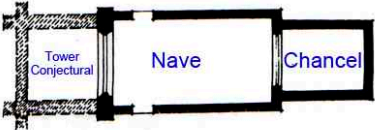


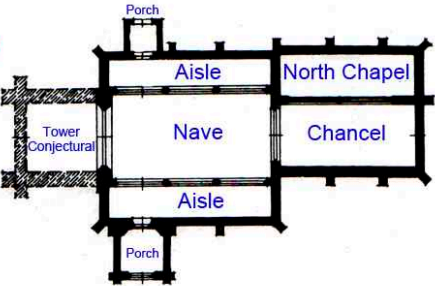
All Saints' Church Hessle



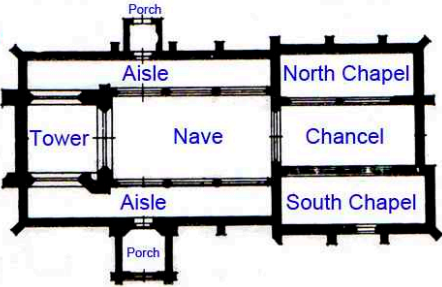
Circa 12th Century



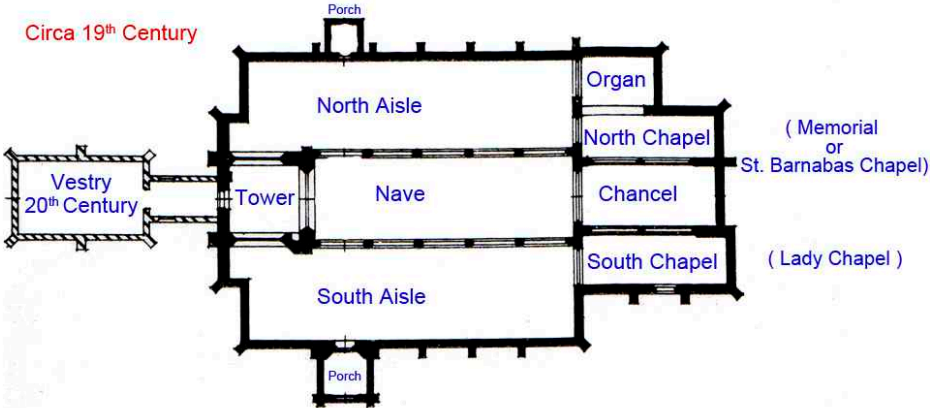
Circa 13th Century



Circa 15th Century



Circa 19th Century



Charles E. Tooley



THE SOUTH DOORWAY



THE INTERIOR *before the restoration and enlargement in 1868-70.*



THE PARISH CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, HESSLE

The township of Hessele, near the Humber-side, dates from Anglo-Saxon times. The original settlement grew up between the woods that were later called Hesselewood and the salt marshes which then stretched eastward to the river Hull. The Anglians named it 'Hoesellea', i.e., the hazel grove or meadow; the Normans called it Hase.

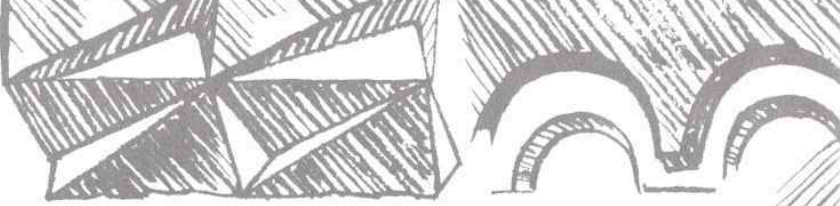

The ecclesiastical Parish of Hessele in medieval times comprised the township proper and the lands between Hessele creek and the river Hull. The site on the Hull, purchased by Edward I in 1293, became Kingston upon Hull. The church of All Saints, Hessele, thus served as the parish church of a typical East Yorkshire village, and also for nearly four centuries as mother church to the magnificent chapel of the Holy Trinity at Hull.

Down to the year 1661, when Holy Trinity became an independent parish, most of the Old Town of Hull was subject ecclesiastically to the Vicar of Hessele. In fact, until the year 1301 the dead were brought from Hull (by the Humber bank) to Hessele for burial.

In Anglo-Saxon times Hessele was the meeting place of the Saxon Hundred. In Norman times the manor of Hessele became subject to the great Lordship of Cottingham.

Hessele Parish Church was completely rebuilt in the reign of King Stephen (1135–54). Some of the stonework at the west end of the nave dates from that time. An earlier church, probably Anglo-Saxon, is mentioned in Domesday Book, 1086: 'A church is there and a priest'. The fact that two important Anglian cists (or coffins) of chalk stones were discovered in the churchyard near the tower during excavations in 1868 suggests that the earlier church stood to the west of the present nave.





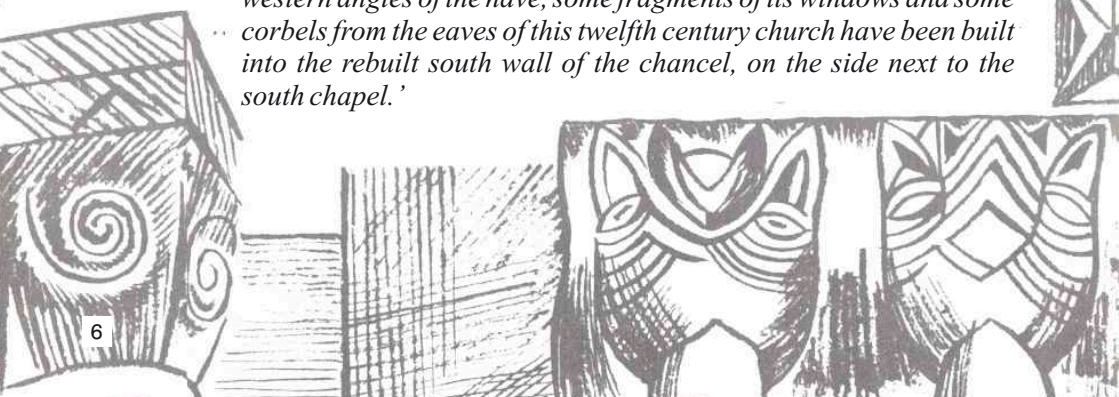

To appreciate the early development of the church it must be remembered that in the years 1868–70 it was restored and considerably enlarged, the architect being Mr R. G. Smith of Hull. The chancel and its aisles were taken down and rebuilt further eastward, the nave being lengthened by two bays, and the narrow aisles were widened to treble their original width. The seating accommodation was thereby raised from 500 to over 1000, and the disfiguring galleries in the nave were swept away.

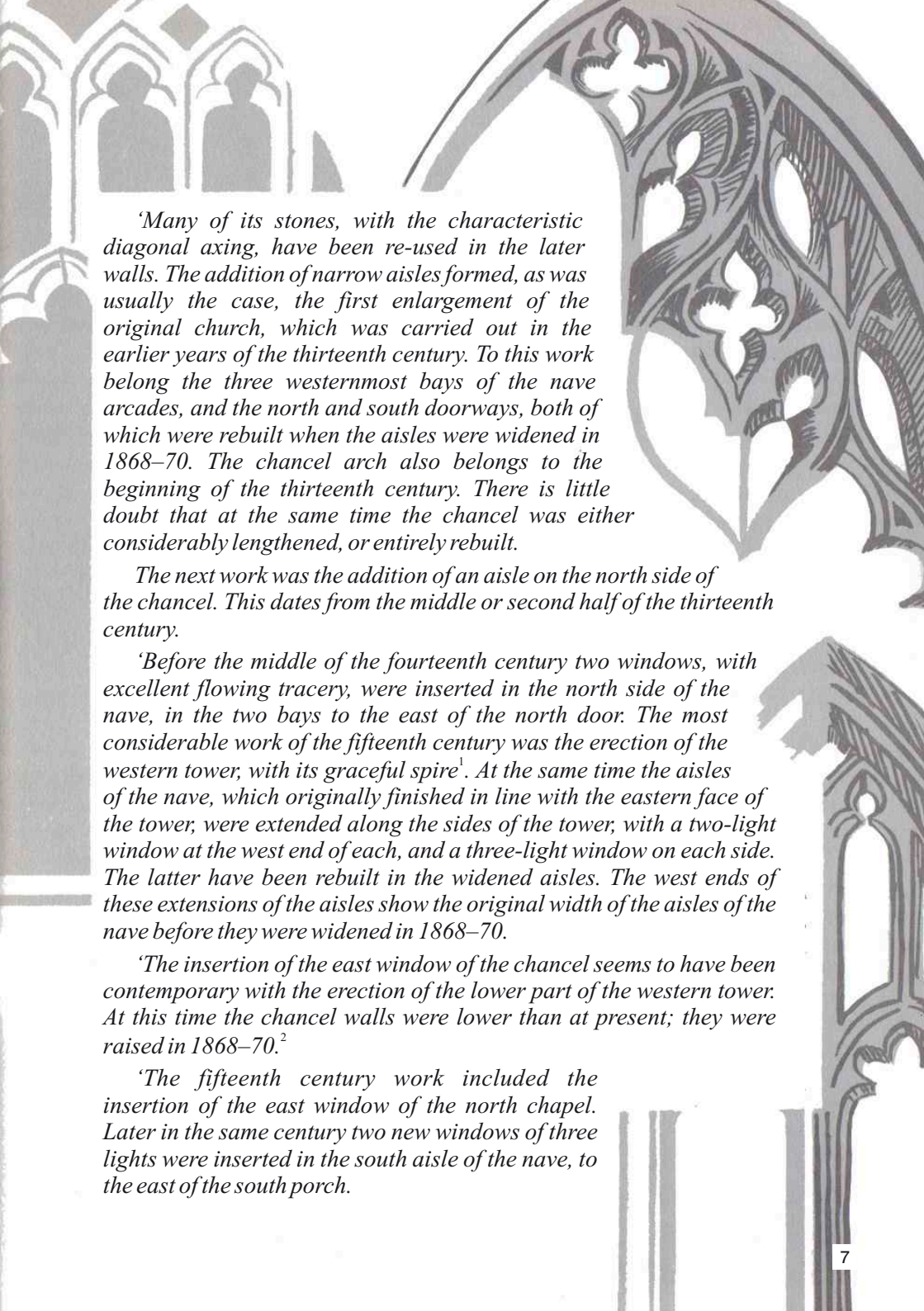
In the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the fabric of the church had been so neglected that rebuilding had become essential. In 1724, Warburton found that the north chancel walls were largely of brick. In 1840 the roof was in such a dangerous condition that the church was closed for two years for works, and by 1868 we are told the nave walls had become a patchwork ‘partly of chalk (from the parish pits) of rubble-stones and mud’.

‘In the rebuilding’ of 1868–70, says Dr John Bilson, FSA, the church architect at All Saints’ at the time, in his 1911 pamphlet on Hessle Church, ‘the original features were so faithfully replaced that it is quite easy to realise what the Church was like before the enlargements were made’.

THE HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

The structural development has been described by Dr Bilson: *The twelfth century church consisted simply of nave and chancel without aisles, and possibly a western tower. The length of the nave is marked by three original bays of the nave arcades – the three westernmost bays – and its width was the same as that of the present nave. The chancel would be much shorter than at present. It is possible that some parts of this original building remain at the western angles of the nave, some fragments of its windows and some corbels from the eaves of this twelfth century church have been built into the rebuilt south wall of the chancel, on the side next to the south chapel.*





'Many of its stones, with the characteristic diagonal axing, have been re-used in the later walls. The addition of narrow aisles formed, as was usually the case, the first enlargement of the original church, which was carried out in the earlier years of the thirteenth century. To this work belong the three westernmost bays of the nave arcades, and the north and south doorways, both of which were rebuilt when the aisles were widened in 1868–70. The chancel arch also belongs to the beginning of the thirteenth century. There is little doubt that at the same time the chancel was either considerably lengthened, or entirely rebuilt.

The next work was the addition of an aisle on the north side of the chancel. This dates from the middle or second half of the thirteenth century.

'Before the middle of the fourteenth century two windows, with excellent flowing tracery, were inserted in the north side of the nave, in the two bays to the east of the north door. The most considerable work of the fifteenth century was the erection of the western tower, with its graceful spire'. At the same time the aisles of the nave, which originally finished in line with the eastern face of the tower, were extended along the sides of the tower, with a two-light window at the west end of each, and a three-light window on each side. The latter have been rebuilt in the widened aisles. The west ends of these extensions of the aisles show the original width of the aisles of the nave before they were widened in 1868–70.

*'The insertion of the east window of the chancel seems to have been contemporary with the erection of the lower part of the western tower. At this time the chancel walls were lower than at present; they were raised in 1868–70.'*²

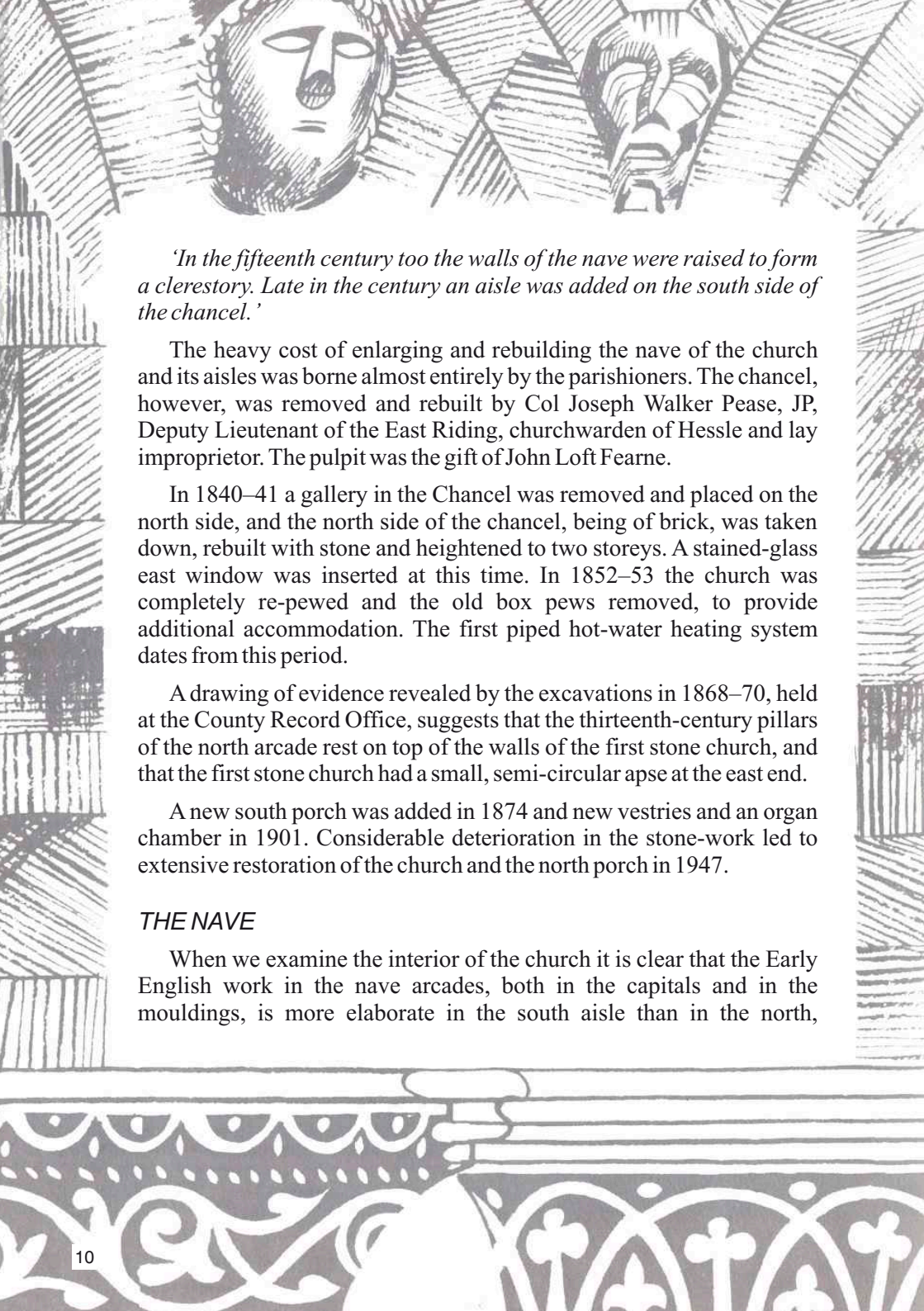
'The fifteenth century work included the insertion of the east window of the north chapel. Later in the same century two new windows of three lights were inserted in the south aisle of the nave, to the east of the south porch.



ALTAR AND CHANCEL



THE NAVE LOOKING EAST



'In the fifteenth century too the walls of the nave were raised to form a clerestory. Late in the century an aisle was added on the south side of the chancel.'

The heavy cost of enlarging and rebuilding the nave of the church and its aisles was borne almost entirely by the parishioners. The chancel, however, was removed and rebuilt by Col Joseph Walker Pease, JP, Deputy Lieutenant of the East Riding, churchwarden of Hessle and lay proprietor. The pulpit was the gift of John Loft Fearn.

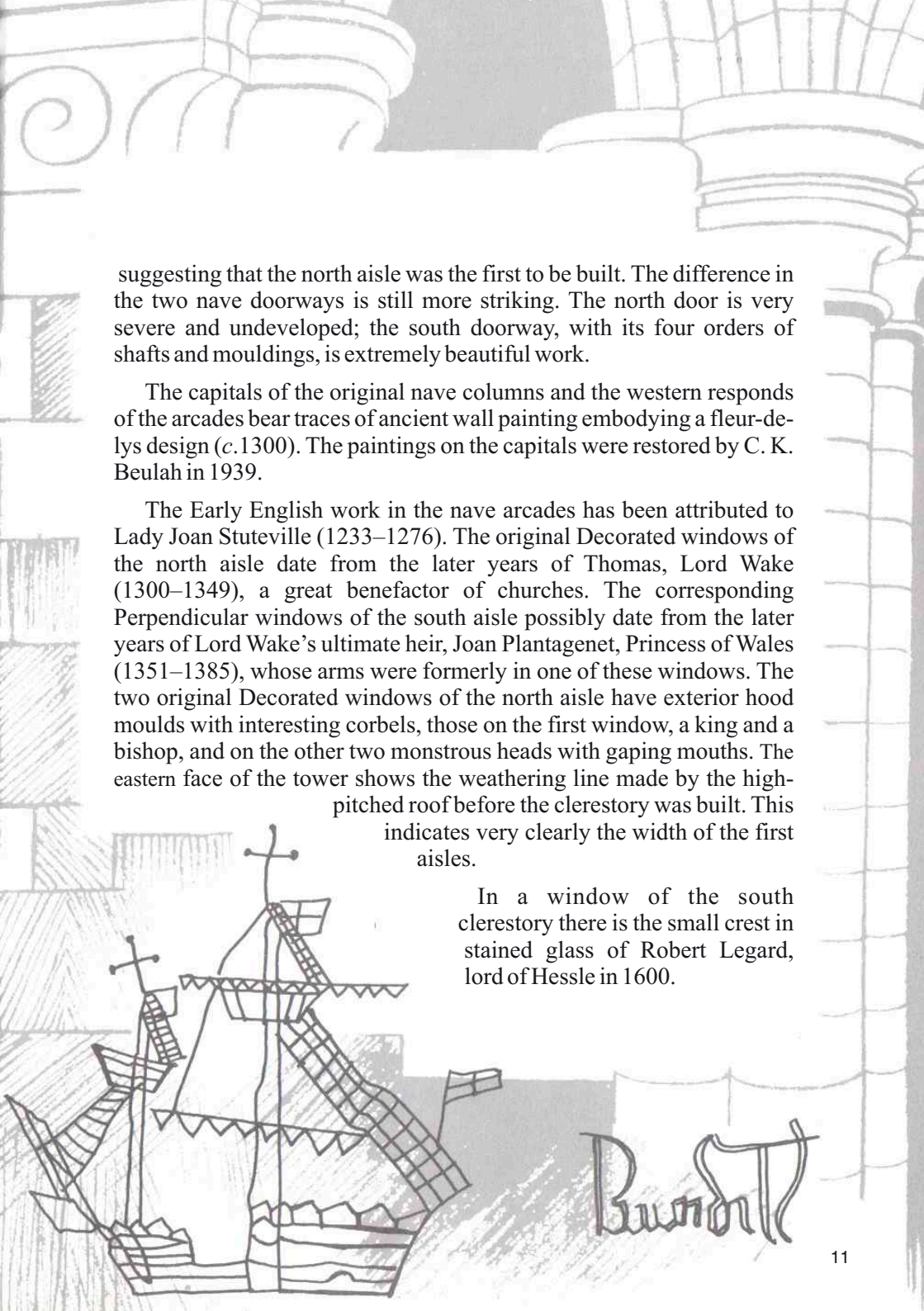
In 1840–41 a gallery in the Chancel was removed and placed on the north side, and the north side of the chancel, being of brick, was taken down, rebuilt with stone and heightened to two storeys. A stained-glass east window was inserted at this time. In 1852–53 the church was completely re-pewed and the old box pews removed, to provide additional accommodation. The first piped hot-water heating system dates from this period.

A drawing of evidence revealed by the excavations in 1868–70, held at the County Record Office, suggests that the thirteenth-century pillars of the north arcade rest on top of the walls of the first stone church, and that the first stone church had a small, semi-circular apse at the east end.

A new south porch was added in 1874 and new vestries and an organ chamber in 1901. Considerable deterioration in the stone-work led to extensive restoration of the church and the north porch in 1947.

THE NAVE

When we examine the interior of the church it is clear that the Early English work in the nave arcades, both in the capitals and in the mouldings, is more elaborate in the south aisle than in the north,

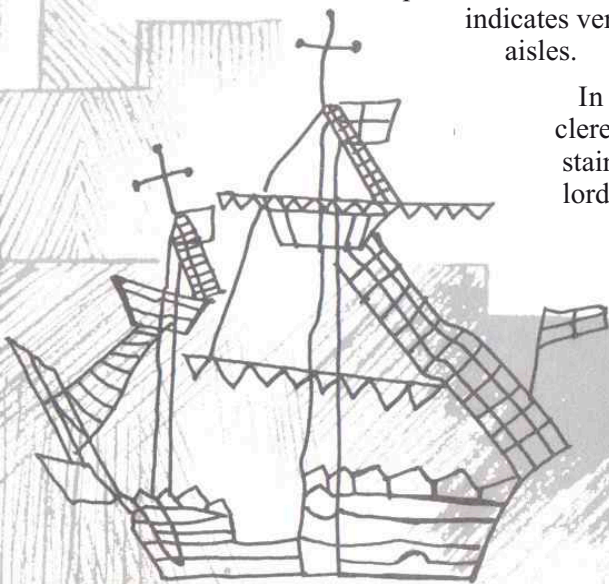


suggesting that the north aisle was the first to be built. The difference in the two nave doorways is still more striking. The north door is very severe and undeveloped; the south doorway, with its four orders of shafts and mouldings, is extremely beautiful work.

The capitals of the original nave columns and the western responds of the arcades bear traces of ancient wall painting embodying a fleur-de-lis design (c.1300). The paintings on the capitals were restored by C. K. Beulah in 1939.

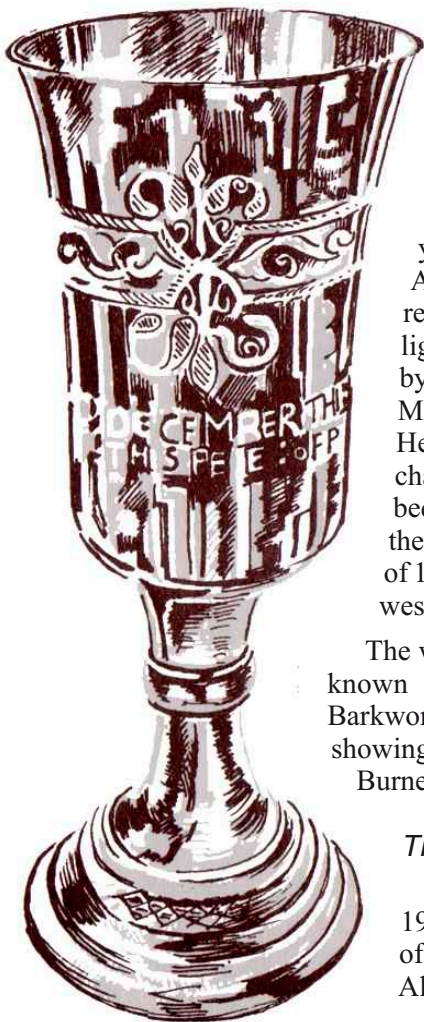
The Early English work in the nave arcades has been attributed to Lady Joan Stuteville (1233–1276). The original Decorated windows of the north aisle date from the later years of Thomas, Lord Wake (1300–1349), a great benefactor of churches. The corresponding Perpendicular windows of the south aisle possibly date from the later years of Lord Wake's ultimate heir, Joan Plantagenet, Princess of Wales (1351–1385), whose arms were formerly in one of these windows. The two original Decorated windows of the north aisle have exterior hood moulds with interesting corbels, those on the first window, a king and a bishop, and on the other two monstrous heads with gaping mouths. The eastern face of the tower shows the weathering line made by the high-pitched roof before the clerestory was built. This indicates very clearly the width of the first aisles.

In a window of the south clerestory there is the small crest in stained glass of Robert Legard, lord of Hesse in 1600.



Beulah

GEORGE TURNER: DECEASED:
DECEMBER: THE 24: 1630



THE NORTH AISLE


The thirteenth-century north aisle was originally the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This was the chantry chapel of the local guilds and was served by a parochial chaplain. At Easter in the year 1240, William de Hessle gave to Bardney Abbey land at Hessle 'to hold of the Altar of St Mary, rendering yearly one penny to the maintenance of a light'. Another thirteenth-century bequest (witnessed by the chaplain) left '6d for keeping a lamp burning'. Master Thomas Anlaby, a retired priest who died at Hessle in 1476, bequeathed 6s 8d for the repair of the chapel, and to his friend Robert Ella the charming bequest of 'one beehive for providing one light before the altar of the Blessed Virgin'. The royal coat of arms of 1725, originally over the chancel arch, are now at the west end of the nave, north aisle.

The windows in the north aisle commemorate the well-known nineteenth-century Hessle families of Pease, Barkworth, Ringrose, Anderson and others. The window showing St, Agnes, St Luke and St Anne is a design of Burne-Jones, made by Morris & Co.

THE NORTH CHAPEL

The refurnishing of the chapel was carried out in 1971 as a gift of Col Rupert Alec-Smith (Lord Mayor of Hull 1970-71) in memory of his grandparents, Alexander and Ada Smith.

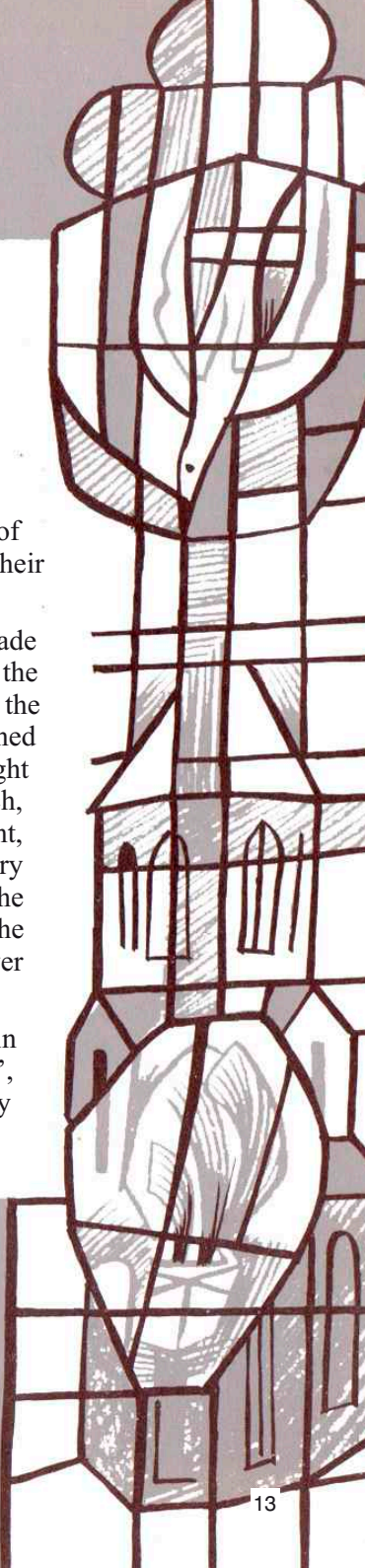

GAVE: 5: MARKE: TOWARDS: BYING:
THIS: PECE: OF: PLATE ★
FOR: HESSELL: CHVRCH



The scheme was under the direction of Francis Johnson of Bridlington, and was designed as a unity including altar, cross and candlesticks, chairs, etc. The silver was made by George Hart of Chipping Campden and the furniture by Tonks of Scarborough. The chapel was dedicated to St Barnabas, since St Barnabas Day, 11th June, was the birthday of Alexander Smith. An oak bookstand for the Roll of Honour commemorating the Hesse men who lost their lives in World War I and World War II was added later.

The east and north windows were designed and made by L. C. Evetts of Newcastle. The two main lights of the east window illustrate the parable of the tares and the wheat: in the left light the tares are gathered up and burned under a canopy of storm and furnace, and in the right light the wheat is gathered into the body of the Church, watched over by a dove emerging in a ray of light, symbolising the descent of the Holy Spirit. The tracery lights depict the division of light from darkness, as in the Creation story; the darkness on the left comes from the burning of the tares, and the light in the right glows over the picture of the wheat within the Church.

On the north wall of the north chapel is a brass in memory of 'Dame An Percy, wyff to Syr Henri Percy', who died in the year 1511, when the manor was held by the family of Percehary or Percy of Ryton, near Malton.





THE CHANCEL

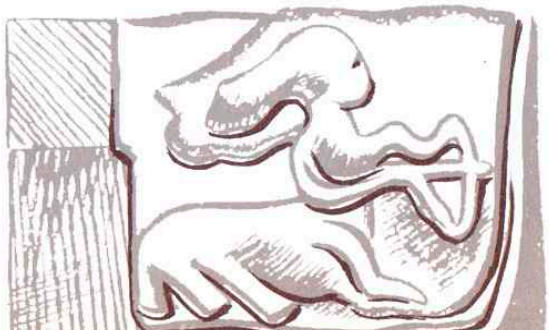
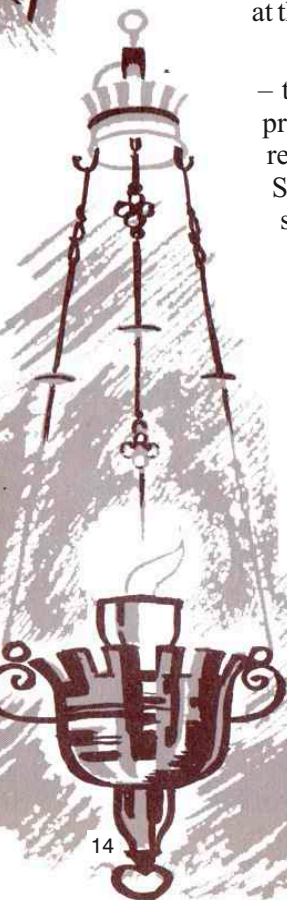
In the chancel the Early English north arcade has a fine pier of four shafts. The south arcade, with its octagonal pier, is early Tudor. The altar reredos dates from 1870: the mosaic work is Italian. The very impressive east window, also by Hardman, was the gift of Col Pease. It extended the series in the nave by depicting Our Lord in majesty surrounded by angels and saints, a significant reminder of the dedication of All Saints.

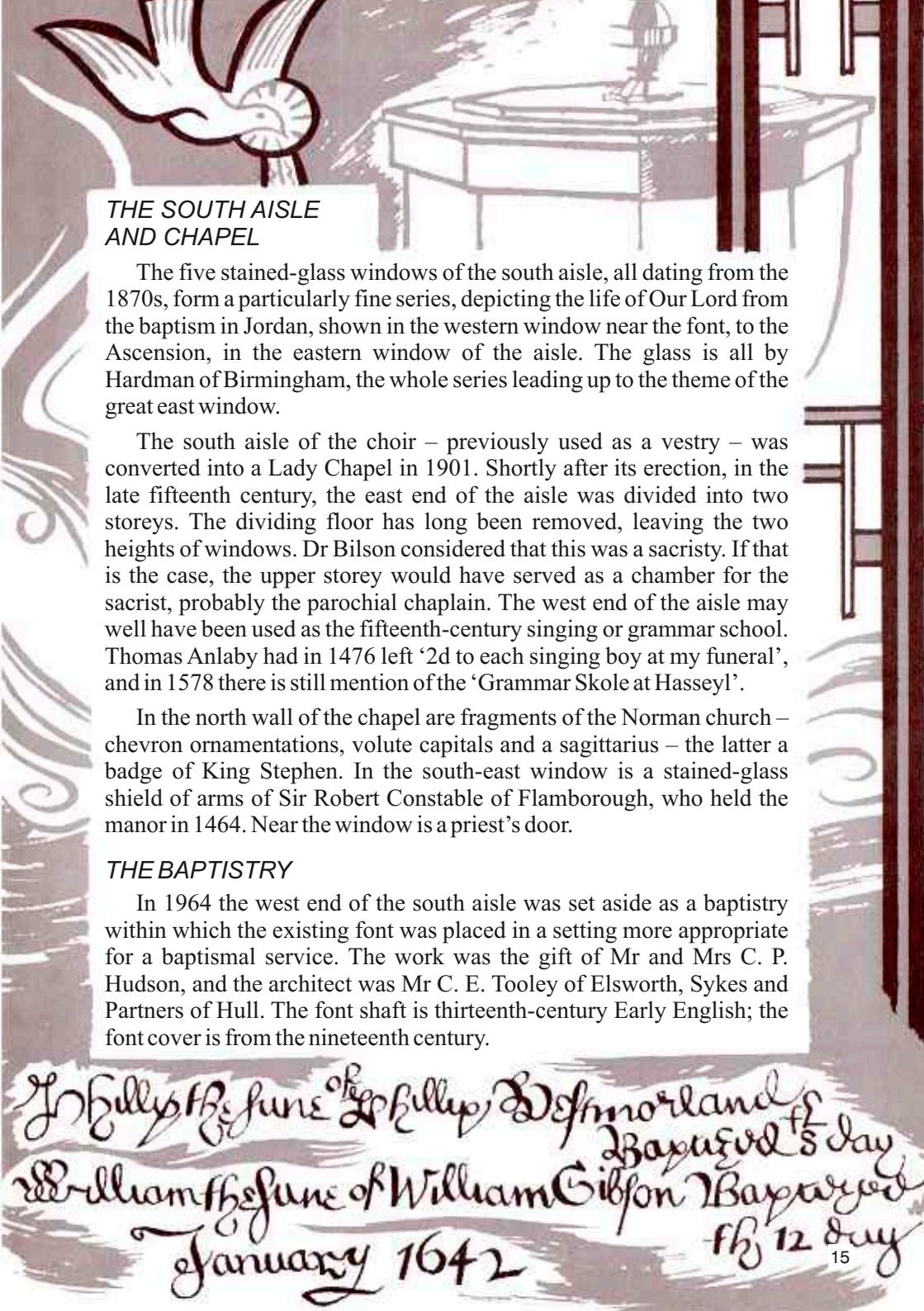
The chancel arch was raised in 1898–1900 so that the whole of the east window was visible from the nave. Before that the apex was at the same height as the apexes of the nave arcade.

Across the chancel arch hangs a copy of the San Damiano Cross – the large Romanesque rood cross that St Francis of Assisi was praying before when he received the commission from the Lord to rebuild the Church. The original cross hangs in the Basilica of Saint Clare in Assisi, Italy. Franciscans cherish this cross as the symbol of their mission from God. This copy was produced in 1990, by members of the congregation under the leadership of Nancy Lamplugh, during a Franciscan Mission to Hessle with the theme ‘Open to God’.

THE CENTRAL SPACE

A central altar was created in 1982 by removing the choir stalls in the chancel and relocating them in the north aisle, bringing the altar forward, closer to the congregation.





THE SOUTH AISLE AND CHAPEL

The five stained-glass windows of the south aisle, all dating from the 1870s, form a particularly fine series, depicting the life of Our Lord from the baptism in Jordan, shown in the western window near the font, to the Ascension, in the eastern window of the aisle. The glass is all by Hardman of Birmingham, the whole series leading up to the theme of the great east window.

The south aisle of the choir – previously used as a vestry – was converted into a Lady Chapel in 1901. Shortly after its erection, in the late fifteenth century, the east end of the aisle was divided into two storeys. The dividing floor has long been removed, leaving the two heights of windows. Dr Bilson considered that this was a sacristy. If that is the case, the upper storey would have served as a chamber for the sacrist, probably the parochial chaplain. The west end of the aisle may well have been used as the fifteenth-century singing or grammar school. Thomas Anlaby had in 1476 left ‘2d to each singing boy at my funeral’, and in 1578 there is still mention of the ‘Grammar Skole at Hassey!’.

In the north wall of the chapel are fragments of the Norman church – chevron ornamentations, volute capitals and a sagittarius – the latter a badge of King Stephen. In the south-east window is a stained-glass shield of arms of Sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, who held the manor in 1464. Near the window is a priest’s door.

THE BAPTISTRY

In 1964 the west end of the south aisle was set aside as a baptistry within which the existing font was placed in a setting more appropriate for a baptismal service. The work was the gift of Mr and Mrs C. P. Hudson, and the architect was Mr C. E. Tooley of Elsworth, Sykes and Partners of Hull. The font shaft is thirteenth-century Early English; the font cover is from the nineteenth century.

In full of the June of Philip De Morland
Baptized's day
William the June of William Gibson Baptized
January 1642
the 12 day



MEMORIAL CHAPEL DEDICATED TO ST BARNABAS



LADY CHAPEL

The background of the page features a large, stylized illustration of a bell and a stone wall. The bell is shown in profile, with its clapper visible. The stone wall is depicted with a rough, textured surface. The illustration is in a simple, line-art style with some grey shading.

THE TOWER

On the lower walls of the tower are masons' marks of the fourteenth century, and some diagrams made when the parish clerk kept a school within the tower in the early years of the nineteenth century. The lovely fifteenth-century octagonal spire, rising to 145 feet above ground level, served in former times as a landmark both for the unwary traveller and for the Humber navigator.

The upper part of the spire was rebuilt in 1943 following damage by a storm; and in 2008–2009, serious deterioration to the stonework of the top 3–4 metres of the spire having been discovered, the top of the spire was dismantled and partly replaced, partly repaired. The height of the spire was reduced by 6 inches.

THE BELLS

The former peal of six bells was re-cast in 1892 from a seventeenth-century peal of four. The inscriptions (reproduced from the earlier bells) include 'Jesus be our speed, 1611' and (on the tenor bell) 'All men that heare my mournfull sounde repent before you ly in grounde, 1641'. In 2000–2001 the six bells were refurbished and the number increased to eight to improve the ringing circle. In future it could easily be augmented to ten.

The church clock and the chimes were gifts of two Hessle families in 1934 (there was an older tower clock as early as 1820).

THE CHURCHYARD

The churchyard was closed to burials in 1865. About the year 1800, a school and three small cottages

ROBERTVS
Miles Domini

LEGARD
de Helsell

stood in the churchyard, with the pinfold and the parish stocks nearby. The cottages were removed in 1838, the school probably not before 1852.

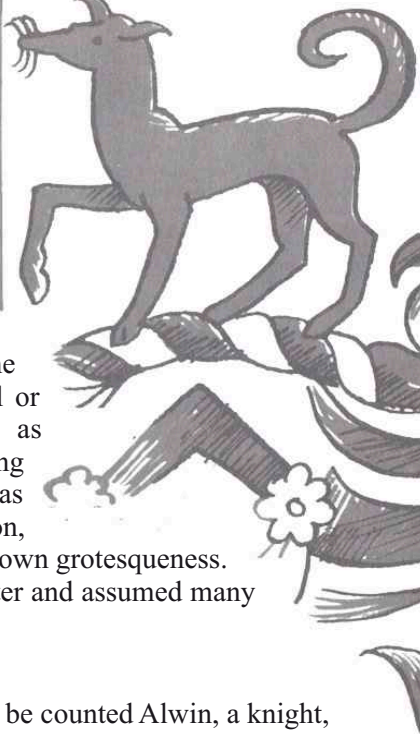
Many gargoyles can be seen around the roof area of the church. These grotesquely carved heads of animal or human origin originally had a practical use as waterspouts (generally) on sacred buildings, throwing rainwater clear of walls. They were also used as educational devices for a largely illiterate population, and were believed to ward off evil spirits with their own grotesqueness. Gargoyles later became more ornamental in character and assumed many forms, often humorous and very inventive.

BENEFACTORS

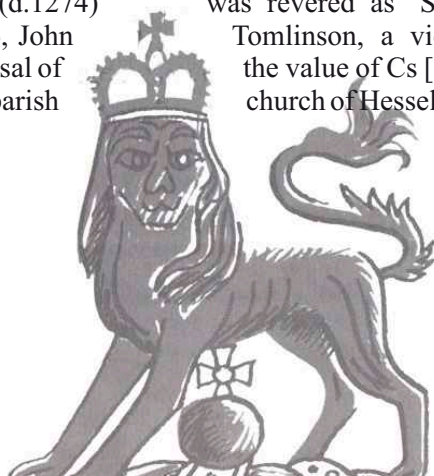
Among the benefactors to Hessle Church should be counted Alwin, a knight, and Ketel, a priest-thane, at the time of the Domesday Book in 1086; Gilbert de Tison, the high-standard bearer of William the Conqueror; and Eustace de Vesci (d. 1216), a crusader and founder of Ferriby Priory, both of whom held lands in Hessle.

The later overlords of Hessle included the de Stutevilles and the Wakes, who were followed by Joan Plantagenet, the 'fair maid of Kent' and her descendants the Hollands. The arms of Neville, Lord Wake (founder of Haltemprice Priory), Edward the Black Prince and his wife Joan Plantagenet, Lady Wake, were formerly in the windows of the nave. The Black Prince appointed John de Walcote, chaplain, to officiate at 'the Hermitage' in Hessle in 1363.

Other probable benefactors were the ancient family of Moyne, one of whom, John Moyne, a priest (d.1274) was revered as 'St John of Hessle'. Under his will in 1466, John Tomlinson, a vicar-choral of York Minster, left 'a new missal of the value of Cs [100 shillings] to the High Altar in the parish church of Hessel on the Humber'.



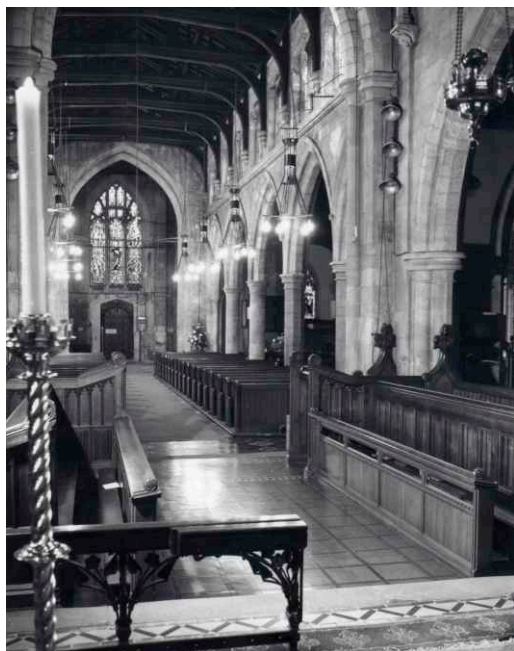
17
G



25
R

Among fifteenth-century benefactions to the church was one of 20 shillings by Peter Attwell of Haltemprice in 1431, and one of 5 shillings for the fabric and ornamentation of the church by John Brompton in 1444. An ancient bequest also provided for the tolling of the bell every evening at 7 o'clock (probably as a guide to travellers), after which the day of the month was tolled on another bell.

The oldest piece of plate is a chalice made by R. Robinson of Hull, bearing the Hull assay mark and the maker's initials (c.1637). George Turner who died on 24th December 1630 gave 5 marks towards its purchase. The valuable plate of medieval times, stolen in 1527, included 'one silver cross, three chalices, two candelabra and one ship of silver, and a pix entirely of gold'.



THE NAVE *looking west (Pre 1982)*

PATRONS

According to a general charter of confirmation granted by King Henry I to the prior and canons at Guisborough, the church of 'Hesel', with the land adjacent to it, had been given by Ivo de Karkhem (or Kirkham) to the Priory of the Augustinian Canons at Guisborough. The gift took place between AD 1119 and 1135. Karkhem was probably lord of the manor. His son, when confirming his father's original gift, styled himself John de Hesele. The original grant was confirmed by Karkhem's overlord, William de Stuteville, sheriff of Yorkshire, and in 1182 by King Henry.

In 1251 Archbishop Gray ruled that one half of the living should go to the vicar and the other half to

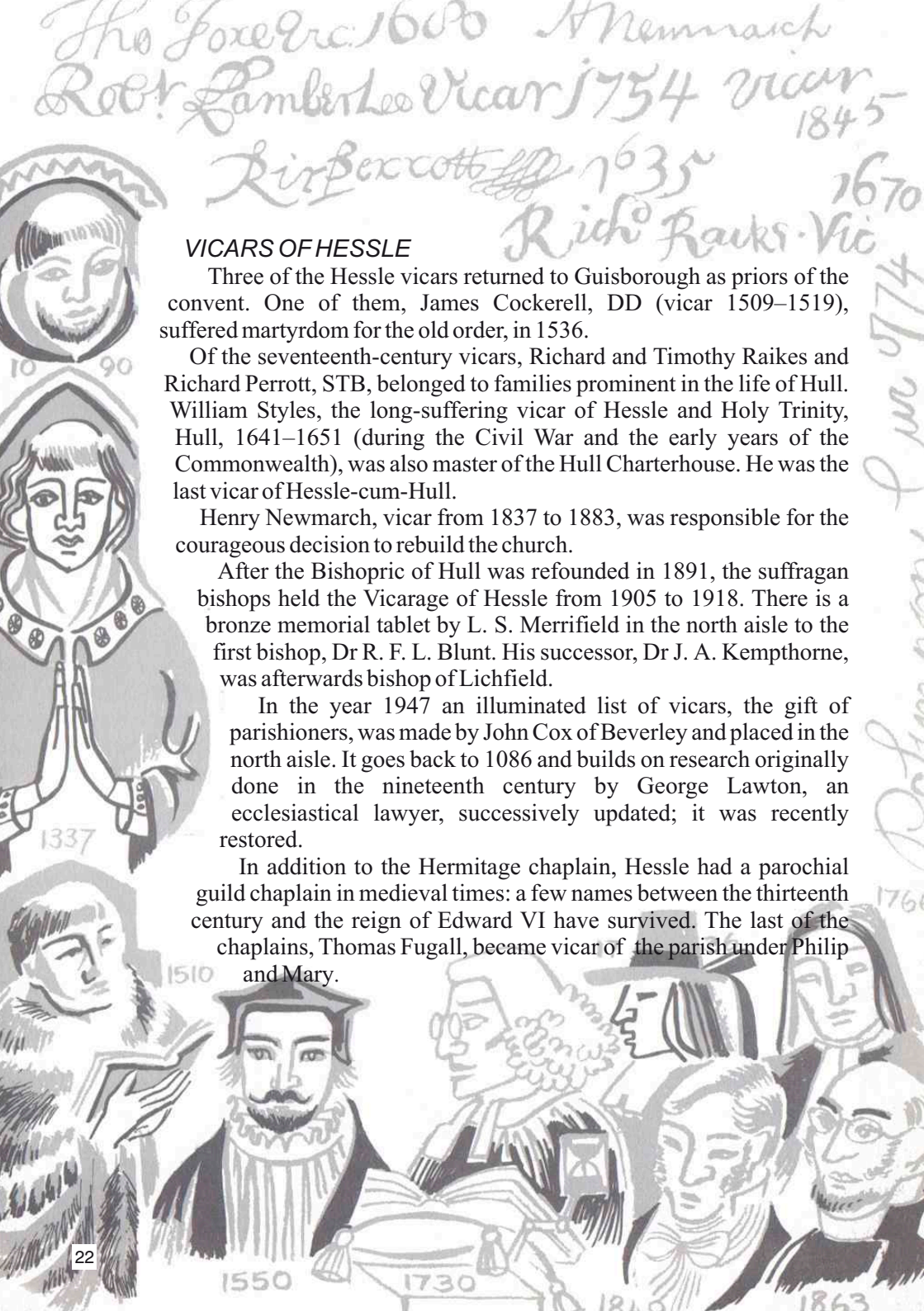
the Priory, and in 1324 Archbishop Melton ordained that the prior and convent should henceforth appoint one of their own canons as vicar.

The Augustinians were notable for the foundation of hospitals and schools. At Hessle in the twelfth century there was a hospital of St James, and two centuries later there were grammar schools at both Hessle Church and Holy Trinity, Hull.

On the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, the living of Hessle was appropriated by the crown. Since the reign of Elizabeth I the patronage has been consistently exercised by the crown.



THE BAPTISTRY



VICARS OF HESSLE

Three of the Hessle vicars returned to Guisborough as priors of the convent. One of them, James Cockerell, DD (vicar 1509–1519), suffered martyrdom for the old order, in 1536.

Of the seventeenth-century vicars, Richard and Timothy Raikes and Richard Perrott, STB, belonged to families prominent in the life of Hull. William Styles, the long-suffering vicar of Hessle and Holy Trinity, Hull, 1641–1651 (during the Civil War and the early years of the Commonwealth), was also master of the Hull Charterhouse. He was the last vicar of Hessle-cum-Hull.

Henry Newmarch, vicar from 1837 to 1883, was responsible for the courageous decision to rebuild the church.

After the Bishopric of Hull was refounded in 1891, the suffragan bishops held the Vicarage of Hessle from 1905 to 1918. There is a bronze memorial tablet by L. S. Merrifield in the north aisle to the first bishop, Dr R. F. L. Blunt. His successor, Dr J. A. Kempthorne, was afterwards bishop of Lichfield.

In the year 1947 an illuminated list of vicars, the gift of parishioners, was made by John Cox of Beverley and placed in the north aisle. It goes back to 1086 and builds on research originally done in the nineteenth century by George Lawton, an ecclesiastical lawyer, successively updated; it was recently restored.

In addition to the Hermitage chaplain, Hessle had a parochial guild chaplain in medieval times: a few names between the thirteenth century and the reign of Edward VI have survived. The last of the chaplains, Thomas Fugall, became vicar of the parish under Philip and Mary.

PARISH RECORDS

The parish registers date from 1561 and the churchwardens' accounts from 1802. The long series of church terriers (inventories of land and possessions) go back to 1720, the first terrier being written on the back of an old indenture.

The records (like the medieval plate in early Tudor times) were all stolen in the year 1821 and buried in a nearby farmyard. They were discovered after some months in their box (intact, though with some water damage), and returned to the church.

All except the most current records are deposited with the County Record Office at the Treasure House in Beverley. Secular parish records such as the constables' accounts, once kept in the Vestry, are now in the custody of the local Council.

THE MEMORIAL BOOK

In 1973 the Hessle Parish Endowment Fund was set up. The Book of Remembrance, kept in the north aisle, records the names of those departed in whose memory donations have been made to the fund, and also those who have left legacies. The gifts to the fund cannot themselves be spent, but the interest generated by their investment is to be used for the maintenance and repair of the fabric of the parish church of All Saints, Hessle, and of the mission church at St James, and of their interior and contents, including the organ, and also the repair and maintenance of the Church Hall.

HERE LYES
Christoph Groen Shepherd 1764.
Josiah Rawson a Stranger 1770

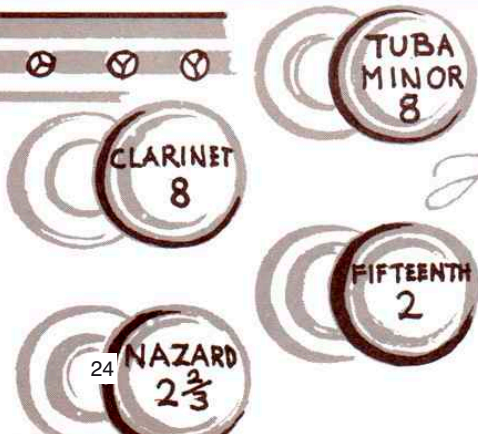
on whom couldst thou have mercy

THE ORGAN

The first record of any organ is in December 1824 when Edward Ryley of York was paid £1 5s 0d for erecting an organ and £1 1s 0d for tuning it. The organ was apparently not a new one and its origin is unknown. In 1863 the organ was improved at a cost of £76.

The present organ was erected in the church in 1890 by Forster and Andrews. It was extensively rebuilt in 1955 by the Hall and Broadfield Organ Company of Hull, and was rebuilt in 2001 by

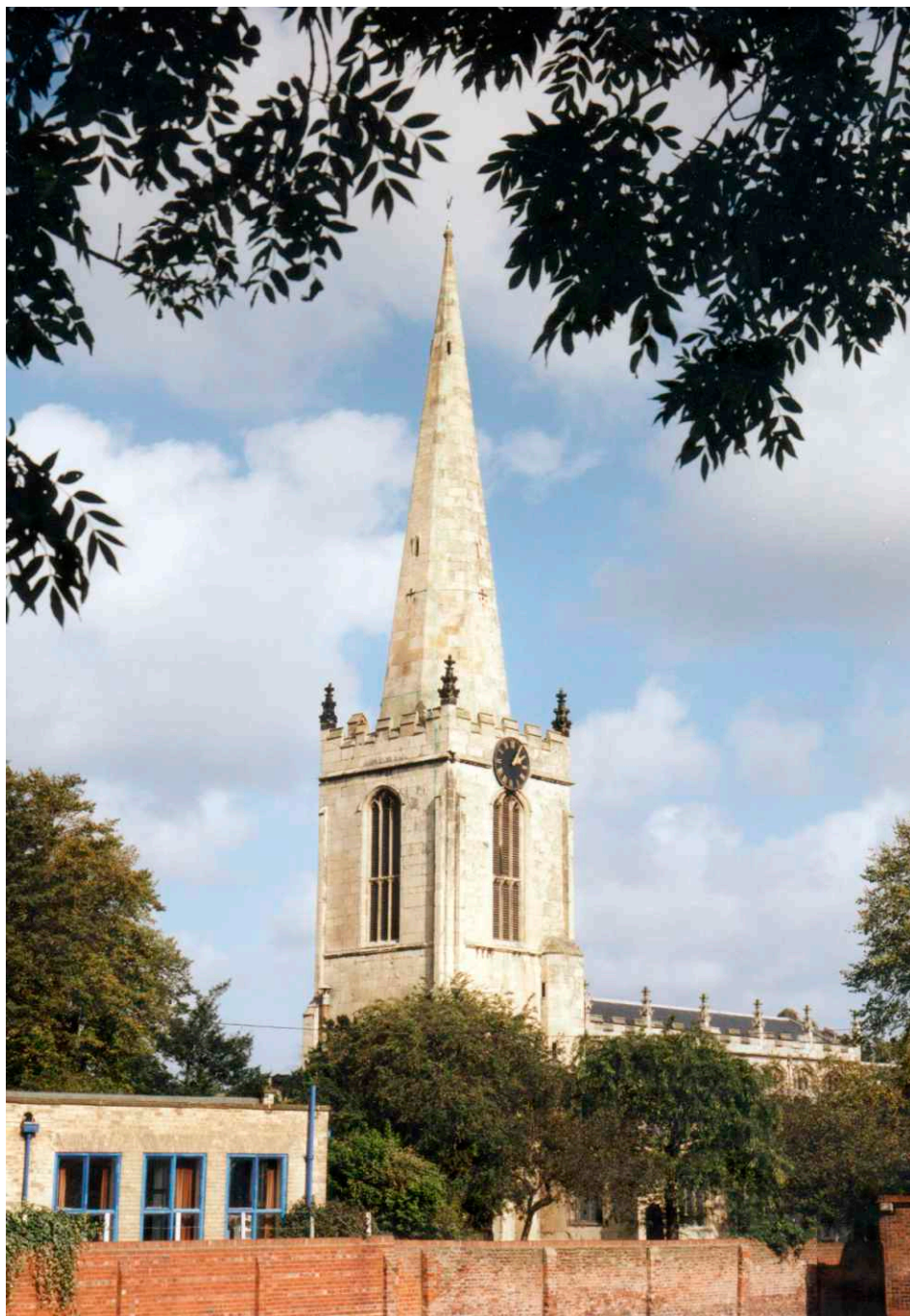
Geoffrey Coffin of Principal Pipe Organs of York: this involved turning the organ through 90 degrees, to release sound into the nave rather than trap it in the chancel, changing the action of the organ, and allowing the organist a better view of the service's movements.



*Anthony Brough
Thomas & Sumner }
his mark
Church
Wardens
1753~*

THE LIST OF VICARS

- 1086 Church and priest at
'Hase' (Domesday Book)
**Patron: the prior and convent of
Guisborough**
- 1202 Richard Duket
*Described as 'persona' (parson) of
Hessle; 1226 Itinerant Justice*
- 1216 Philip de Cornwall
Instituted as 'Perpetual Vicar'
- 1251 Nicholas de Brunne (Kirkburn)
1297 Provost of Beverley
- 1274 John de Aslakeby (Aislaby)
- 1301 William de Pokelington
Nominee of the Archbishop of York
- 1322 Ralph de Hoton (*otherwise Barber*)
- 1324 John de Stokton
- 1326 Robert de Marton
*'Perpetual Vicar of the Church of
Hessle and Kingston-upon-Hull'*
- 1345 Peter de Aslakby (Aislaby)
Peter de Walton
- 1349 Thomas de Baynbriggs
- 1349 Robert de Thornton
- 1362 John de Horeworth (or Hurworth)
*Canon of Guisborough; 1364 Prior of
Guisborough*
- 1364 Richard Lestebury
- 1377 John Stayngrave
- 1391 Richard Marke
- 1400 John de Barton
- 1416 Thomas de Esyngwold
- 1430 Thomas de Bywell
- 1433 Thomas de Bewyk
- 1444 Thomas Darlington
*Canon and Sub-Prior of Guisborough
1455 Prior of Guisborough*
- 1455 John Harwood (or Harewode)
- 1467 William Meryngton
- 1468 John Yolton
- 1492 Robert de Hedlam
- 1505 James Cockerell, DD, STP
*Canon of Guisborough; Abbot of
Lilleshall (Shropshire); 1519, Prior of
Guisborough; executed at Tyburn
1536*
- 1519 George Dent
- 1522 Thomas Logan
- 1538 William Peres
Patron: The Crown
- 1557 Thomas Fugall
- 1561 Melchior Smyth
- 1591 Theophilus Smyth, MA
- 1615 Richard Perrott, DD, STB
- 1641 William Styles
Last Vicar of Hessle-cum-Hull
- 1651 Joseph Wilson
'Preaching Minister'
- 1661 Richard Raikes
- 1670 Thomas Foxe
- 1689 Timothy Raikes
- 1722 William Ganton, MA
- 1731 Robert Lambert, MA
- 1757 Thomas Bowman, MA
- 1799 Edmund Garwood, MA
- 1837 Henry Newmarch, BA
- 1883 C. R. Holmes, MA
- 1884 Arthur Kaye, MA
- 1895 Arnold Wordsworth Savory, MA
- 1905 Richard Frederick Lefevre Blunt,
DD, DD
*Suffragan Bishop of Hull, Canon
Residentiary of York, Archdeacon of
the East Riding*
- 1910 John Augustine Kempthorne, DD
*Suffragan Bishop of Hull; 1913
Bishop of Lichfield*
- 1913 Francis Gurdon, DD
*Suffragan Bishop of Hull; Canon
Residentiary of York*
- 1918 Arthur Creyke England, MA
*Canon of York; Rural Dean of Hull;
Archdeacon of York; Treasurer of
York Minster*
- 1928 Charles Henry Lenton, MA
Canon of Lincoln
- 1944 Henry Wolferstan Beck, AKC
- 1946 Christian Richard John Day, OBE
(Mil.), MA
- 1954 Stanley Peart Hutton, MA
- 1963 Donald George Snelgrove, MA
*Canon of York; Rural Dean of Hull,
Archdeacon of East Riding; Bishop
of Hull*
- 1971 Michael Creed Meredith, MA
- 1978 Edwin Barnes, MA
- 1988 Richard Andrew Hugh Greany, MA
- 1995 Kenith Andrew David, MA
Canon of Lundi, Zimbabwe
- 2006 Timothy Martin Harley Boyns, MA,
BCS



CHURCH SPIRE FROM SOUTH WEST

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Page 5 Early 15thC. Stone carvings West end of church.
Page 6 12thC. stone fragments now in the Lady Chapel (South Chapel).
Page 7 Window tracery 14thC. (top right) and 15thC.
Page 10 Early English carving and painted capitals.
Page 11 Early English 4-shaft pier and capitals; ship graffito.
Page 12 17thC. silver chalice made for Hesse Church.
Page 13 Details from 20thC. stained glass in the Memorial Chapel (North Chapel).
Page 14 Present Lady chapel lamp, Virgin and Child from Baptistry window. Arms of Sir Robert Constable and Sagittarius of King Stephen.
Page 15 Features from the Baptistry. Baptismal records of 1642.
Page 18 Bells and ringing mechanism.
Page 19 Crest of Robert Legard and crest from the Royal Arms.
Page 22 Costume of clergy, and signatures from church records.
Page 23 Memorial inscriptions.'on wohis soullis J'hu have merci' from the Percy brass.
Page 24 Organ details and sanctuary candle.

End Notes

Page 7 ¹ In 2012 a visiting member of the public, Peter Godfrey, who was working on masons' marks, gave a tentative date for the building of the tower on the basis of the masons' marks at All Saints' – c. 1380.

² In fact this was done in 1841, according to the published *Journal of Joseph Robinson Pease, 1822–1865*.

Our forefathers built this ancient parish church and maintained it with care and devotion. It is now our heritage and our responsibility. Its maintenance and repair, and the work and worship centred here, are dependent on us. Let us give thanks for all this church has meant for Hesse and pray for ourselves that we may continue the witness for Christ in this place.

There is a great deal more information, including a presentation on the organ, a booklet on the stained-glass windows and details of services and other church activities, on the church website at www.allsaintshesse.karoo.net.

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CHURCH FROM NORTH EAST