

12. The Knollys chest

Reputedly made from fragments of the pulpit of St James Piccadilly.

13. The east window of the north aisle

This important window has 15th-century glass; angels and the early armorial of Sir John Talbot, lord of Goodrich, d.1453, plus other armorials some much altered.

14. Thomas Swift & 16. The Moffatt chair

Thomas Swift was vicar during the Civil War. This chest belonged to him. The chalice he used was donated to the church by his grandson, Jonathan Swift, author of *Gulliver's Travels*. Harold Moffatt of Goodrich Court donated the chest, also the Moffatt chair which is dated to c.1630-40.

15. The tomb

The tomb has been shortened, damaged and moved at least once since it was erected in about 1300. It may not have held a body but may honour Joan de Valance who died 1307 possibly at Goodrich, which she often visited.

17. The communion table

The original medieval altar has been lost, probably destroyed, at the Reformation.

18. Two carved heads

These date to around 1450 in style and may represent family members of Lord John Talbot later 1st Earl of Shrewsbury (note 13) and his wife Margaret Beauchamp. He played a major role in the Wars of the Roses.

19. The east window of the chancel

The medieval glass has been lost. The current glass was inserted in 1879 in honour of the vicar, Henry Morgan, who died in 1875.

20. The ceilings and chandeliers

The roofs and barrel-vaulted ceilings were put in in the 1870s. The brass chandeliers in the nave came from Goodrich Court.

21. The organ and organ chamber

The chamber was added in the 1870s restoration, but the organ was built in 1882. The arch into the chamber destroyed a door and window into the chancel.

22. The south-east window

This window honours Lt. Reginald Pearson, killed at the siege of Ladysmith in 1900.

23. The pulpit, stalls and lectern

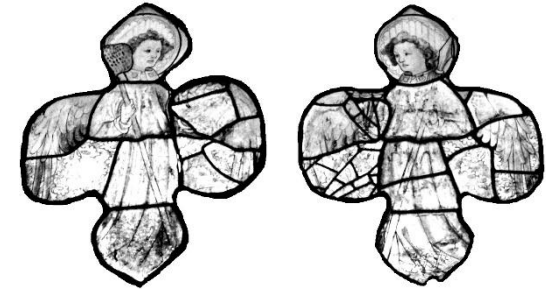
The pulpit was originally sited on the south side of the arcade pillar facing the organ chamber arch, but the current one is a replacement, as are the stalls and lectern.

St Giles, Goodrich Heritage Trails

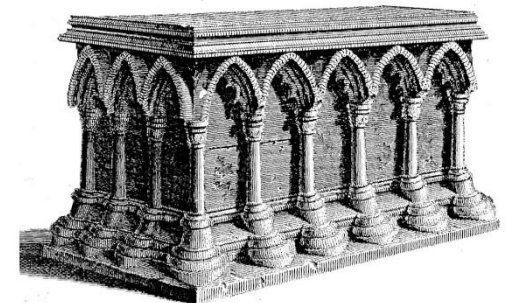
This pocket guide to the church is a shortened version of the guide available at the church & on the church website www.goodrichchurchherefordshire.org.uk.

Acknowledgements

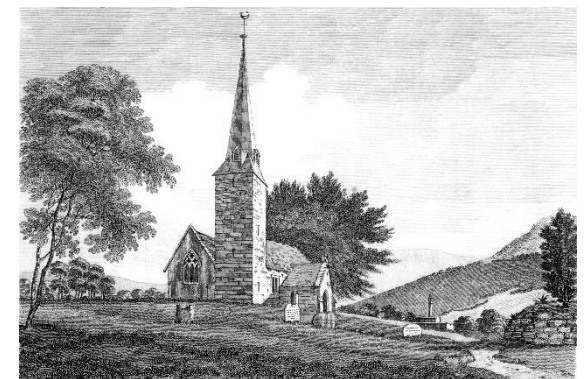
The Heritage Trail guides for St Giles Goodrich have been compiled as part of a Heritage Lottery Fund initiative. The research, formatting and preparation of the material for printing and website use was undertaken by Rosalind Lowe of Goodrich on a voluntary basis. The plan of the church is based on the 1927 survey plan, by permission of Historic England. Plans, illustrations, photographs and text are copyright and should not be used without permission.



St Giles, Goodrich Church Heritage Trail



TOMB in GOODRICH CHURCH.



4. The font

The font is relatively modern, being donated by Emma Steer, died 1898, in memory of her grandson Philip Shirley Hamilton. In 1849 Sir Stephen Glynne said that 'the font is a very poor little modern one'. This could be the font for which Abel Saunders was paid £1 17s. in 1758. The medieval font was probably lost during the Civil War.

5. The south-west window

The five windows on the north and south walls of the church replaced the medieval ones probably in 1796. The earlier one can be seen in a picture of the cover. Gradually the plain glass was replaced with commemorative glass. This one is dedicated to Cecil Moffatt of Goodrich Court and was made by A J Davies of Bromsgrove in 1928.

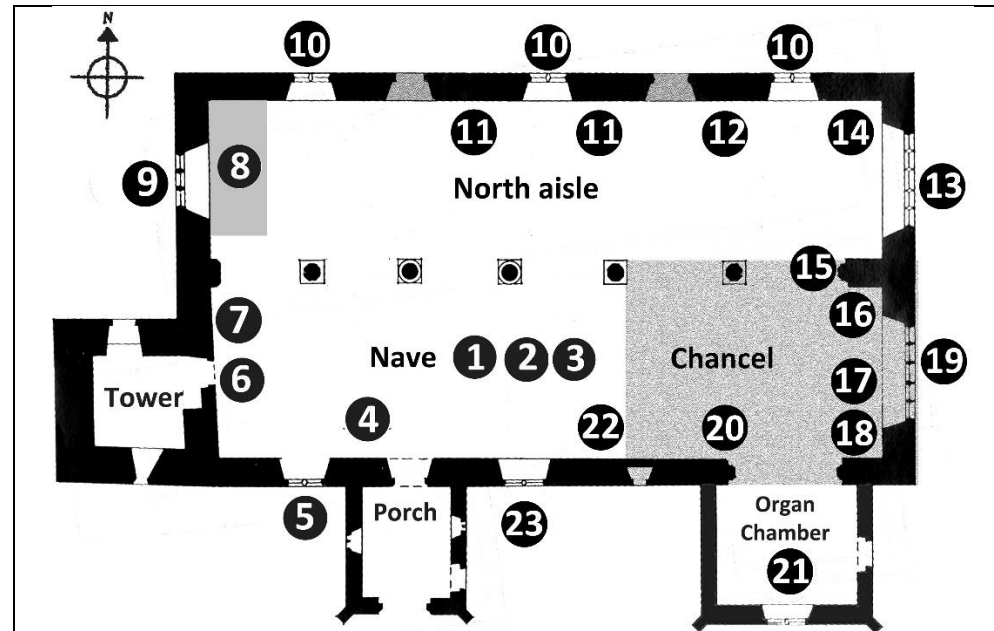
6. The tower and bells

The tower is late 14th-century and is unusually slender. The small door to the tower hides a bigger arch which may have been the original main door.

There are 6 bells arranged in 2 tiers, the oldest dating from around 1480, the newest from 1927 when the wooden bell frame was replaced with steel. They have a combined weight of 1,800kg.

7. The galleries and musicians

In 1775 at least one gallery was built in the church. In 1849 the church was described as galleried on the south (removed in the 1870s) and west, where an organ was built in 1820. Before that, in 1800 a bass viol was in use.



The plan above shows the interesting features inside the church. This is a pocket version of the full church guide which gives much more detail of the history of the church and the various items within it. There is also a pocket guide to the churchyard and the outside of the church. The cover of this guide shows various depictions of the church from the 1780s to the 1850s.

Goodrich manor first came into existence soon after the Norman Conquest when it was held by Godric Mappesone. The earliest record of the church is when the revenue of the church was granted to Monmouth Priory in about 1100, and in 1144 it is recorded as being dedicated to St Giles.

1 & 2. The trail assumes that you start at the main door inside the porch then walk clockwise around the church. First stop and look around. The church plan (1) did not change for more than 400 years until the organ chamber was added in a major restoration in the 1870s. The walls (2) were whitewashed, the 19th-century linenfold panelling from the demolished Goodrich Court being given to the church in 1952.

3. The seating is relatively new. Originally there would have been no seats for the congregation in the church, the weakest having to go to the wall where there may have been a stone ledge. Pews did not arrive until the 1500s and were allocated to local properties, the poor having to sit at the back. The pews were replaced in 1757 and again in the 1870s.

8. The vestry

This simple enclosure is used as storage and is now built of linenfold panelling from Goodrich Court, though there was an earlier one of pine.

9. The west window

This simple late 14th-century window has been repaired. Outside there are two medieval stone bishops' heads still *in situ* terminating the hood moulding above.

10. The north wall windows

There are only three functioning windows in the north wall, but traces remain of earlier blocked openings, the westernmost of which was a door which was still in existence in 1739. The window at the east end was given an extra hood moulding with decorative terminals in the 1870s.

The west window is dedicated to Samuel Gem, d.1926; the middle to John Pott, d.1920, both probably raised by Caroline, John Pott's wife.

The eastern window is dedicated to Lieut. Col. Basil Jackson, d.1889, who had been sent as a young man to help guard Napoleon on St Helena.

11. Memorial tablets on the walls

There is a tablet commemorating those killed in WWI and WWII. The most elaborate memorial is to George White d.1765, who like his father ran the ironworks at New Weir (Symonds Yat). The sculptor was Prince Hoare.

In 1793 a record was made of the memorial slabs on the floor of the chancel before they were taken up.