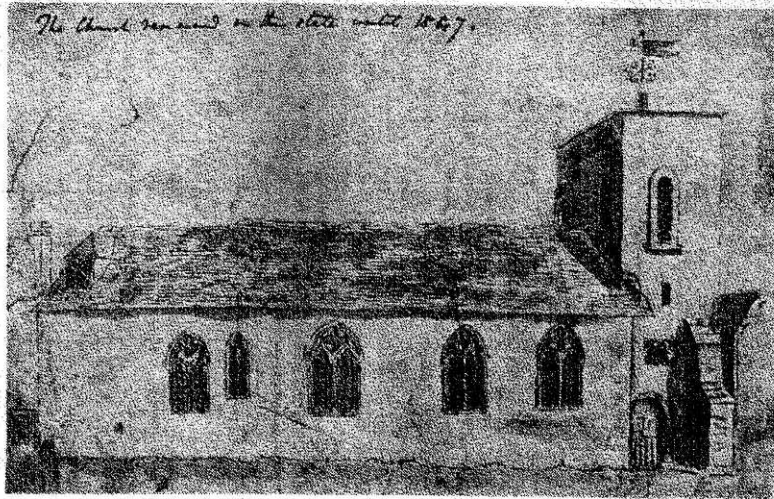


capture of Gibraltar in 1704. On the west wall of the North aisle to the right of the door is a memorial plaque to his father, SIR WILLIAM ROOKE, who was imprisoned in Oliver Cromwell's time, but reinstated and given high office in the county by Charles II. Near this plaque, but mounted on the north wall, are unnamed brasses to GEORGE WYNDBOURNE, who died in 1531/2, and his wife Katherine. These were removed from a floor memorial to prevent further wear.

In the porch above the outer door is a bust of a 17th century worthy, SIR EDWARD MASTERS, who was buried in the church in 1690. There is a memorial tablet to him and his wife, Dorcas, above the notice board. She bore him 20 children!



A DRAWING OF ST PAUL'S AS IT WAS BEFORE 1847

As you think of these past worshippers and the very many who have no memorial, please give a thought for those who presently worship in this church; and before you leave say a prayer for them, that they may continue faithfully to proclaim the Gospel of Our Lord Jesus Christ today as in the past centuries.

*"Remember, O Lord, what you have wrought in us, and not what we deserve; and as you have called us to your service, make us worthy of our calling. Amen."*

## St Paul's Church Parish of St Martin and St Paul, Canterbury

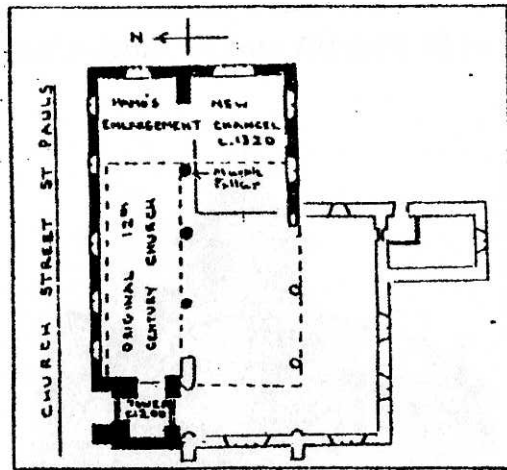


**WELCOME TO "SAINT PAUL'S WITHOUT THE WALLS"**, a church which certainly dates from the 12th century, and which has been linked since 1681 in the same parish as ST MARTIN'S, the oldest parish church in England which has been in continuous use since at least the time of Queen Bertha and St Augustine.

### THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH

As you enter the church and look around, much of what you see is Victorian. The original 12th century church was confined to the North aisle on the left when facing the altar. It is flanked by three pillars, the third being of distinctive Purbeck marble: this pillar marks the eastern limit of the original long thin building. You can see in the north wall, just this side of the choir stalls, the piscina (or bowl for washing the sacred vessels). From the outside of the church you can see clearly the extent of the early St Paul's by observing the distinct line where the flint work changes in character. The first tower was probably added around 1200, and about the same time a South aisle was created by breaking through the south wall.

On the west wall of the nave is the list of Vicars and Rectors of St Paul's – the first recorded being HAMO DOGE (1269). Hamo was a lay-Rector, an important person in the locality, who built a chantry in Lower Chantry Lane, where there used to be until a few year's ago a café know as 'Doge's Chantry', and he appointed a chantry priest to live and work in the parish. Hamo also enlarged St Paul's eastwards, producing a chancel where the organ now is. At a later date (c 1320) the chancel of the South aisle was built. The church of the 15th century can be visualised with rood screens shutting off both chancels, with a crucifix over each, and four altars: the high altar of St Paul, one dedicated to Our Lady in the South chancel, and two others to St John the Evangelist and All Saints.



### THE VICTORIAN ERA

In 1847 an outstanding Rector, WILLIAM CHESYRE, who lived in Barton Court, set about a much needed restoration and enlargement of St Paul's. The work was carried out by Sir George Gilbert Scott, architect of the Albert Memorial and St Pancras Station. It involved removing the south wall and building the present South (Baptistry) aisle. The old nave became the North aisle, and the old South aisle the new Nave with two new pillars on the south side in keeping with the Early English style of the pillars on the north side. At the same time the top of the tower was rebuilt and a vestry built on the south side of the church.

Under Chessyre's leadership there was a great revival of activity in the parish. He was instrumental in building not only St Paul's school adjacent to the church (closed after World War II), but also the present Diocesan and Payne Smith School, and the church dedicated to St Gregory, now no longer a church, but used by Christ Church College.

Below the west window is a brass plate in memory of William Chessyre, but the glass of the window donated in his memory was destroyed by bombing in the second war. The old Parish Hall next to the church, and the glass of the window at the east of the nave were also likewise destroyed. The glass in these two main windows now dates from 1951.

### PRESENT DAY

The next big change came in 1985 with the reordering of the church under the guidance of Canon Reg Humphriss. The choir stalls were moved out of the chancel to their present position in what had been the Lady Chapel; the stone pulpit, a low stone wall in front of the Chancel, and a stone reredos at the east end, were removed. The

altar was then moved forward and the existing open plan of the chancel established. At the same time the font was moved from the west end of the nave to its present position at the east end of what is now the Baptistry aisle.

**THE ORGAN** built by Forster and Andrews of Hull, was given to the church by Mrs Rogers in memory of her husband, the Revd Dr Rogers, Mus. Doc., in 1900.

**THE BELLS.** There are three bells in the tower – Tenor, Treble and 2nd. The Tenor was recast in 1987 at Whitechapel, and the other two tuned. The Treble and 2nd were made by Thomas Palmer in 1661 – shortly after the Restoration – and very likely were first rung to celebrate the coronation of Charles II.

### THE MEMORIALS

There are some interesting memorials in the church, both on the floor and the walls, though none are of great antiquity. No doubt this is due to the fact that, until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, the parishioners had the right of burial in St Augustine's Lay Cemetery, the Abbey being the patron of the parish. In 1591 the parish acquired a churchyard at the corner of Longport and Lower Chantry Lane. This was closed in 1951 and is now the responsibility of the City Council, who have moved the gravestones to the side walls of the churchyard.

There are no memorials on the floor in the Victorian South aisle, but there are memorial windows there to young men who died in the Boer War, and there is the 1914-18 War Memorial on the south wall.

A most noteworthy memorial is that on the south wall of the chancel under the south east window. This is to JOHN TWYNNE (1501 – 1581), a colourful character, a keen historian, sheriff, alderman, freeman of Canterbury and an MP. He was the last headmaster of the old Archbishops School and became the first headmaster of Kings School as the school was renamed after its refounding by Henry VIII in 1541.

Another interesting character connected with St Paul's was AMBROSE WARD, who commanded one of Her Majesty's ships fighting the Spanish Armada in 1588. He bequeathed money in his will to the poor of the parish.

Other benefactions are recorded on a large painted board in the vestry. They include that of MRS ANN SMITH, who in accordance with her husband John's will, had the Ann Smith almshouses built (completed in 1657) which are in Longport opposite the prison. Another benefactor mentioned on this board is JOHN ADKINSON some of whose legacy was used in the late 1980's for the refurbishment of the Cooper Almshouses in Lower Chantry Lane.

Beneath the organ is the burial vault of ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE ROOKE, born near the St Lawrence Cricket Ground in 1650, and famous in naval annals for the