

St Mary Magdalene
Lyminster
West Sussex

2 STONework

The condition of items in this Section appears to be satisfactory unless otherwise stated.

200 REREDOS Phs

SANCTUARY

- 1 The Reredos is a C19 piece of stone with diaperwork beneath arcading, containing twelve paintings in the general style of the early Italian Renaissance. **See Paintings 502.** The upper is reconstituted stone; the lower is moulded in plasterwork. It spans the whole width of the Chancel on the East wall, obscuring the bottom of the East Window. In the upper part of the Reredos to the left is smaller arcading with five arches and to the right with four arches. Each one is separated by a column with a moulded stepped base and a moulded capital from which springs a two centred pointed and chamfered arch. (Ph200A). Towards the centre are three larger arcades with four columns (Ph200B) each with a shaft of Cornish Serpentine Marble (Ph 200C) on a moulded base with a foliage capital from which springs a two centred pointed and chamfered arch, under which is a cinquefoil arch framing each of the paintings. Above the tip of each arch is a round lobed trefoil.
The top and bottom of the arcading is outlined in a vine frieze rising to three pointed arches over the three larger paintings. This is interrupted with a smooth piece of stone under the three larger panels on which there is a memorial inscription with a narrow shelf in front. (Ph 200D). This is in an incised serif font in both upper and lower case in a single line, with a small Patée cross at the start and the finish.
At the base of the reredos are two side panels of diaperwork with a smooth surface in the middle section behind the altar. This has a pale yellow staining in places, particularly to the right of the altar.
Although the Reredos is asymmetrical, the three pointed arches towards its centre each line up with one of the panes of the East Window.
- 2 Reconstituted stone, plaster, marble, and wood
- 3 C19th
- 4 h. 177 (at highest point) x w. 450cm
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 Although the memorial inscription on the Reredos in Item 9 below only mentions the sisters of the Reverend Wilson, there is a framed scroll (Paintings 516) on the north wall detailing a variety of church improvements 1880-1896 which states that "The Reredos was erected by the Brother and Sisters of the late Rev^d Herbert Wilson in his Memory. The Carving of the lower part of the Stone-work was done at the cost of the Widow of the late Rev^d Edward Durnford "(ref a). It is also noted by E. Carleton Holmes, Senior Church Warden (ref b).
- 8 Relatives of Reverend Herbert Wilson and the Widow of Reverend Edward Durnford
- 9 + To the Glory of GOD and in memory of the Rev M Herbert Wilson Vicar of this Parish 1873 – 79, the loving offering of his sisters. +
- 10 a) Framed scroll on the North Wall of the Church to the right of the door, dated by a cutting from the West Sussex Gazette of 03 September 1884.
b) WSRO PAR 131/4/2



200



200A



200B



200C



200D

201 PISCINA Ph**SANCTUARY**

- 1 Square headed piscina, roughly crafted and recessed into the eastern end of the south wall of the Sanctuary near the altar. The back and sides are made of rough chalk blocks cemented over with repairs and the base is a single piece of stone containing a round stone basin and provided with a drain. The lintel is Hythe Sandstone with a cement wash over it.



- 2 Hythe Sandstone and Chalk
- 3 -
- 4 Inner: h. 60 x w. 82 x d. 29.5cm
Height from floor 72cm
Drainage basin, diam 20cm
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 The piscina was a basin provided with a drain used for the washing of the sacred vessels. It was generally sited to the south of an altar. In a letter dated 11 November 1901 Philip M Johnstone, Architect noted that "There is a curious early piscine of unusual size, which probably served also as a credence" (ref a). He thought it was late 12th Century or even older, but other Church Records date it as possibly C15.
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/15

202 STONE BENCH/SEDILE Ph**SANCTUARY**

- 1 The sill of the south-east Lancet in the Sanctuary has been lowered to make a sedile. It is a stone bench shape with 2 raised triangular pieces at each side with slabs of Hythe Sandstone placed on top of the plasterwork.
- 2 Hythe Sandstone and Plaster
- 3-6 -
- 7 It is more likely that this is not a true sedile, but dates from when the work on the window was done and a shelf/sill was put underneath it (ref a).
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) David Bone



202

203 CHANCEL ARCH Phs**CHANCEL/NAVE**

- 1 A round-headed arch leading from the Chancel to the Nave. The stones of the arch have different colours and textures indicating that different stones have been used, some of which have been refurbished. There is Green Sand from Bonchurch/Ventnor which has been surface rendered to square it off to look tidy with dark green/pale green hues which would have been brought in on the River Arun from the Isle of Wight. There is one block of French Limestone on the side with a tiny shell fossil to the bottom left. Some blocks of limestone have been replaced with Caen Stone and there are a number of cement repairs which can be seen throughout (ref a). The jambs are in two stages indicating that the walls were heightened at some point with an impost block about half way up from the Chancel floor and a second one at the springing of the arch. There are two steps down from the Chancel to the Nave.
- 2 Greensand, French Limestone, Caen Stone, Cement
- 3 C15
- 4 h. 587 x w. 239cm inner measurements
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 There were investigations to find the cause of settlement in the northern pier of the chancel arch in order to make good as noted in a Statement Estimate relating to Church Repair and Restoration in January-May 1902 by Phillip M Johnstone, Architect (ref b).

- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) David Bone
b) WSRO PAR 131/2/1



203

204 SQUINT Ph**Chancel**

- 1 Square-headed recess on Chancel side of the Chancel Arch near the south wall. It is blocked in and visible only from the east side of the Chancel arch. It is white plastered within the recess and has stone surround slabs which are weathered and cracked in places. The top slabs look hand chiselled.



- 2 Stone and plaster
- 3 -
- 4 Inside Measurements : h.39.5 x w. 57 x d. 12cm tapering to 8cm at the right side. Top horizontal slab measurements – height varies. Left side h 7.5cm, middle h. 9cm, right side h. 7.5cm
- 5-6 -
- 7 In January 1902, according to a Statement Estimate from Philip M Johnston, Architect, there were plans to unblock the squint and close the opening with a piece of plate glass on the Nave side. However, this was not followed through in the final works and it remains blocked up (ref a).
- 8-9 -
- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/2/1

205 CORBELS Phs**Chancel**

- 1 Eight moulded stone corbels give support to the roof beams in the Chancel. Four on each side on the North and South walls. The four on each corner are in good order and in a modern Mission style. The remaining three, two on the south side and one on the north, are smaller and have older mouldings, each different to the other - see Ph 205 and 205A). The one on the South wall nearest the altar an asymmetrical hexagon and the one behind the organ chamber being completely eroded.
- 2 Stone
- 3 C15 with restoration in 1883 (ref a)
- 4-9 -
- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/15



205



205A

206 BLOCKED DOORWAY Phs**Nave, South Wall**

- 1 To the left of the roundel window on the South Wall of the Nave can be seen the remains of a semi-circular arch which is the top of a blocked off Saxon doorway. This can be seen more clearly on the outside of the church (Ph 206A). It is Bonchurch/Ventnor Stone and is weathered with a rough surface (ref a).
- 2 Bonchurch Stone
- 3 C12
- 4 The blocks are 30cm deep. H. 324cm from ground inside the church.
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 In 1902 A Statement Estimate plans and accounts relating to Church Repair and Restoration January-May by Phillip M Johnstone, Architect noted that "Remove the plastering where damp shows to an average height of six feet along the south wall of the nave, and in so doing uncover the stone work of the two ancient doorways (one above the other) in this wall." (ref b). Part of the upper round headed original Saxon door was left exposed when the wall was re-plastered. The later round headed late C12 doorway of Caen Stone can only be seen from the outside. On 11 Nov 1901 Philip M Johnstone, Architect thought that the Norman Arch "is of 2 shallow orders, square edges, with a hood-mould originally chamfered, and an abacus hollowed on its lower edge" (ref c).
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) David Bone, Stonework Expert
b) WSRO PAR 131/2/1
c) WSRO PAR 131/4/15



206



206A External

207 ARCADE Phs**Nave**

- 1 The Arcade consists of a series of four narrow, pointed and unchamfered arches supported on columns and divides the Nave from the low North Aisle. The responds to the east and west comprise simple impost blocks. The three piers are circular, and their capitals, which have been scraped and partly restored, make a transition to square impost blocks. The pillars on which the arches rest are 218 cm, unusually tall, standing on plain square 80cm x 80cm plinths of well-worn Caen Stone with plainly chamfered abaci. The bases are carved with two superimposed rolls. The capitals have narrow abaci, with a variety of decoration. The Easternmost one has volutes carved with knops of rude foliage on each angle (Ph 207A) which have been cited in support of a dating as late as the early C13 (ref a). The other two have multi scalloped capitals with approximately 10 cones on each face (Ph 207B). Just underneath the capitals on each column is bolted a narrow candle holder (see Woodwork 328E). Painted on the side of the most western column facing into the nave there is a faint red consecration cross (Ph 207C). The end half columns/responds to the East and West Walls are simple and square. Running through the centre of the faces of the arches and the responds is a line of flint which has been repaired with a latticework of sealant.

At the base of each column facing north additional extensions of block cement or bricks have been added to support the wooden pillars which rise to support the roof of the North Aisle. The Easternmost column has 3 concrete blocks plastered together, the middle column is built of bricks and tiles, and the western column has a single concrete block which does not span the whole side of the column base. All are eroded.

In the wall above the two westerly arches (3 and 4) can be seen the remains of a window arch of 11 blocks with a keyhole shape on the North Aisle side. Originally an outside window, this is at the same height as the windows on the north wall and is modified to accommodate the arches of the Arcade. It is filled in and reinforced at the bottom and leads through to a semi-circular window in the Nave. Saxon or Norman in origin (ref a) and made of Caen Stone with brick infill, although this is out of reach and so cannot be positively verified. (Ph 207D).

2 Caen Stone

3 C12 (ref b)

4 Plinths: h. 80 x w. 80 x d. 80cm. Columns : h. 218 x circum 68cm
Arch: h. 494cm

5 -

6 -

7 In or about 1170 the north wall of the Nave was dug through and the present arcade built. In 1864, as part of a £650 restoration of the nave, the Arcade was scraped and the stonework restored under the direction of Mr George Truefitt of Bloomsbury Square, London as the Architect and Mr Robert Bushby of Littlehampton the contractor (ref c).

8 -

9 -

- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/15
 b) Website : The Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland (site 498)
 accessed on 06 December 2016.
 c) WSRO PAR 131/9/1



207



207A



207B



207C



207D

208 FONT Phs**Baptistry**

- 1 Large square block of Sussex Marble with Sussex Marble repair work. It has a plain square bowl that is deeper than usual, resting on round corner shafts and a bigger central stem which looks as if it has been renewed, and all standing on a square base and mounted on a stone platform. The condition of the font indicates that it has been weathered and has spent time outside (ref a) and later brought inside and placed on the Purbeck Marble central plinth and stand, which seem in good condition. The base on which it stands is Portland Stone. It has a deep bowl lined with lead and is furnished with a plug and drain (Ph 208A). Some marble work is repaired/renewed. There are signs of damaged ironwork from an older lid and remains of the staples which fastened it down can be seen on one corner (Ph208B).

Woodwork

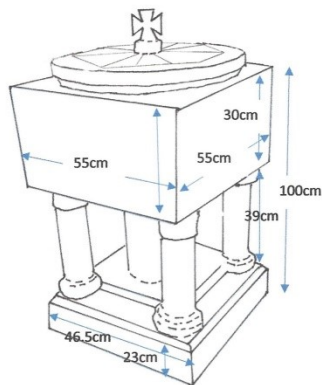
There is a replacement font cover made of oak 54 cm in diameter chamfered to a lower diameter of 51.5cm. It has a total depth of 5.5cm, with a chamfer 3cm from the top. The top of the cover is circular divided into quarters. It has an eight sided octagon raised on the cover, each side being 17cm long with radial grooves fanning out in a sunburst shape. In the centre is a Patée Formé cross h. 8 x w. 8 x d. 3cm on a small cylindrical base h. 3 x diam 7.5cm

Memorial

The oak font cover was a gift in memory of Mr John Riley. Sitting loosely on the cover is a rectangular plaque made of plastic with an inscription inscribed in black Century font.

- 2 Sussex Marble Purbeck Marble, Portland Stone with Oak Cover.
- 3 Font - CP12 (ref b)
Cover - 2007 (ref c)
- 4 Oak Cover: diam 54cm reducing to 51.5cm
Plaque: l. 14.2 x w.9.3 cm

Font:



Depth of lead bowl	25cm
Outer diameter of lead bowl	54cm
Inner diameter of lead bowl	46.5cm
Diameter of drain hole in lead bowl	2cm
Height of 4 corner marble shafts/columns and central shaft/columns	39 cm
Circumference of central shaft/column	73.5cm
Circumference of 4 corner marble shafts/columns	31.5cm
Height of lower plinth	17cm
Height of upper plinth	12cm
Width of sides of square marble block that contains the lead bowl	55cm
Height of sides of square marble block that contains the lead bowl	30cm
Width of step	46.5cm
Height of step	23cm
Depth of step	45.5cm
Total height of font from floor	100 cm

5 Alan J Burnett ARIBA

6 Ash Joinery, East Preston

7 Early fonts were always kept filled with water. Hence, in part, arose the use of wooden covers designed to keep the water fresh and clean. Earlier fonts were covered with a flat board, fastened down by staples fixed in the stone and projecting above the upper margin. These frequently remain although the covers are long gone. Sometimes the staples have been forcibly extracted and the stone shattered in consequence.

During 2017/18 the church was closed to have major work carried out on the roof. The font was re-sanctified on 06 May 2018 by the Bishop of Chichester, The Right Reverend Dr Martin Warner MA PhD assisted by Reverend Vanessa Baron, Associate Vicar of St Mary Magdalene.



8 Font Cover - Mrs J Riley and Daughters

9 Given in memory of

JOHN RILEY

1930-1985

Founder of Littlehampton

Nautical Training Corps/

By his Widow and Daughters

10 a) David Bone

b) Lyminster Parish and its Church by E Carlton Holmes, 1906

c) Terrier



208



208A



208B



208C

209 PORTABLE FONT Ph**Baptistry**

- 1 Octagonal shaped font with a shallow bowl on a pine stand which normally stands against the East wall of the Baptistry. On one side of the octagon is engraved a Fleurée Cross inside a circle. (ref a), although Wippell, the Manufacturers, also called this cross a Greek Fluere (sic) (ref c). The wooden stand has an octagonal top with chamfered sides with an octagonal centrepiece just slightly larger than the font. It is set on a stand with a narrow waisted shaft resting on a cruciform base.



- 2 Caen Stone on Pitch Pine Pedestal.
 3 1903
 4 Font: h. 14 x w. 24 x d. 7.5cm
 Inner font bowl: 16cm diam
 Rim detail on stone: 2.5cm below top edge
 Patonce Cross engraving: 6.5cm diam
 Wooden stand: h. 76cm, Base width 42cm, Octagonal top w. 33cm
 5 -
 6 Wippell & Co Limited, manufacturers of church furniture, 55 & 56 High Street and Cathedral Yard, Exeter.
 7 There is an invoice showing that "a Caen Stone font on a pitch pine pedestal" was delivered from Arundel railway station at a cost of £2.8s in November 1903 (ref b). The Caen Stone came from Northern France and the pedestal was made by craftsmen in the Wippell workrooms then located in Dinham Road, Exeter (ref c). The font came to St Mary Magdalene from the church of St Barnabas at Warningcamp when it closed down in 1967 (ref d).
 8-9 -
 10 a) Inside Churches 1993 p.50
 b) WSRO PAR 131/4/2J
 c) J Wippell & Company Ltd, Exeter
 d) Warningcamp, The History of a Sussex Community by Mary Barber – Woodfield Publishing, Bognor Regis, 2002, p194

210 ARCHWAY OVER STAINED GLASS SCREEN Ph**Baptistry**

- 1 Above and to the sides of a decorated glass screen can be seen the remains of a rounded archway with a depressed head which originally gave access to a chapel. Caen Stone blocks predominate with Hythe Sandstone at the bottom. See Memorials 019 and Metalwork 124.
- 2 Caen Stone and Hythe Sandstone
- 3 C12 (ref b)
- 4-6 -
- 7 The lengthening of the North Aisle for the purpose of an organ chamber and vestry through the ancient arch and connecting it with the chancel by two arches was done in March 1883. Works completed during the restoration of the Nave in 1865 included the closing of the Arch between the Choir Vestry and the North Aisle with an oak and leaded glass screen (ref c).
In 1891 works were commissioned to add a screen in the old archway which was opened up when the organ chamber was added. 'This arch was originally round but it has sunk, so as to make it impossible to take the woodwork of the screen up into the Arch, it could be filled in with one sheet of plate glass so as to keep out the cold. The screen to be glazed with ornamental lead glazing having perhaps, the Wyatt Arms and in another panel date of inscription....' ref d). Historically they were washed over and so the stones were not seen (ref a).
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) David Bone
b) Church Records
c) WSRO PAR 131/4/2
d) WSRO PAR 131/4/9



210

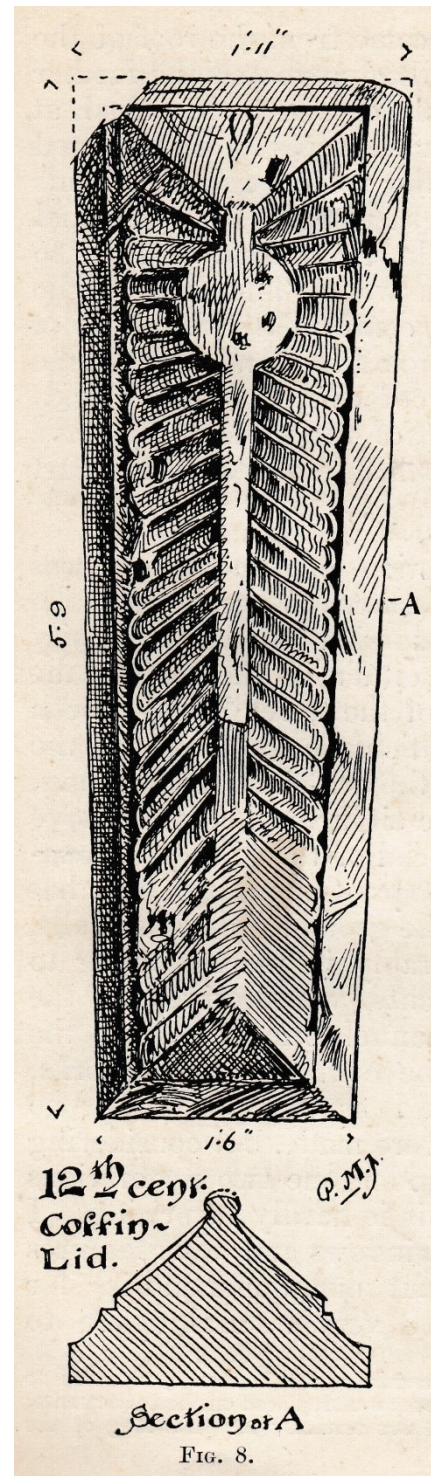
211 DRAGON COFFIN LID Phs

Baptistry

- 1 Coffin Lid with coped shape, displayed mounted upright against the wall with the wider end to the top. The left hand corner at the wider end and the right hand corner at the lower end have been broken off. Although it is much eroded and shows signs of external weathering a circular shape of 19cm diameter can be seen towards the top of the lid on the centre line. From this descends a 123cm long narrow rectangular section of 5.2cm width with 'herring bone' carving fanning out on each side of the centre from top to bottom. A smaller stub can be seen coming out of the top of the circle.
- 2 Lodsworth Stone (ref a)
- 3 C12
- 4 h. 70 x w. 8cm at top, reducing to h. 70 x w. 47cm at bottom.
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 This coffin slab, which is of about the same date as the North Arcade (c1170), is associated popularly with the Knight or local man who killed the famous Dragon of Knucker Hole, the pattern thought to represent the ribs of the dragon. It has been moved around the churchyard and church.
In 1864 there is an invoice "To taking down Dragon Slab and refixing in churchyard" (ref b).
In 1902 Work to '*Take up the ancient 'Dragon' coffin slab now in the churchyard, very carefully cleanse the stone with a soft scrubbing brush and water only, and set up against the east wall of the vestry*'. was invoiced dated April 19 1902 (ref c) and a drawing of it by Philip Mainwaring Johnston was published in 1903 (ref f).
In 1933 there was a Faculty to remove from present positions and set upright inside the porch two old coffin slabs (ref d).
Later in 1938, the parish records show that at the same time as repairs to the west end of the north aisle were carried out, the dragon killers stone was brought in and erected in the Baptistry. The whole works paid for by subscription - £300 (ref e).
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) David Bone
b) WSRO PAR 131/4/2
c) WSRO PAR 131/2/1
d) WSRO PAR 131/4/19
e) WSRO PAR 131/4/6
f) Website - Sussex Archaeological Society's Collections Vol XLVI. Drawing from Article by Philip Mainwaring Johnston on 'The Church of Lyminster and the Chapel of Warningcamp' dated 1903 Page 19 accessed 24/01/19.



211



Drawing dated 1903 (ref f)

212 COFFIN LID Ph**Baptistry**

- 1 Coffin lid attached vertically to the Southern wall of the Baptistry with 7 metal supports with the widest end to the top. It has a coped and fluted top and shows signs of erosion,
- 2 Purbeck Marble
- 3 C13
- 4 h. 193cm x w.63cm (at top)
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 It was dug up about 1864. This slab is considered to have covered the remains of a 13C Abbess interred on the site of the ancient Lady Chapel. In 1933 it was set upright on the east side of the porch (ref a). In 1938 it was moved from there into the Baptistry (ref b).
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/19
b) WSRO PAR 131/4/6



212

213 PISCINA Phs**Baptistry**

- 1 It is built into the south wall of the Baptistry near the Font. It has a chalk canopy with a very eroded hoodmold and with an inner pointed arch of three orders that has been repaired, both surrounding the trefoil-headed piscina containing a scalloped stone bowl with a drain. There are no memorial dedications or inscriptions, but there are markings. The name P Hulme is etched into the stone/plaster repair at the face on the upper right side of the inner arch and there are scratchings etched into the stone on the front left of the Caen Stone scalloped drain (see Graffiti 231).
- 2 Chalk and Caen Stone (ref a)
- 3 C13 (ref b)
- 4 Outer Measurements : h.78 x w. 78 x d. 33cm
Trefoil measurements: h. 52 x w. 31 x d. 22cm
Scallop drain measurements: 26cm diam
- 5-9 -
- 10 a) David Bone
b) Church Terrier



213A

213

214 DOUBLE ARCADE BEHIND ORGAN Ph**Chancel**

- 1 On the North Wall of the Chancel, partially obscured by the organ and choir stalls is an arcade with two bays of Bath Stone with pointed arches. To the east and west the smooth pillars have engaged shafts, the central one being freestanding. The 2 centred chamfered arches spring from circular abaci on stepped roll moulded capitals. The base has 3 roll moulded rings.
- 2 Bath Stone
- 3 1884 (ref a)
- 4 w. 551 cm approx.. Height inaccessible.
- 5 Mr Gordon Hills, Architect
- 6 -
- 7 In March 1883 a Faculty was obtained for Restoration of the Chancel and lengthening the North Aisle which included the construction of an organ chamber and vestry in connection with the chancel, by the opening of two arches. It cost about £700, including £60 towards heating apparatus, towards which Eton College subscribed £200 (ref a).
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/2



214

215 AUMBRY Phs**Sanctuary, North Wall**

- 1 A plastered niche set into the north wall on the left hand side of the altar. It has a cusped segmental head with chamfered jambs. Above it is set a black metal Perpetual red electric Flicker Light which is always lit. This is 23 cm high with a 14cm bracket. There is an oak cupboard set into the niche which has a wooden door opening on the south side with an escutcheon plate for a key. The coloured paper icon on the front of the door is a picture of Mary, Mother of God in orthodox style with gilt background and holding a cross in her right hand (Ph 215A). There is an open recessed oak shelf below the locked compartment.
- 2 Chalk, with oak cupboard and shelf and wrought iron and glass light.
- 3 C19 and 2009
- 4 98cm from floor. Inner h. 60 x w. 37 x d. 30.8cm.
- 5 -
- 6 -
- 7 Phillip M Johnstone, Architect, in a letter dated 11 November 1901 mentions a "narrow and shallow niche, worked in chalk, now in the north wall of the Chancel, but which originally was in the northern part of the east wall." (ref a). Lyminster Parish Records state that it had been moved when the Reredos was put up (ref b). The present aumbry was completed in 2009, authority being given by the Rt. Revd. Lindsay Urwin, Bishop of Horsham (ref c).
- 8 -
- 9 -
- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/15
b) WSRO PAR 131/4/6
c) Terrier



215



215A

TOWER

216 ARCH Phs

Tower Vestry/Kitchen

- 1 On the Tower Vestry side there are the remains of a rounded arch of nine Chalk blocks approximately 22cm tall above the pointed arch of a doorway into the kitchen extension. The rear arch of chalk blocks is set in a plastered flint wall and is in poor condition, crumbling away in places.
- 2 Chalk, Flint
- 3 C13
- 4 h. 104 x w. 202cm to bottom of lower arch
h. 267 x w. 120cm to bottom of upper chalk arch

5-10



215 Tower/Kitchen



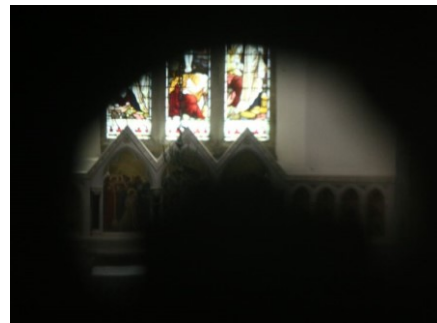
215A Kitchen/Tower

217 SQUINT/PEEPHOLE Phs**Tower, Ringing Room**

- 1 Rectangular squint placed in east wall of the Ringing Room on the second floor of the Tower. It allows sight of the altar/reredos in the Sanctuary through a camera lens peephole so that the bell ringers can synchronise their peals with the order of service. A hole has been made through the wall of the ringing chamber and very roughly finished with the ringing chamber end protected by a rectangular wooden framed glass panel. The nave side of the hole is a small circular opening just above the memorial over the West door. The top, left and bottom edges of the wall edges are crumbling around it. Two electrical leads come out of the bottom right hand corner between the frame and the wall leading to a monitor screen mounted high onto one of the wooden beams in the ringing chamber.
- 2 -
- 3 15C with restoration 1902
- 4 h. 20 x w. 14cm. Height 157cm from floor
- 5-10 -



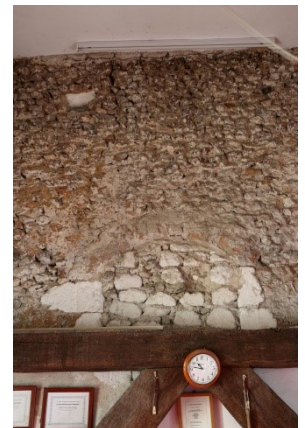
217



217A

218 BLOCKED IN ARCH Ph**Ringling Floor, Tower**

- 1 High blocked in window arch in West Wall on second floor which appears to date from 13C when the first two stages of the tower were built. There is no sign of this window/door from the outside of the church. The wall is made of Flint/rubble with a limestone wash. The arch being filled in with chalk and Flint/rubble masonry (ref a). It is sited approx. 83cm above the wooden horizontal beam and is 83cm approx. wide.
- a) David Bone



219 BELFRY WINDOWS Phs**Tower, Belfry**

- 1 In the upper floor of the Bell Tower there are four square windows on each face of the tower. The inner window surrounds are of eroded Pulborough Sandstone under a flattened arch with repair work made to open joints in mortar or cement. The windows are unglazed but they are fitted with wooden oak slats with anti-bird fixed metal grills on the inside face. The wooden slats and metal grills are supported by horizontal rows of brickwork. From the outside you can see that each window is divided into two by a chamfered mullion, each side rising to a rounded trefoil shape below a two centred pointed arch within a square chamfered sandstone surround.



- 2 Pulborough Sandstone
 3 1420 (ref a)
 4 h. 170 x w. 130cm (inner window on west wall)
 5 -
 6 -
 7 The upper stage of the Bell Tower dates from the period of suppression of the nunnery (c.1420). In 1902 A Statement Estimate plans and accounts relating to Church Repair and Restoration January-May 1902 by Phillip M Johntsone, Architect listed works to:- "Take out the present louvre frames from windows of upper storey of the tower. Work to detailed drawings the tracery heads, mullions, and half mullions to jambs and the upper cill. Dowel the mullions into head and cill. Make and fix in these openings stout, well-seasoned louvered frames of oak." (ref b).
 8 -
 9 -
 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/15
 b) WSRO PAR 131/2/1



219A

220 DOOR ARCHES Phs **Various**

A WEST DOOR SURROUND Phs **Nave/Tower Vestry**

- 1 For Door see 326A. The west door of the Nave leads into the Tower Vestry and the door surrounds are quite different on each side of the doorway. From the Nave side there is a segmental rere-arch taller than the double doors, the infill being recessed and painted white. Long and short Caen Stone blocks support the door archway on both sides.

From the Tower Vestry side the rounded arch has two square-edged orders of very shallow stones descending to a stepped impost block 1.72 cm above the floor. There is a hood moulding which has been chopped flush with the wall, the top being partially obscured by the wooden ceiling. All have been whitewashed. Below this the inner order of blocks descends to the ground. The jamb and impost block on the Northern side has been badly damaged. Both inner jambs are whitewashed. The outer jamb on both sides has been left unpainted to show many instances of graffiti including carved initials, mason's marks and dates (See Graffiti 223).

- 2 Caen Stone
 3 12C on Tower/Nave side
 4 Nave side: h. 322 x w. 167cm
 Tower Vestry side: h. 322 x w 155cm, door opening h. 264cm
 5 -
 6 -
 7 The west door of the nave was the western entrance to the church before the tower was built in the early 13C (ref a and b).
 8 -
 9 -
 10 a) Information extracted from Lyminster Parish and its church by E Carlton Holmes 1906.
 b) WSRO PAR 131/4/15 Letter from Philip M. Johnstone, Architect Nov 11th 1901.



220A Nave/Tower
See also 224B



220A Tower/Nave

B TOWER DOOR SURROUND Ph**Tower Vestry/Outside**

- 1 For Door see 326F. A round headed archway in the north wall of the Tower Vestry sited above a doorway with a pointed arch and leading to the outside. The ten stone blocks over the rounded arch are plastered over and set in a plastered flint wall. It has a mix of Caen Stone and Hythe Stone which can be seen clearly from the outside.

The inner pointed arch around the door itself is Hythe Stone. The inside jambs are made of cement covered with limewash.

- 2 12C

- 3 Caen Stone, Hythe Stone (ref a)

- 4 Inner: h. 255 x w. 116 x d. 64cm

- 5-9 -

- 10 a) David Bone



220B Tower/Outside

C DOORWAY CHANCEL/VESTRY Ph**Chancel/Vestry**

- 1 For Door see Woodwork 326D. On the north wall of the chancel at the west end of the choir stalls is the doorway to the Vestry. It has a Caernarvon arch (ref a) made of Bath Stone slabs on the top and east side with the wall acting as the west side of the opening. The top has a rectangular chamfer with ogee ends.
- 2 Bath Stone (ref b)
- 3 -
- 4 h. 193 x w. 79,5 x d.70cm
- 5-9 -
- 10 a) Recording a Church: An Illustrated Glossary 1996 Ed. p13
b) David Bone

D DOORWAY VESTRY/CHURCHYARD Ph**Vestry/Outside**

- 1 For Door see 326E. Doorway with partial segmental arch with splayed jamb on the east side being partially whitewashed, the quoins left exposed. The wall between the vestry and baptistry acts as the west side.
- 2 Bath Stone
- 3 -
- 4 h. 1740 x w. 699cm



220C



220D

221 ROUNDEL WINDOW SURROUND Ph**Nave**

- 1 See Windows 705A. A circular window located high up on the South Wall with a surround of Caen Stone. Externally there are 18 irregularly sized blocks showing signs of erosion on the outer edges stepping down to a sexfoil shape which surrounds the stained glass window. The glass is protected by a metal grid. Inside the church the window splays out to a much larger circular shape which is also made up of 18 stone blocks.
- 2 Caen Stone
- 3 13C (ref a) (ref b)
- 4-9 -
- 10 a) WSRO PAR 131/4/15
b) Medieval Church Architecture by Jon Cannon p55.



221

222 BLOCKED WINDOW Ph**North Aisle, West Wall**

- 1 A round-headed window with deep reveals has been blocked in on the West Wall at the north side of the Nave in the North Aisle, sited above a window below. It is plastered within and surrounded by a mixture of stones made of Green Sandstone and Caen Stone (ref a).
- 2 13C (ref a)
- 3-9 -
- 10 a) David Bone
b) WSRO PAR 131/4/15

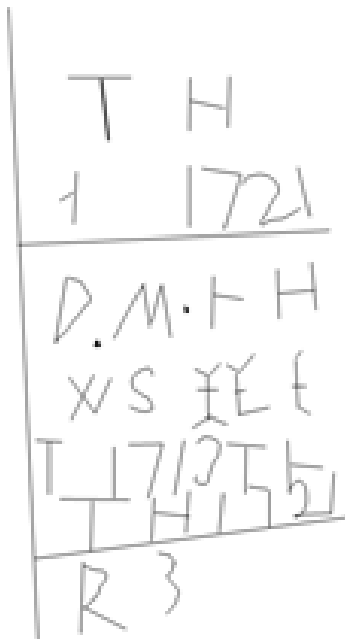


226

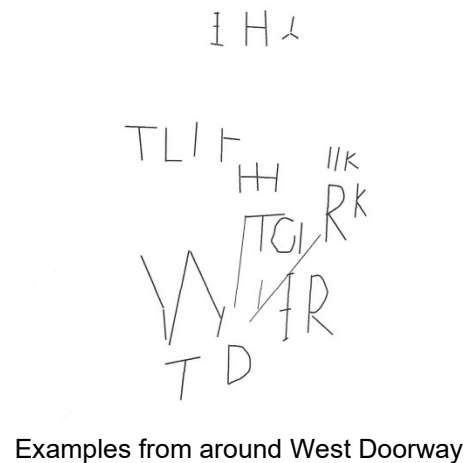
223 GRAFFITI Phs Dwg**Various positions**

- 1 Graffiti is found in various parts of the church (Dwg223) with a particular concentration on the blocks numbered A-E on the South side of the West Doorway on the Tower Vestry side. There are carved initials, symbols, and dates, including 1692 and several from the 1700's. (see Phs 223A - 223E).

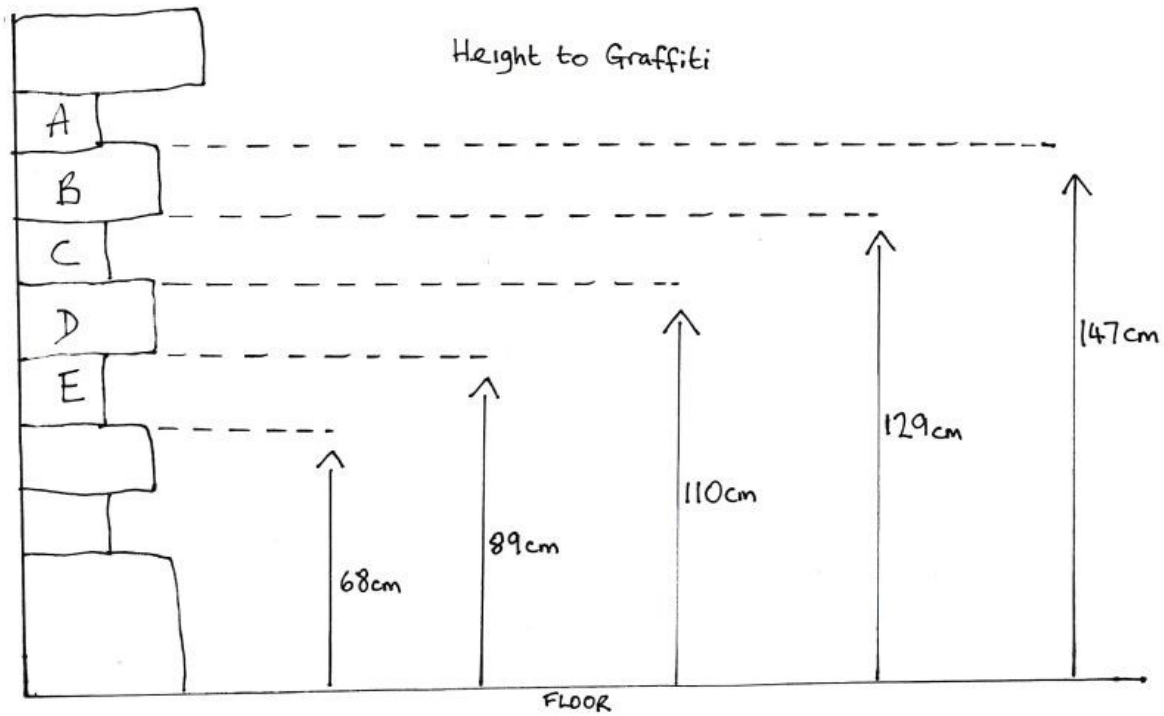
P HULME has been carved on the piscina in Baptistry on the right hand side of the inner arch Ph 231H and on the front left hand side of the block the basin is marked shapes and a series of parallel lines Ph 231I.



Dwg 223

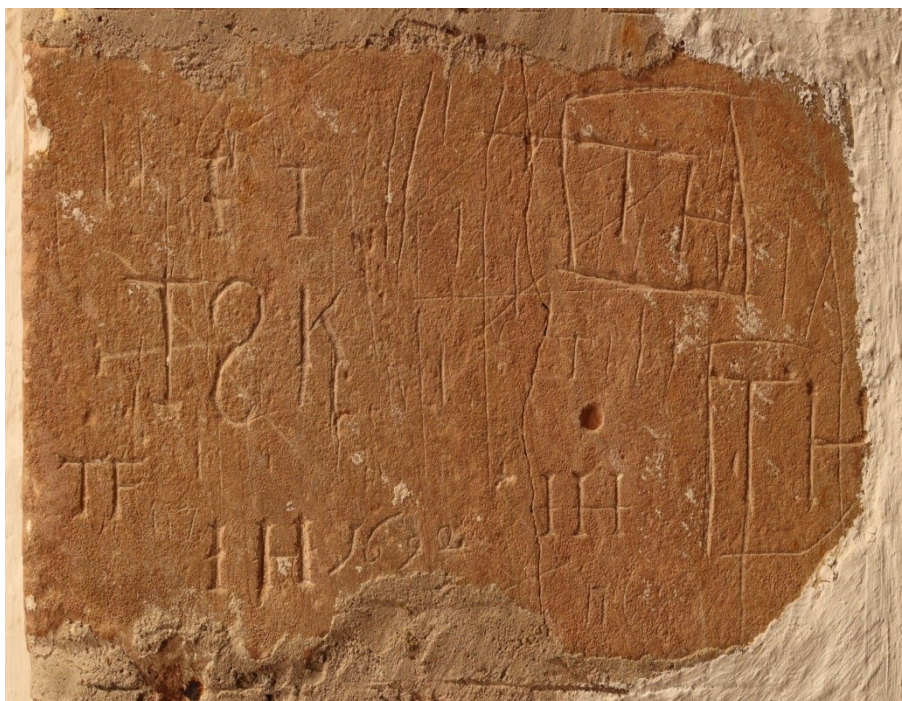


Position of Graffiti on South Side of West Doorway
See Phs 223A-E





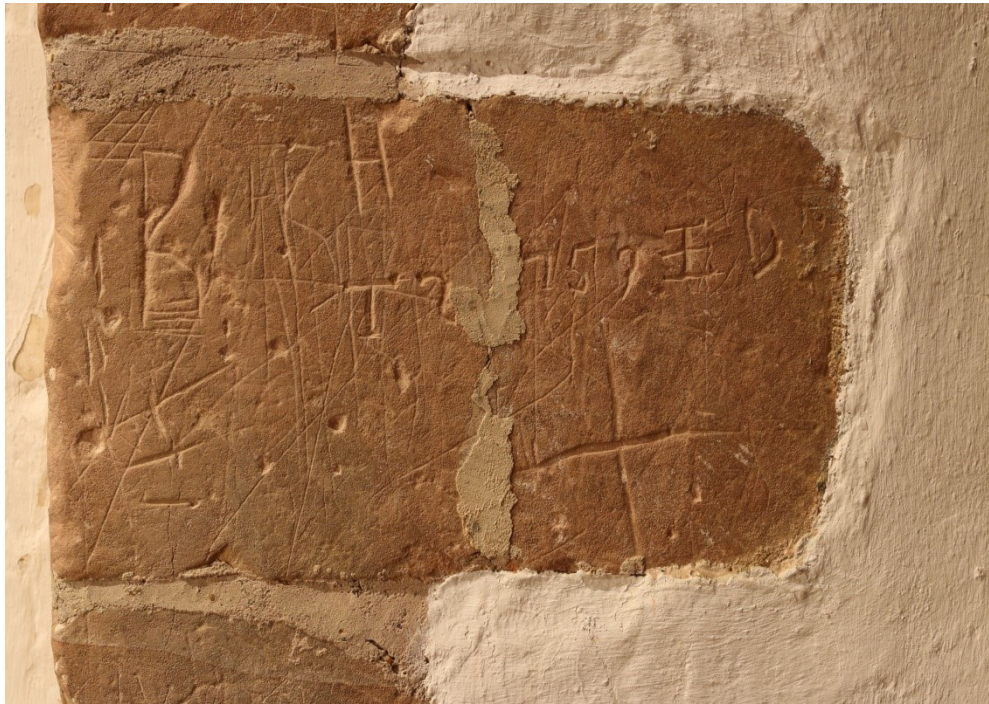
223A



223B



223C



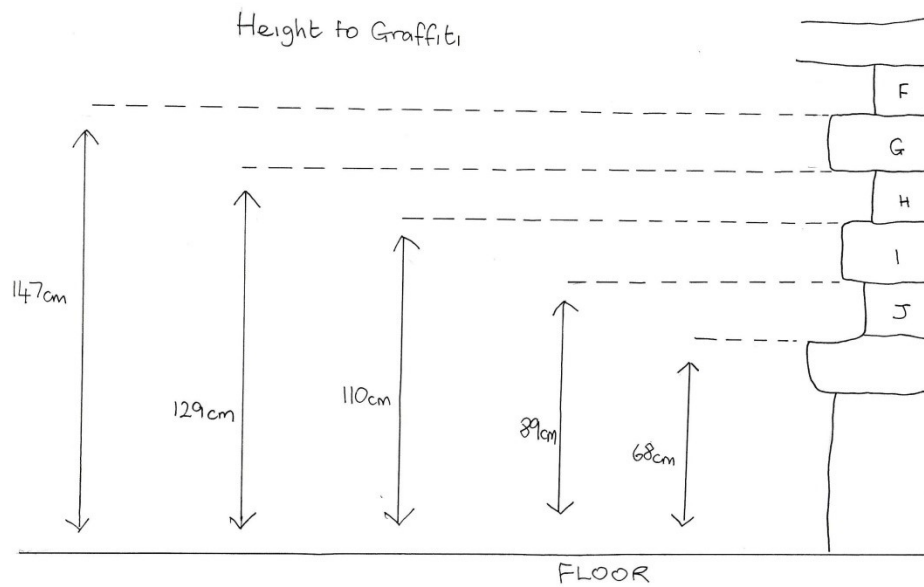
223D



223E

There is less concentration on the North side of the West Doorway. (see Ph 223F-G)

Position of Graffiti on North Side of West Doorway
See Phs 223F-G and H-J



223F-G



223H-J

P HULME has been carved on the piscina in Baptistry on the right hand side of the inner arch Ph 223K and on the front left hand side of the block the basin is marked with shapes and a series of parallel lines. Ph 223L.



223K Piscina arch



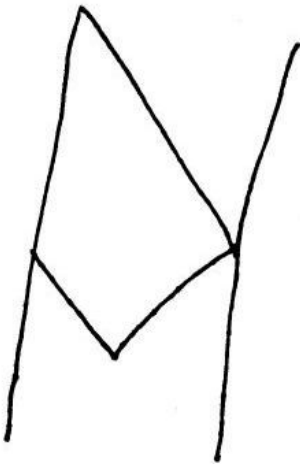
223L Piscina basin

224 MASON'S MARKS

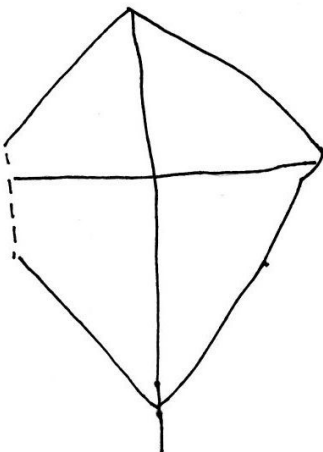
Dwg Ph

Various

- 1 A On the splayed reveal on the right-hand side of the window on the north wall of the baptistry 227F, 65cm from cill and 149cm from floor.
- B Doorway Nave/Tower Vestry 220A on the south side of inner jamb 95.5cm from floor.



224A



224B

