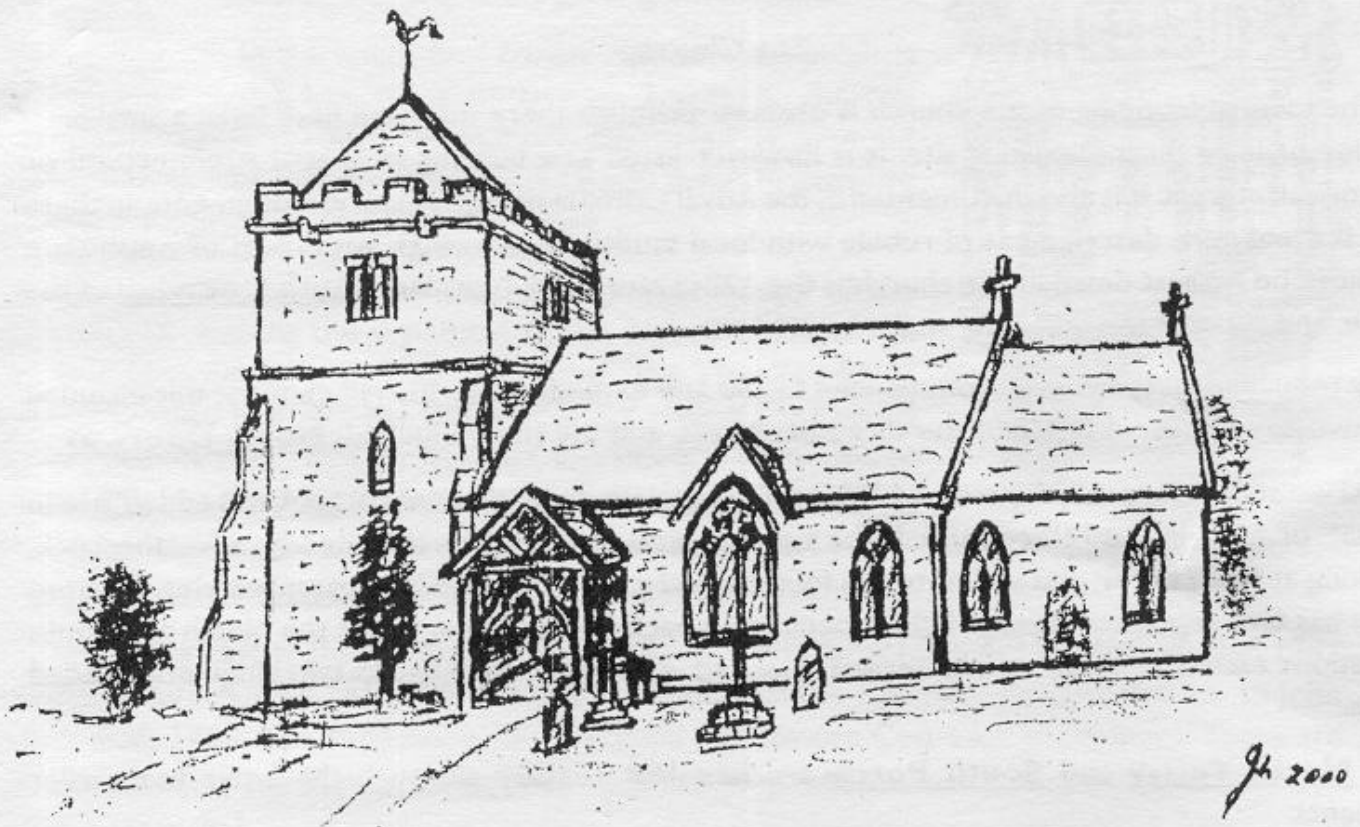


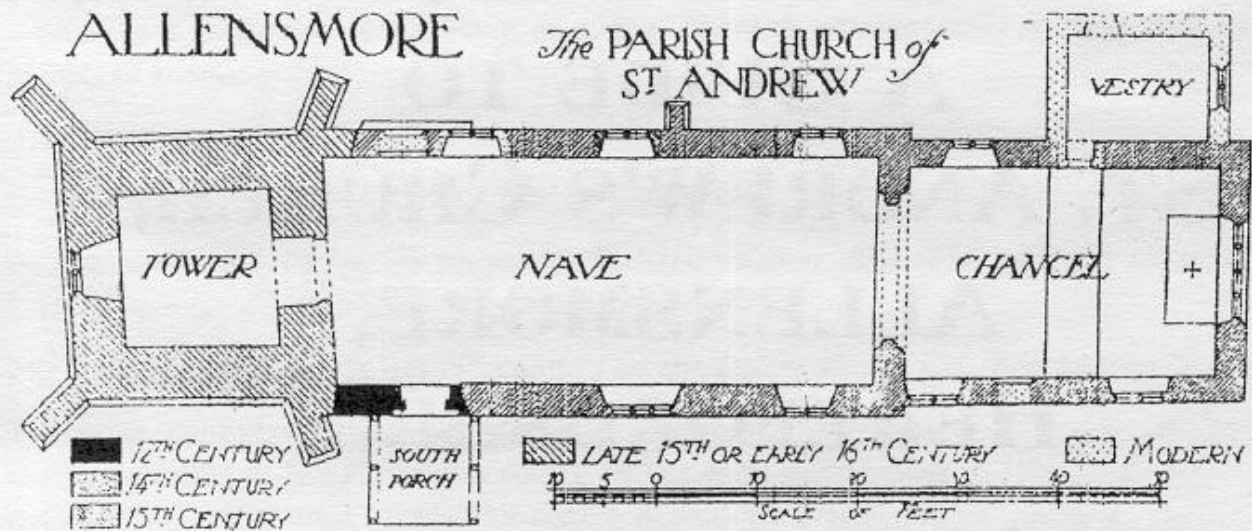
A GUIDE TO ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ALLENMORE, HEREFORDSHIRE



St. Andrew.

Andrew, Apostle and Martyr, was a brother of Simon Peter and was the first disciple to be called by Christ. Although not playing a very prominent part in the Gospel narrative, later legends attribute many miracles to him and relate his martyrdom by crucifixion at Patras in Greece.

Andrew was adopted as the patron saint of Scotland, and his popularity in English dedications was second only to St. Peter.



The Church.

The original founding of the church is obscure although there may well have been a smaller earlier building on the existing site. It is however listed as a building of special Architectural or Historical Interest. It is also documented in the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments. In these lists the walls are described as of rubble with local sandstone dressings, with roofs of Welsh slate or tiles. The earliest detail in the church is the 12th century, late Norman, **South Doorway** of the Nave, and parts of the adjoining wall.

Early rebuilding of the church commenced c1280 and extended into the 14th century; this included the two bay **Chancel** (c.1320) the three bay **Nave** and the (now blocked) **North Doorway**.

The Two stage, diagonally buttressed **West Tower** with its battlement parapet was added late in the 15th or early in the 16th century. It has a pyramidal tiled roof surmounted by a weathercock. Looking at the **Tower** you will note the four shaped gargoyles below the parapet string. The top stage has two segmental headed light openings to each cardinal face, whilst the North and South elevations each have small square headed openings. The West opening has two cinquefoil headed lights.

The **North Vestry** and **South Porch** are late 19th century although the latter has earlier elements.

Bell Tower and Chamber

The tower doorway has a moulded two centred arch above which is a blocked opening.

The bell chamber contains six bells the heaviest of which ; the Tenor, weighs 11 hundredweight, and is tuned to G, others respectively weigh 8, 7, 6, 5 ½, and 5 hundredweight, and are tuned to A, B, C, D, and E. Records suggest that Rudhall of Gloucester cast the bells.

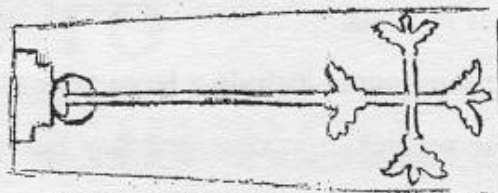
Later Restoration

This took place in 1880 and included reconstruction of the Nave roof, reflooring, removal of the ceiling and a gallery and installation of a Font. The work was mainly funded by the late E. Pateshall Esq. of Allensmore Court and the then Vicar, the Rev. James Grassett who was Vicar here for 45 years. The renovation of the **West Tower** in 1890 was funded by the late Mrs Pateshall who, in 1908, also donated land to enlarge the Churchyard.

The Interior,

In the Nave against the West wall is a 14th century stone **coffin lid** with a long incised foliated cross, rising from a circular motif. Opposite the South doorway is the late 19th century **Font** which has an octagonal base

carrying four detached marble columns and central drum with bulbous foliated bowl with nodding trefoils.

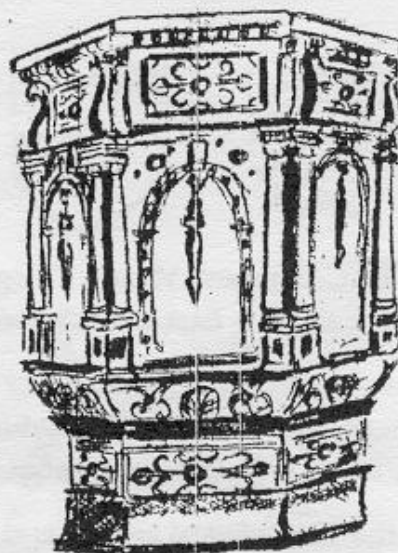


14th century stone coffin lid

Against the North wall is an early 19th century chest

In the North East corner of the nave we find the early 17th century Jacobean oak part hexagonal **Pulpit** which has blind arches, strapwork panels and coupled Doric columns at angles supporting entablature.

In the South East corner opposite the pulpit is the late 19th century Oak **Lectern**, the top beautifully carved, in the form of an Eagle supported on a round column and base. The lectern was given by Emily Brent in memory of her father Rowland and brother Frederick.



On the north wall you will see the recently added copy of the **Mappa Mundi** bearing the signatures of the Bishop of Hereford, the Rt Rev. John Oliver and of the then Dean, the Very Rev Peter Haynes. Diagonally opposite the South door is a marble **memorial** to Sarah Wathen, died 1856, by Jennings, Hereford.. To the east of this is the **War memorial** in the form of a plaque commemorating eight members of The parish who died 1914—19 and two in 1939—45. Nearby is a **monument** to Elizabeth Hunt, died 1719.

To the East of the south door are two wall **monuments** to Arnold Burrell, died 1787 and to Mary Burrell, died 1815.. On the East wall south of the **Chancel Arch** is another to John Pateshall died, 1766. The Pateshall family occupied Allensmore Court for many years. There are a number of other **memorial tablets** all of which have been separately recorded

Of the five **windows** in the **nave**, the North East has stained glass for the Rev. P.M.Symmonds 1868 and depicts the Resurrection and Ascension. The opposite window is for Eliza Bent 1908. The North West window depicting St David Is for Col. Henry Evan Pateshall, 1948. The central north side window depicts 'Hope' and is for Elizabeth Symonds 1855 and her sister.

On approaching the **Chancel** we cannot fail but to admire the intricately carved oak chancel screen before passing into the chancel itself. Of note is the 14th century cinquefoil headed **Piscina** with octofoiled drain. In one corner lies the 14th century **floor slab** dedicated to Sir Andrew Herl and his



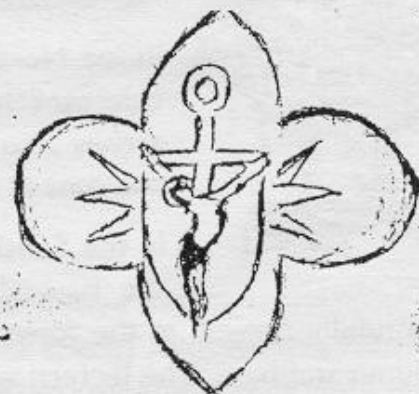
wife Joan. The marble inlaid figures are those of a man in armour, his feet resting on a Lion, and a woman in a long robe, feet resting on a dog. There is an inscription at base in French and ten shields of arms,

The monuments include a large grey and white wall memorial to Edmund Pateshall, died 1790, On the south side is one for Mary Berrow, died 1775 and other members of the family.

On the north wall is a marble plaque for Richard Watkin, died 1798 by Finch of Hereford. Also a brass plaque for Charles Grasset, died 1898 in Paris.

The oak Harmonium is late 19th century by the Eastey Organ Co., Brattleboro, U.S.A.

The most important of the windows is the East. The upper sections contain early 13th century to late 14th century glass; below the two angels are three panels, the centre depicting a crucifixion with heraldic panels on either side.



These were originally in Hereford Cathedral. The main narrative lights are late 19th century and dedicated to Maria Louise, daughter of R. Bent and wife of the

Rev., J.C. Grasset, Vicar..... 'Together with partial restoration of the Chancel'. The East window on the south side (1908) depicts St Andrew and St Peter.

The ancient glass in the Vestry Window, bearing heraldic shields and drawings of the four apostles, where also is a late 17th century oak chest with panelled front and back, fluted top rails and plain lid, may be visited upon request.

In the Churchyard are several early headstones dated between 1705 and 1714.

Historical Note.

In May 1605 the Church was the scene for what became to known as 'The Herefordshire Commotion' when the vicar, Richard Heyns, refused burial in the churchyard for Alice Wellington, a Catholic, who had died excommunicate from the Church of England. Some 50 local people gathered and forcibly laid her to rest in the Churchyard.

Repercussions in the form of arrests and violent outbursts followed and lasted for some six weeks when the 'commotion' finally subsided.

Today, the Parochial Church Council hopes that your visit to this ancient house of prayer has been of rewarding interest and that you have found something of God's presence and peace here.

