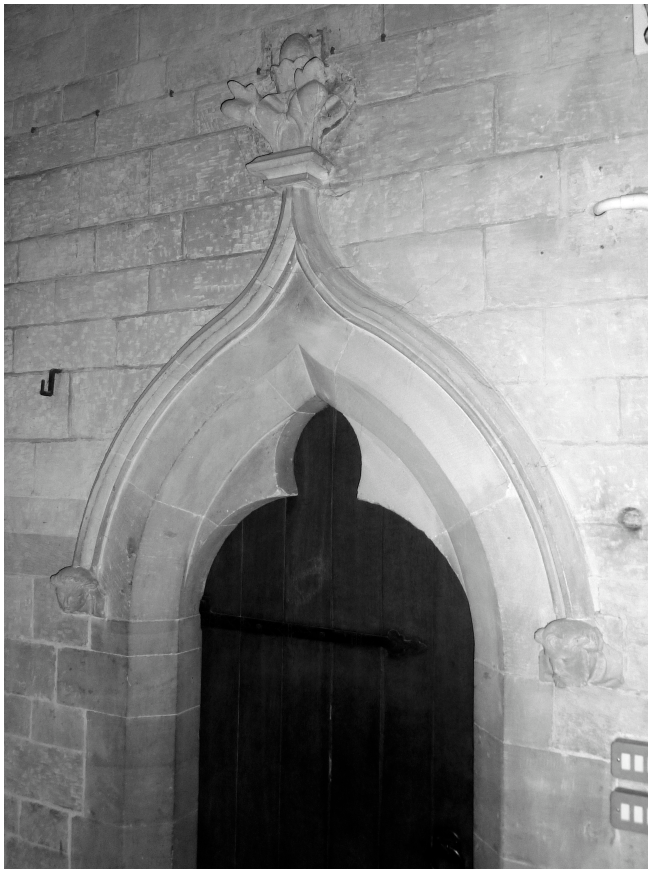


Figure 5.33 Detail of the doorway connecting the north chancel aisle and vestry

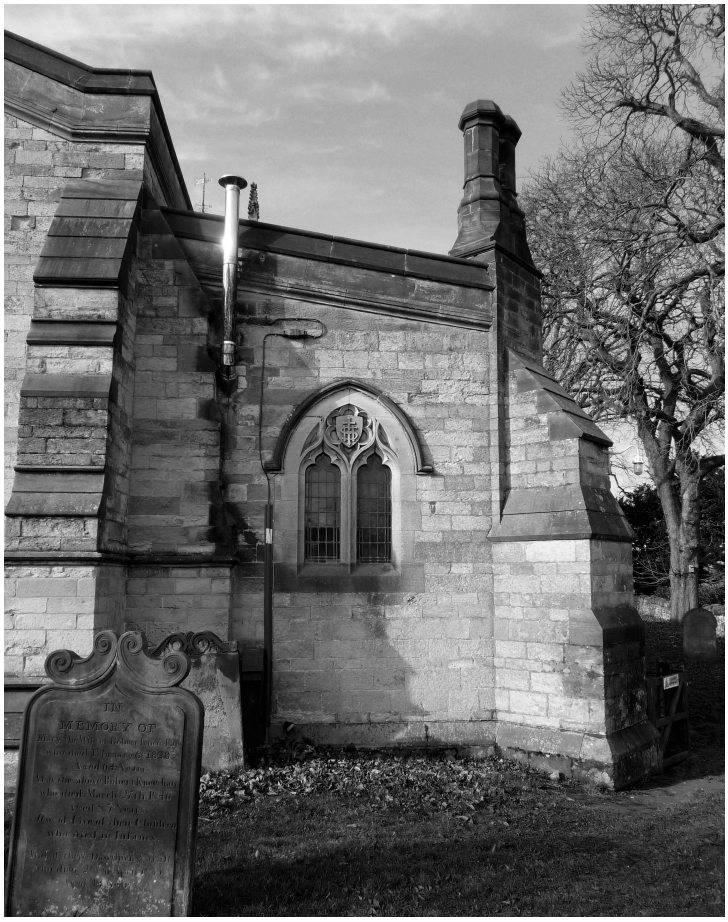


Figure 5.34 General view of the east elevation of the vestry

Figure 5.35 Detail of the fireplace in the north-east corner of the vestry

Figure 5.36 General view of the west tower, viewed from the south

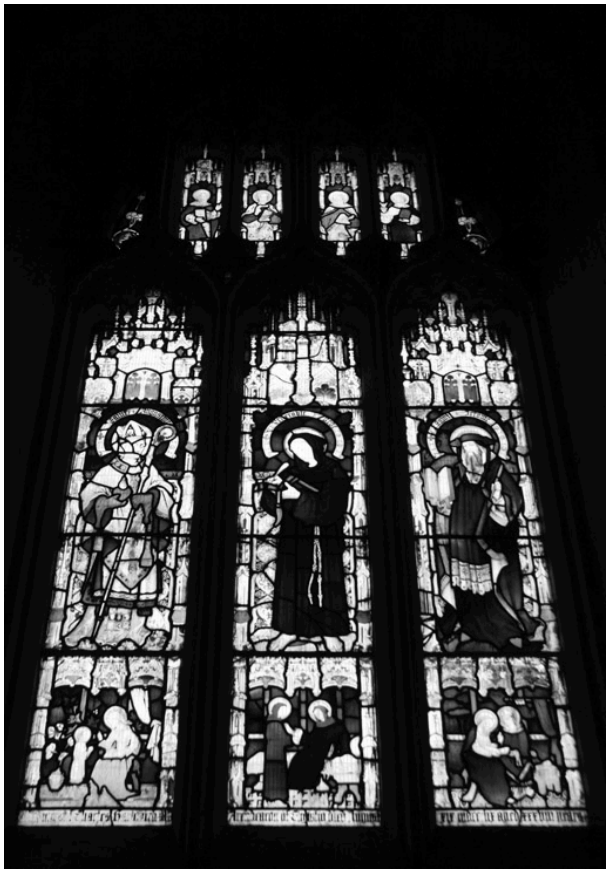


Figure 5.37 Detail of the Clayton & Bell stained glass filling the west window of the tower

Figure 5.38 Detail of some of the reused cross-slab fragments in the north elevation of the tower

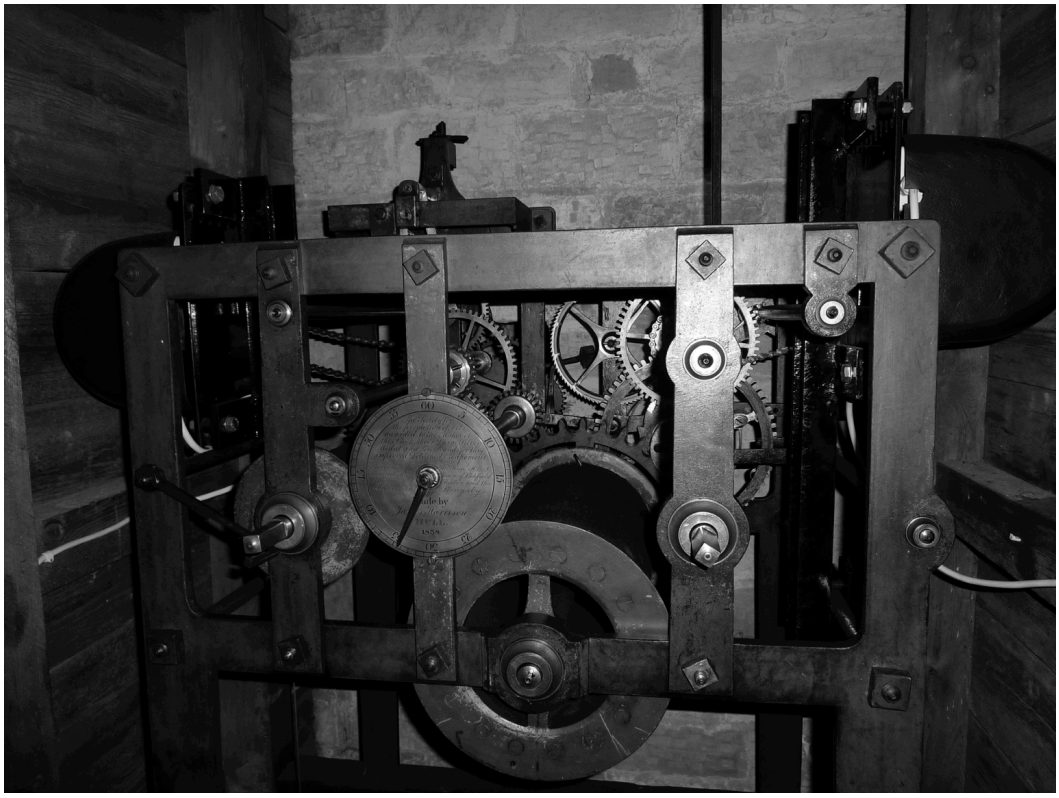


Figure 5.39 Detail of the 1838 clock mechanism in the central stage of the west tower

Figure 5.40 Brass corona in the nave of St Mary's church, Sledmere, North Yorkshire

Figure 5.41 Detail of the choir desks/kneelers stored in the west tower

Figure 5.42 Detail of the choir stalls (north side), showing a straight join level with the step, and the quarry tiles marking the possible location of the stored choir desks

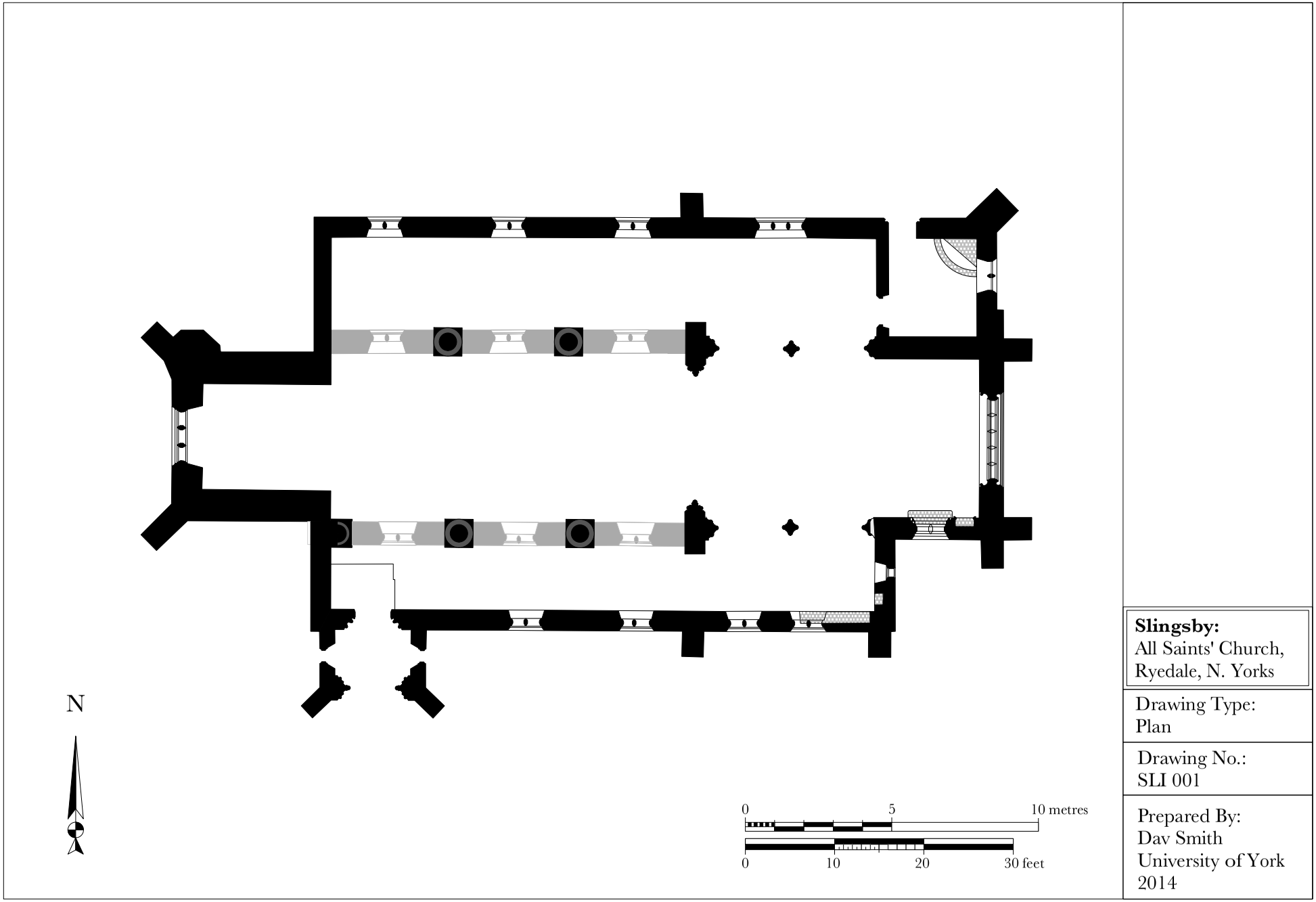


Figure 5.43 Measured plan of the current church

Figure 5.44 1867 Faculty - elevation drawing (south) (© Borthwick Institute for Archives Fac.1867/10)

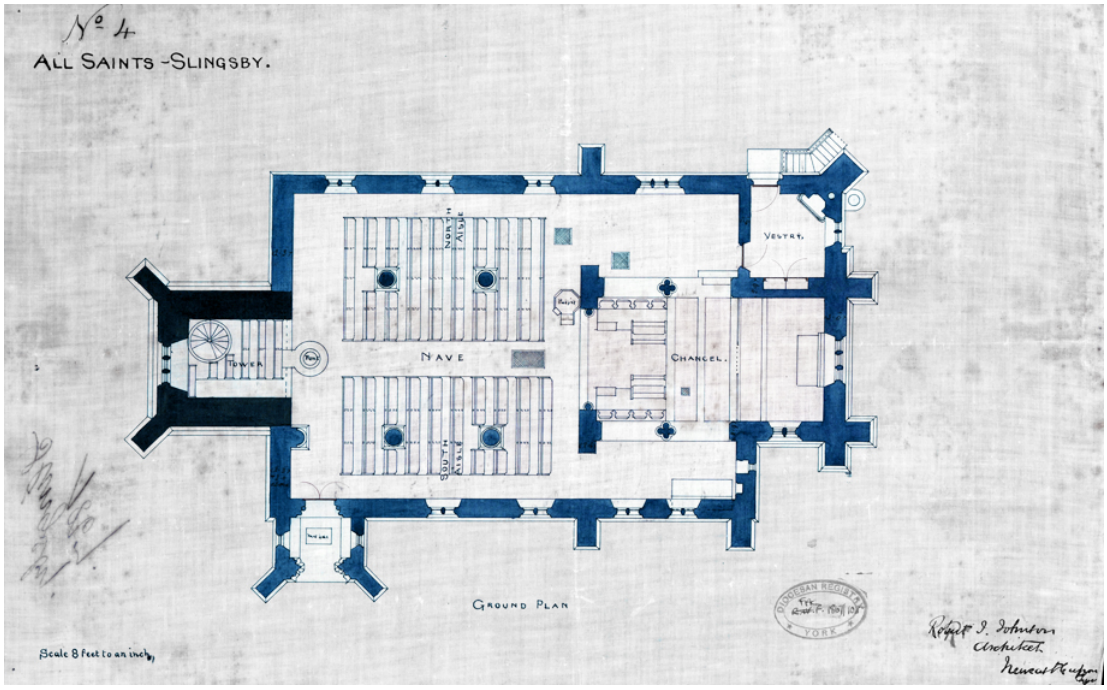


Figure 5.45 1867 Faculty – proposed plan (© Borthwick Institute for Archives Fac.1867/10)

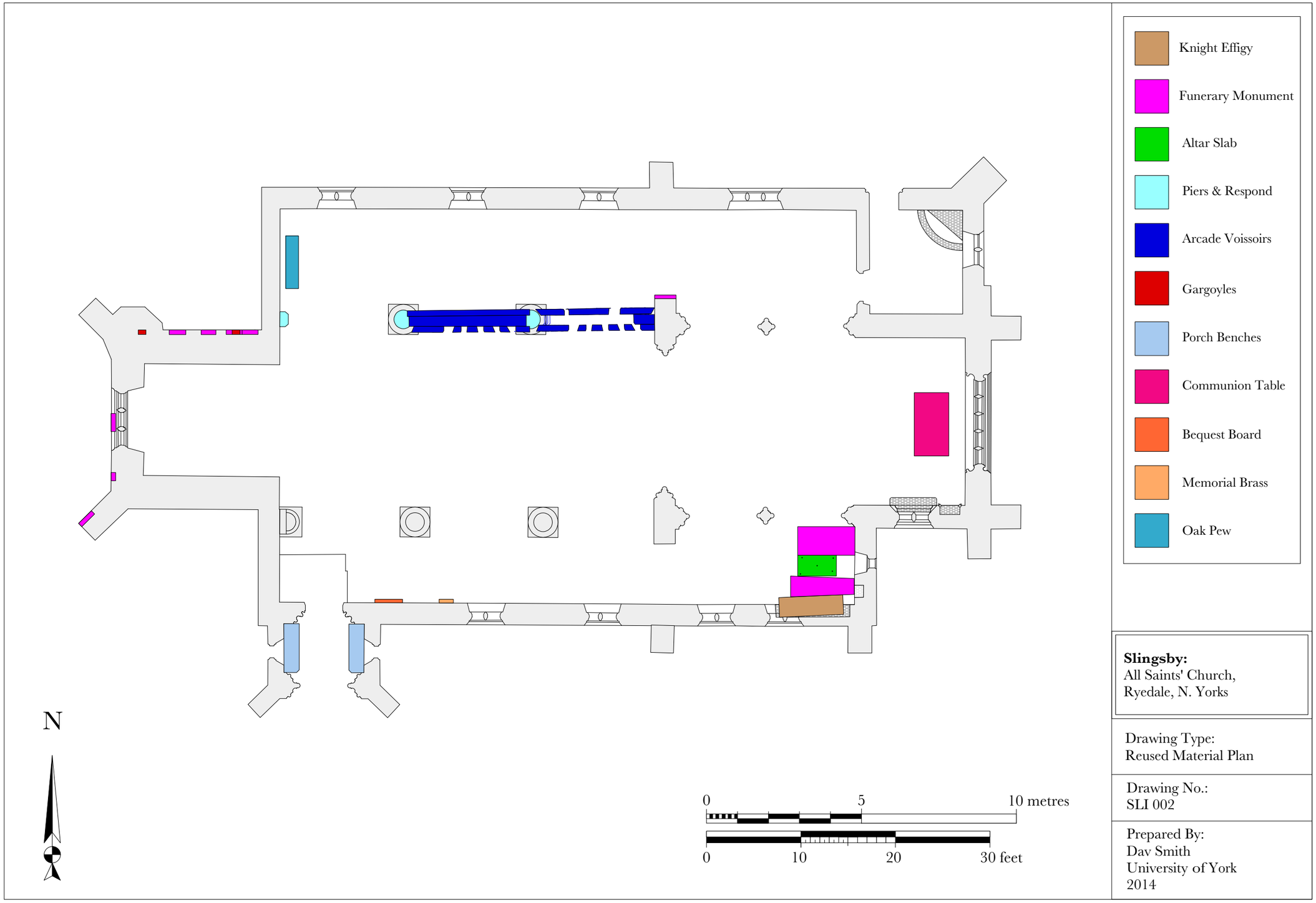


Figure 5.46 Plan of All Saints' church, Slingsby, showing the identified reused material

Figure 5.47 Detail of the western respond of the north aisle arcade, showing wear and alteration

Figure 5.48 Detail of the reused north aisle (eastern) pier. Note the graffiti cross at the lower right-hand side

Figure 5.49 Enhanced detail of graffiti on the north arcade (eastern pier), including part of a crude daisy wheel and several crosses

Figure 5.50 Detail of reused north arcade voussoir (eastern bay) showing incised circle

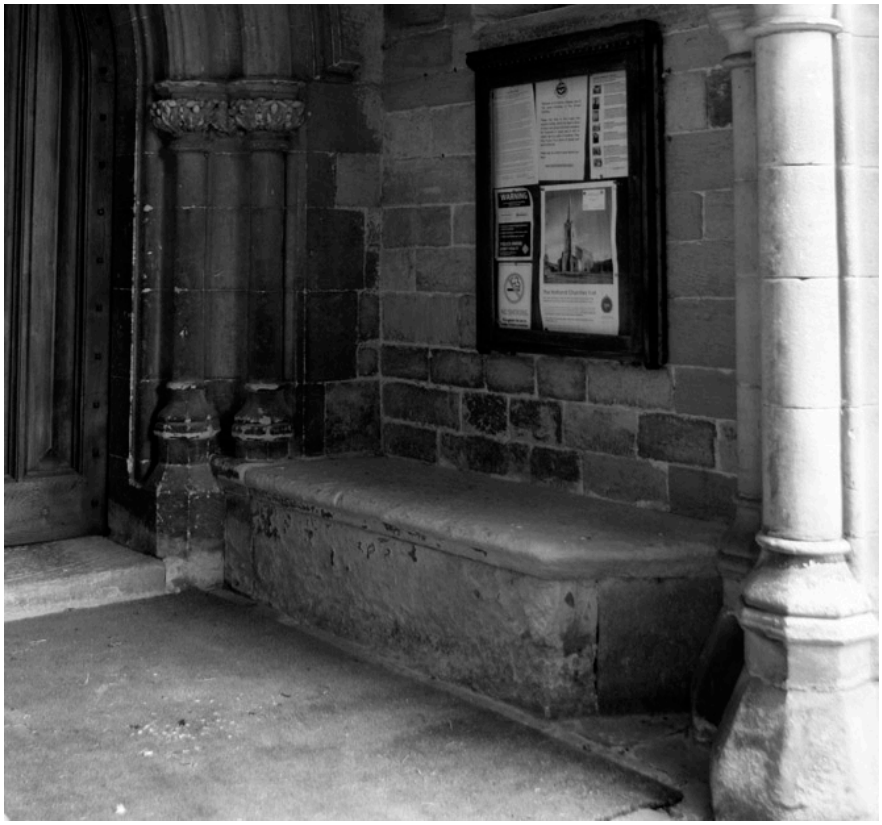


Figure 5.51 Detail of porch benches, possibly made from reused stone slabs

Figure 5.52 Detail of surviving 17th-century pew stored in the north aisle

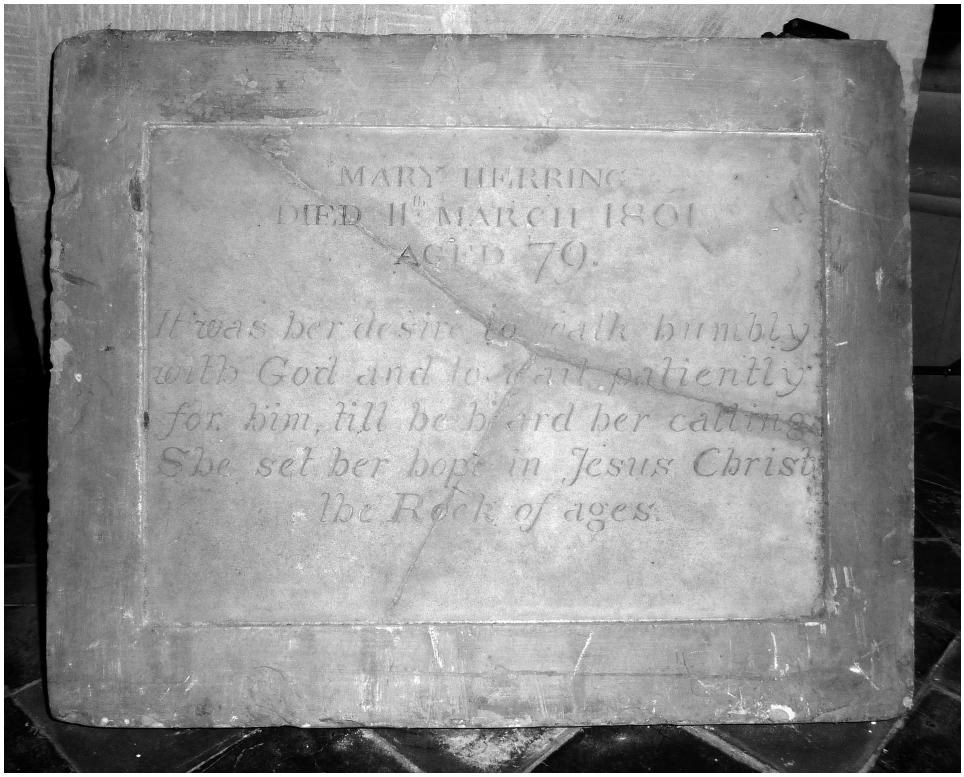


Figure 5.53 Detail of unattached marble memorial tablet at the rear of the north aisle

Figure 5.54 Detail of carved timber character-ends to the choir stalls

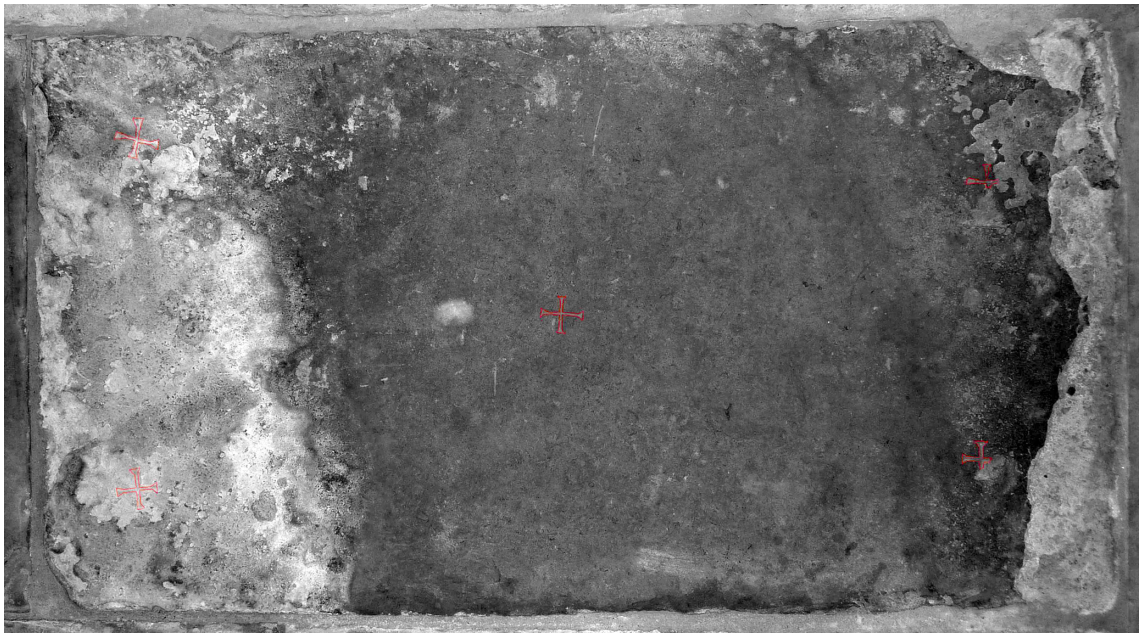


Figure 5.55 Detail of reused altar slab (mensa) in the south chapel (crosses enhanced in red by author)

Figure 5.56 The two reused gargoyles immediately beneath the parapet on the north elevation of the tower (left – eastern; right – western)

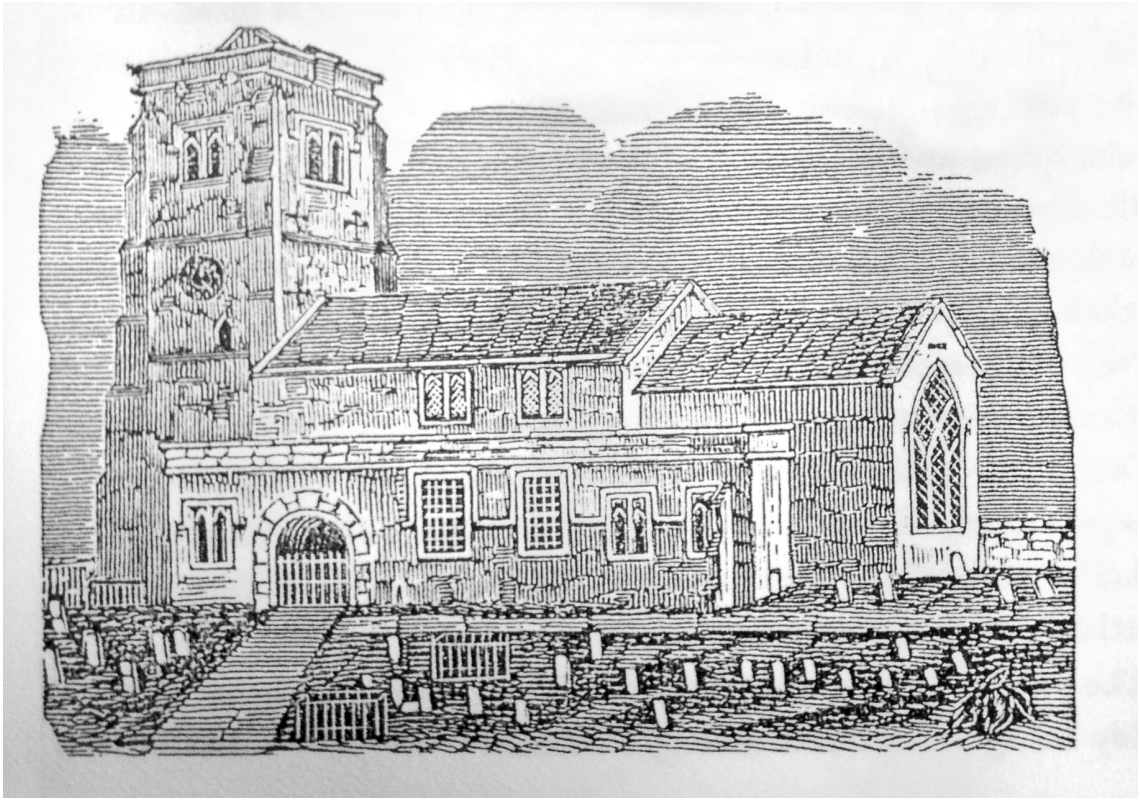


Figure 5.57 Etching (c.1840) of All Saints viewed from the south-east, by Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Walker (Walker 1845, 8)

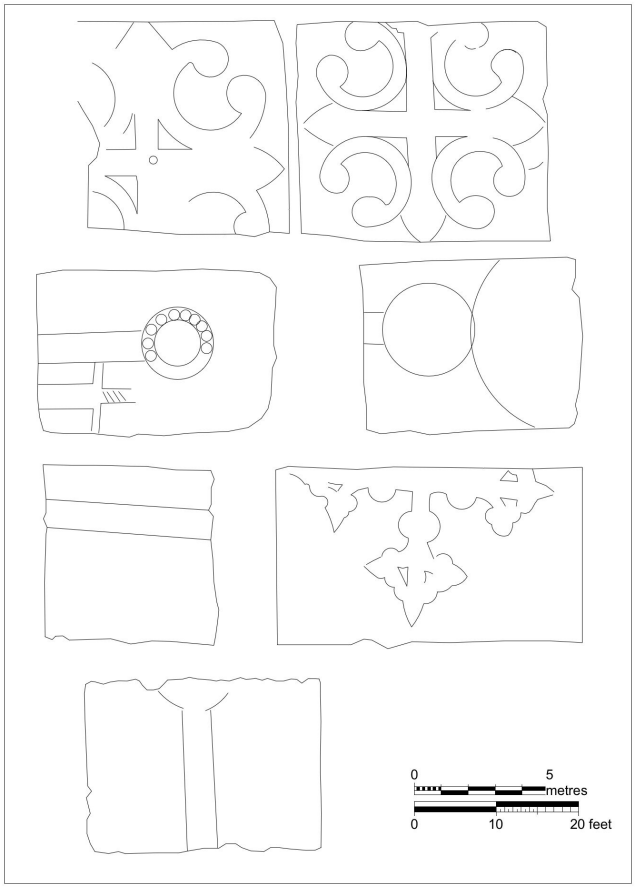
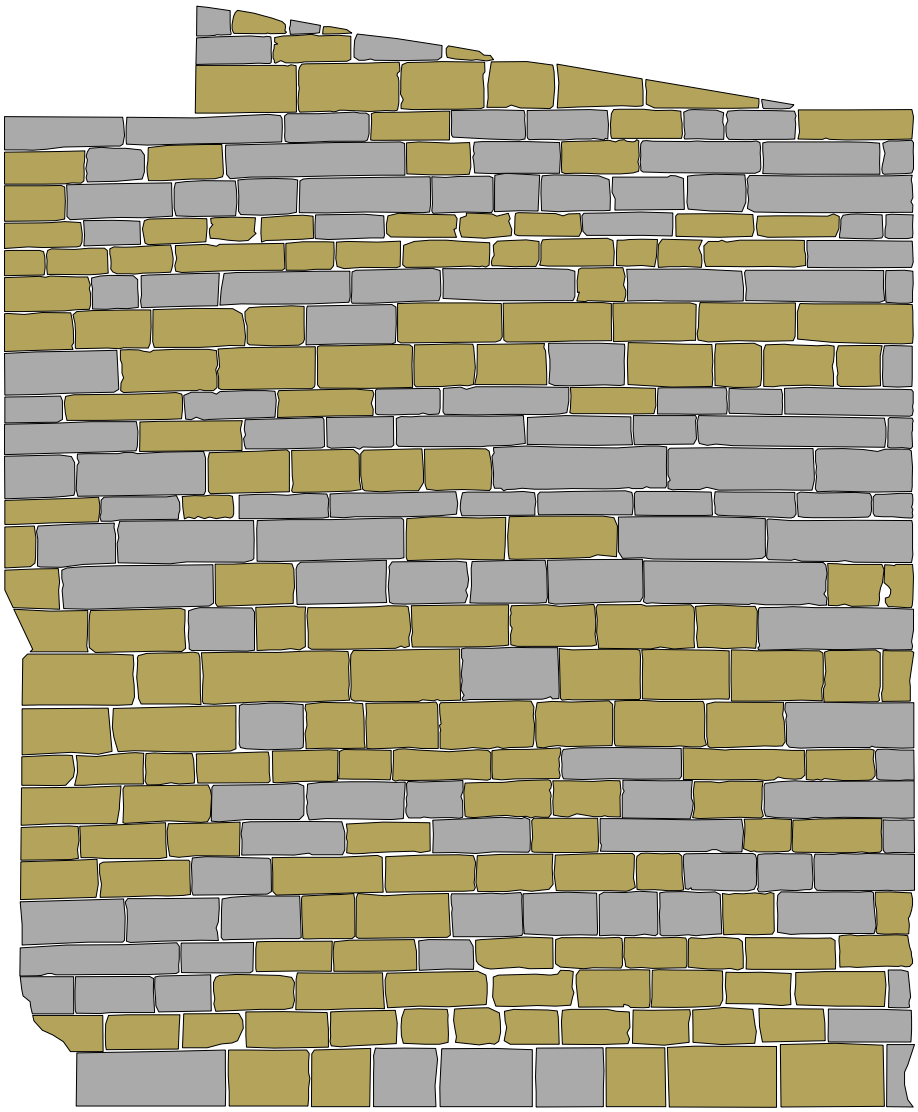
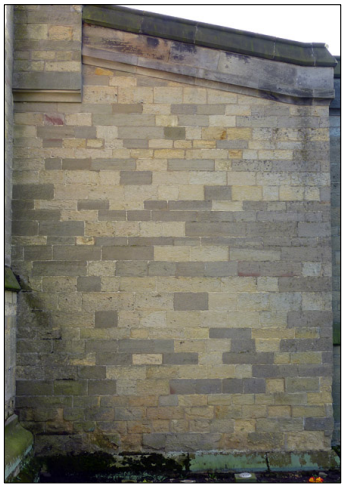


Figure 5.58 Detail of the reused cross slab fragments found in the lower courses of the west tower

Figure 5.59 Detail of the exterior masonry, showing the variation in geology but consistent tooling



0 1 2 metres



Pale yellow sandstone

Grey sandstone

Slingsby:
All Saints' Church,
Ryedale, N. Yorks

Drawing Type:
Plan

Drawing No.:
SLI 003

Prepared By:
Dav Smith
University of York
2014

Figure 5.60 Stone-by-stone west elevation of south aisle showing variation in geology

Figure 5.61 Interior of the upper stage of the west tower, showing the variation in masonry

Figure 5.62 1856 OS Map of Slingsby. Although very small, the plan of All Saints church is visible near the left edge of the village (red arrow).

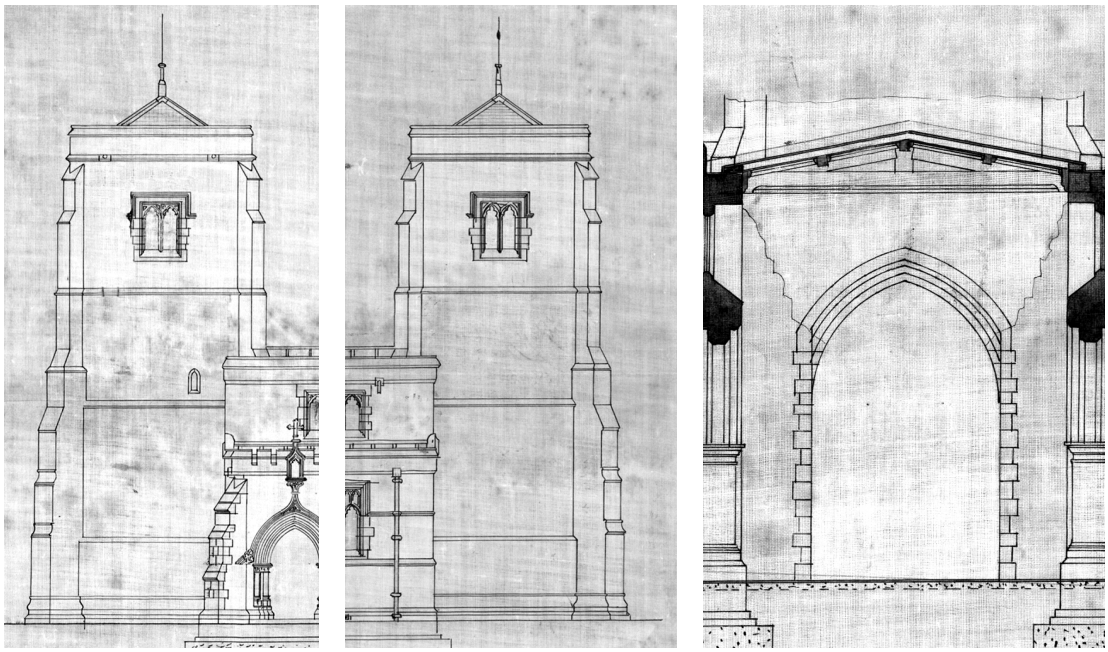


Figure 5.63 Faculty drawings revealing the south (left) and north (centre) elevations, and tower arch (right) of the 15th-century west tower (© Borthwick Institute for Archives Fac.1867/10)

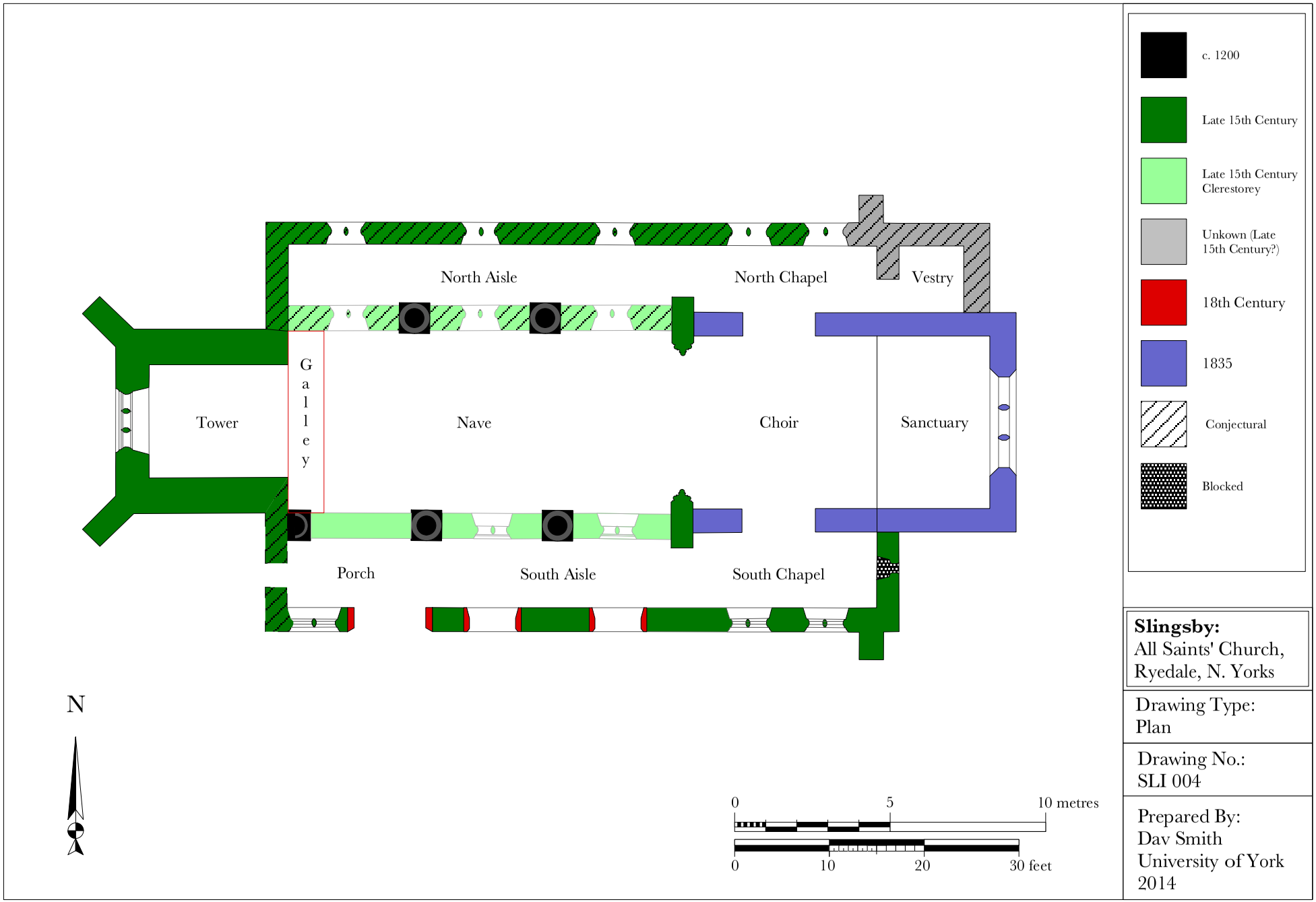
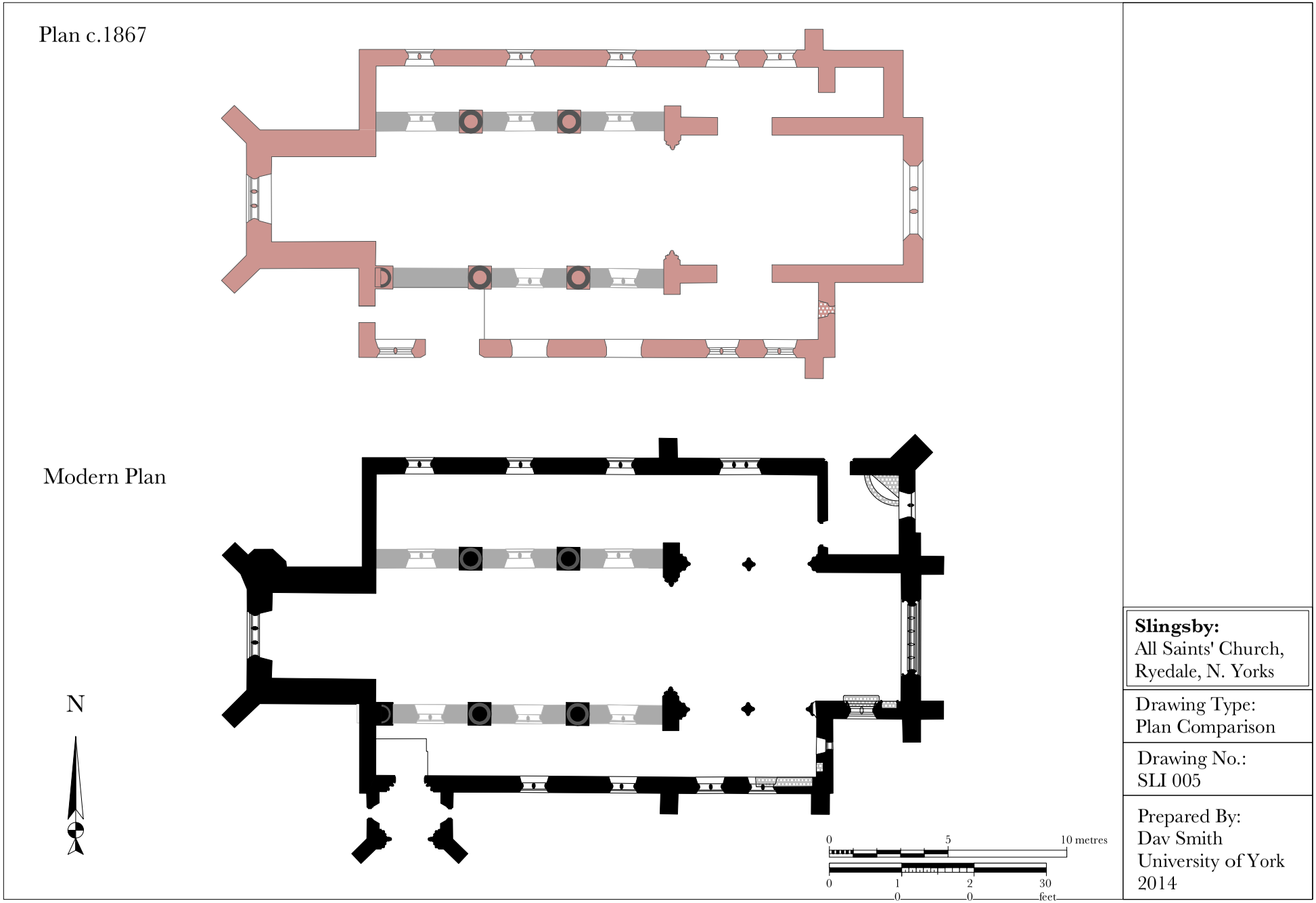
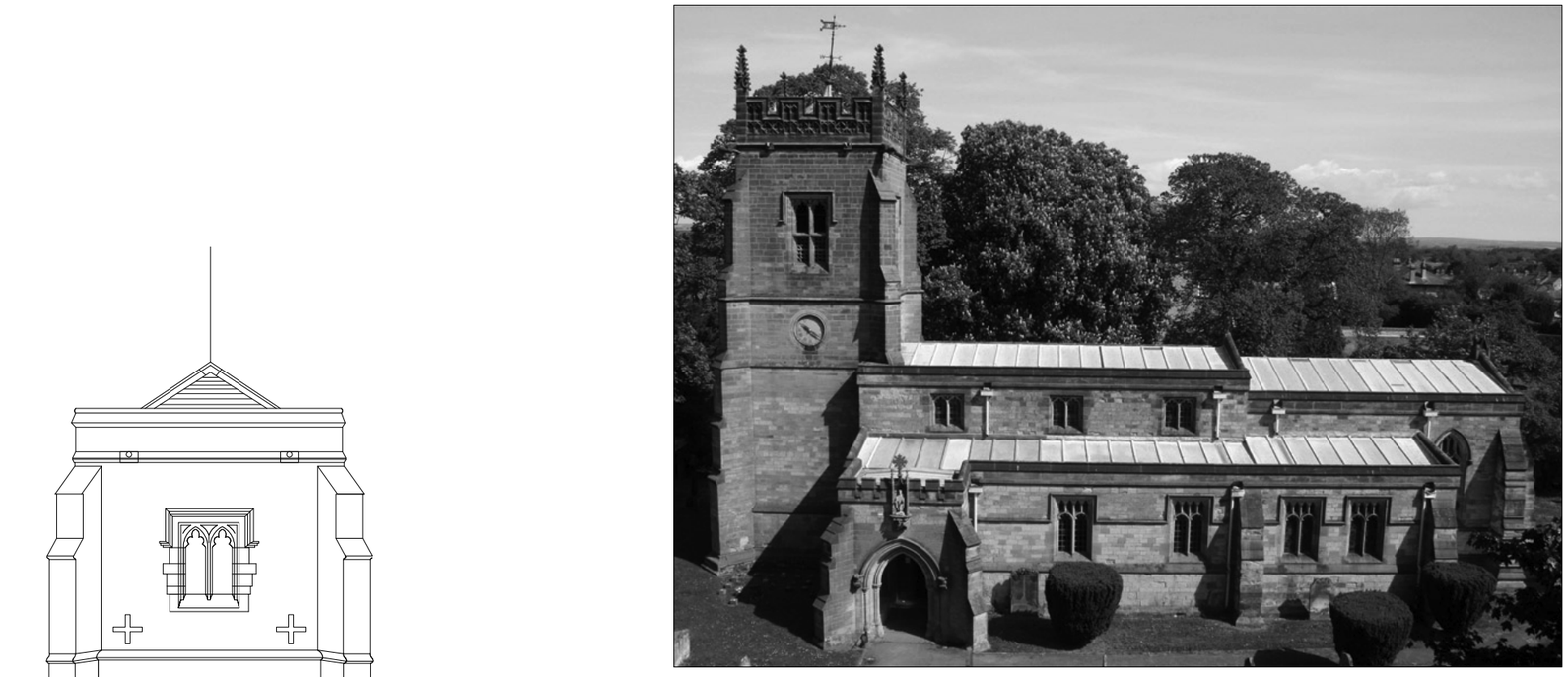
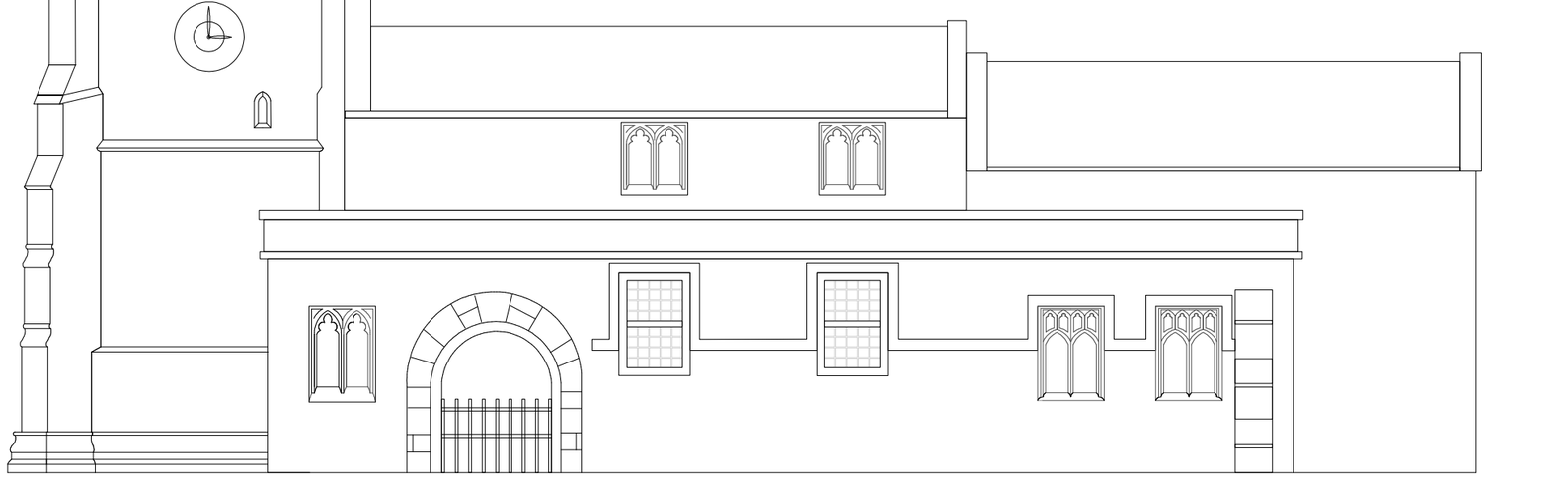


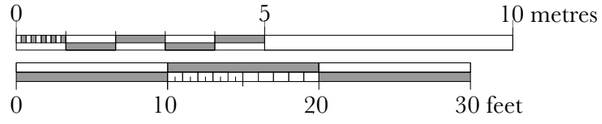
Figure 5.64 Reconstructed phased plan of All Saints' church, Slingsby c.1867

Figure 5.65 Comparison of the c.1867 and current plans









Slingsby:
All Saints' Church,
Ryedale, N. Yorks

Drawing Type:
c.1867 South Elevation

Drawing No.:
SLI 006

Prepared By:
Dav Smith
University of York
2014

Figure 5.66 Comparison of the reconstructed c.1867 South Elevation with current church

Figure 5.67 R.J. Johnson's proposed Geometric Gothic style chancel (© Borthwick Institute for Archives Fac.1867/10)

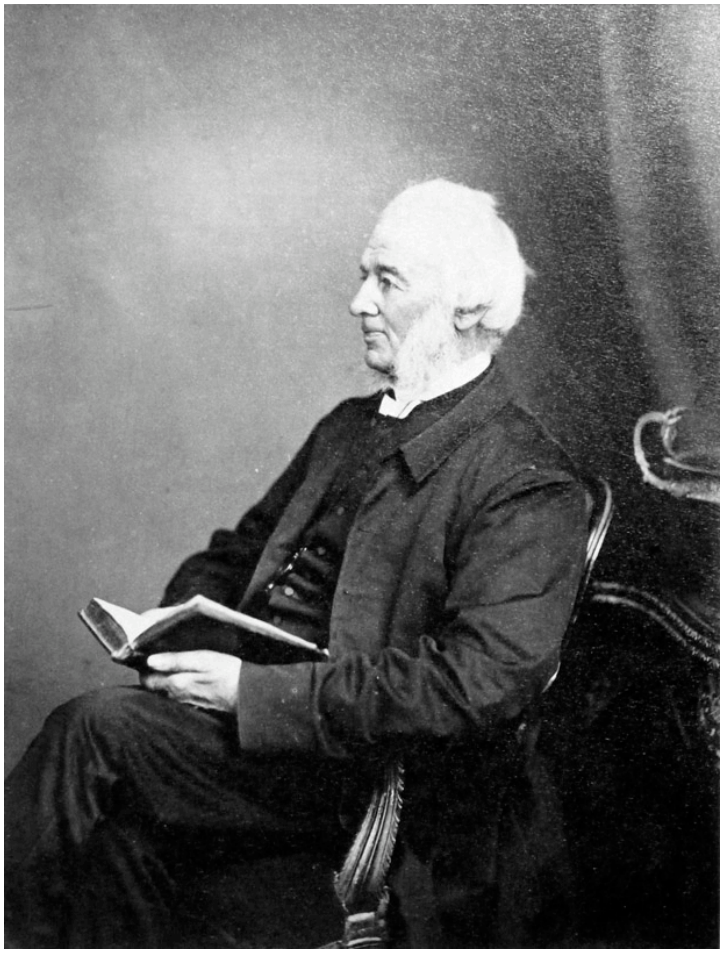


Figure 5.68 Photograph of the Rev. William Carter

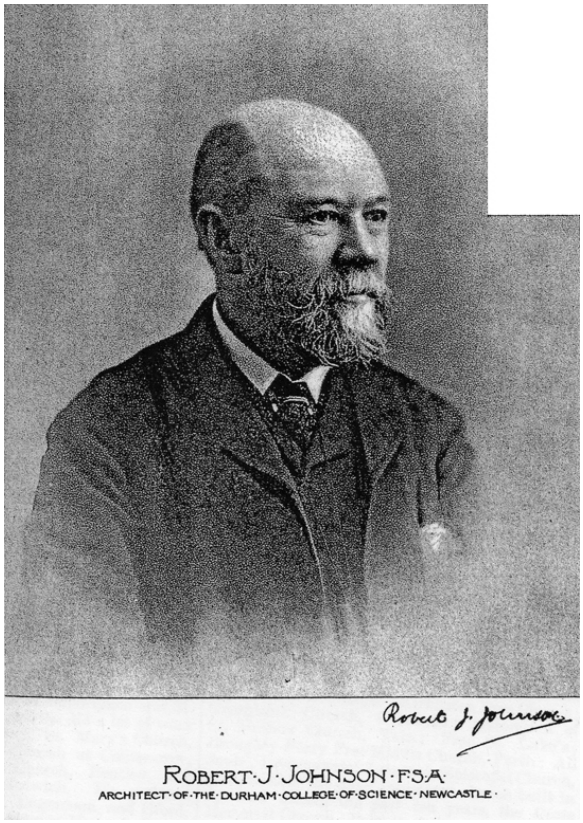


Figure 5.69 Photograph of the architect, Robert J. Johnson c.1890 (*The Building News* 23/05/1890, 720)

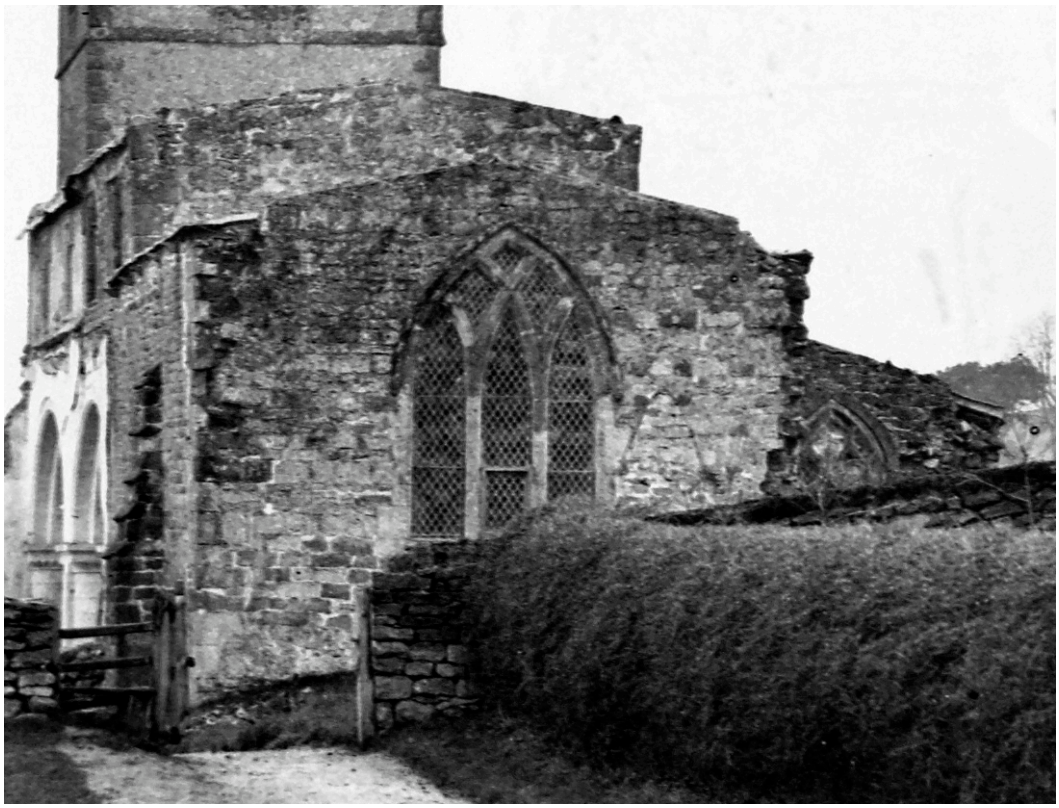


Figure 5.70 Photograph of the east window at Stonegrave Minster, Ryedale, North Yorkshire in 1860, shortly before its demolition and replacement with a Geometric Gothic style window (© Royal Photographic Society/NMeM/SSPL)

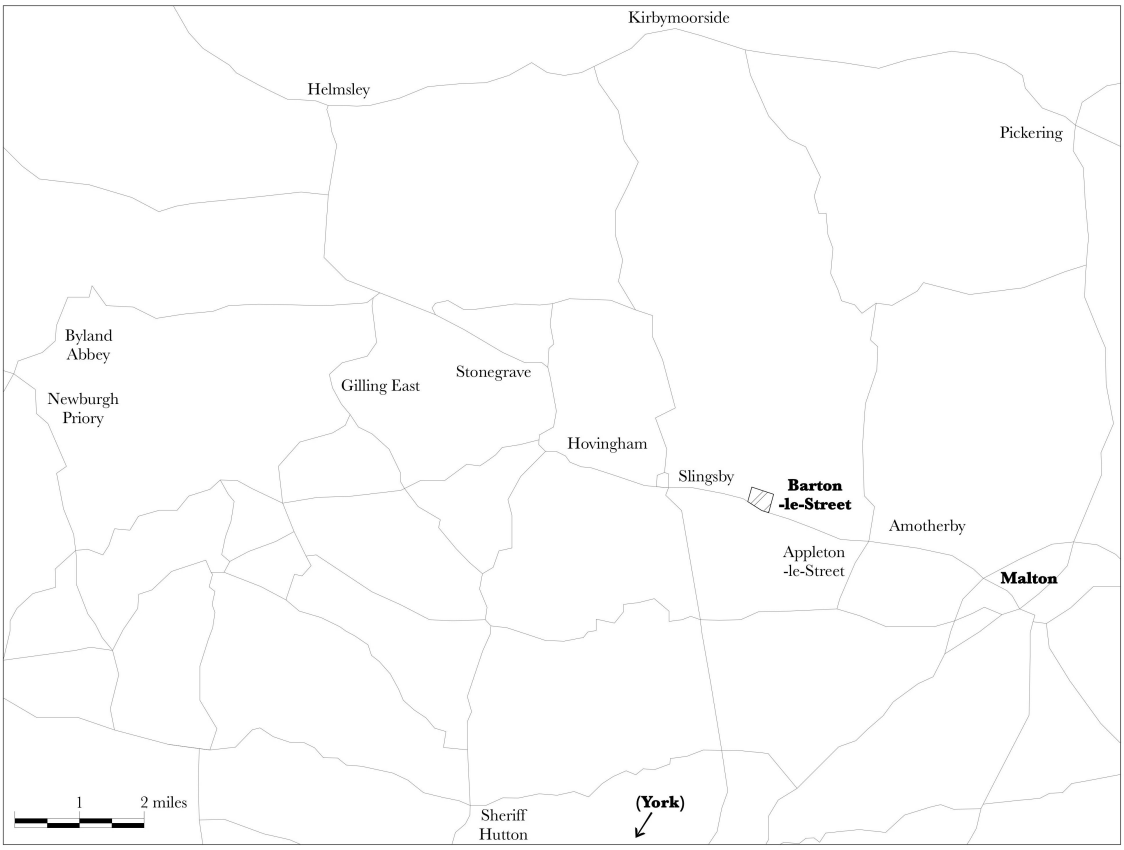


Figure 6.1 Location map of Barton-le-Street village

Figure 6.2 General view of St Michael's church and churchyard from the north-east

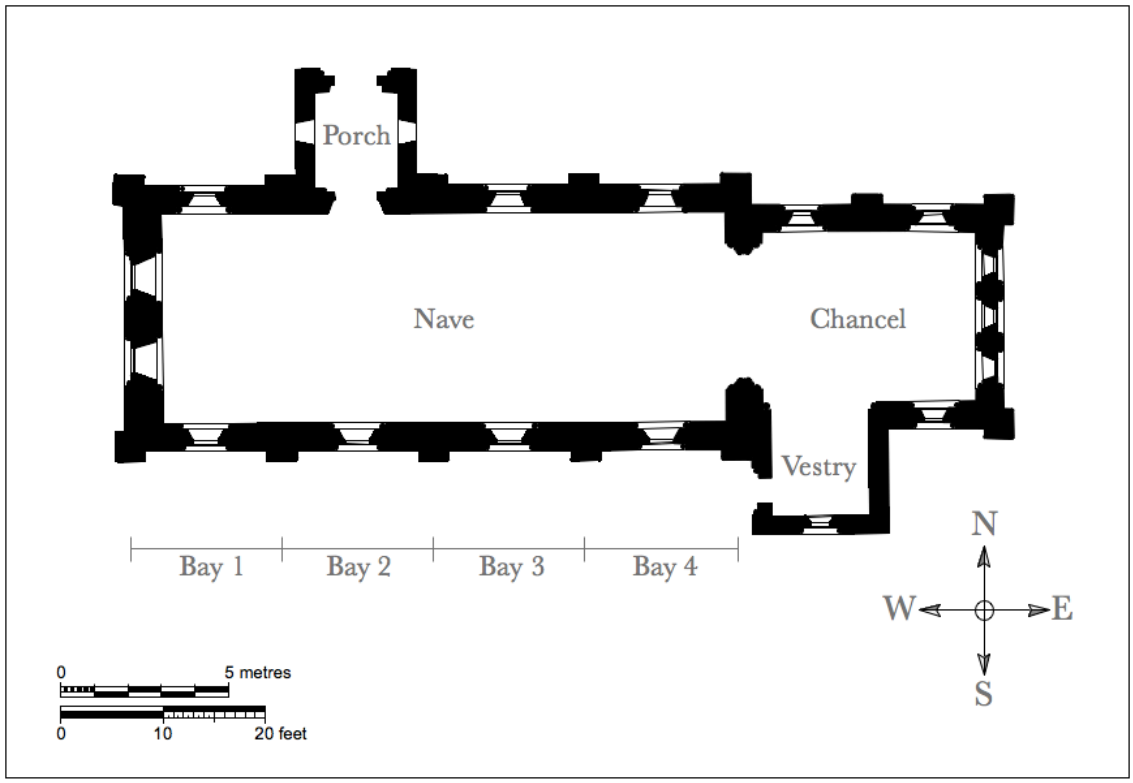


Figure 6.3 Plan of the present St Michael's, Barton-le-Street

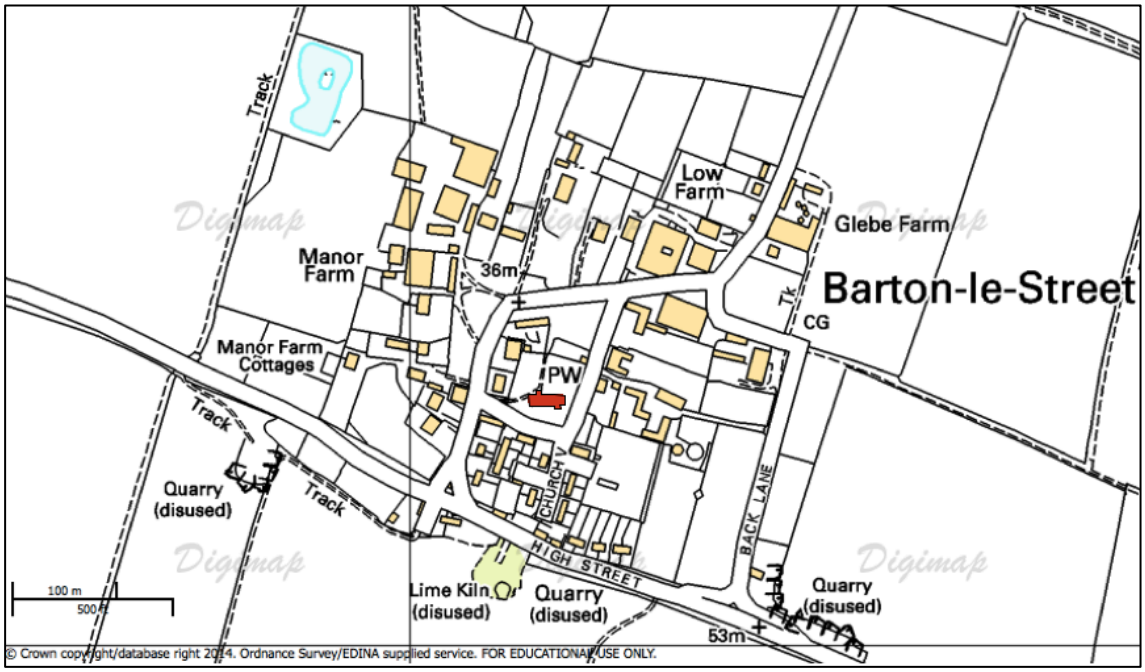


Figure 6.4 Modern OS map of Barton-le-Street village showing the location of St Michael's

Figure 6.5 Detail of the pre-Conquest cross base located immediately to the west of the north porch

Figure 6.6 Nave exterior, viewed from the south

Figure 6.7 Detail of the Victorian exterior corbel table

Figure 6.8 Detail of a nave window exterior

Figure 6.9 General view of the west elevation

Figure 6.10 Bellcote corbels on the western elevation – note the pale limestone

Figure 6.11 Detail of one of a limestone bellcote capital

Figure 6.12 Interior view of the nave, looking east into the chancel

Figure 6.13 Detail of the alternating nook-shaft capital design in the nave windows (interior)

Figure 6.14 Brass plaque commemorating Rev. Charles Hodgson, rector of St Michael, who died during the rebuilding campaign

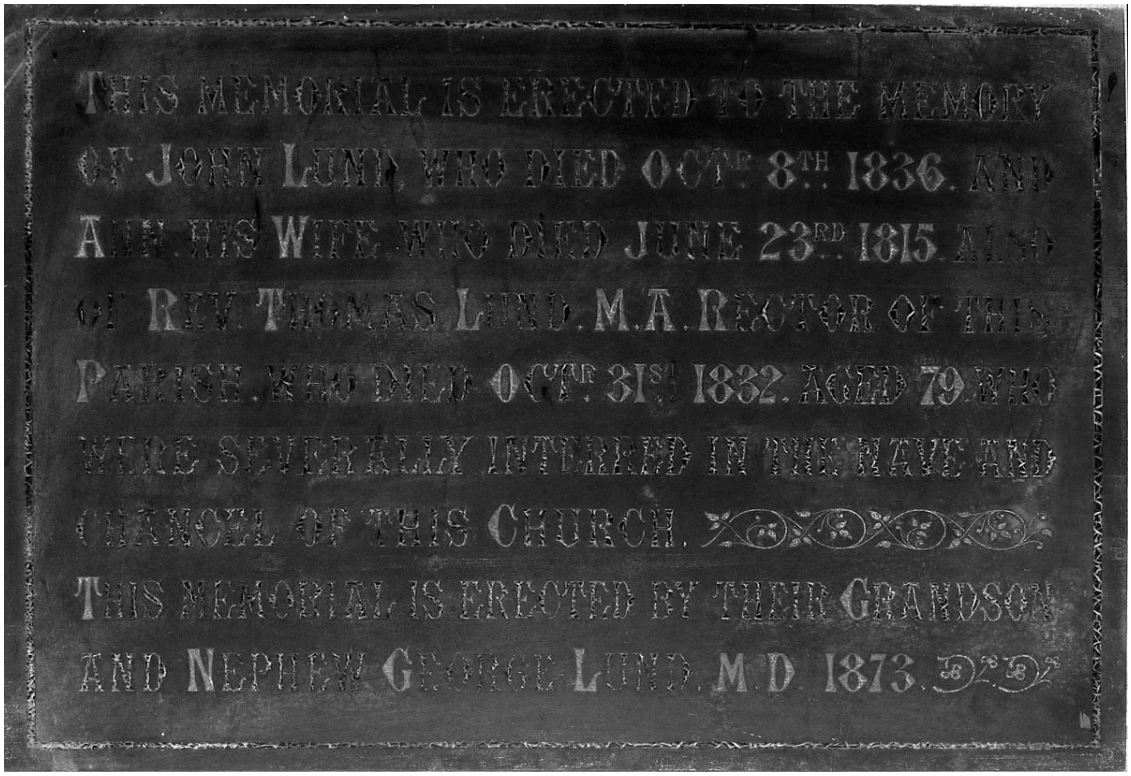


Figure 6.15 Brass plaque commemorating Rev. Thomas Lund, former rector of St Michael

Figure 6.16 Detail of the nave oak panelling

Figure 6.17 Detail of two of the reused corbels lining in the interior of the nave north and south walls

Figure 6.18 Detail of the richly decorated Victorian font

Figure 6.19 Timber reredos c.1920 stored in the western bay of the nave

Figure 6.20 Detail from c.1967 photo of the interior of St Michael's, showing that the timber reredos had already been removed © English Heritage

Figure 6.21 Carved oak pulpit

Figure 6.22 Heavily restored Romanesque doorway reset as the entrance to the north porch

Figure 6.23 Detail of the stunning reused Romanesque corbel table inside the north porch

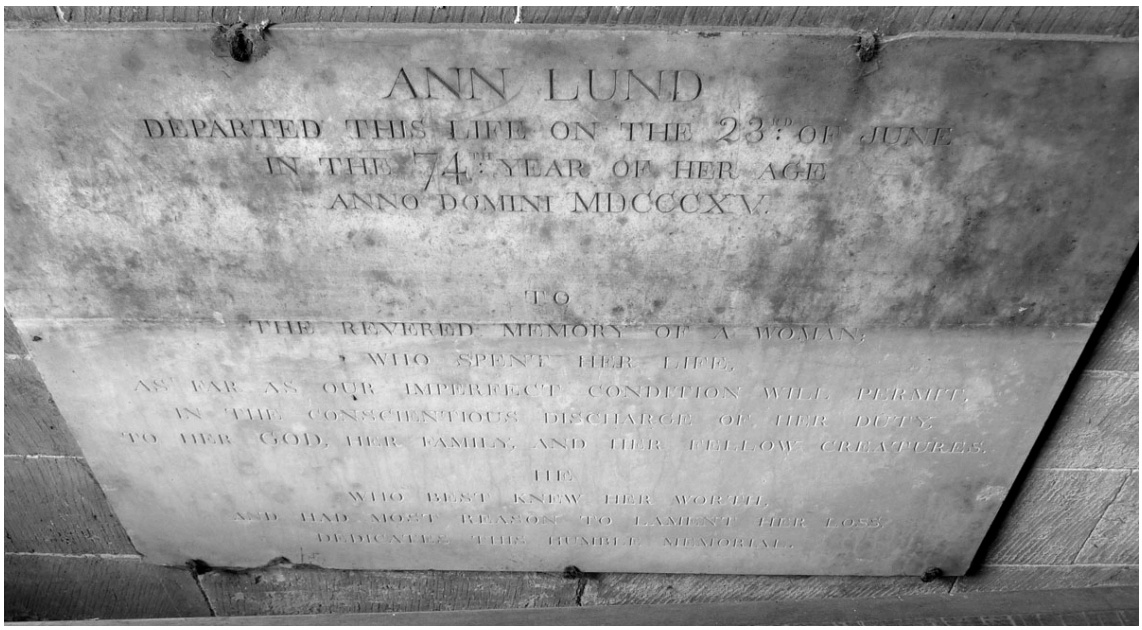


Figure 6.24 Marble memorial in the porch commemorating Anne Lund, 2nd wife of Rev Thomas Lund, Rector of St Michael

Figure 6.25 Restored Romanesque north doorway

Figure 6.26 Treasury of Romanesque sculpture set into the wall above the north doorway

Figure 6.27 North elevation of the chancel (exterior)

Figure 6.28 East elevation of the chancel (exterior)

Figure 6.29 Corbel on chancel north elevation bearing the date of the rebuilding (1870)

Figure 6.30 Detail of the chancel arch north respond, viewed from the south-west

Figure 6.31 Chancel window (interior) showing the increased level of decoration, including the treatment of the nook shaft capitals (inset)

Figure 6.32 Interior east elevation of the chancel, showing the two stringcourses and triple east window glass

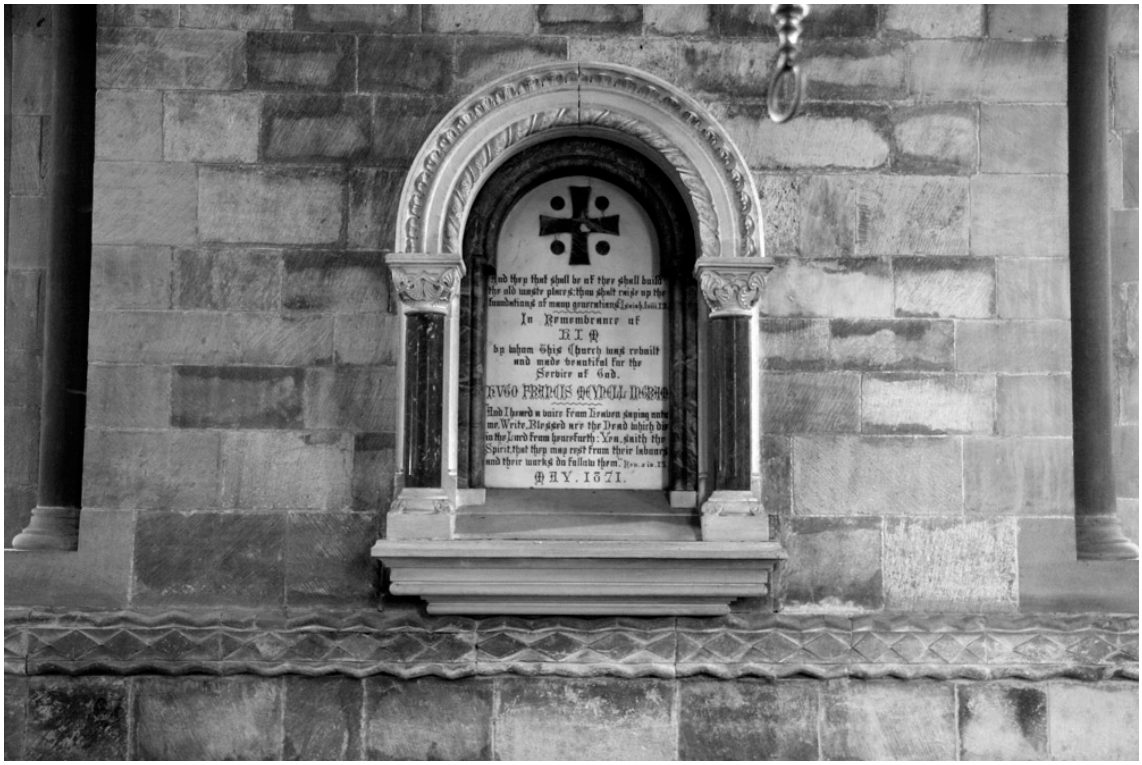


Figure 6.33 Marble memorial on the chancel north wall commemorating Hugo Meynell-Ingram, patron of the rebuilding, who died shortly before the reopening of the church in 1871

Figure 6.34 Brass plaque on the chancel south wall commemorating Emily Meynell Ingram, patron of the rebuilding, who died in 1904

Figure 6.35 Detail of the Caen stone and red alabaster decoration of the stone altar

Figure 6.36 Detail of the rich corbel table decorating the interior of the chancel north and south walls (image shows south elevation)

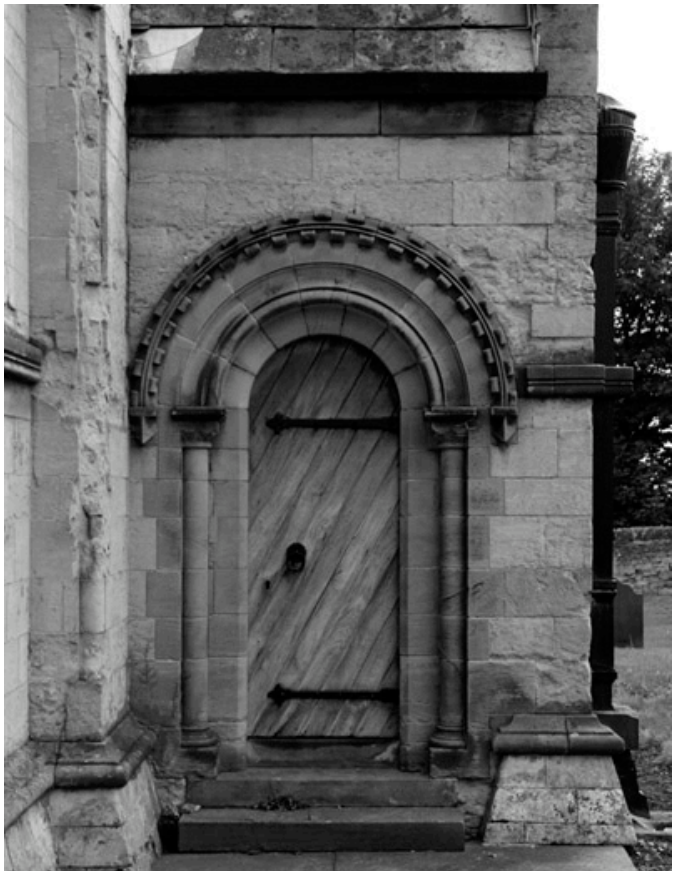


Figure 6.37 Romanesque-style vestry west doorway

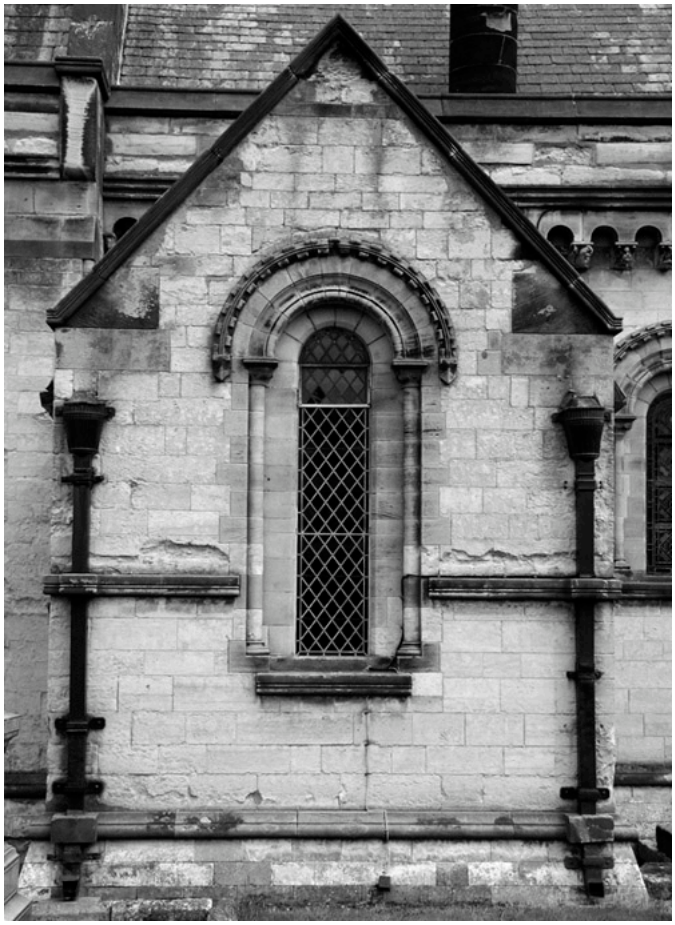


Figure 6.38 Exterior south elevation of the vestry showing its dropped window

Figure 6.39 Romanesque style arch between the chancel and vestry, showing the large organ case

Figure 6.40 Detail of the obscured triple-headed corbel flanking the east side of the vestry arch

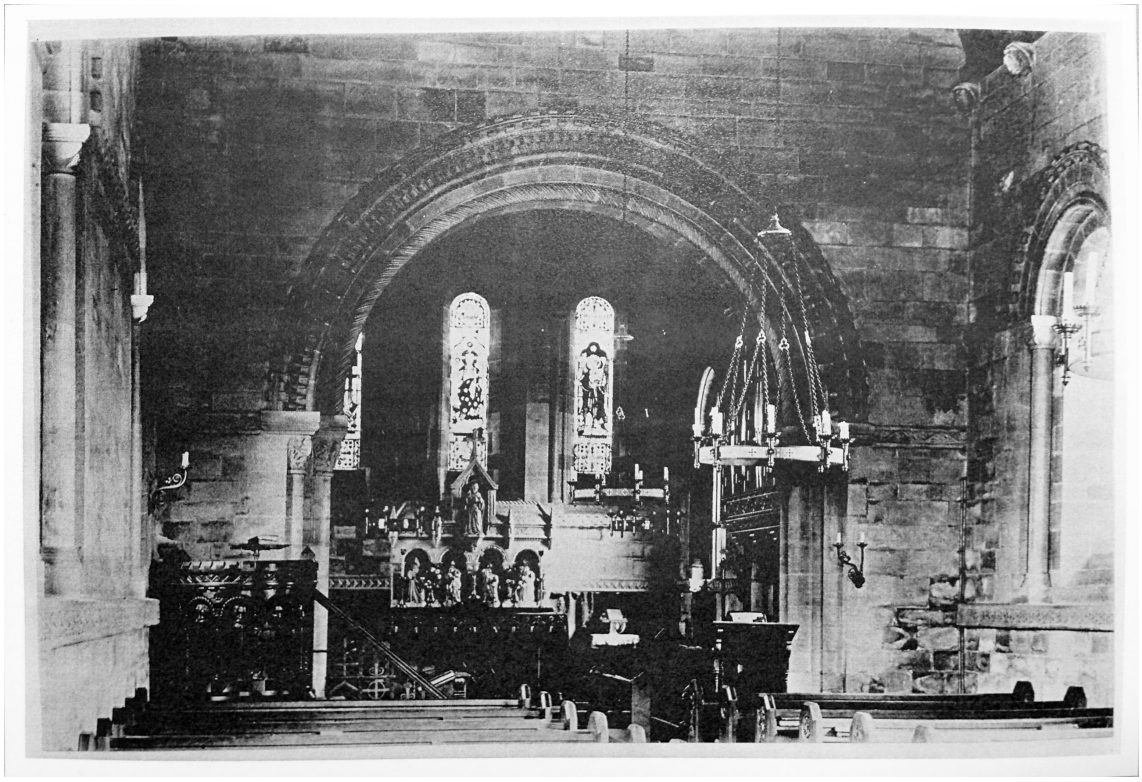


Figure 6.41 Early photograph (unknown date) showing the c1880 stone reredos (© English Heritage)

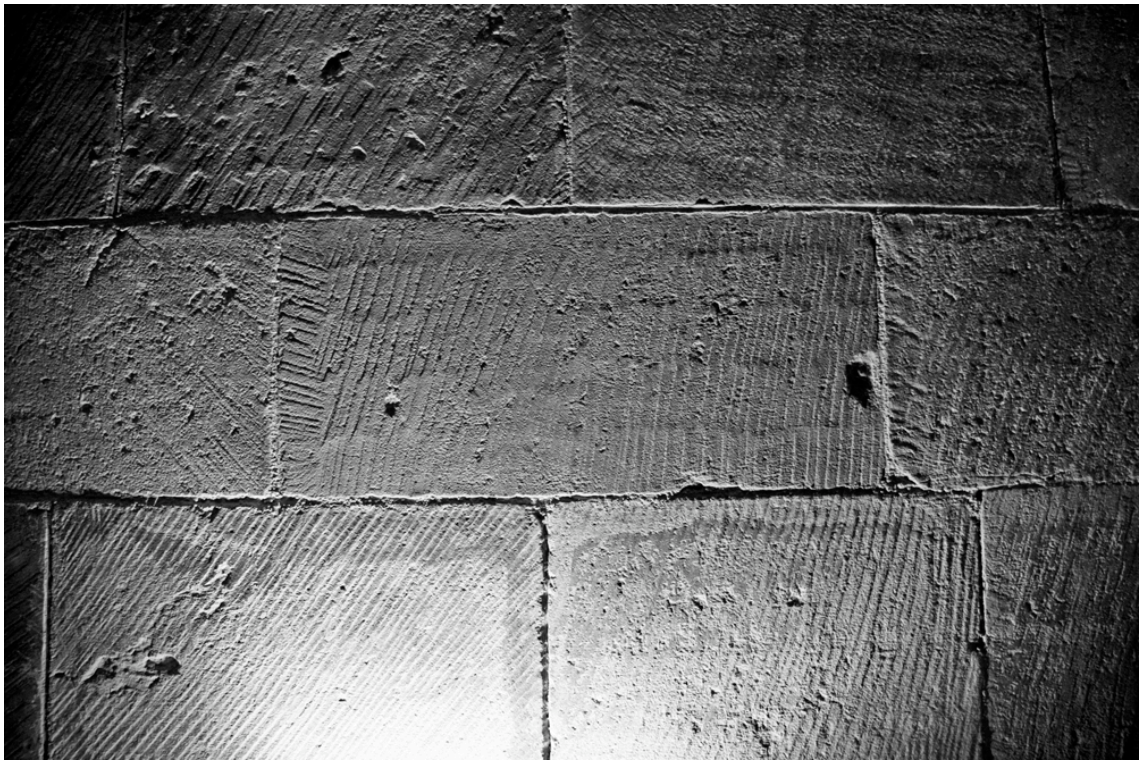


Figure 6.42 Detail of the striated tooling to the ashlar masonry

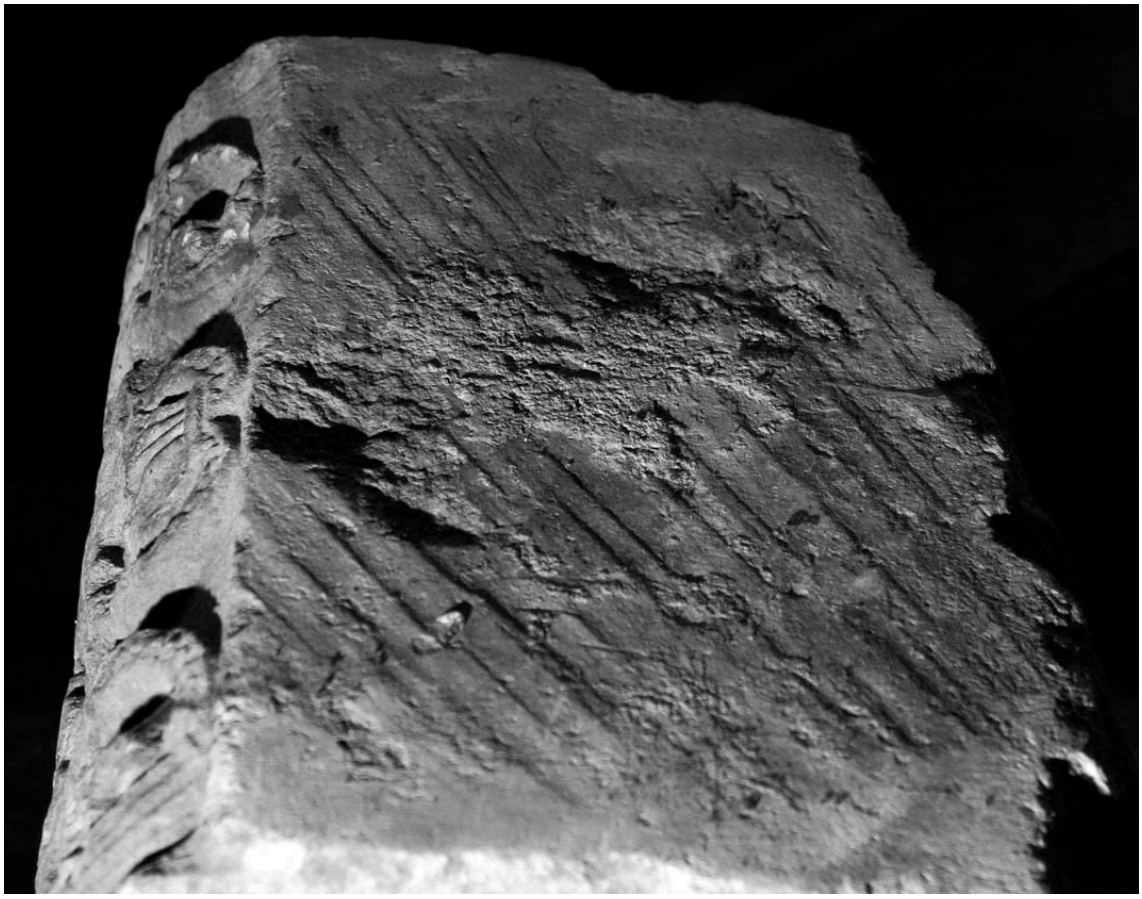


Figure 6.43 Detail of tooling on 12th-century Romanesque sculpture

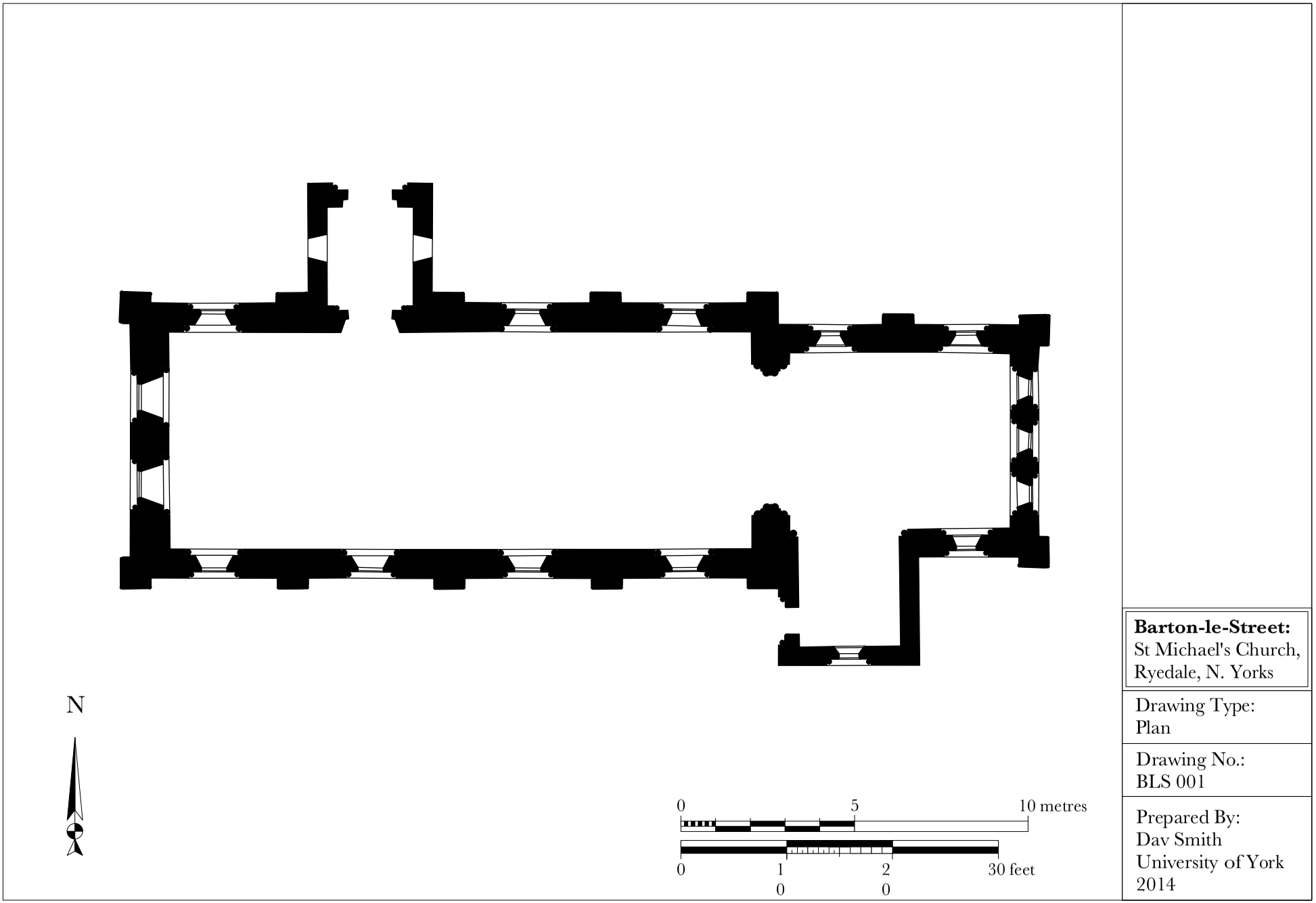


Figure 6.44 Measured plan of the current church

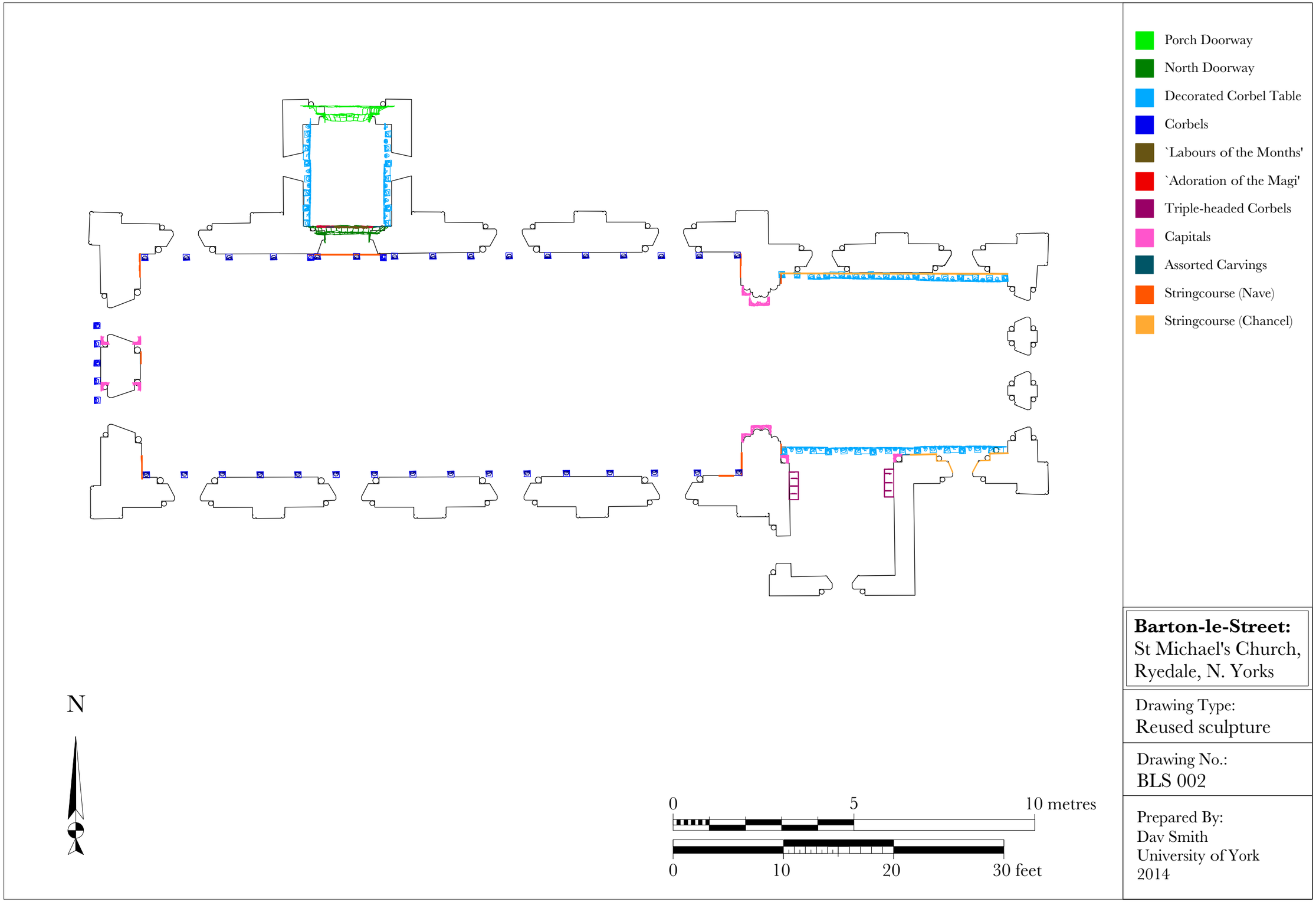


Figure 6.45 Plan of the current church showing identified reused material

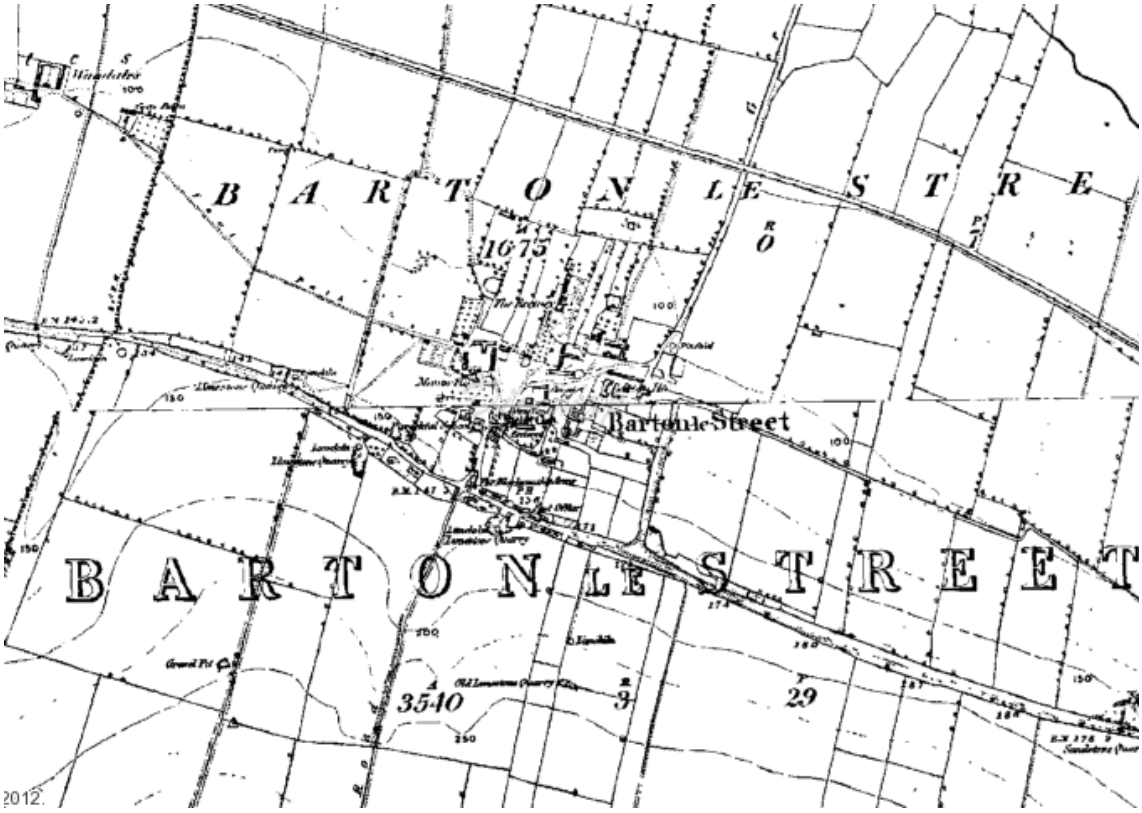


Figure 6.46 1856 OS Map of Barton-le-Street with the church located near the centre of the village, but with little detail visible © Crown Copyright 2012

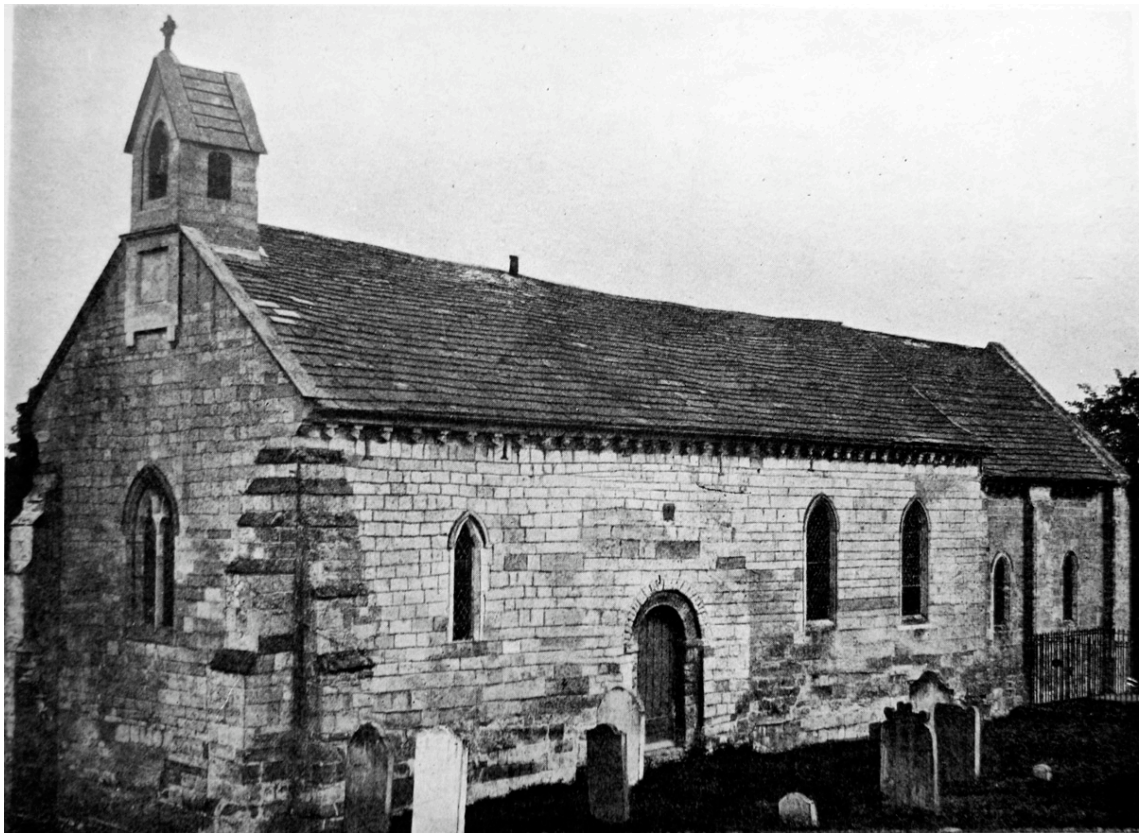


Figure 6.47 Photograph of St Michael's c.1869, viewed from the south-west, from *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* Vol. VI (1900), p.217

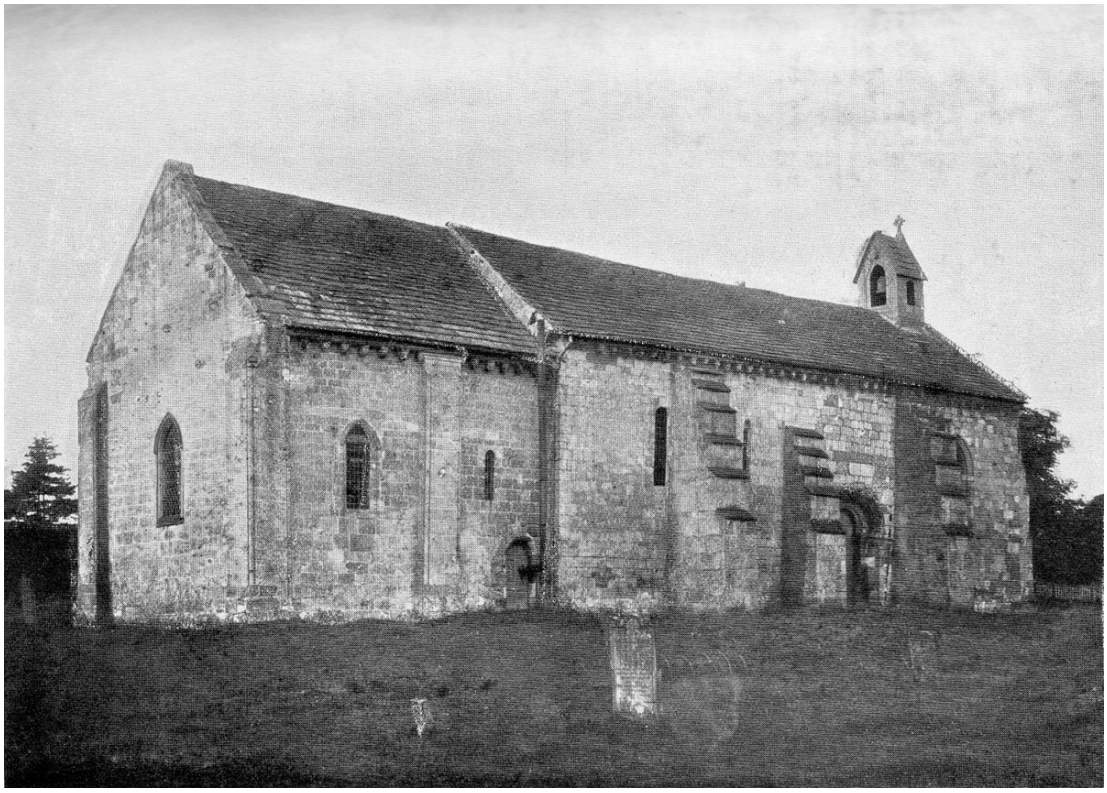


Figure 6.48 Photograph of St Michael's c.1869, viewed from the north-east, from *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* Vol. XX (1909), p.264

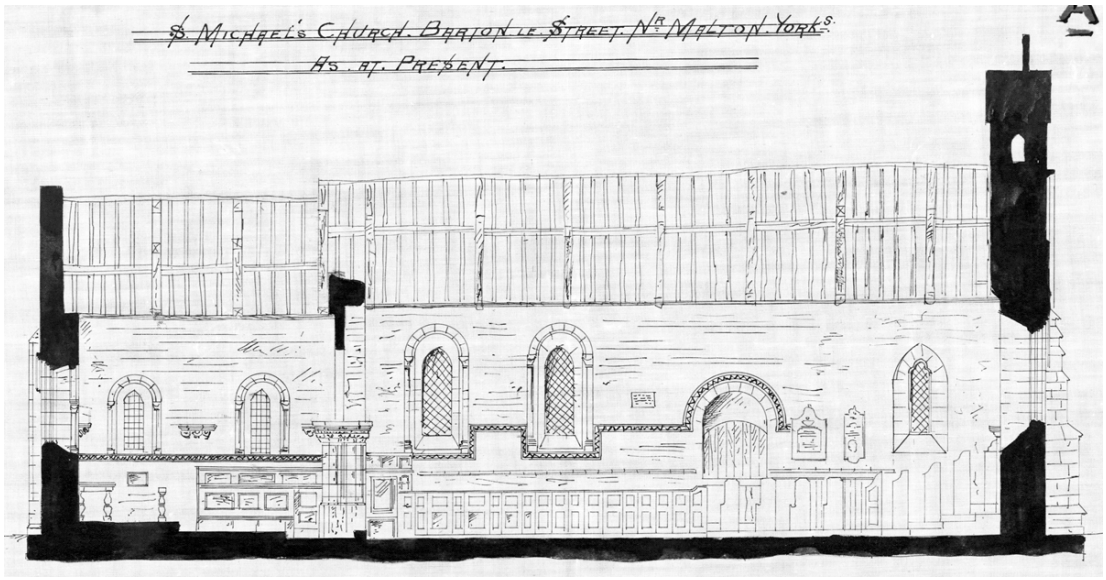


Figure 6.49 Perkin's 1869 longitudinal (east-west) cross section of St Michael, showing the interior south wall of the church (fac.1869/10) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

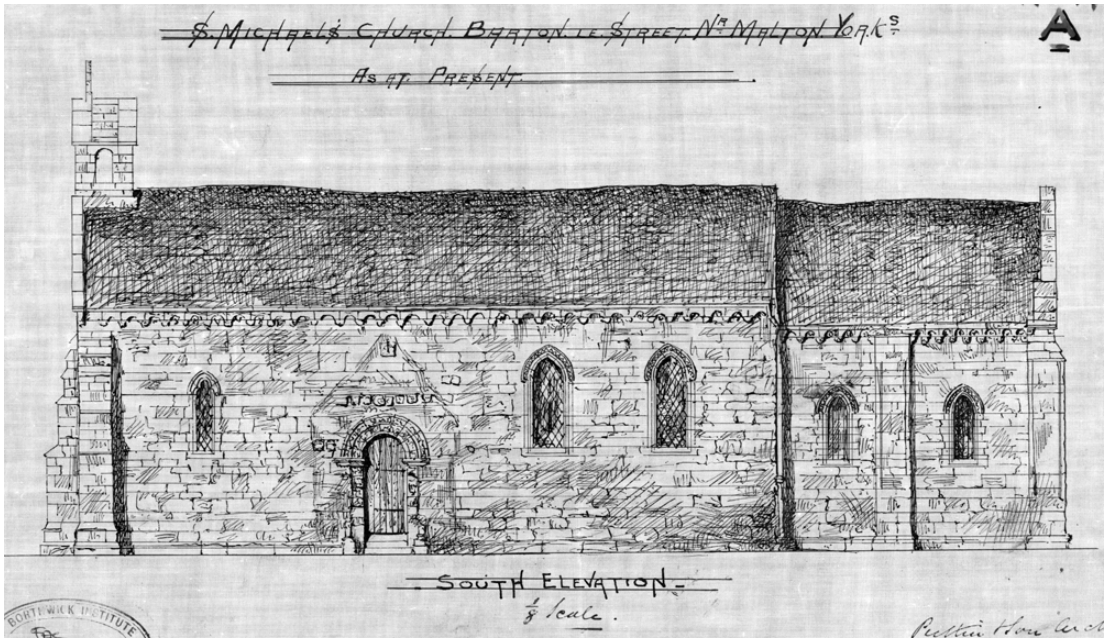


Figure 6.50 Perkin's 1869 south elevation drawing of St Michael (fac.1869/10) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

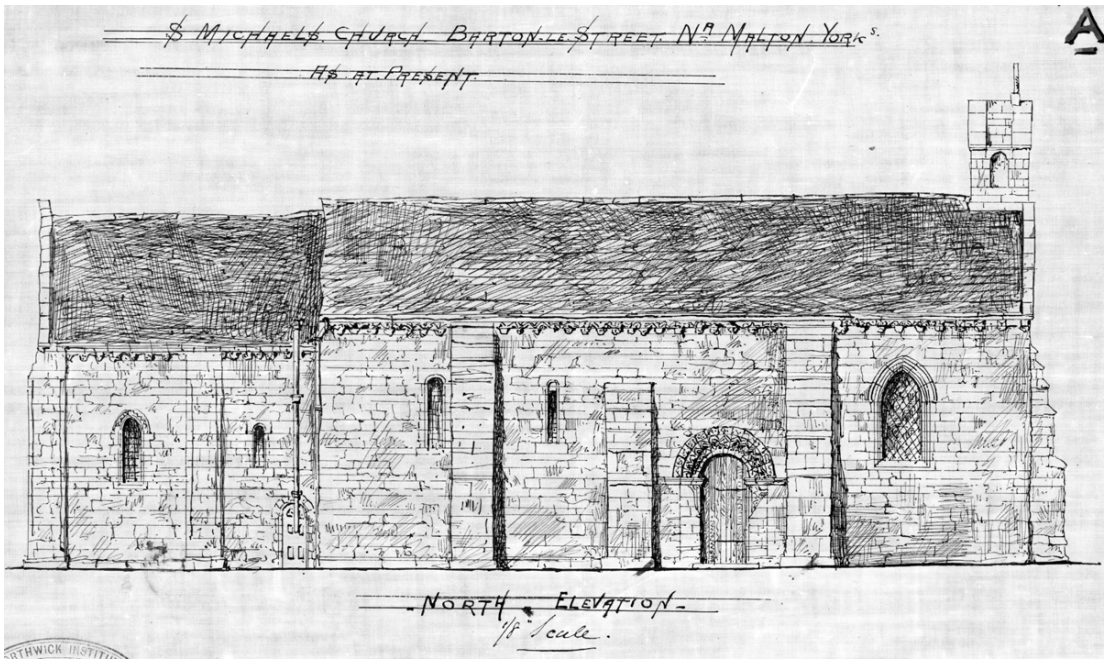


Figure 6.51 Perkin's 1869 north elevation drawing of St Michael (fac.1869/10) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

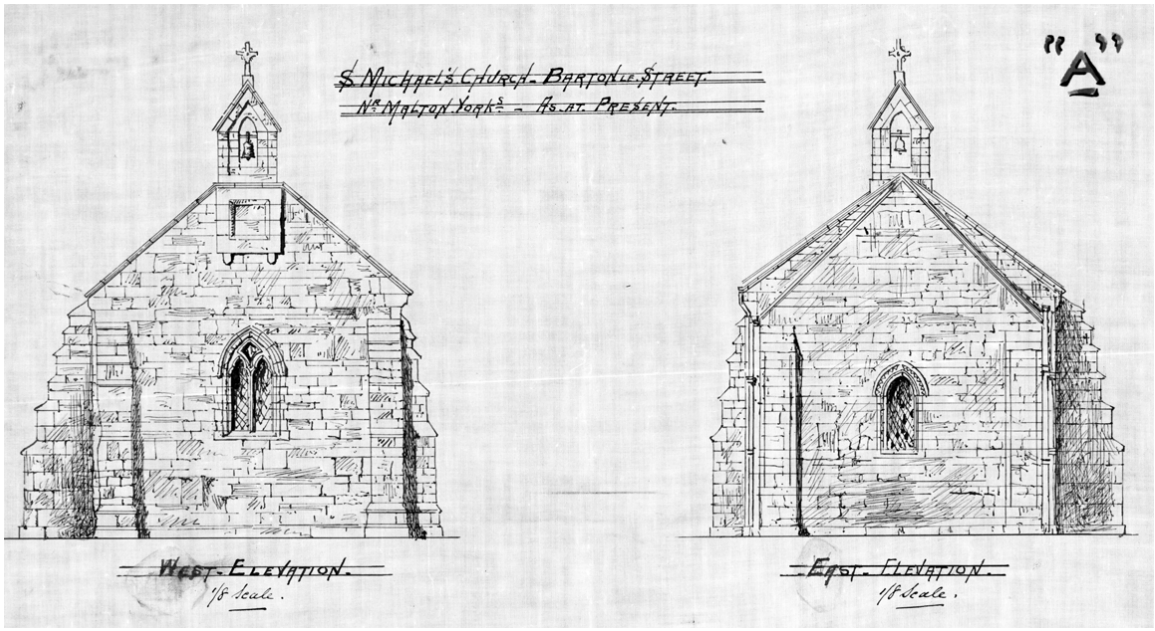


Figure 6.52 Perkin's 1869 west (left) and east (right) elevation drawing of St Michael (fac.1869/10) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

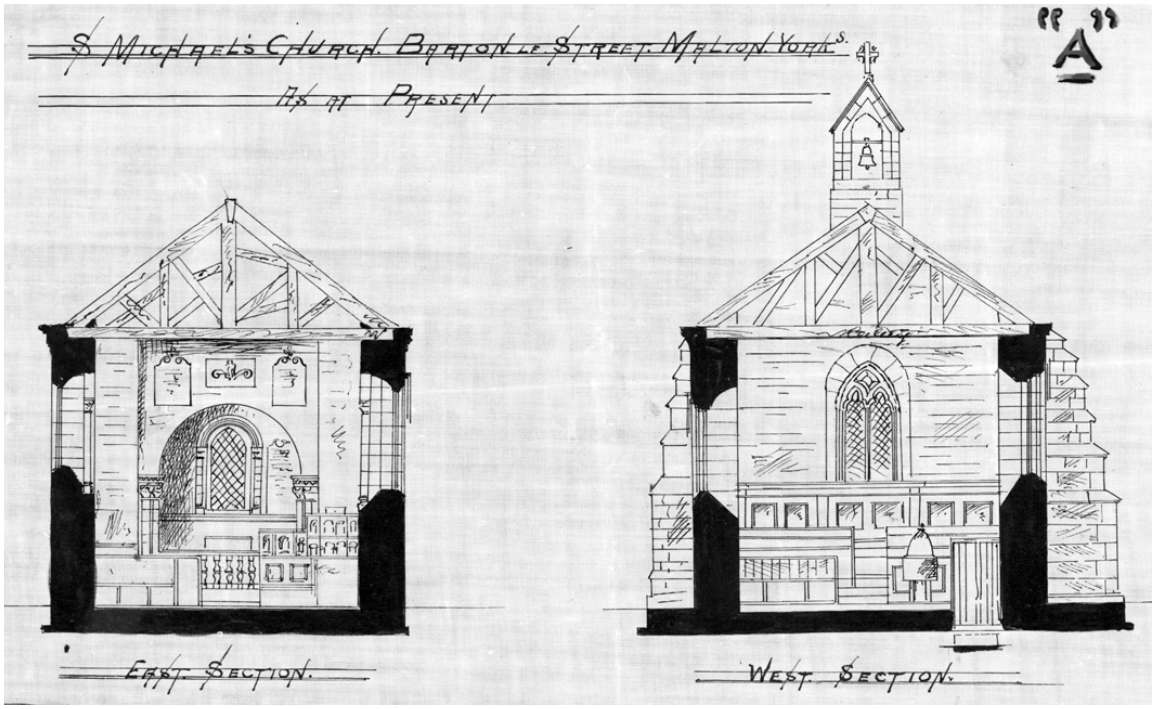


Figure 6.53 Perkin's 1869 latitudinal (north-south) cross section drawings of St Michael, showing the interior east (left) and west (right) walls of the church (fac.1869/10) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

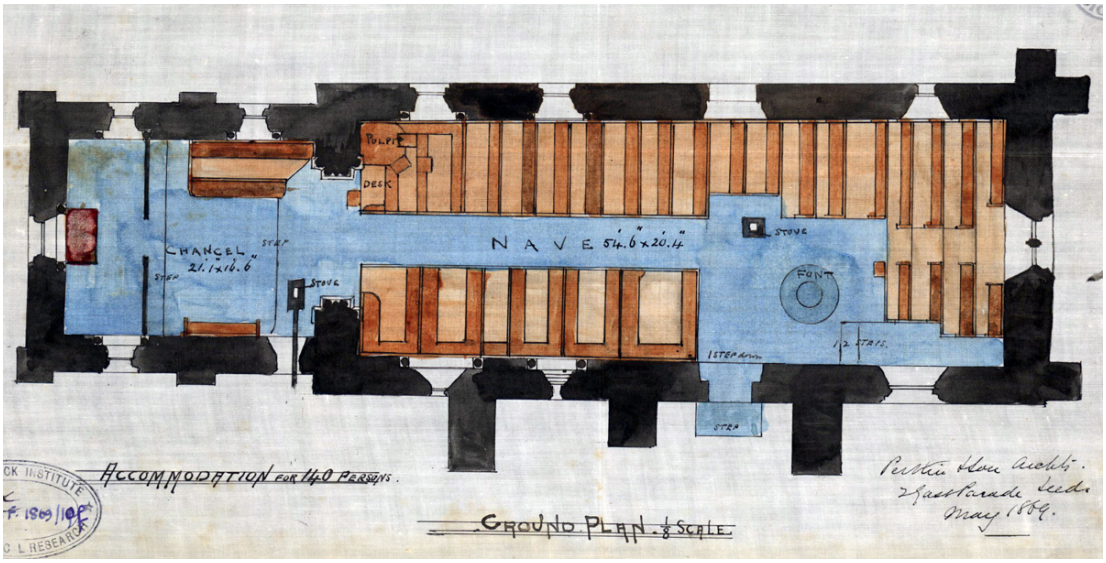


Figure 6.54 Perkin's 1869 plan of St Michael (fac.1869/10) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

Figure 6.55 Rescued 12th-century font (on a modern base), originally from St Michael's, now in the nearby Holy Epiphany Chapel, Butterwick

Figure 6.56 Romanesque 'Adoration of the Magi' panels (currently set above the north doorway) discovered in 1870 either side of the chancel arch (nave side) beneath later whitewash

Figure 6.57 Mid-12th-century windows with plain internal reveals, at St John the Baptist, Adel, West Yorkshire

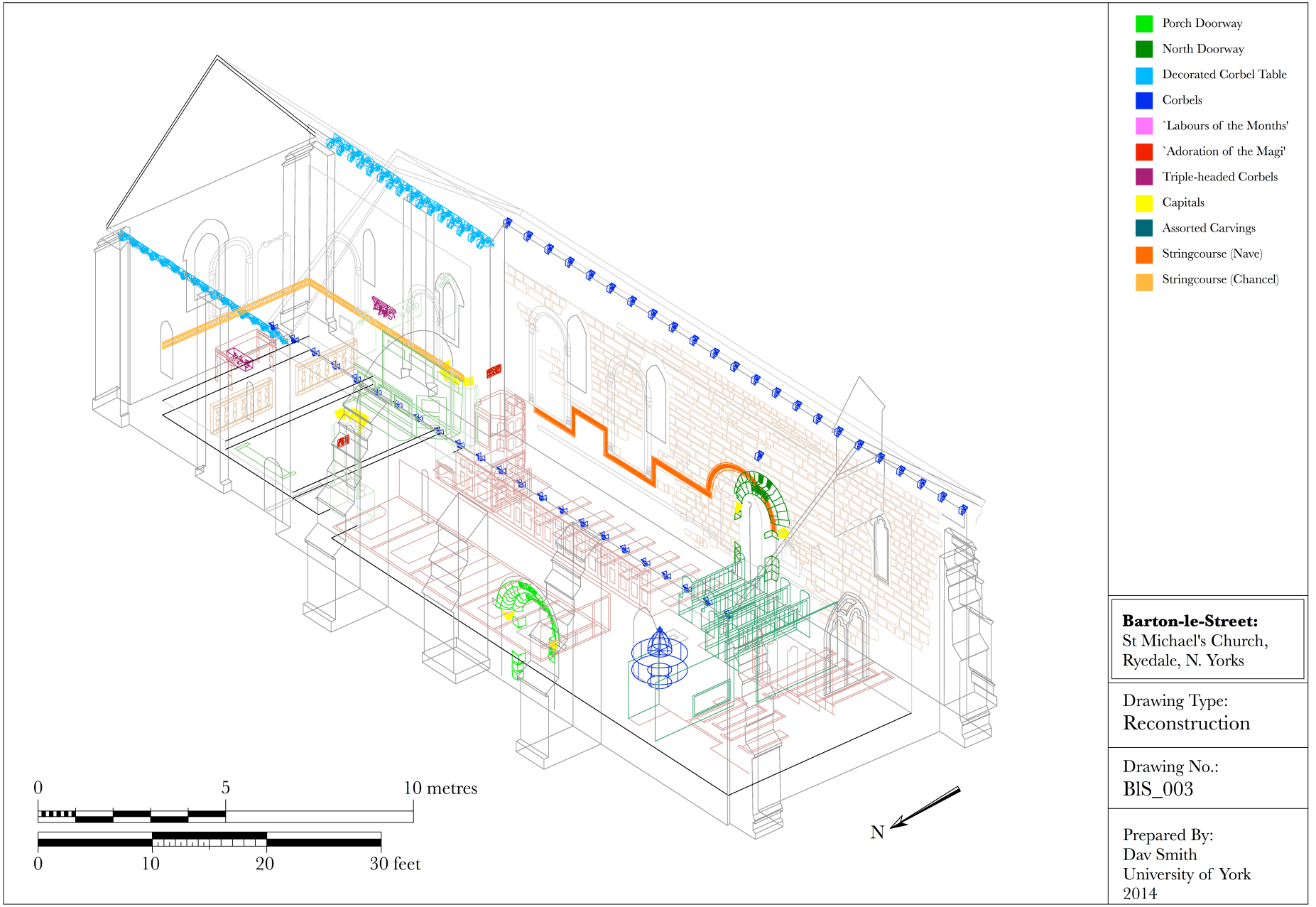


Figure 6.58 Reconstruction model of St Michael, prior to its 1870 demolition

Figure 6.59 Coneysthorpe Chapel of Ease (1835)

Figure 6.60 Holy Epiphany Chapel, Butterwick (1858)

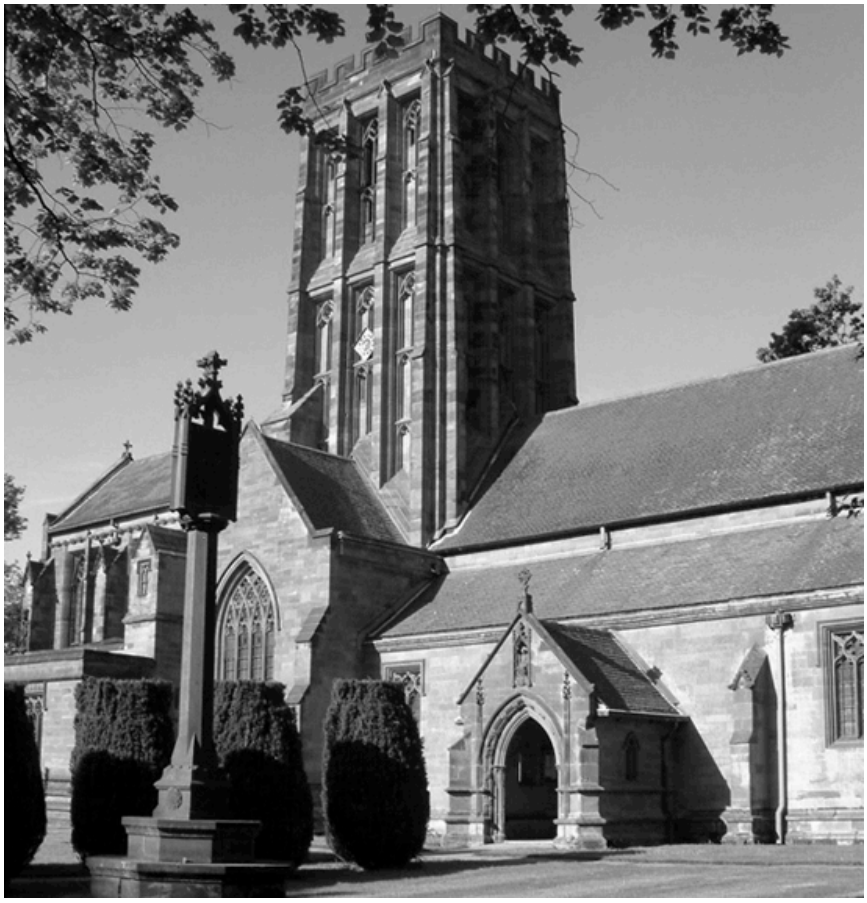


Figure 6.61 Church of the Holy Angels, Hoar Cross – designed by Bodley and Garner, and commissioned by Emily Meynell Ingram as a memorial to Hugo Meynell Ingram

Figure 6.62 St James Hospital Chapel, Leeds, designed by Perkin & Backhouse 1858 © Steve Partridge

Figure 7.1 Location map of Appleton-le-Street village

Figure 7.2 General view of All Saints' church from the south-east

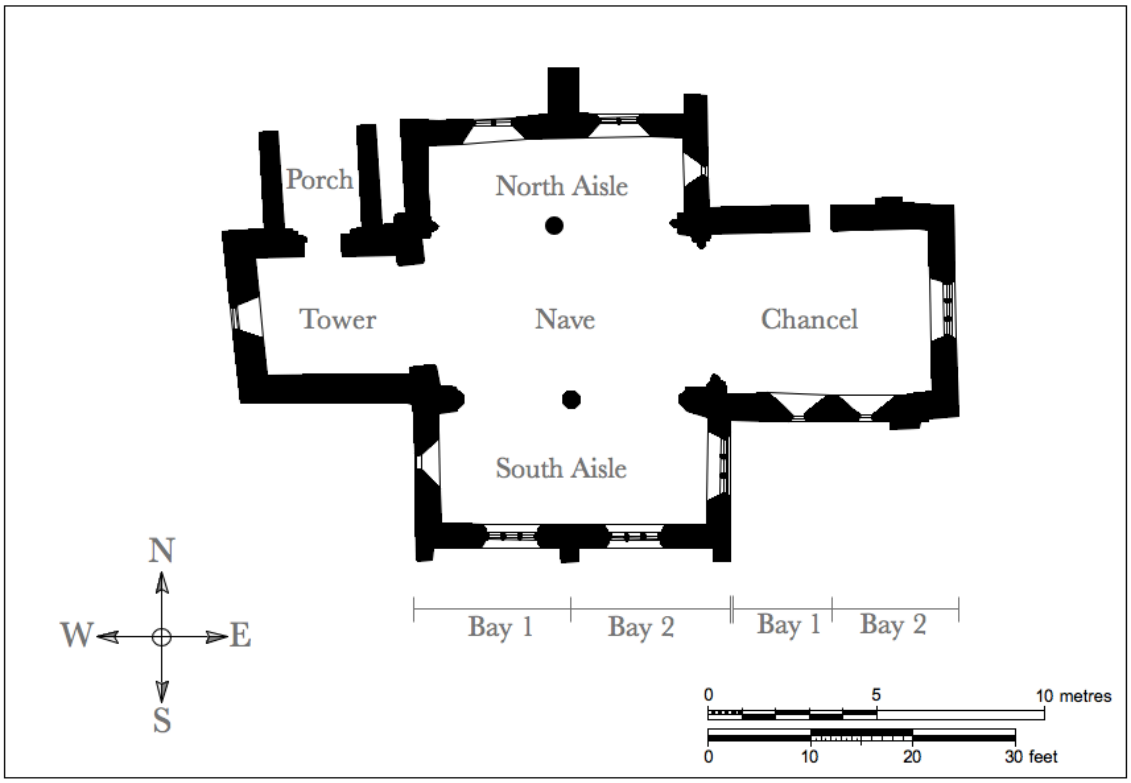


Figure 7.3 Plan of the present All Saints, Appleton-le-Street

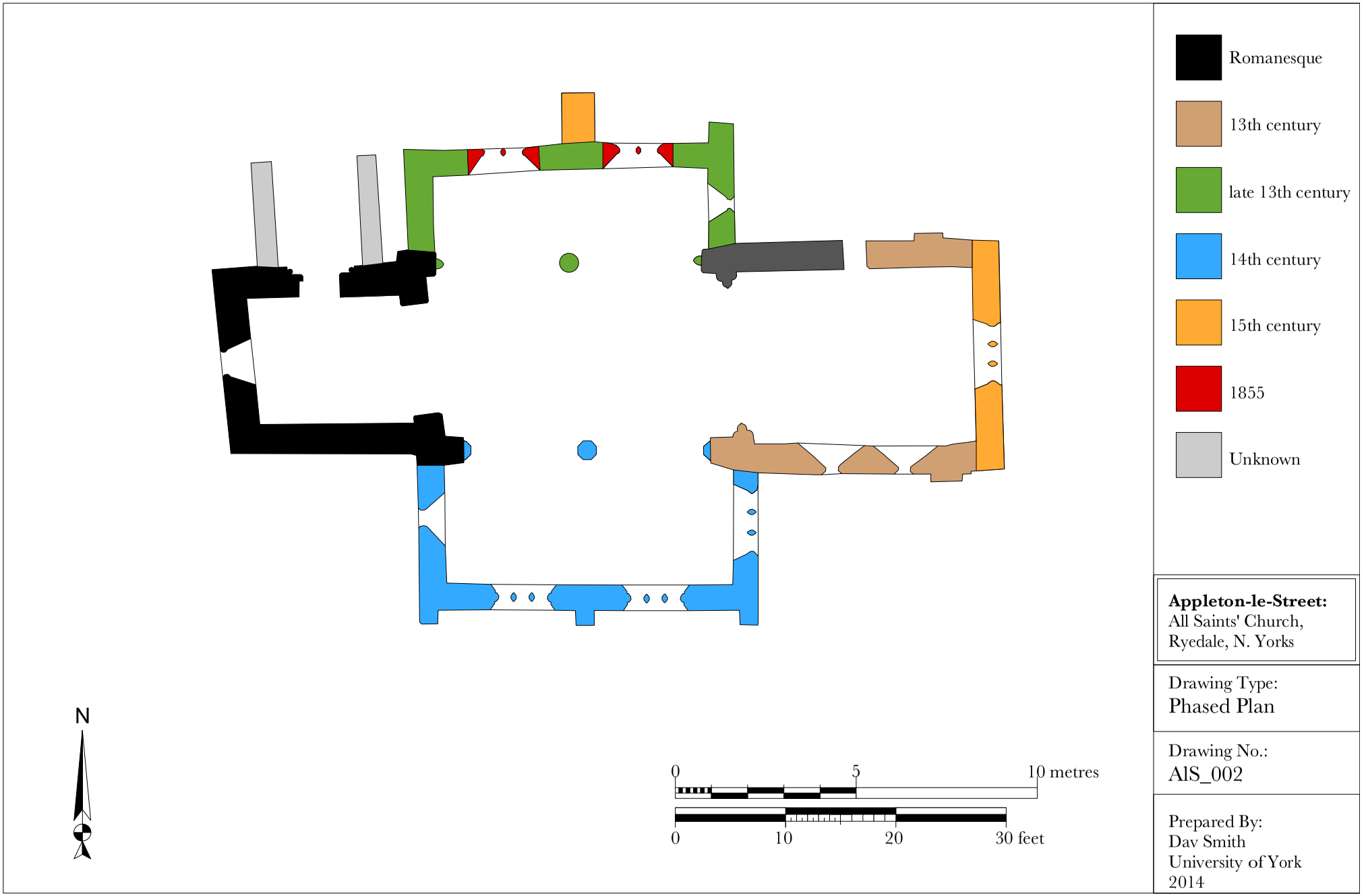


Figure 7.4 Simplified phased plan of the present All Saints, Appleton-le-Street

Figure 7.5 Detail of the foliate wall painting behind the chancel north wall panelling

Figure 7.6 Earlier roof lines (highlighted) visible on the east elevation of the tower

Figure 7.7 Photograph of All Saints, Appleton-le-Street, from c.1894, showing the pantile roof covering to the south aisle

Figure 7.8 Detail of a parclose screen scar in the south-eastern face of the south aisle pier base

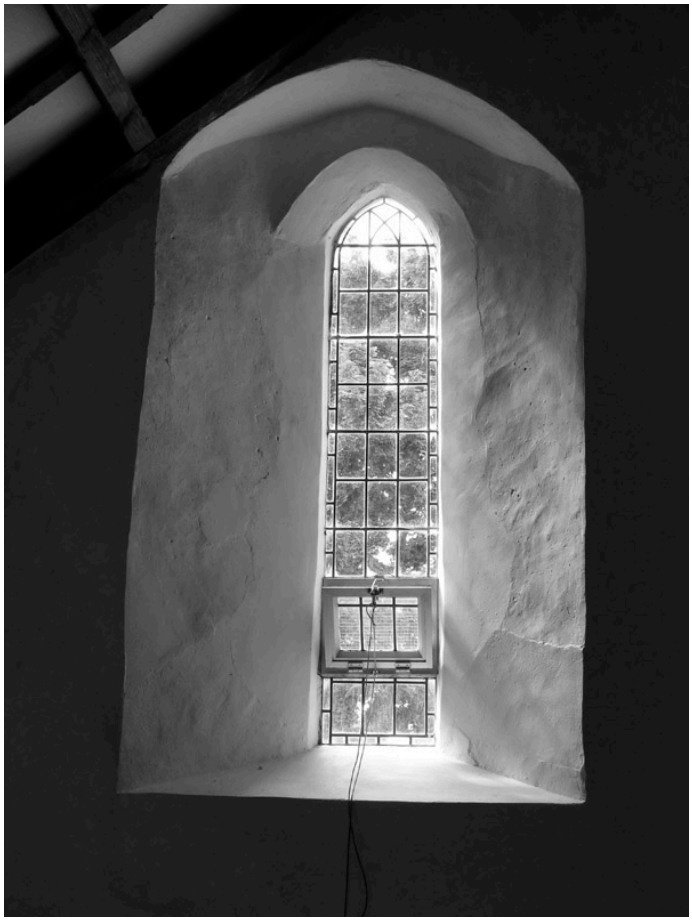


Figure 7.9 Window in the west elevation of the south aisle - ordered unblocked in 1636

Figure 7.10 Detail of the late 17th-century altar rail with its original hinges

Figure 7.11 The post-medieval font cover on the simple Norman font

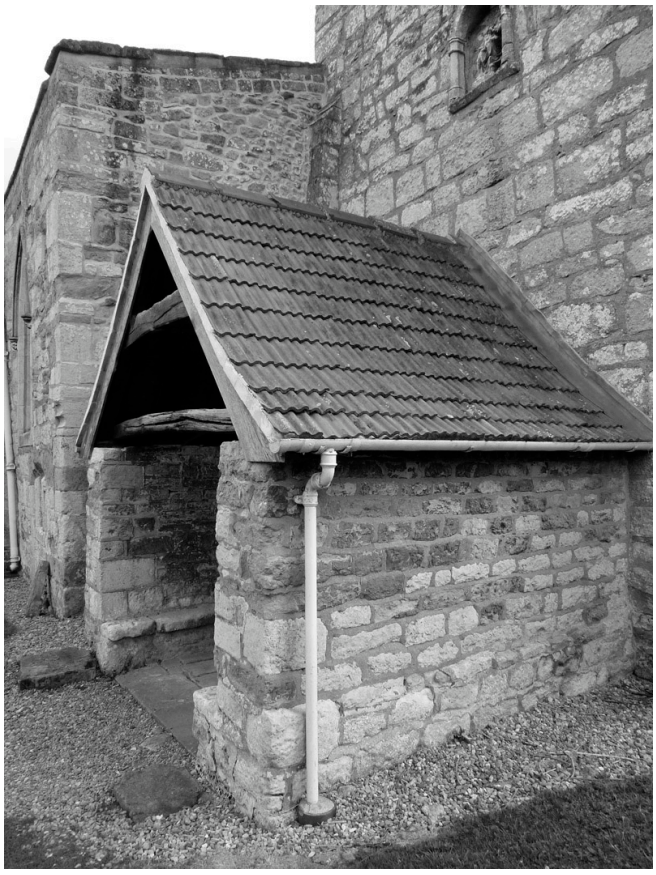


Figure 7.12 The north porch of unknown post-medieval date

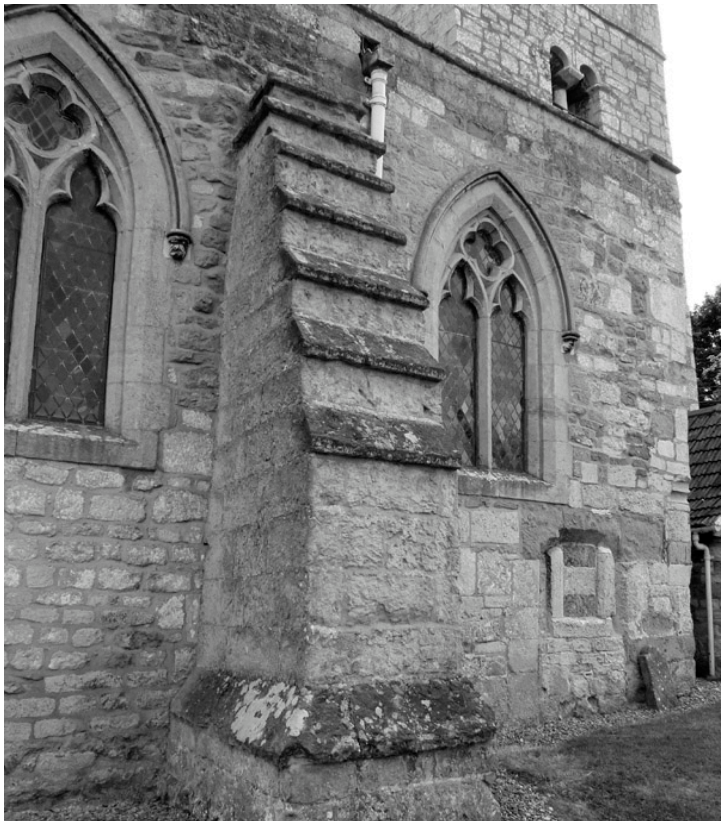


Figure 7.13 The two north aisle (north elevation) windows replaced in 1855

Figure 7.14 Internal view of the north aisle, showing the two Geometric Gothic style windows

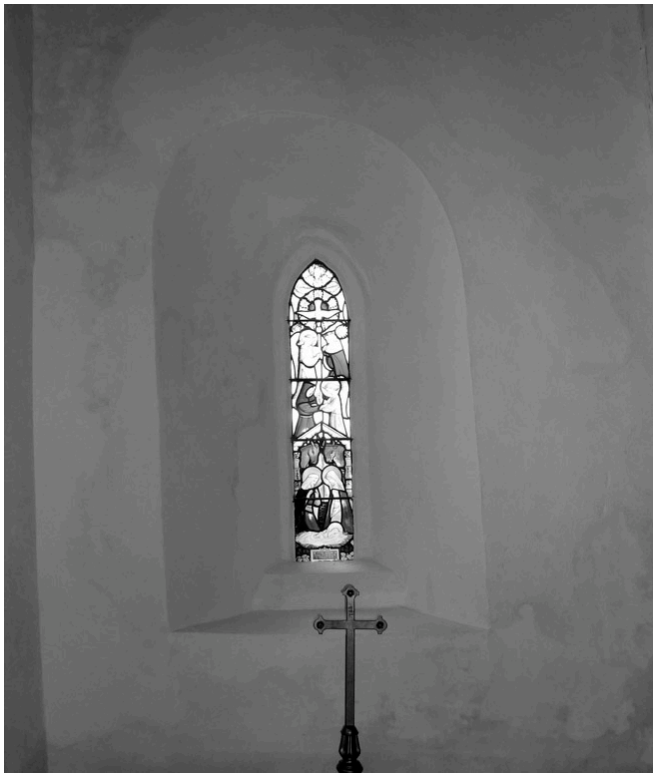


Figure 7.15 The east window of the north aisle represents the original aisle fenestration

Figure 7.16 Internal reveal of the western bay window of the north aisle – note the crudely cut down lintel forming the left side of the sill

Figure 7.17 Eastern bay window of the north aisle – red line marks concave building break

Figure 7.18 Stone bearing the date 1714 reset upside down next to the eastern jamb of the western-bay window of the north aisle

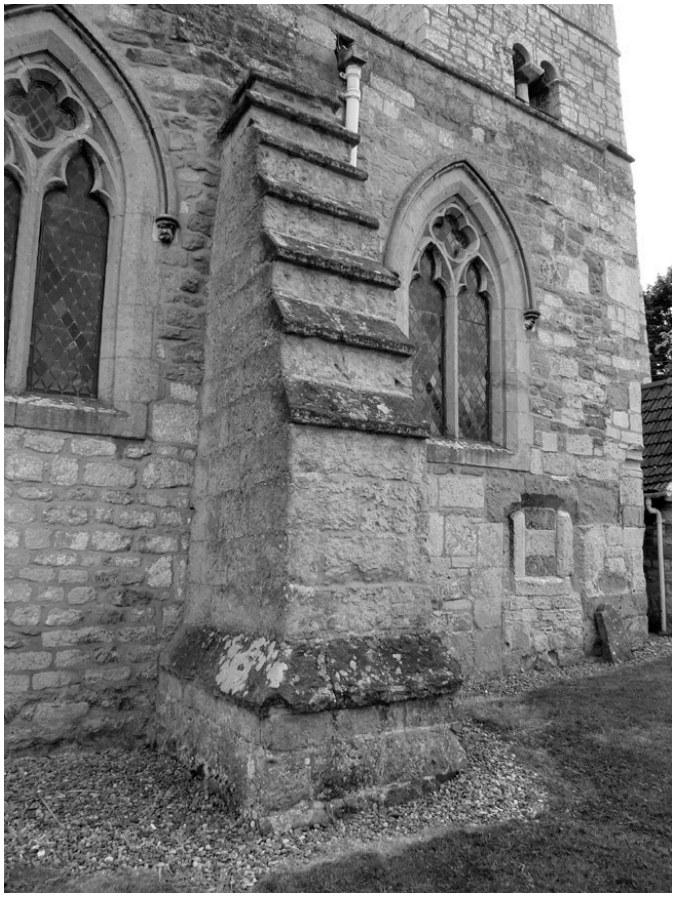


Figure 7.19 Large 15th-century stepped buttress supporting the north wall of the north aisle

Figure 7.20 Late 13th-century female effigy on the south side of the sanctuary which partially obscures a grave slab dated 1782 (beneath modern carpet)

Figure 7.21 Photographs from 1893 and 2013 showing the repair and restoration of the tower

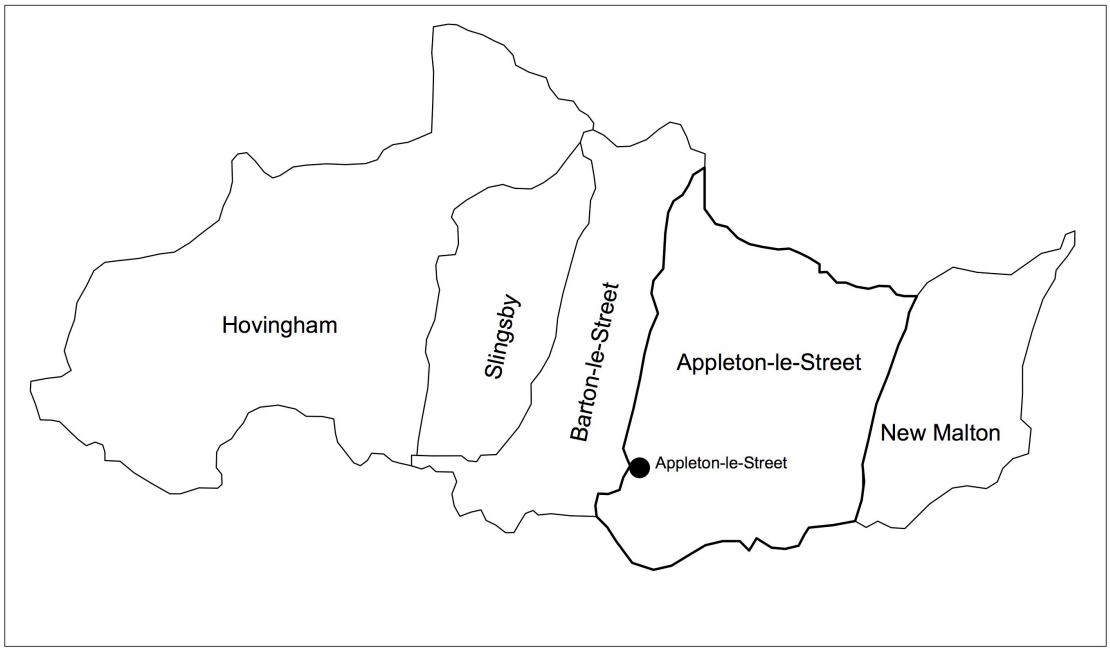


Figure 7.22 Map of historic parish boundaries, revealing how peripheral Appleton-le-Street village was to its large parish

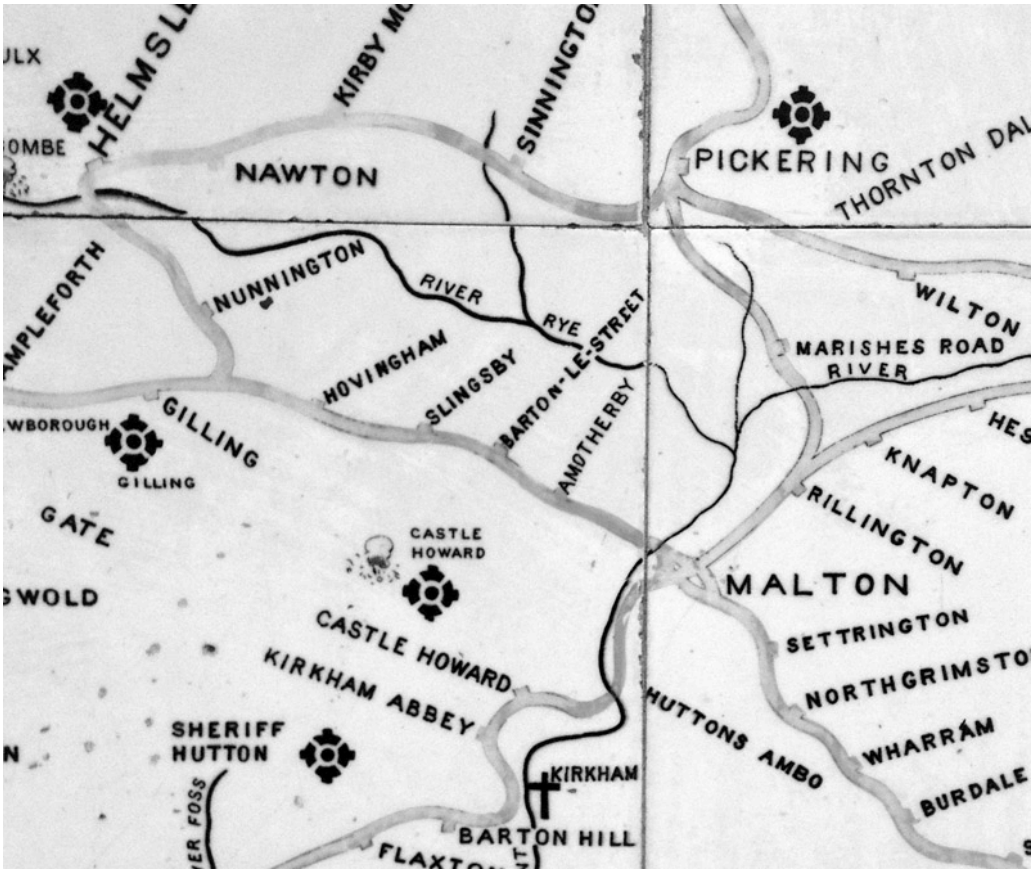


Figure 7.23 Map of the 19th-century railway network, showing the stations of the 'Street Parishes'

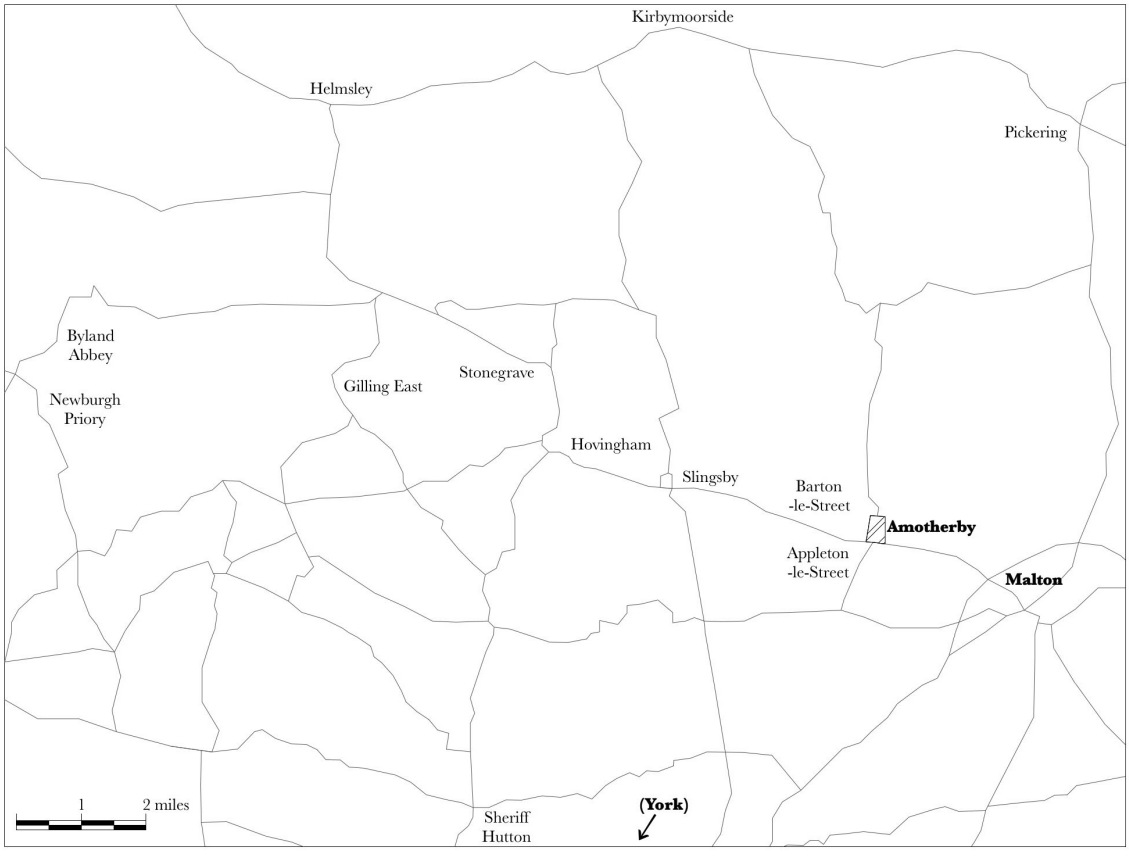


Figure 8.1 Location map of Amotherby village

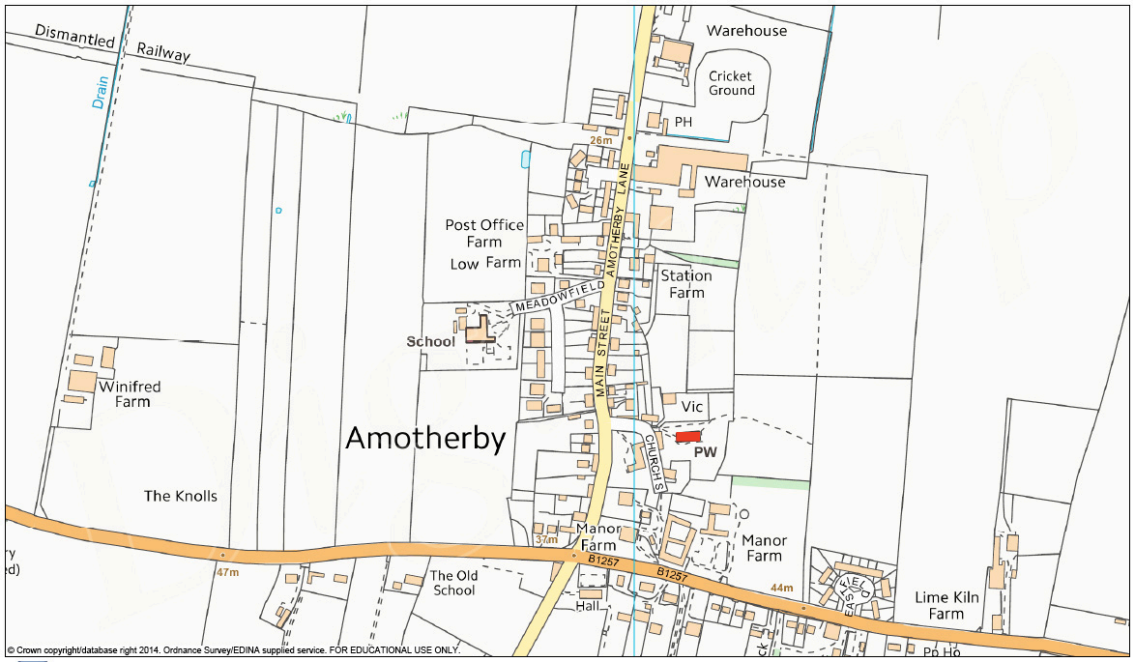


Figure 8.2 Map of Amotherby village showing Amotherby Lane and The Knolls (to the left), with St Helen's church marked in red

Figure 8.3 General view of St Helen's church and churchyard from the south-east

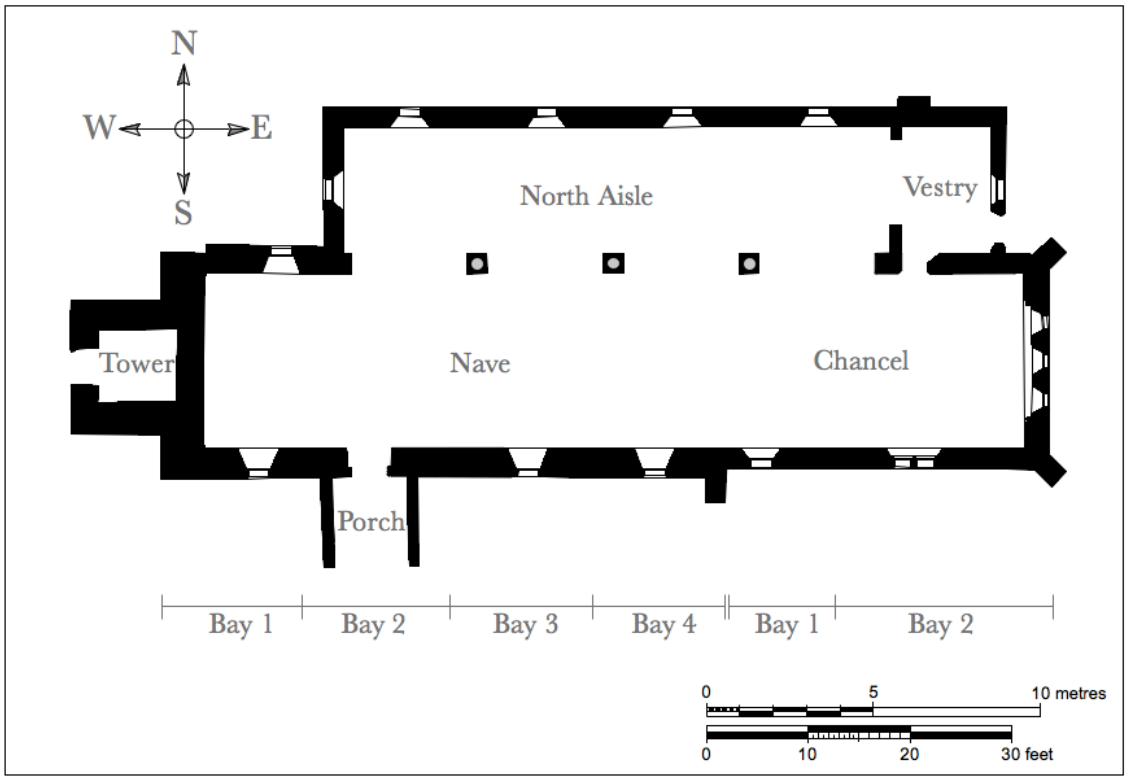


Figure 8.4 Plan of the present St Helen, Amotherby

Figure 8.5 Detail of the crude font bowl located immediately to the west of the south porch

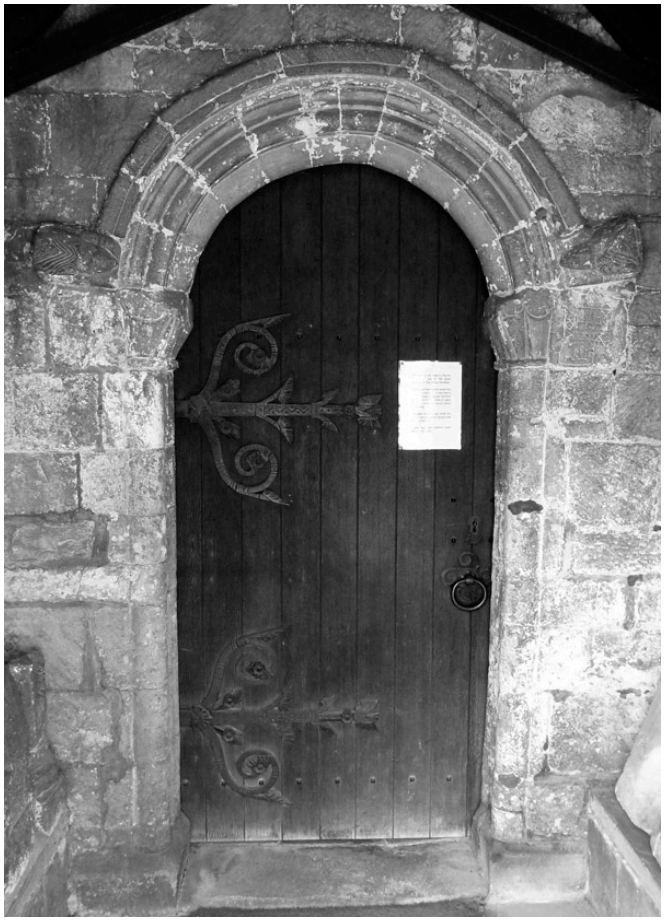


Figure 8.6 The Romanesque south doorway

Figure 8.7 Detail of the east side of the south doorway, showing the reused beakhead voussoir label-stop and incised graffiti, dated 1703

Figure 8.8 Third and fourth bays of the nave, viewed from the south, showing the window design

Figure 8.9 Detail of the disturbed stonework surrounding the nave windows – note that the window quoins do not course within the masonry and some stones have been cut to fit the quoins

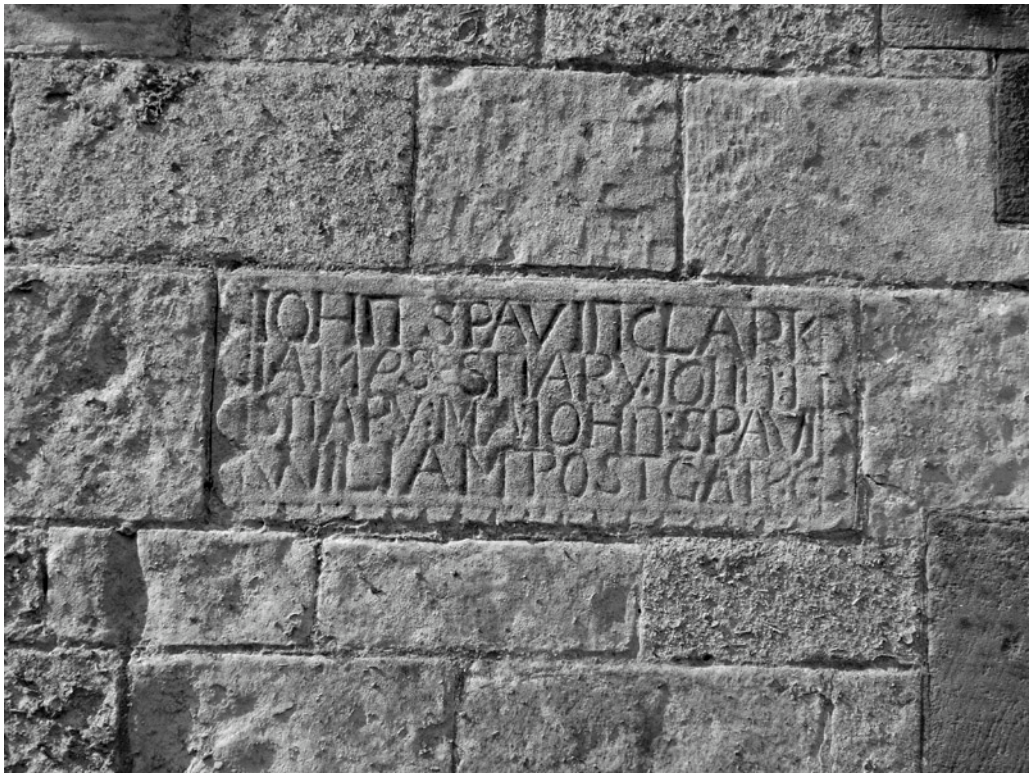


Figure 8.10 Detail of the inscribed stone in the first bay of the south elevation of the nave, immediately to the west of the window (window quoins are visible on right edge of image)

Figure 8.11 Detail of the shallow buttress at the south-west corner of the nave, showing the interrupted plinth and disturbed stonework coursing

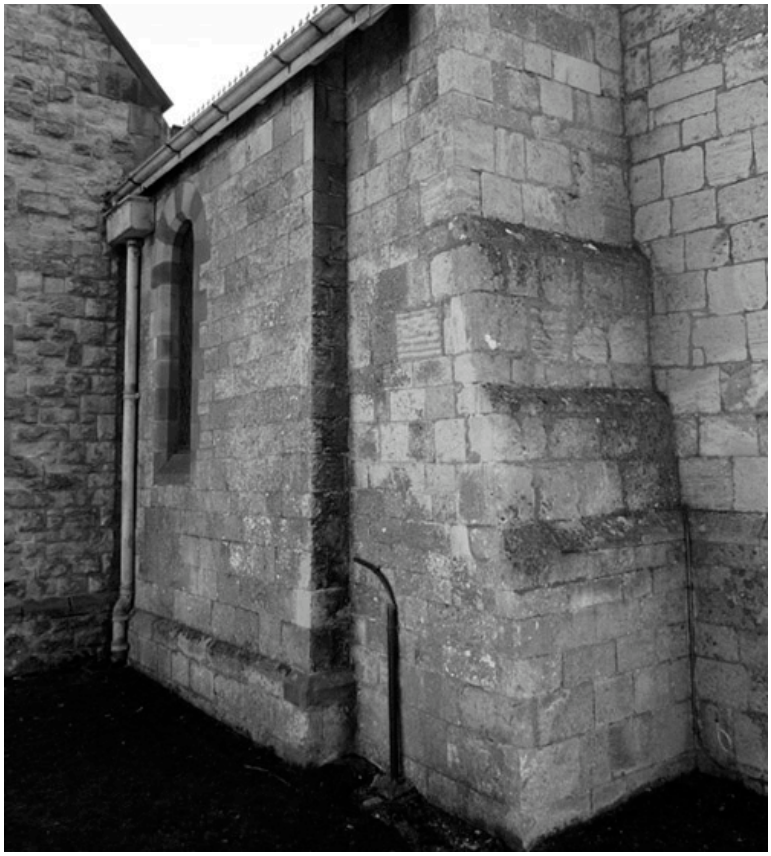


Figure 8.12 Detail of the recessed shallow buttress at the north-west corner of the nave

Figure 8.13 Interior view of the nave looking east to the chancel

Figure 8.14 Interior of the south doorway, showing the moulded arch and blank label-stops

Figure 8.15 The decorative 1871 font was designed and carved by the incumbent, Rev. Peach

Figure 8.16 Carved stone, possibly the end of a chest tomb, featuring heavily worn heraldic devices

Figure 8.17 Detail of heavily eroded incised script across the top of the heraldic stone

Figure 8.18 Memorial glass to Alec Hornby in the first nave bay of the south elevation

Figure 8.19 Detail of the Victorian Neo-Romanesque pulpit

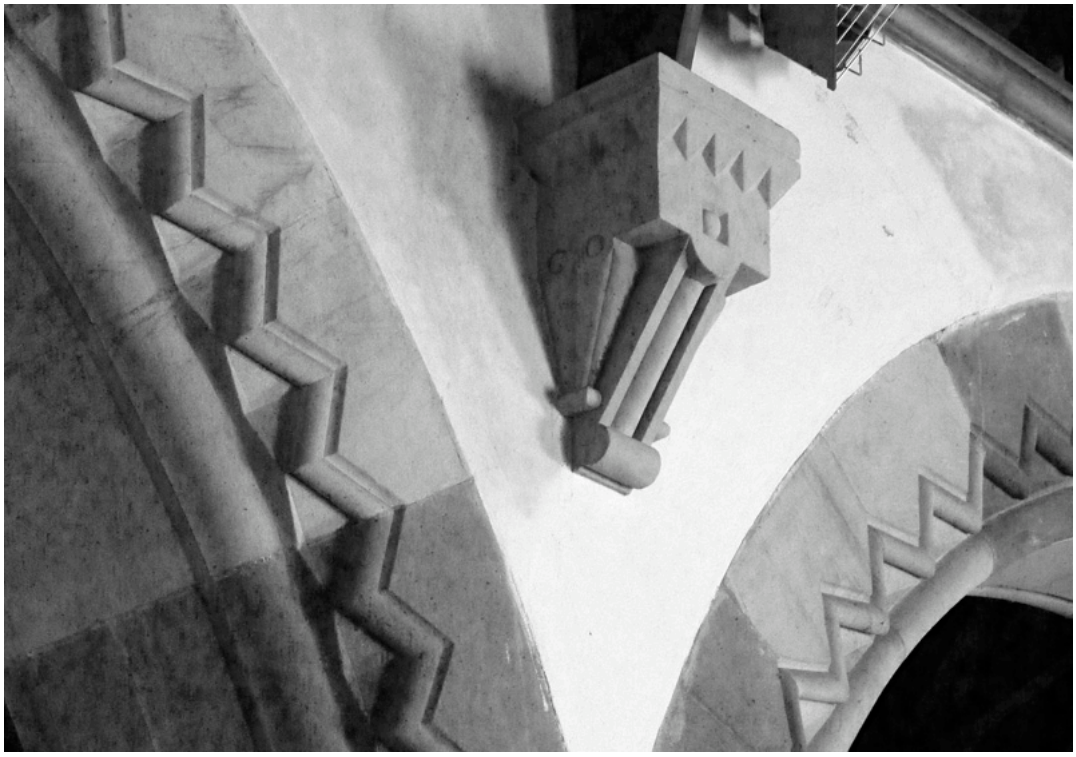


Figure 8.20 Neo-Romanesque corbel supporting the wall plate of a principal rafter

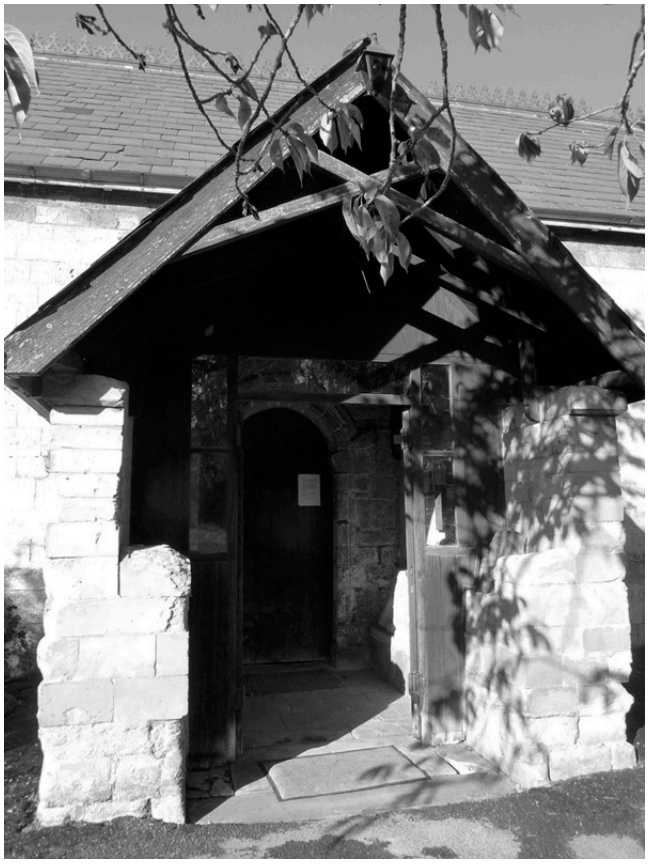


Figure 8.21 General view of the south porch

Figure 8.22 Treasury of architectural stonework on the west side of the south porch

Figure 8.23 Treasury of architectural stonework on the east side of the south porch

Figure 8.24 North aisle and vestry viewed from the north-east

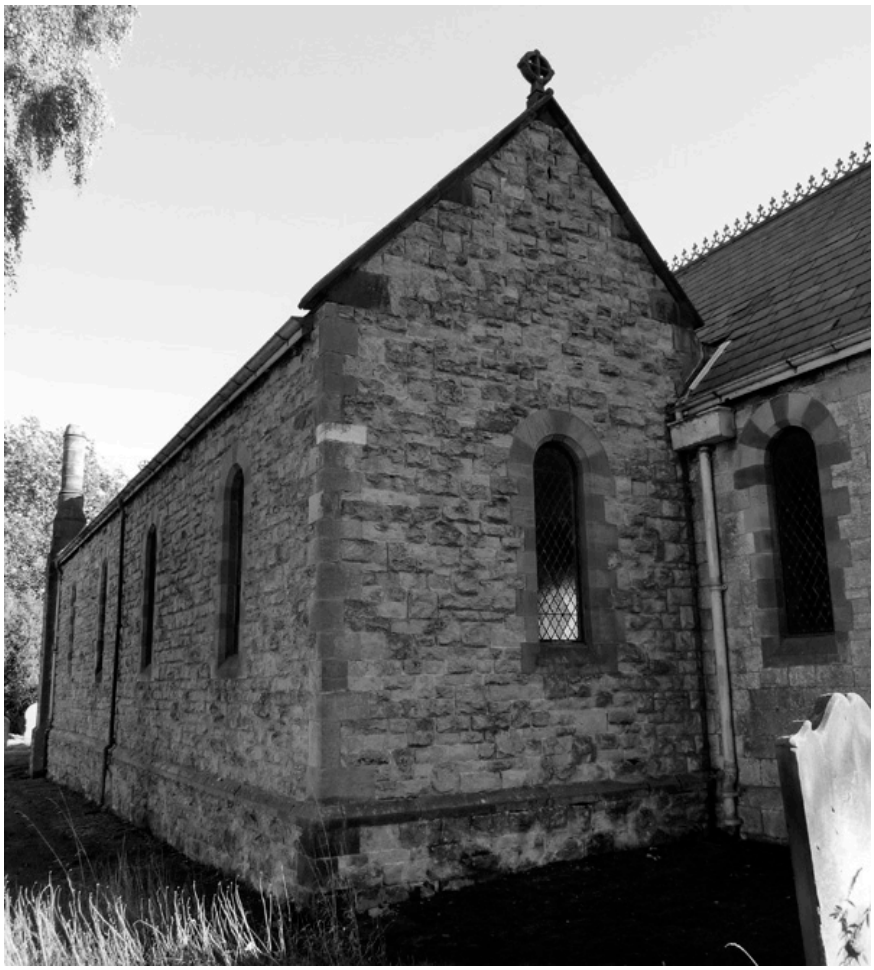


Figure 8.25 North aisle viewed from the north-west

Figure 8.26 Interior of the north aisle viewed from the west end of the nave

Figure 8.27 Stained glass commemorating G.N & E.E. Strickland (left) and J.A. Warren (right)

Figure 8.28 South elevation of the chancel (exterior) - note the limestone ashlar of the nave and chancel plinth versus the rock-faced sandstone masonry of the chancel wall

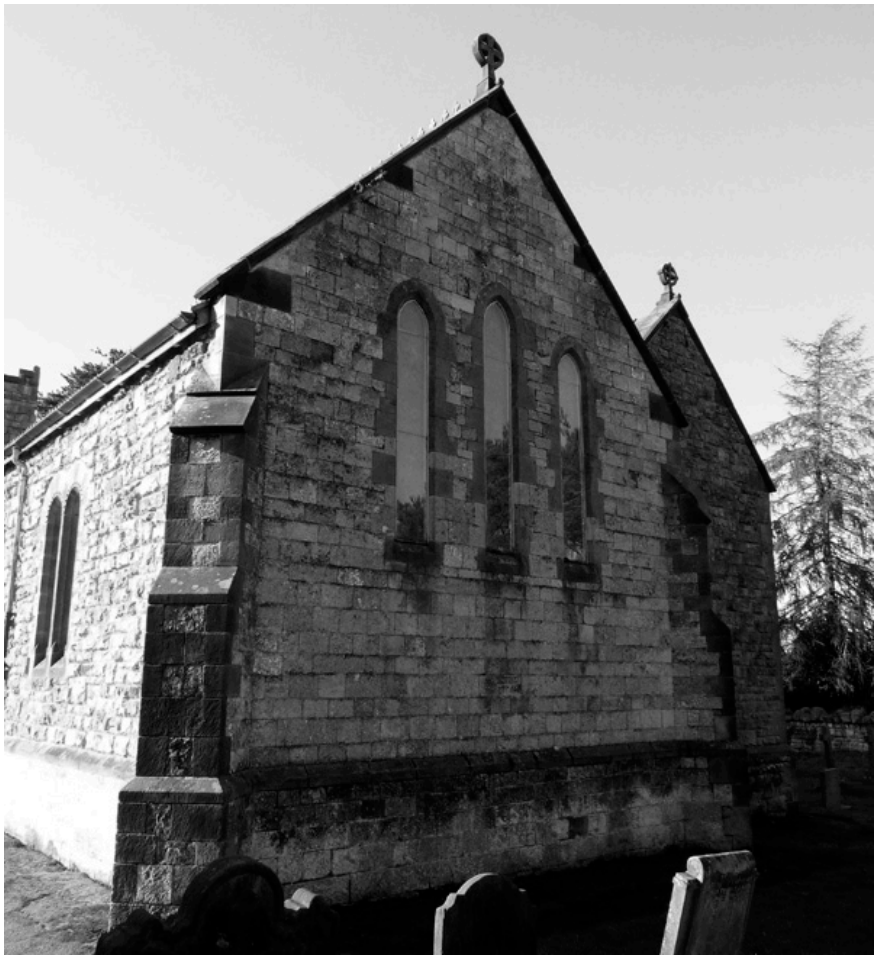


Figure 8.29 East elevation of the chancel, viewed from the south-east

Figure 8.30 Four incised stones set into the east external elevation of the chancel

Figure 8.31 Interior of the chancel looking east from near the pulpit

Figure 8.32 Stained glass commemorating Rev Harry Ward

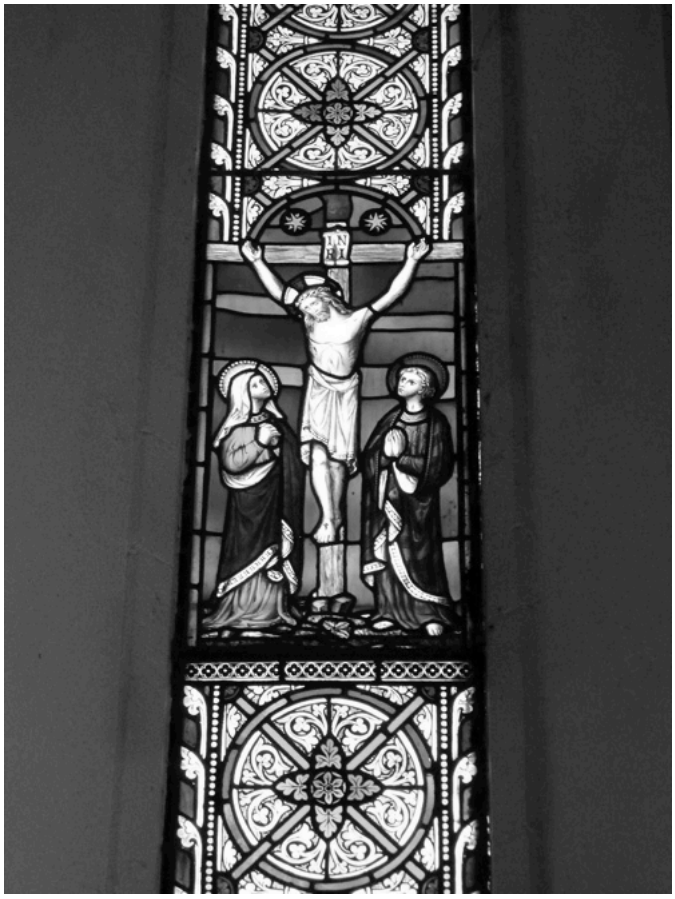


Figure 8.33 Detail of the east window glass, showing the stained glass painted by Rev Peach and Mr Kershaw

Figure 8.34 Arch recess in the south wall of the chancel containing the re-set 14th-century effigy, possibly of Sir John de Bordesden

Figure 8.35 12th-century arched recess in the north wall of the chancel containing the 14th-century tomb of William de Bordesden

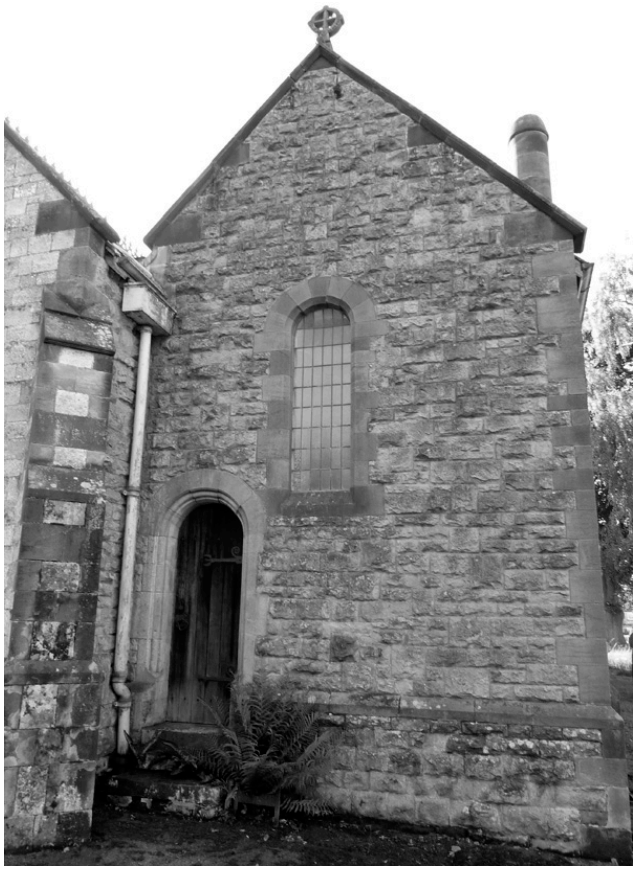


Figure 8.36 East elevation of the vestry

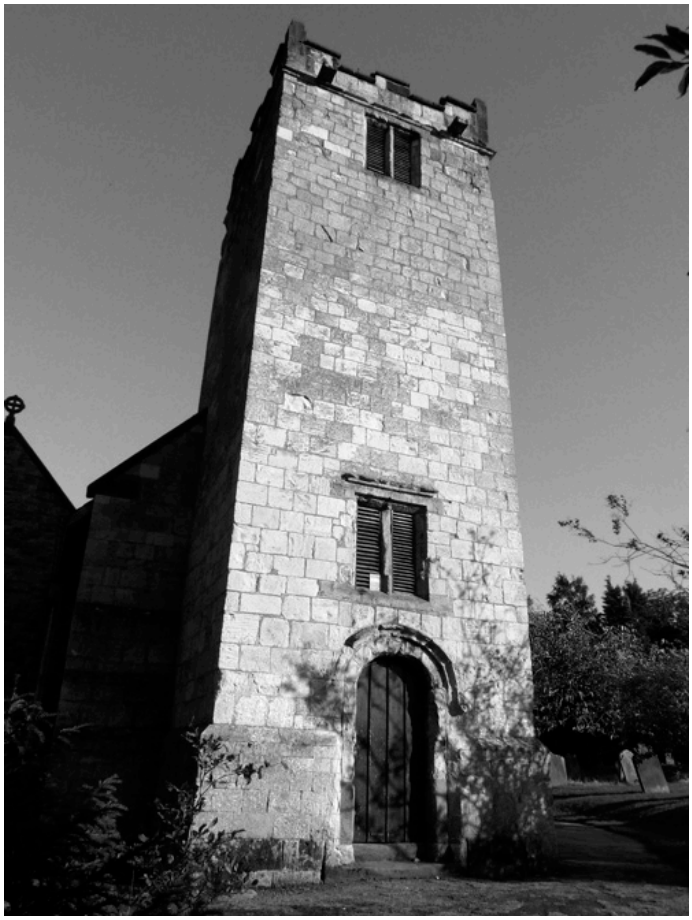


Figure 8.37 General view of the west tower, showing the west elevation

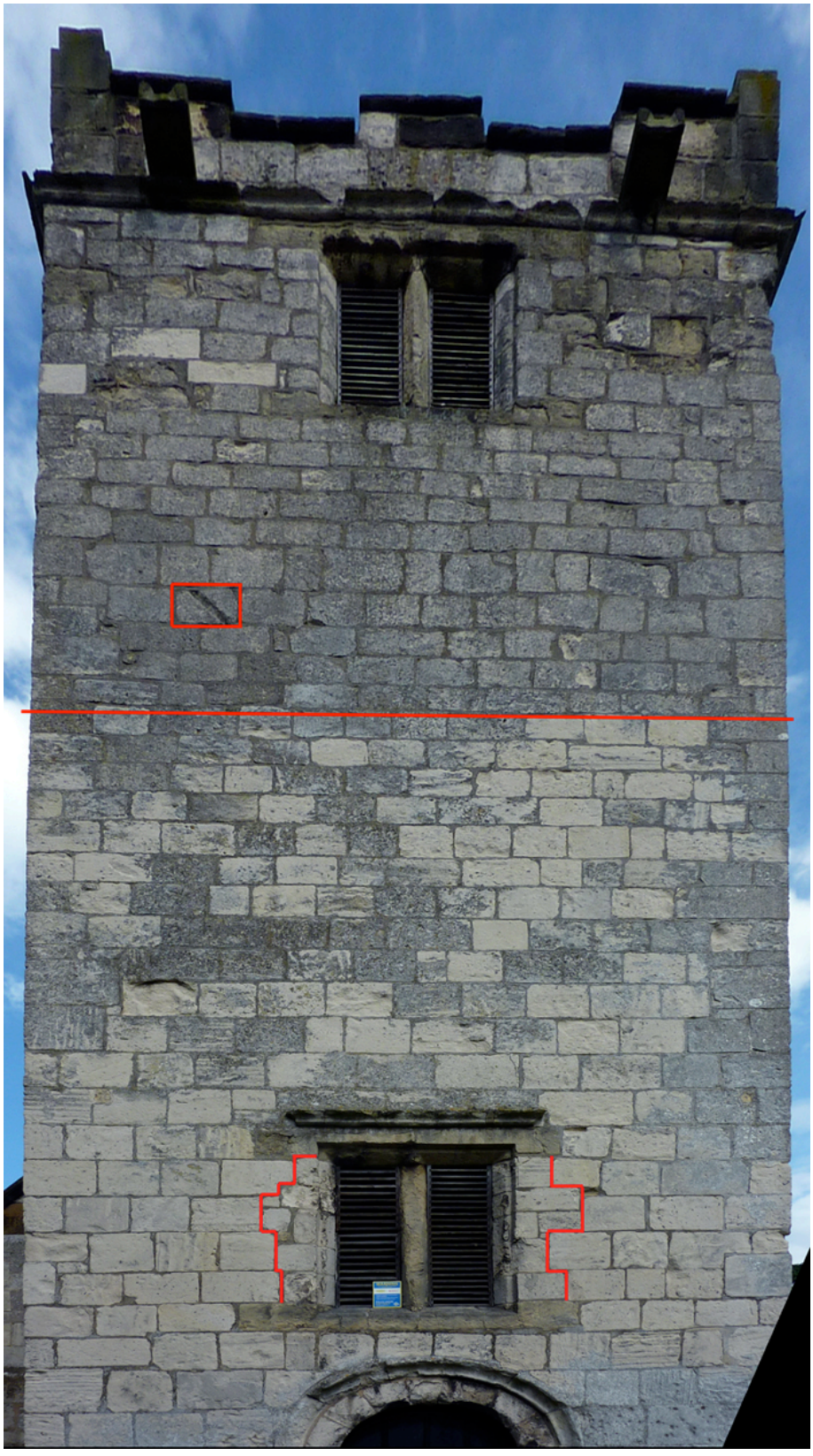


Figure 8.38 Rectified west elevation of the tower, showing changes in the stone coursing and reused masonry (highlighted in red)

Figure 8.39 The nave west wall & its shallow buttress project across the north face of the tower

Figure 8.40 Blocked doorway between the nave and tower, viewed from within the west tower

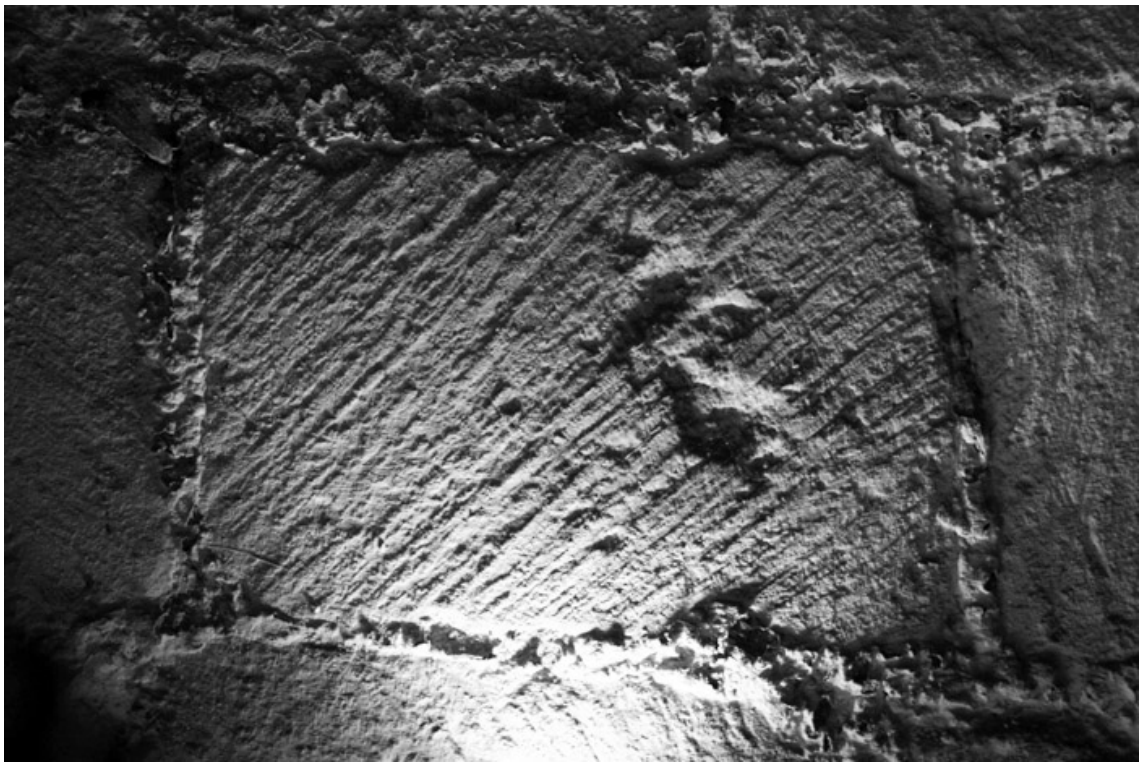


Figure 8.41 Detail of boaster chisel tooling marks on the masonry inside the west tower

Figure 8.42 Hexagonal stone, currently stored in the west tower, which possibly formed part of a post-medieval sundial

Figure 8.43 Bequest Board, dated 1677, currently stored in the west tower

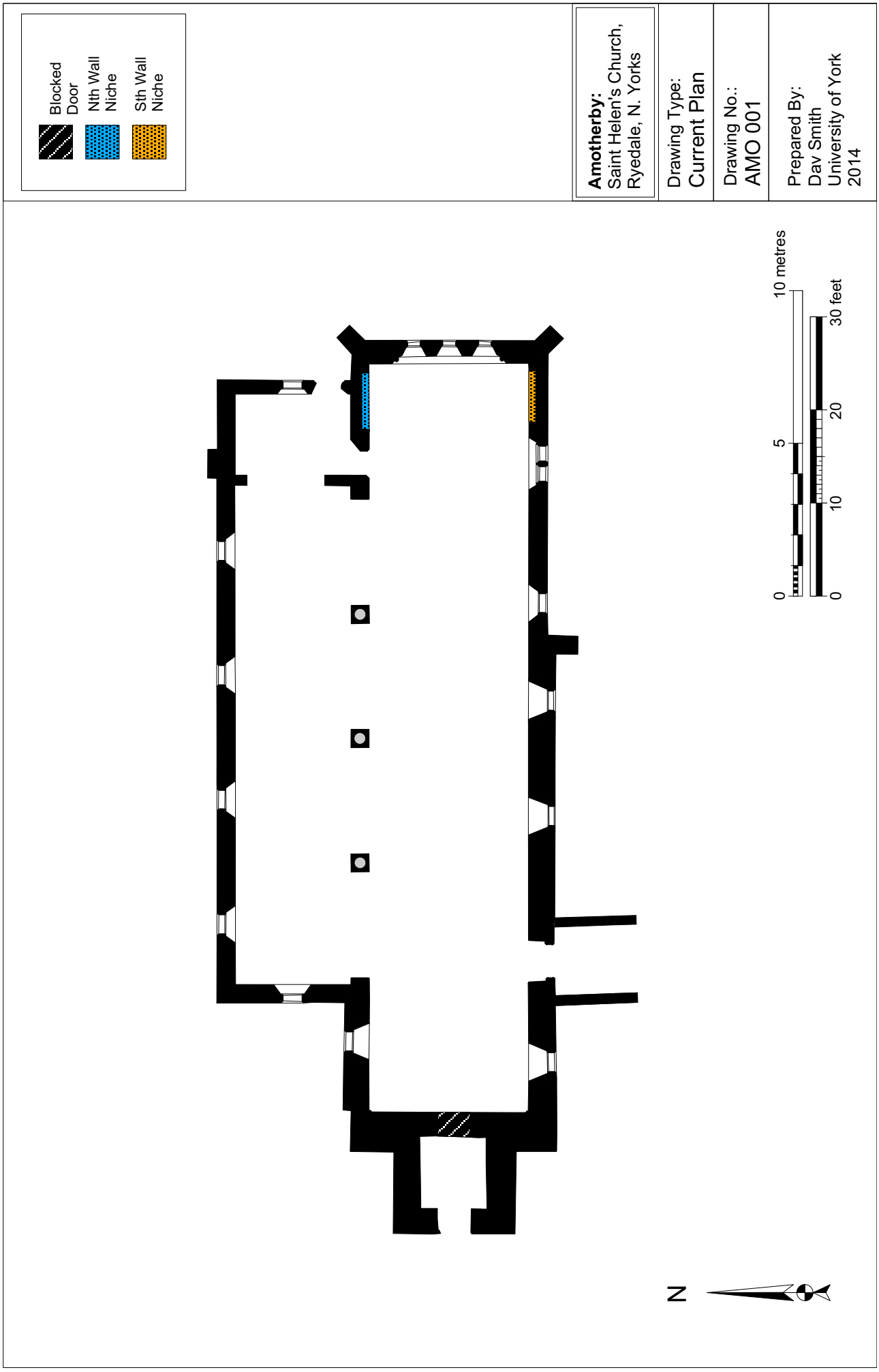


Figure 8.44 Plan of the present St Helen's church, Amotherby

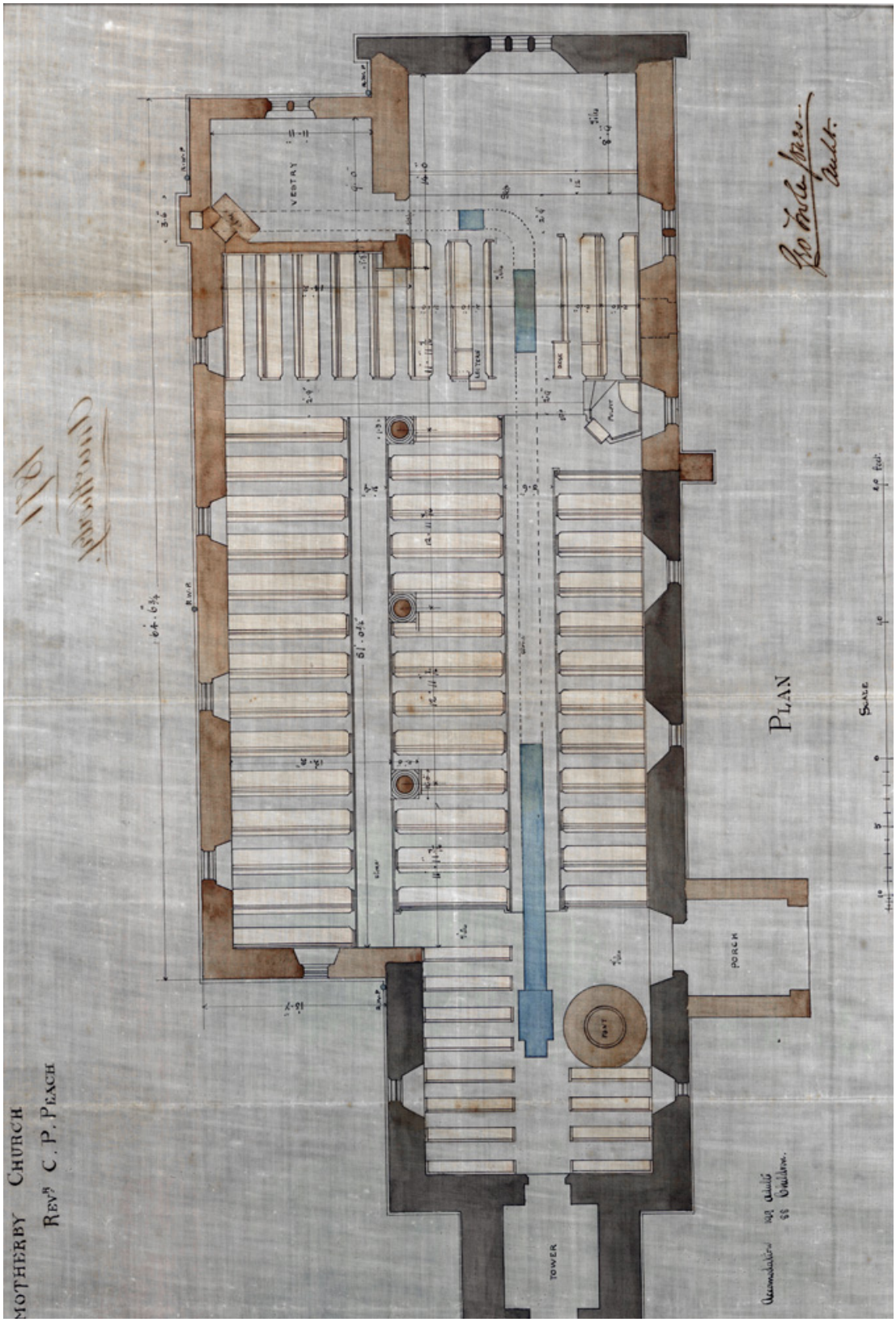


Figure 8.45 Plan accompanying fac.1871/9 showing the intended extent of rebuilding (brown) versus retained fabric (black) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

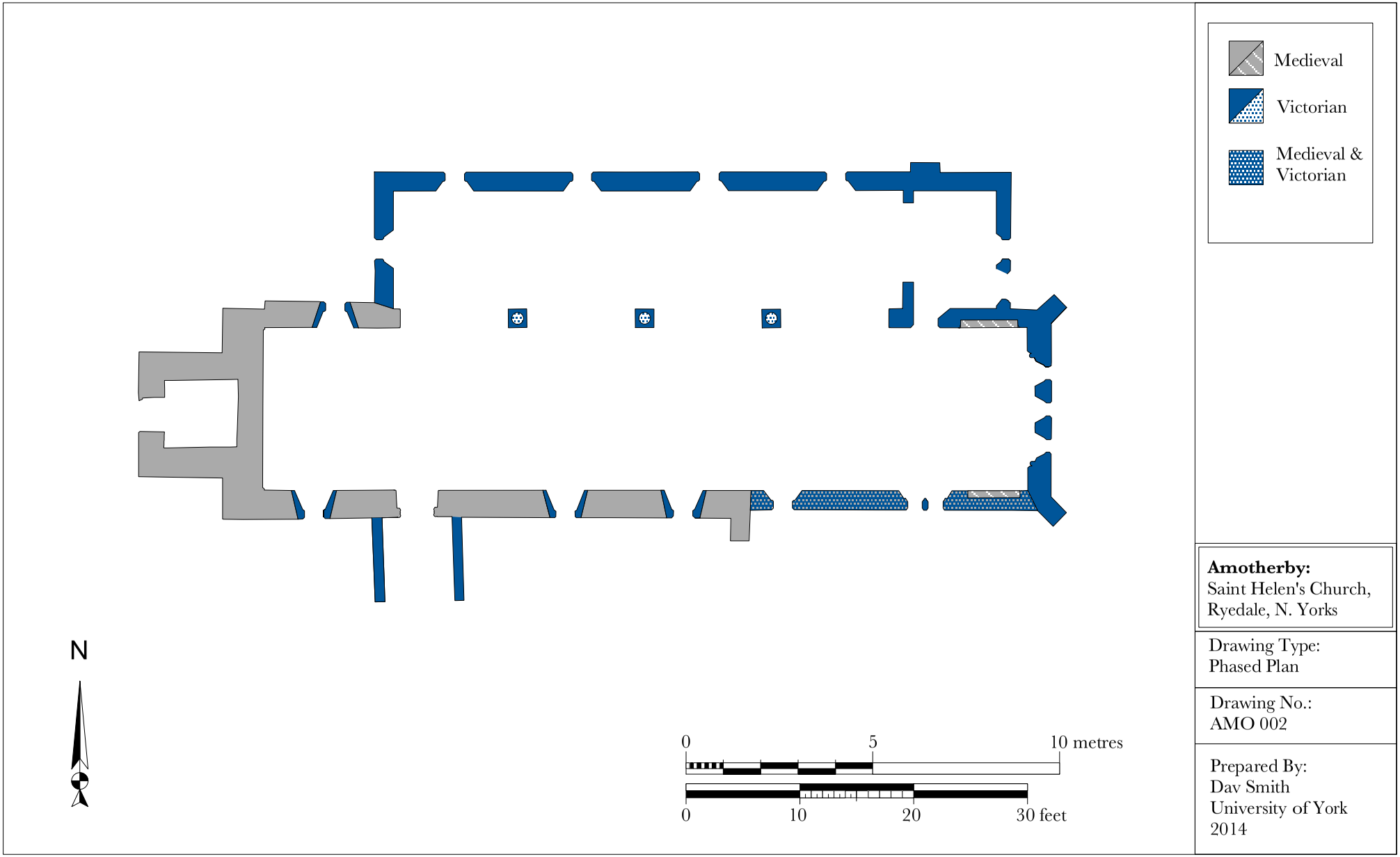
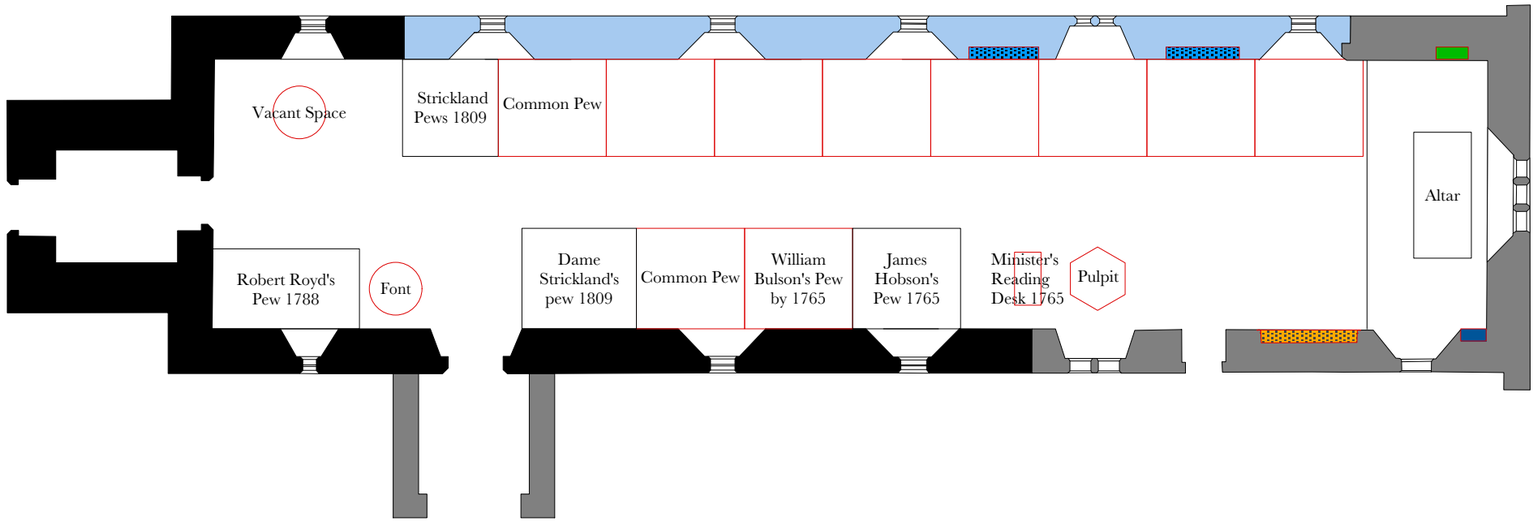


Figure 8.46 Phased plan of the present St Helen, Amotherby



Surviving Wall

PR.AM.38

Conjecture

Nth Wall Niches

Sth Wall Niche

Piscina / Credence

Aumbry

Dimensions unknown

Amotherby:
Saint Helen's Church,
Ryedale, N. Yorks

Drawing Type:
Plan Pre-1871

Drawing No.:
AMO 003

Prepared By:
Dav Smith
University of York
2012

Figure 8.47 Reconstruction plan of the St Helen, Amotherby c.1871

Figure 8.48 Collection of window fragments found beneath a tree in the churchyard

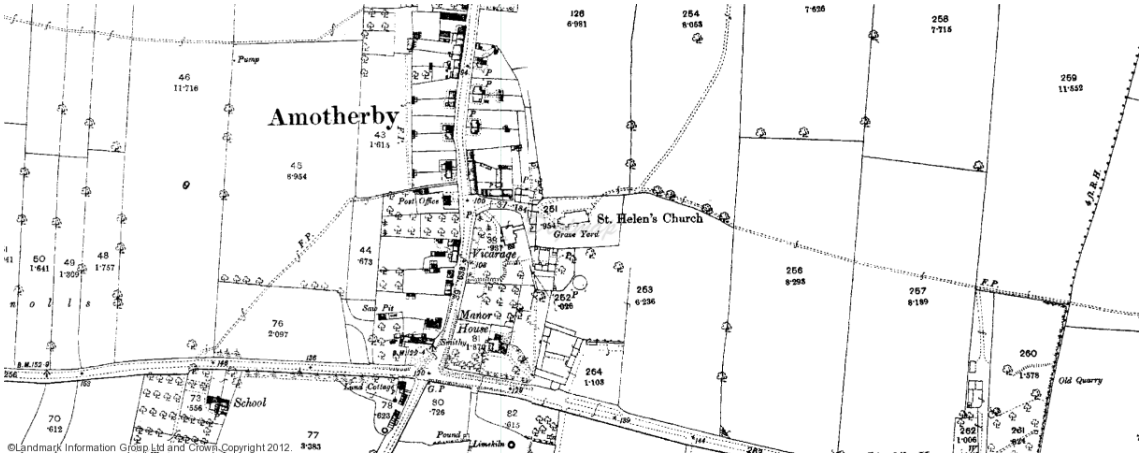


Figure 8.49 1892 2nd edition OS Map showing the earlier size of the churchyard

Figure 8.50 Fragments of lancet window found in the churchyard

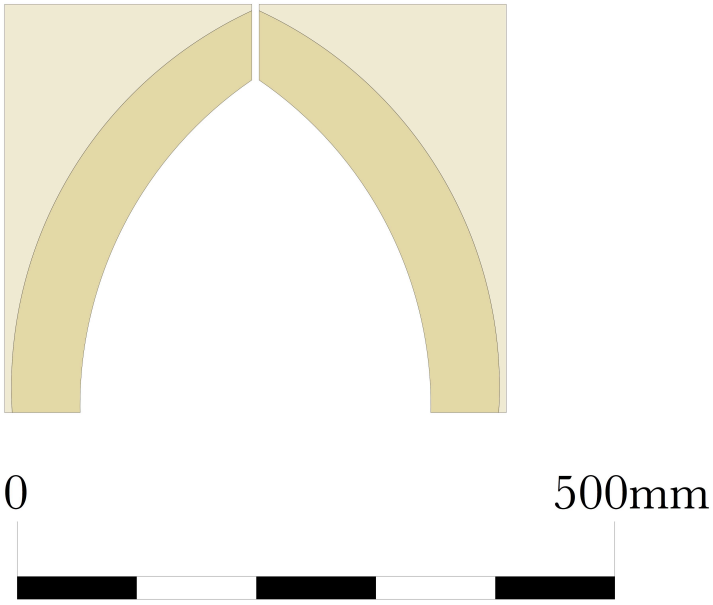


Figure 8.51 Reconstructed lancet window – dimensions roughly match the nave window openings shown in Figure 8.45

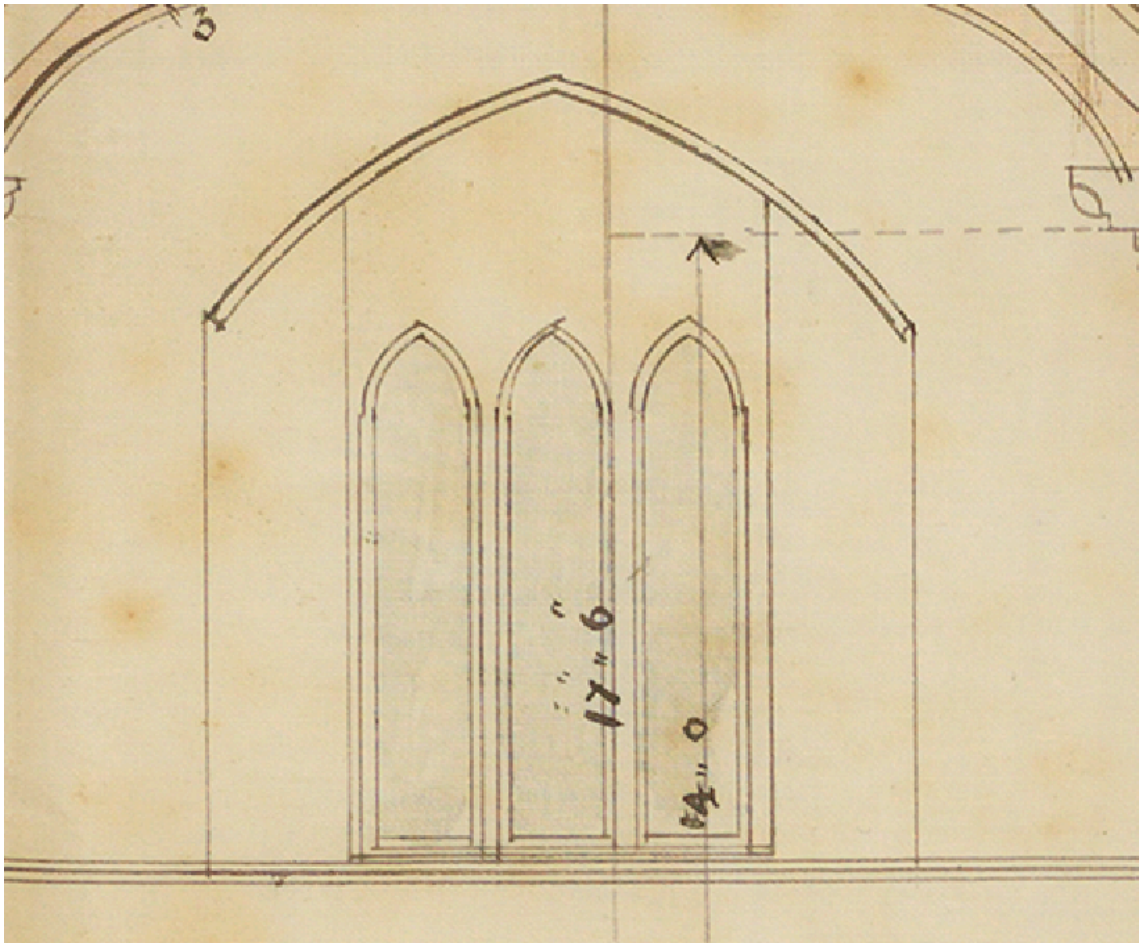


Figure 8.52 Detail of interior design of the pre-1871 east window (PR.AM.38) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

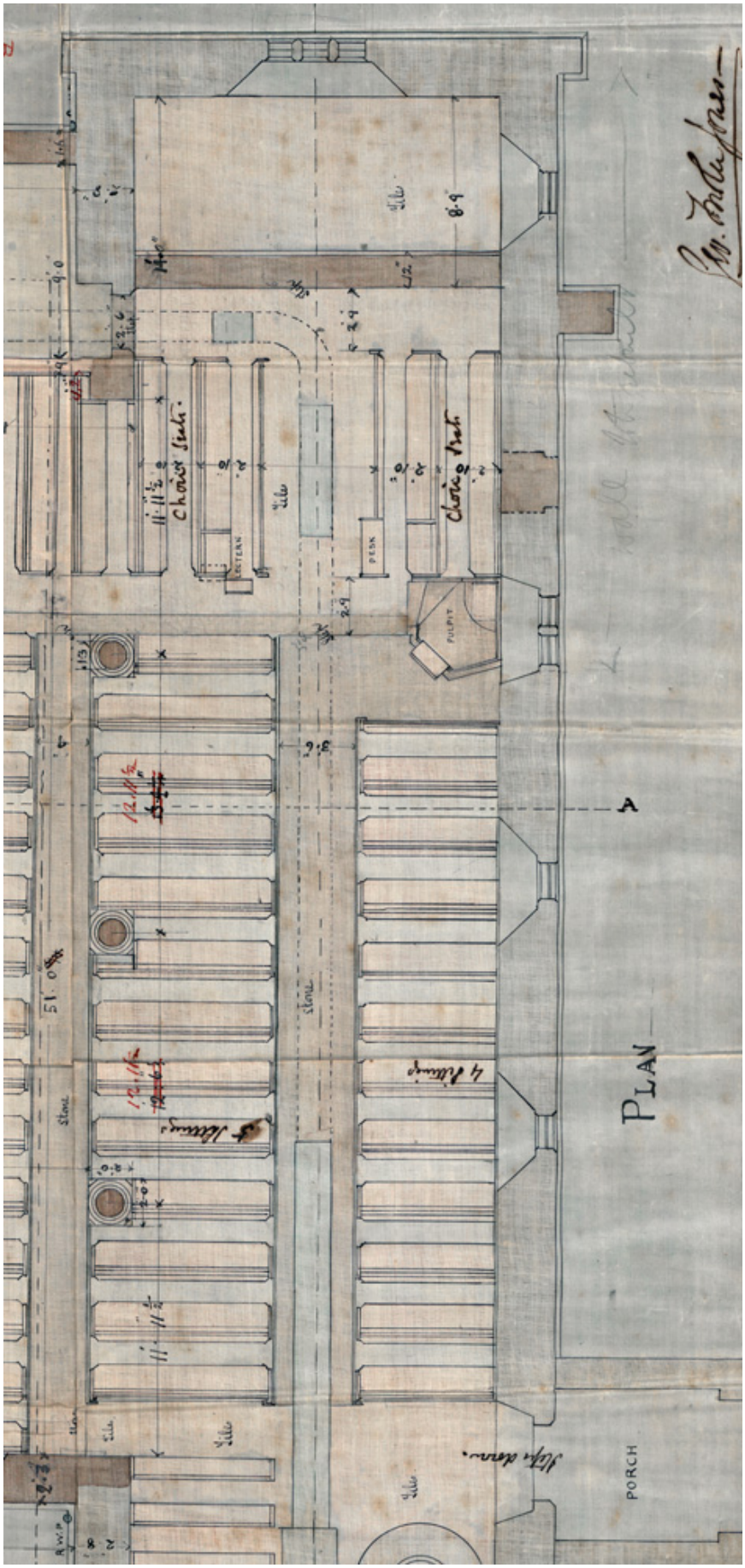


Figure 8.53 Detail of the 1871 plan showing the original south and east walls of the chancel (PR.AM.5) – courtesy of the Borthwick Institute for Archives

Figure 8.54 Fragments of Perpendicular window tracery discovered in the churchyard

Figure 8.55 Proposed reconstructions of the Decorated (left) and Perpendicular (right) windows (conjecture greyed out)

Figure 8.56 13th-century north wall of the chancel at All Saints, Appleton-le-Street

Figure 8.57 Church of St Philip and St James, Clifton, York by George Fowler Jones (1867) © Copyright David Dixon

Figure 9.1 Interpretation panels and guidebooks at St Michael's, Barton-le-Street, communicating a new understanding of the significance of the church and its Romanesque sculpture. This new interpretation was enabled by EC LEADER funding