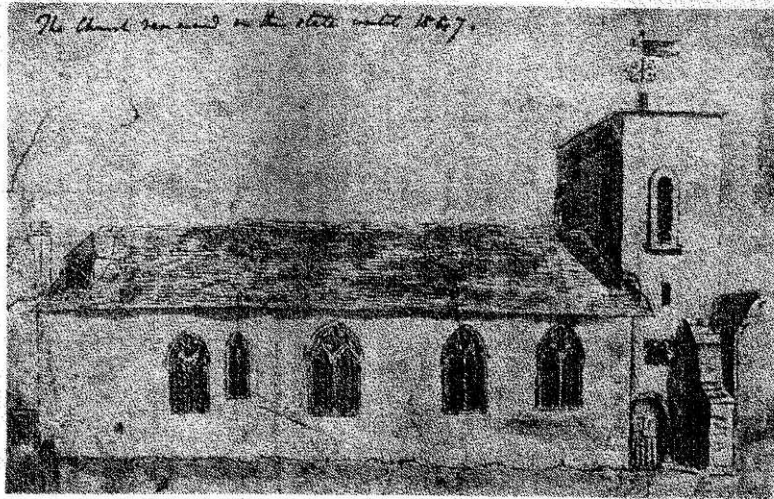


capture of Gibraltar in 1704. On the west wall of the North aisle to the right of the door is a memorial plaque to his father, SIR WILLIAM ROOKE, who was imprisoned in Oliver Cromwell's time, but reinstated and given high office in the county by Charles II. Near this plaque, but mounted on the north 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!

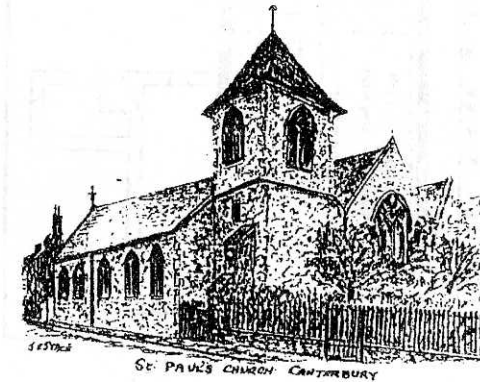


A DRAWING OF ST PAUL'S AS IT WAS BEFORE 1847

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.

