

Having worked out with your Group Leader which items are to be recorded and studied your section in the Handbook you are now ready to record.

As well as the **Handbook**, **Sample Pages** and *Inside Churches*, you will also find other leaflets and booklets on the Church Recording Society website, a great help.

Remember we only record the Furnishings and some of the Fabric in a church. This does not include the walls or any external features **except** the door arches (including blocked doors), mass dials, sun dials and masons' marks. Stonework around windows is recorded with the window.

Numbering: Start at the liturgical east end and number clockwise (the pulpit or stage end in nonconformist churches).

Corbels and label stops can each be grouped under one number.

When giving the location note that most arches, screens and interior doorways have two locations since they lead from one area to another. Use a forward slash to divide the two locations e.g. **CHANCEL / VESTRY** For doorways, always quote beneath the title line the number of the equivalent door in Woodwork e.g. For Door see 324A.

Doorways can be grouped under one number and given consecutive alphabetical numbers e.g. 210A. This helps when quoting the number for doorways in the description of doors in Woodwork.

Be on the lookout for fragments of crosses or carved stones (whether built into, attached to the wall or loose in the church), these should be recorded.

NB Any memorial or dedication tablet or plaque relating to an object, but not on it, must be recorded with the object.

Graffiti and masons' marks are usually put at the end of the Section with mass dials as the final number but this is not essential.

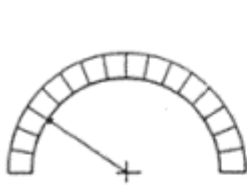
Recording Mass Dials. Guidance on how to record mass dials can be found in the Mass Dial supplement. It also has contact details for the British Sundial Society to whom information should be sent about any mass dials or significant sundials you find.

Measurements of structural items such as **arcades are not necessary**. But sometimes the columns show changes that have occurred in history and reveal newer portions of the church.

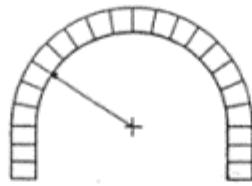
PHOTOGRAPHY Liaise with your Photographer and Group Leader to decide which objects should be photographed. Close-ups of distant objects such as label stops and carved corbels should be provided.

Most of the terminology used in the following examples may be found in *Inside Churches* and *Recording a Church an illustrated glossary*

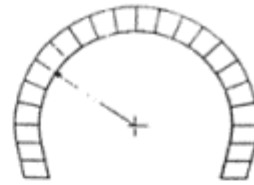
SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF ARCHES



Semicircular

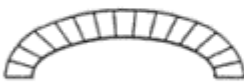
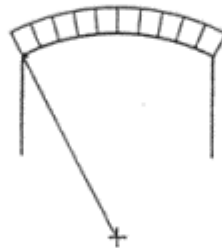


Semicircular stilted



Horseshoe

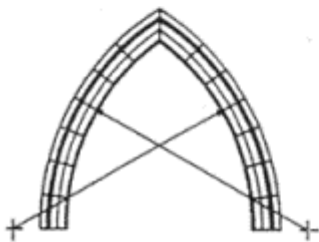
Segmental



Elliptical



Round trefoil



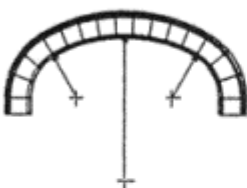
Lancet



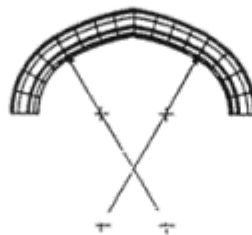
Equilateral



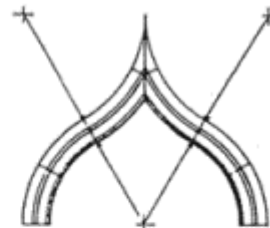
Drop



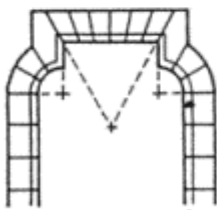
Three-centred



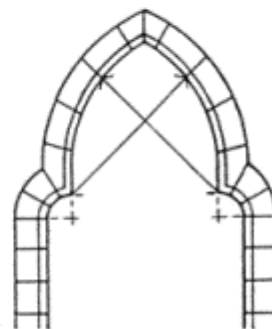
Four-centred



Ogee



Caernarvon



Shouldered



Samples of Items

2XX FONT Ph A

NAVE, W end

- 1 The square table font in cream stone has a hollow chamfer along all four upper edges. The vertical faces feature a bottonée cross carved in high relief within a recessed quatrefoil, the lower foil of which drops below the edge of the face. The lower corners of the bowl are embellished with double roll moulding. The circular basin is lead-lined with a central drain hole and rubber plug on a metal chain.

The bowl is set on a central octagonal stem which has an abacus with stop chamfered edges at the top, and a plain octagonal base. It is further supported by four black marble shafts, one at each corner. The capitals and bases of the shafts are of cream stone: rounded capitals with annulet below, bases with torus / scotia moulding on an octagonal plinth. The whole stands on a D-shaped plinth of gritstone.

- 2 Font: Caen stone, Derbyshire black marble, lead. Plinth: gritstone. (ref a)
- 3 c. 1861
- 4 Font: h. 85 x w. 65 x d. 65 cm Plinth: h. 13 x w. 99 x d. 168 cm
- 5-6 Barker, Mellor, Naden and Riley (ref a)
- 7 Mr Henry Currey was the architect of the church and worked often for the Duke of Devonshire who owned much of the Derbyshire black marble. "The font was the work of four masons, Barker, Mellor, Naden and Riley who wrought on it in their own time assisted by Mr Dick, the necessary stone and marble being the gift of Mr Henry Curry (sic)". Mr W R Dick supervised the building of the church. (ref a)
- 8 Mr Henry Currey 1861(ref a)
- 9 -
- 10 a) *History of St Peter's* by A R Forster

B FONT COVER

- 1 Octagonal cover constructed of two unequal planks, butt jointed and varnished. The cover features an applied cross with stylised fleur-de-lys terminals. The elaborate intersection consists of, at the centre, a motif of four reversed arcs within a circlet which is pierced by small holes. It is from this circlet that the arms of the cross spring, before weaving over a further circle and under the octofoil which encloses the intersection.
- 2 Oak
- 3 c. 1861
- 4 h. 4 x w. 56 x d. 56 cm
- 5-10 -



Hollow chamfer

Bottonée cross

Recessed quatrefoil

Double roll moulding

Stem

Stylised fleur de lys terminals



Octofoil

2XX MINIATURE FONT Phs**NAVE, W end**

- 1 Stored in the font bowl is an octagonal miniature font. Below the moulded, overhanging top, each facet has a panel showing a four-petal flower. It stands on four claw feet. The interior forms a circular bowl.
 - 2 Parian-ware (ref a)
 - 3 Late 19th c
 - 4 h. 9.5 x w. and d. 20.5cm
 - 5-6 No maker's mark. Robinson and Leadbeater of Stoke on Trent (ref b).
 - 7 Parian is a highly vitrified ceramic similar to continental hard porcelain (ref b). Robinson and Leadbeater specialised in Parian-ware products, operating between 1865 and 1924; unlike the major Staffordshire potteries, they did not initially apply a maker's stamp (ref c). Miniature fonts were used from the 16th c where total immersion was not desired. In the second quarter of the 19th c there was strong demand for private baptism or for emergency baptism at a bedside; the major Stoke firms developed a range of products to meet this demand.
Fontlets of similar design and the same origin can be found some have a lid with an "ice-cream cone" finial (see photo); their measurements are h. 28 x w. either 23 or 25.5cm (ref d). In Imperial measurements, they are 9 and 10 inches wide.
- 8-9 -
- 10 a) Julian Wheeler, quoting Henry Sandon b) collections.vam.ac.uk
c) thepotteries.org d) Julian Wheeler, *Miniature Baptismal Fonts*. Falcone Books UK, Hereford (logastonpress.co.uk), pp28-29



2XX PISCINA Ph

SANCTUARY, SE corner

- 1 This was originally a piscina but is now used as a credence. In range with the sedilia (2XX) the multifoil crocketed ogee-arched recess is set in a square head with cinquefoil-headed blind tracery in the spandrels. Above the foliated frieze is a row of round billet moulding surmounted by brattishing which is interrupted centrally by a large foliate finial. Flanking the opening are engaged colonnettes with filleted shafts, stiff leaf capitals and torus bases set on a half-octagonal plinth. Each supports a tall gabled and crocketed pinnacle of square section. There is a movable glass cover over the base of the recess which has a shallow quatrefoil depression with a drain hole. Upper portion of left hand pinnacle missing.
- 2 Stone and glass
- 3 Last quarter 19th c
- 4 h. 76 x w. 70 x d. 46cm
- 5-6 -
- 7 Use was changed in 1964 when the church was refurbished (ref a).
- 8-9 -
- 10 a) Faculty Dec 1963 (see 602)

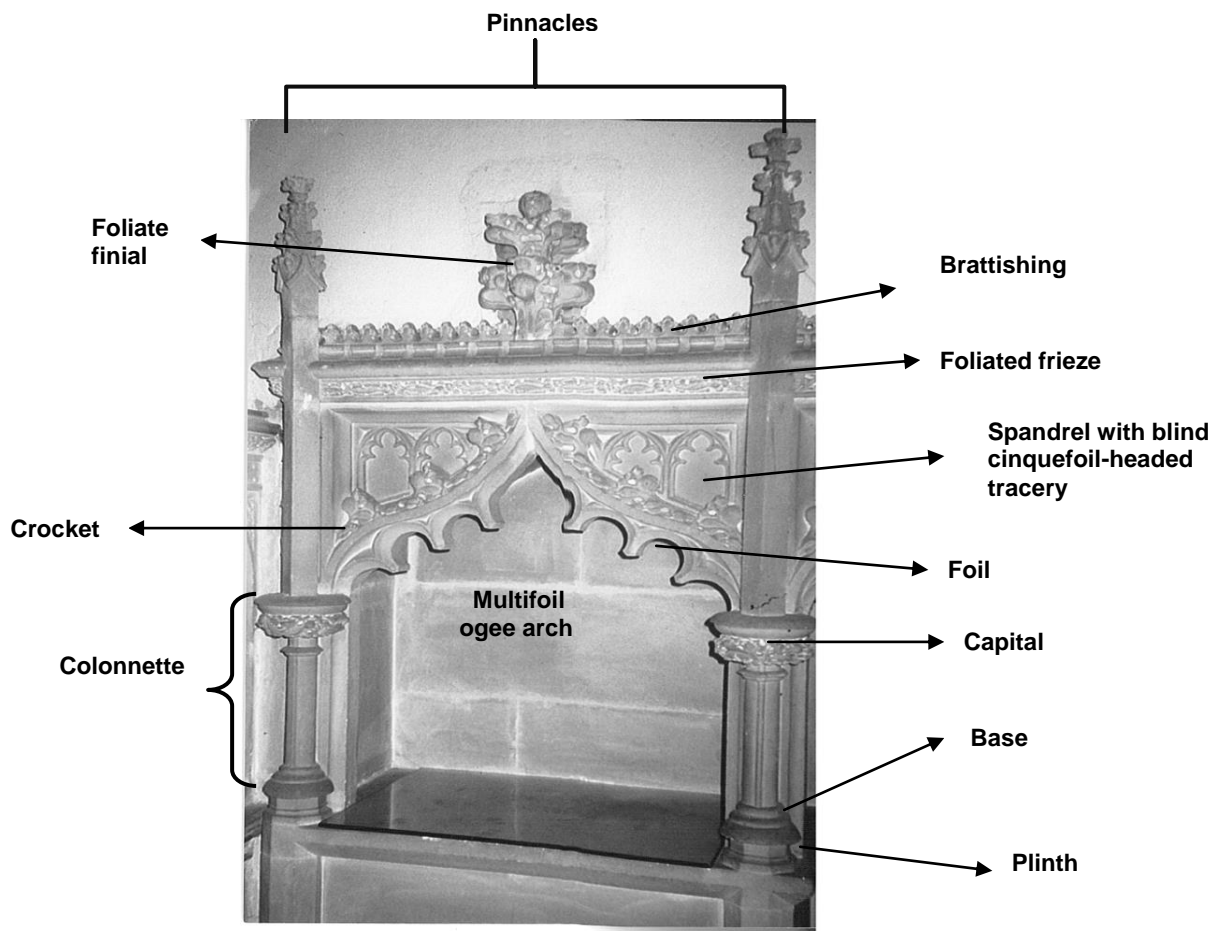


Photo annotated and with the text for training purposes only.

2XX SOUTH DOORWAY Ph

NAVE, S wall W

For door see Woodwork 3XX

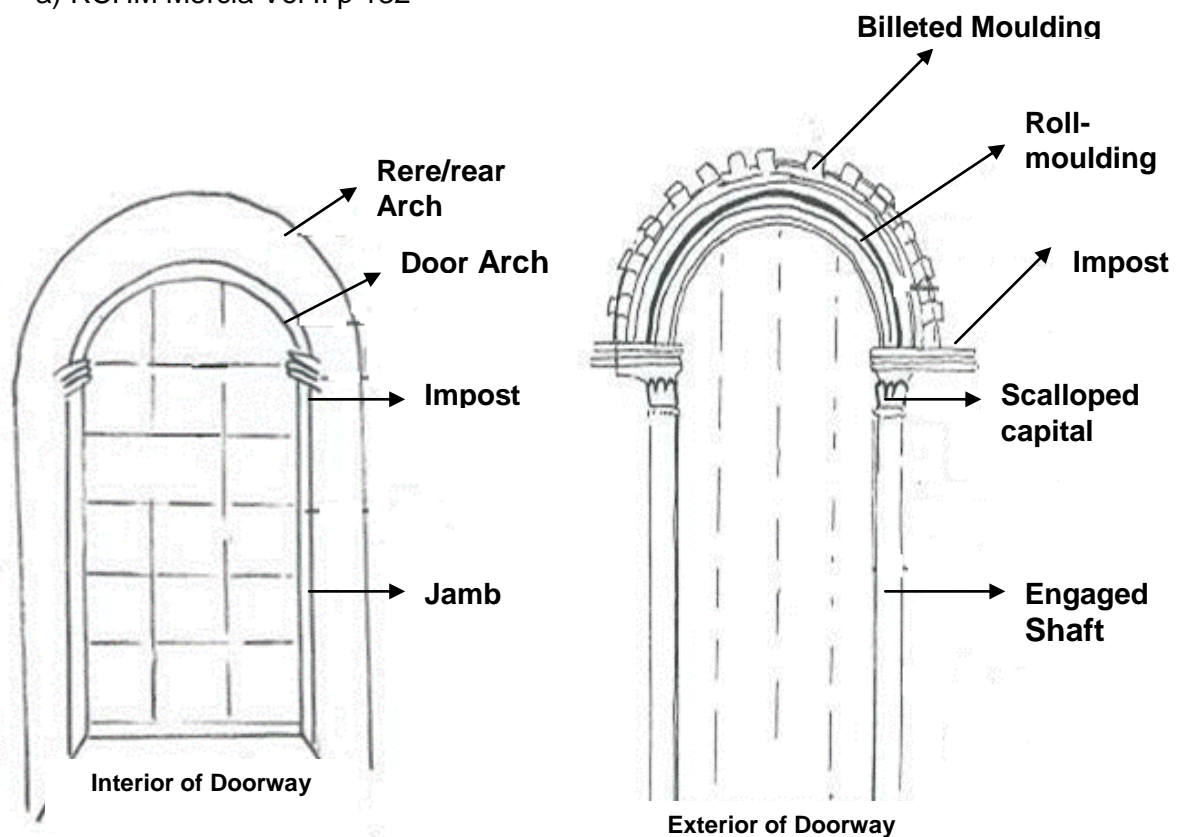
1 Interior

The round-headed rere arch, now plastered, is larger than the door arch. The imposts are continued on the inside. Two rectangular openings, 14cm deep, in the jambs of the arch originally accommodated a wooden bar.

Exterior

A semi-circular arch of three orders, the outer one billeted and the inner two roll-moulded, rests upon triple moulded imposts. The outer side jambs are finished with engaged shafts with scalloped capitals.

- 2 Stone
- 3 Mid 12th c (ref a) with 19th c restoration
- 4 Door arch: h. 290 x w. 138 x d. 40cm
Rere arch: h. 310 x w. 149 x d. 56cm
- 5-9 -
- 10 a) RCHM Mercia Vol II p 132





2XX

2XX ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS Ph**CHANCEL, N wall**

- 1 Built into the north wall of the chancel, are miscellaneous architectural fragments. There is a top ledge, under which are portions of 15th c chamfered and cusped tracery (ref. a). There are two head corbels, possibly 12th c (ref. a), one male with a forked beard and one female, together with fragments with a foliate enrichment and two tiles, with a geometric pattern; one with a green glaze.
- 2 Stone
- 3 19th c, some 15th c and some possible 12th (ref b)
- 4 h. 86 x w. 170cm
- 5-6 -
- 7 During the restoration work of 1885/6 the remains of a stone reredos with the original decoration on the same, several corbels carved with grotesque heads and many pieces of pinnacles, crockets and other scraps of old work were found, all of which have been carefully preserved and fixed to the wall of the new chancel (ref. b).
- 8-9 -
- 10 a) RCHM, p.121
b) Mercia County Chronicle and Gazette, Thursday, 1st July 1886

