

The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Elloughton, East Yorkshire



A HISTORY AND GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

This guide book aims to give the reader an insight into this beautiful and very ancient, Grade II* Listed church, dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. Spanning some 900+ years, there has been a church here, being identified in the Domesday Book of 1086.

St Mary, in Elloughton, is one part of the United Benefice of Elloughton and Brough (All Saints') with Brantingham (All Saints'), by way of an Order in Council, dated 7th June 1968.

There has been a previous "Brief History of St Mary's Church, Elloughton", mainly put together by the Revd. Malcolm Anker in 1981. Some of this has been amalgamated and reproduced into this guide and the Parochial Church Council is very grateful for his work.

The church has seen much history and can suitably claim to be at the heart of village life in Elloughton, and beyond, as would be expected. From its humble beginning, being recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, it has passed through a period of virtual neglect in the mid-16th century to a re-birth following a disastrous fire in October 1964.

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are on pages 7, 19, 21, 22, 23, 2, 26, 27 & 28

ELLOUGHTON

The village of Elloughton lies approximately 12 miles (19 km.) to the west of Kingston upon Hull, to the south side of the A63 road and on the southern end of the Yorkshire Wolds. It is conjoined with Brough, which lies to the south-east, with which it forms the civil parish of Elloughton-cum-Brough.

Elloughton is closely linked with Brough. The development of Elloughton-cum-Brough, as the area has become known, can be traced back to around 70 AD when, after the Romans had invaded southern Britain, they invaded the north. Among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Humber were the IX Legion of Rome who were stationed at Brough (named by the Romans as Petuaria), and, during their occupation here, a fortress spanning an area of about 4½ square acres was constructed. It would have been preceded by a temporary marching camp for the expeditionary force moving north. A road was constructed running from the Roman moorings at Brough Haven passing to the west of Elloughton along what is now Cave Road.

The Anglians came in 410 AD, establishing new settlements in the East Riding of Yorkshire. One leader, Ella, a kinsman of the ruling Saxon King Ida of Northumbria, entered the Humber from Europe with a large fleet and firmly established himself on the north bank. Ella gradually gained more territory, ostensibly governing it for his King, but in reality treating it as his own conquest. Elloughton – Ella's town – is believed to be derived from Ella's name. However, another school of thought believes that the name Elloughton is derived from the Anglo-Saxon for heathen temple. In the Domesday Book of 1086 there is no mention of Brough but Elloughton is described with the neighbouring settlement of Wauldby (*Elgendon and Walbi*). Today, Wauldby is almost deserted.

THE CHURCH, DEDICATED TO ST. MARY

A church was recorded at Elloughton, in the Domesday Book, in 1086, where it is said “In Elgendon (Elloughton) a Priest is there and a Church”. In all probability it would have been Anglo-Saxon, built of timber and on or near the site of the later church. It evidently belonged, along with the manor, to the Archbishop of York and was assigned to the prebend of Wetwang, presumably at its formation, before 1233. By 1291, the church had been appropriated and a vicar ordained.

The prebendaries of Wetwang were patrons, though in 1582, the vicar was collated by the chapter, by lapse. When the prebend passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1844, the right of presenting a nominee to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice became vested in the Archbishop. Since 1968, he and the chapter of Durham, as patrons of Brantingham, have presented jointly although the church is under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York.

The present church, dedicated to St Mary, the Blessed Virgin, was built in the latter half of the 13th century and was built of ashlar and stone rubble. It is of cruciform design and consists of chancel with north vestry, north and south transeptal chapels, nave with south porch and west tower. The Chapel in the North Transept was dedicated to St Catherine and the South Transept Chapel held an image of St Mary. In 1841 it was stated that the chapel (what we know as the south transept) has a pointed window of three lights, with cinquefoil heads whilst the chancel, on both sides, has some very early lancet lights and in the east end there is a pointed window of two lights with trefoil heads. Also, the north aisle (there is no longer a north aisle) in the interior is separated from the body of the church by two circular arches resting on similar columns, whilst the chapel on the south side was open to the nave by a pointed arch.

The earliest surviving part of the fabric is the 13th century south doorway, with dogtooth ornamentation.

In 1523, Richard Laikoke, the vicar between 1519 and 1528, made his will: “*giving his soul to God, his body to be buried before the stall in the High Quire of Our Blessed Lady in the Parish Church of Elloughton, and twenty shillings to the building of Elloughton Church Steeple.*” The Tower was built between 1520 and 1530 and is in the Perpendicular style, embattled with pinnacles at the angles and built of Tadcaster stone, as is the South Nave doorway, with pointed arch.

Like the earlier church, the church we see today is rubble built of undressed stone; a mark round the exterior of the body of the church (about 3 feet or just under one metre from the ground), shows where builders started the work of restoration in 1543. The window jambs of Tadcaster stone suggest repair or copy of the original lance and replaced in the new structure.

The medieval building gradually fell into disrepair. However, in 1843, notice of a Vestry meeting was called which sought to “*take into consideration the dilapidated state of the said church and to resolve on the best means to be adopted for the improvement thereof.*” At the resultant meeting, on 15th June 1843, it was agreed “*to rebuild the body of the church and for that purpose to lay a rate of 7d in the £ to be paid by the tenants – the proprietors agreeing to pay a rate of ½d in the £, in addition to the above.*” Part of the cost of rebuilding was carried out in an Early English style, by J. L. Pearson, and this took place between 1844 and 1846.

The Living ceased to come under the patronage of the Prebend during the 1850’s and became the presentation of the Archbishop of York.

Further work was done between 1867 and 1875. The Vestry was enlarged under a faculty of 1879 and the south porch was added in 1901, at a cost of £800, in memory of Mr. Richard Blythe.

As already stated, the church is a Grade II* Listed building, as of 7th February 1968. Its Listing text includes the following:

“Church. C15 west tower, remainder rebuilt in Early English style, reusing some old materials, by J L Pearson 1844-6. Ashlar to tower, coursed oolitic limestone rubble with freestone dressings and slate roofs. 2-stage west tower, 2 bay nave with south porch and single-bay transepts, 3-bay chancel. West tower: plinth, diagonal buttresses with offsets. Slit windows to first stage. Chamfered first-floor band; 2-light pointed belfry openings with Y tracery; eaves string course, crenellated parapet with crocketed cornerfinials. West window: pointed, of 2 lights, with Perpendicular tracery. South porch: pointed door of 2 orders with nook-shafts under hoodmould with stylised mask stops; raised coped gable. South door: rebuilt early C13. Pointed door of 3 moulded orders, the outer two on nook-shafts, the inner order on an attached keel-rolled shaft. Nail head to imposts. Dogtooth between the nook-shafts. Hoodmould. Transepts: buttresses with offsets and moulded sill band. Paired lancets under a continuous hoodmould, pierced quatrefoil over, raised coped gables with cross finials. Chancel: chamfered plinth, buttresses with offsets. Sill band. Central, pointed, priests' door flanked by triple lancets under continuous hoodmould. East elevation: 3 stepped lancets under continuous hoodmould, raised coped gable with cross finial. The east wall incorporates a C18 tombstone with inscription to John Robinson (date illegible). Interior: plain. Remodelled after a fire in 1964. Segmental rear-arch with attached keeled roll to south door. Interesting brass memorial (1921), to US Navy Officers who died in R38 airship crash, on north wall of nave. Stone pulpit reached via door from the vestry.”

The Pulpit and Font date from the 1840's and were probably introduced at the time of the restoration.



The original organ was erected in 1879, at a cost of £300 (later destroyed by the fire as detailed below). The Chalice used was made by a Hull silversmith in 1678 whilst there is a Cup and Salver, given to St Mary's in memory of Commander Louis Maxwell of the US Navy by his wife in 1921. Commander Maxwell lost his life in the R38 airship disaster in the Humber estuary in 1921 (see Memorials).

As detailed later, the church was damaged by fire in October 1964 but restored and Re-Hallowed the next year and the resulting restoration remains visible today.

The church is the centre of the community, acting as required at times of happiness, sadness and need. It grows with that community and it is crucial that we are equipped spiritually and with well-maintained church buildings and facilities. Hence, it was inevitable, that further work would at some time be necessary to ensure the church is maintained to a high standard.

In 2004, therefore, came another bout of renovation works since it was noted that paint and plaster was flaking and there was evidence of dampness and rising salt on the walls of the Nave, Chancel, and South and

North Transepts. Sadly, this couldn't be eliminated by simply re-painting as it was linked to the structure, sandstone and poor damp-coursing, following the renovation and re-building of some parts of the church in 1965. Following a detailed survey, work was undertaken in early 2005 to include new damp-proofing and plastering; external repairs and maintenance; a new programmable lighting system; a sound loop system; redecoration; new carpets; a new kitchenette; and a new toilet. The church was closed eventually for around 9 weeks since it was necessary to remove the pews, and, as with all work on ancient buildings, additional problems were discovered in respect of floorboards, joists and other areas of plasterwork – *Coniophora Puteana* and *Pentarthrum Huttoni* (wet rot and weevil) had done their worst, meaning that rotting floors had to be replaced. Several hidden features were unearthed during the works, such as Minton tiles, hidden for decades by paint and curtains.

In 2005, St Mary's Church joined the recently formed East Riding Historic Churches Group, run by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, strongly supported by the Diocese of York. The Group was set up in 2004 to encourage a greater appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the churches in the area.

RESIDENCES FOR INCUMBENT CLERGY

There have been various residences for the incumbent Vicar. It is stated that the vicarage in 1291 was worth £4 13s 4d (pre-decimal coinage) – by 1535 it was worth £5 0s 5d. By 1596, however, it is recorded that the vicar's house was in decay. In 1631, the Vicar apparently lived in a cottage which he rented from the Prebendary of Wetwang.

The Revd William Mason, by his will, dated 11th April 1705 and proved in 1709, left £120 to purchase a house for the use of the Vicar of the parish of Elloughton and of his "successor for ever," and £20 to fit offices there (if need be), and he directed that if the incumbent did not reside in the parish, the property was to be let and the rent distributed yearly among the poor.

An old property was subsequently acquired in Town Street, later renamed Dale Road, which consisted of a house, coach-house, hayloft, orchard and gardens. It is believed the dwelling was built somewhere between 1550 and 1600 and represents one of the oldest properties in Elloughton. It appears the house was not used from 1808 while non-resident Vicars (Nicholas

Bourne, John Overton and Thomas Williams) held the living and it was said, in 1835, to be unfit. The Vicar occupied rooms in it in the 1840's, but, in 1851, he lodged elsewhere in the village. It was sold, in 1936, for £460 and the proceeds handed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on behalf of the benefice. The property, now known as The Old Vicarage, still stands very much today as a private residence. It is worth noting that in a ground floor window-pane, no more than about 6cm square, there is an etching of a parson, drawn, it appears, with a glazier's diamond cutter. The question, of course is, who is the etching of? Considering it was probably done in the 18th century it could be any one of these vicars: Peter Hickington (1701-1754), John Robinson (1754-1783), Joseph Sommers (1783-1798) or William John Wilkinson (1798-1804).

At this time, certainly in 1716, tithes were paid to the vicarage (vicar), except for corn and hay, wool and lamb. Tithes, or tythes, represented one-tenth part of something, paid as a contribution. Examples of these, for 1716, were:

- *For hemp, 6 pence when sown in small parcels but when any great parcel is sown then 5 shillings per acre ("as ye Act of Parliament directs"!)*
- *Every house that has Common Right whether builded or not pays 6 pence for a hen and 2 pence for egges, if inhabited by a Grass man but 4 pence for egges if inhabited by an husbandman*
- *2 pence offering for every sixteen years old or upward*
- *For every cow and calfe 3 halfpence, without calfe one penny*
- *For every foal 6 pence*
- *For every Bee-Skep (carefully designed domed baskets to house their hives), 3 pence or Tythe-honey in kind*
- *Geese, pigs, turkeys, turnips and potatoes – in kind*
- *For a Tythe Duck 4 pence*
- *For every plough – one penny*
- *A Dove Coat – two shillings and sixpence*
- *For a Malt Kiln – one shilling*
- *For every Wedding with license – ten shillings*
- *By Banns – two shillings and sixpence*
- *Churching for one shilling*
- *For burying in ye Churchyard with a Coffin – two shillings and two pence. Without a Coffin one shilling*
- *For burying in ye body of ye church – six shillings and eight pence.*

The tithes were commuted at the enclosure of the parish in 1794.

In 1864, what was then a large new vicarage, was built off Stockbridge Road, at a cost of £1,597. The living of the vicarage, around this time, had a gross yearly value of £330, which included 38 acres of glebe (an area of land within an ecclesiastical parish, used to support a parish priest), with residence, in the gift of the Archbishop of York. In 1975/76 yet another new vicarage was built, close to the church at a cost of £27,500. The 1864 vicarage, also referred to as the “Old Vicarage,” still stands today but the southern half of the gardens were sold off for building works – an initiative taken by the Diocese of York. Today we see several flats in this Old Vicarage and numerous dwellings in Vicarage Court and Vicarage Gardens.

ST. MARY’S CHURCH HALL

For years there had been a Church Hall at All Saints’, Brough, the daughter church to St Mary’s, but time eventually took its toll and it was decided to consider a replacement. Thoughts then turned to a new Church Hall in Elloughton and, in early 1980, planning permission was granted to build a new Hall. In August 1981 an architect was asked to draw up detailed plans for the consideration of the Elloughton and Brough Parochial Church Council and the local planning authorities. Much of the money was obtained from a Fund set up specifically for this purpose to offset the estimated total cost of around £53,000.

In November 1982, the decision was made to go ahead with the building and by the summer of 1983 the new St Mary’s Church Hall was opened - for the church and community. The building, to the west of the church, is separated from the church by the extended churchyard which was also created at this time and was part of the planning approval.

CHURCHWARDENS’ ACCOUNTS

The Churchwardens’ Accounts for Elloughton are carefully preserved and complete, although not always legible or understandable! They give an intriguing insight into life in a small country village of the 18th century. These are a selection of entries:

[Pounds, shillings and pence]

£ s d

1709	For 3 days going to Bofowlay	3	0
	Spent at Bofowlay	1	8
	Hors going to Bofowlay 4 times	2	0
1710	Charges for a bell-mending	0	8
	To Wm Wardale for bell gudgeon on rings and coil	6	0
	For ye Wright before ye Bell fell	3	0
	Paid out by John Harper for wood when ye Bell was mended before she fell	2	0
	For a load of honey	0	8
1712	For a new key and lock minding for ye church door	1	0
	For 2 travellers with a pass	0	2
	Spent on ye 7 th July being a Thanksgiving for ye Peace	6	8
	For 12 yards of Holland for a new surplice	2	4 0
	For making the same by Eliz. Plaxton of Hull	10	0
	For a horse to Hull twice	1	0
1713	Spent when ye king came to London	2	0
	Spent on ye ringing at ye coronation	7	4
	For mending ye little bell afore ye King's coronation	2	9
1715	To Mr. Hall for brick an tyles	10	0
	For leading same from Brough	2	0
1733	Disbursements of the Overseers of the Poor		
	Paid to Thos Everingham for a pair of shoes	1	8
	Paid for a couple of shifts	2	7½
	Laid down at Frances Waters	1	0
	For a pair of Bodis. 1-9pd to Eliz. Ellis	2	9
1751	July 30 bought Thos. Grasby a pair of britches thread and buttons	1	11

AN INTERESTING TALE OF THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY

George Milner, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a churchwarden of Elloughton in 1852, wrote a journal which included historical notes on Elloughton and Brough, impressions of Roman and other coins and sketches of Roman pottery – all found at Brough about this period. It was, however, his account of the actions by mainly himself to secure augmentation of the Elloughton living, which prompts this tale.

In 1845, George Milner, who previously lived in Hull but moved to Elloughton after frequenting the village on regular summer visits, wrote in his journal that *“the great drawback to the place (Elloughton) was the want of morning service in the church – only afternoon service was being performed.”*

In 1851 he further recorded that still only one service was being performed which led him to write the following to the Revd. Thomas Williams at St Mary’s: *“Dear Sir, Along with several of our parishioners, I should be glad if arrangements could be made for more frequent morning services than once a quarter..... .”* This was dated 19th June 1851. Having had no reply he wrote again on 24th June and subsequently received a reply the following day where he agreed to a meeting with Mr. Milner. The vicar duly stated that he had no objection to alternate morning and evening service, provided his Grace the Archbishop did not object and that it was the wish of a portion of his parishioners.

Early in July, the vicar sent a reply to George Milner saying it was not his intention to make any alterations in the service but he would continue the afternoon service as he found it.

Not satisfied with this, Mr. Milner then wrote to the Archdeacon, on 5th August 1851, citing the letters he had originally sent to the vicar. He pointed out the fact that railway communications with Hull induced many people to visit Elloughton now and also that a good quantity of land in the village had changed hands and several new houses built. He also referred to the fact that Revd. Joseph Sommers, who was for many years (15 years) vicar and died in 1798, gave morning service; also that his successor, William John Wilkinson did also as did the next vicar, John Overton. According to the next part of the letter George Milner sent, he said that the Revd. Nicholas Bourne next came, who did not himself attend to the duties

of the church but employed a curate, the Revd. Thompson, who had morning service to perform at Rowley and who thus altered the service, for his convenience, to the afternoon – and this is how Revd. Thomas Williams found it (there is something radically wrong with this latter sentence in the letter George Milner wrote since the order of vicars as listed identifies the Revd. Nicholas Bourne as preceding the Revd. John Overton).

So the saga continued! With no satisfaction either from the Archdeacon, George Milner then wrote a long letter to the Lord Archbishop of York, on 8th September 1851. The Archbishop duly replied on 9th September and he agreed with Mr. Milner and said that he would write to the vicar.

And so it was that on Sunday 2nd November 1851, the vicar gave notice that for the future, morning service would be performed every other Sunday – and afternoon service every Sunday, as usual. On Sunday 9th November 1851, both morning and afternoon services were held in the church for the first time.

Things were not quite done, as, the next year in 1852, the parishioners brought a lawsuit against the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the augmentation of the vicar's income so that morning service could be weekly. By 1865, two services were held each Sunday. Rather surprisingly, it is recorded that communion was held only five times a year, in 1852, which increased to monthly in 1868, fortnightly in 1894 and at least weekly in 1919.

THE BELLS

It is not known when St Mary's first had any bells. The earliest reference indicate that in 1567, "two bells had been sold," which implied there were two bells. Then, in the churchwardens' accounts for 1710-13 there is reference to the existence of two bells. It is stated here that the sum of 2s. 0d. was "spent when ye great Bell wheel was finished," and 1s. 0d. "spent when ye little Bell wheel was mended." There was some trouble with the tower and bells at this time for, in December 1710, an additional assessment was laid on the parish "for repairing the bell chamber and making a new bell wheel and gudgeon which were broken by ye fall of ye bell."

Two new bells were provided in 1790, according to the inscriptions which read: *James Harrison Founder 1790 and William Ringrose, Churchwarden 1790*. There is then some confusion because there is a record of three bells being in existence in 1809, but there is also evidence that a third bell was not in place until 1856, which had an inscription “*Warner and Sons, Crescent Foundry London 1856.*”

In 1953 it was found necessary to renew the interior framework of the tower, the timber having been ravaged by death-watch beetle, so that the supporting frame was no longer safe. The money for this work was raised by gifts and the efforts of parishioners and friends, and the bells were re-hung and used again in July 1954.

Ten years later the fire of 25th October 1964 brought them crashing to the ground. Due to the constraints of funding, only the largest of the three bells was re-cast and re-hung for the Re-Hallowing of the restored church on 11th December 1965. However, during the reconstruction, the tower was strengthened and steel girders put in to accommodate a full ring of six to eight bells, at some future date. Thanks to the generous legacy (specifically for bells) of Mrs. Barbara Taylor, who died 30th May 1972, this was achieved and the Hallowing of a Ring of Six Bells took place on Saturday 15th December 1973. The compliment of six bells was made up of the two remaining bells, pre-fire, being recast and three new bells were added, being taken from Holy Trinity (also known as Christ Church), King’s Square, York, the old Butchers’ Guild Church of York at the head of the Shambles, which was pulled down in 1936. These five new bells were cast by J. Taylor & Co. of Loughborough. The inscriptions on these bells have been reproduced in the casting and read as follows:

1693 TE DEUM LAVDAMUS

1681 JUBILATE DOMINO PSAL

1659 LAVDATE IAM QVIA BONVM ET AMAENUM EST
PSALLERE NOSTRO

The particulars of the six bells are as follows:

	<i>Diameter</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Note</i>
Treble	1' 10½" [571mm]	2 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lbs. [137.9kgs]	G Sharp
Second	2' 0" [609.6mm]	3 cwt. 0 qr. 9 lbs. [156.5 kgs.]	F Sharp
Third	2' 1" [635mm]	3cwt. 0 qr. 16 lbs. [159. 7 kgs.]	E
Fourth	2' 2" [660.4mm]	3 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. [173.3 kgs.]	D Sharp
Fifth	2' 4½" [723.9mm]	4 cwt. 1qr. 10 lbs. [220.4 kgs.]	C Sharp
Tenor	2' 8" [812.8mm]	6 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. [319.8 kgs.]	B

The physical action of ringing a Church bell is a skill requiring the co-ordination of the eyes, ears and hands, part of the skill being to know when and how hard to pull the rope. Even when the physical skill of controlling the bell has been absorbed, a ringer needs to learn the mathematical intricacies of change-ringing. Since St Mary's has six bells, change-ringing is practised. This is done by ringing each bell in turn down the scale and then, according to a pattern, or method, that each ringer memorises, the order in which bell is rung is altered. Change ringing is a difficult art but over the years the bells of St Mary's have rung to commemorate various events, often by guest ringers from elsewhere, although the church has had its own band of bell-ringers. As a matter of interest a full peal involving 5040 changes and on St Mary's bells would last for around 2½ hours! It is recorded that one peal lasted about 5 hours at St Mary's when a record length of 10,000 changes was rung!

THE FIRE OF 1964

On the 25th October 1964, the church was badly damaged by fire, which swept through the church, wrecking most of the roof and tower and severely damaging the interior. The fire, caused by an electrical fault (evidence of an electrical fault came from villagers who said that at about 8.50pm, lights and television sets in the village had dimmed noticeably!), is thought to have started near to where the choir robes and hymn books were kept, although it has been said that it started in the belfry! The alarm was raised at about 9.40pm and four fire engines from Hull and Brough attended. When they arrived the church was already a mass of flames. At the time this was the biggest fire in the county of East Yorkshire.

To the eternal credit of all concerned, within a week of the fire, work had begun on re-constructing the church with parishioners forming a committee to deal with problems other than the actual re-building, such as the organ, pews, bells, windows, decorating and lighting. The overall committee was termed the Reconstruction and Development Council, which was sub-divided into the Priorities Committee, the Appeal Committee, the Tower Committee and the Organ Committee. Additional Committees were formed later, as necessary. Meetings were generally held at Copper Hill, the private residence of J. G. Gordon, the Chairman of the main Committee. A date was set, in December 1964, for the rededication of the church on 11th December 1965 – a date which was duly kept.

The Reconstruction and Development Council so established was motivated by the following principles:

1. That St Mary's be re-activated with the utmost speed, and as beautifully as resources and ingenuity would allow
2. To remember that it was building for the next generation, who had no connection, except historically, with Victorianism, and that its efforts would be judged on quite different standards from those used when St Mary's was re-built in the middle of the 19th century
3. To seek out and adopt change where change would bring advantage and/or beauty, and not to shrink from the change purely because a particular idea had not been experienced in practice

It was disclosed very early on that after an inspection by J. H. Walker & Sons, the organ was a complete write-off. A consultant was brought in to determine a replacement organ and it was decided, upon his

recommendation, that a tracker organ (one that uses rods and levers) was to be preferred to an electrically operated one. It was also agreed that the organ was to be built onto the tower arch wall, with the consoles placed on a cantilevered balcony at a height approximately nine feet (2.7 metres) from the ground. The organ was duly built, delivered and installed with a total cost of £5,019-10s.-5d. (pre-decimal coinage).

Messrs. Frederick Singleton & Sons Limited were appointed as the Main Contractors for the building works, in February 1965, and they proved to be a good choice, as also were all Sub-Contractors involved in the works. Ellsworth Sykes & Partners were appointed as Architects for the works whose wonderful gesture of undertaking the work for nothing was very gratefully received.

Much had to be considered before any re-construction work could begin and it was inevitable that some changes would be made. Quite early on in the design of the reconstruction, it was proposed that the Sacristy be enlarged to contain a small Sacristy and a choir vestry of adequate size. The proposal was to take down the north wall of the north transept, even though this meant the removal and re-erection of three gravestones. This proposal was carried and approval was obtained from the families of two of the three gravestones – no contact being able to be made with the third gravestone family. The total cost of this exercise was £1,800, of which £1,000 was donated by one family, the Craggs family.

By July 1965, the roof was almost complete, using a good number of original slates which had been saved. Although the main cost of reconstruction work of around £35,000 was met by the insurance claim after it was proven that the cause was indeed an electrical fault (the Yorkshire Electricity Board were sued by the church Insurer's for damages in a court case at York Assizes in April 1970), just over £3,000 was further raised by local residents, by way of an appeal sent out in May 1965, to help to replace some of the interior fittings.

The envisaged Re-Hallowing of the church was indeed held on 11th December 1965 which was an enormous achievement, when all things considered, and is testament to the will and determination of all concerned. The souvenir brochure produced for the Re-Hallowing of the church said, 'Members of Council now lay before the Parish the fruits of their labour and await its verdict, in the hope that the hand of pleasure, and not wrath,

will be laid upon them.’ There was probably no doubt that the completed and remodelled St Mary’s was regarded by traditionalists as dreadful and by others as wonderful.



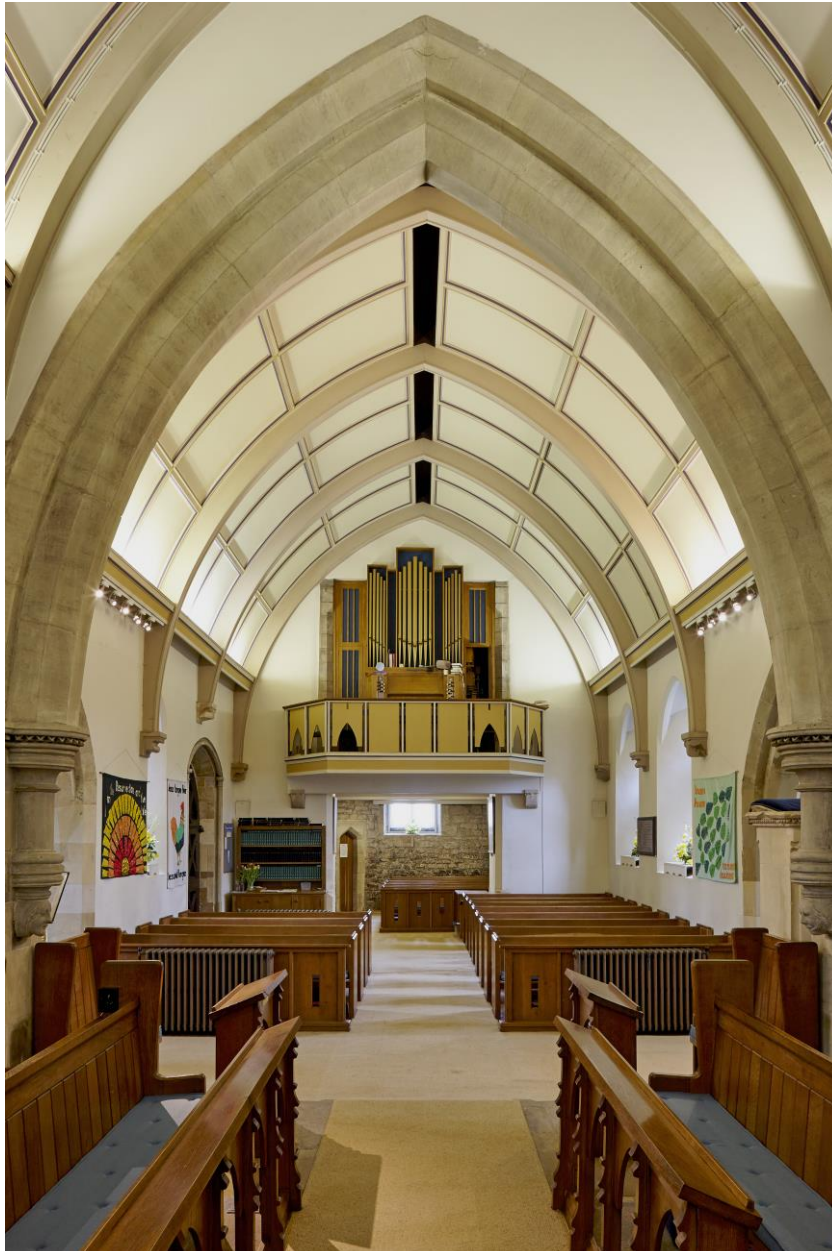
Exterior view from the south



Interior view towards the East Window

THE ORGAN

The original organ in St Mary's Church was erected in 1879, at a cost of £300. As has already been seen, due to the fire in October 1964, this organ was deemed a complete write off. Details of the new organ, installed in 1965, may be found in the section dealing with the fire. However, on a chance visit in October 2001, a visitor to the church came in the form of one David Loosley and it seemed he was one of the people who built and installed this very organ! He followed up his visit with some very interesting facts about it, which is reproduced here in edited form (thanks to Peter Shipp, later to be a Churchwarden, for this information which first appeared in the October 2001 Church magazine).



“The prototype mechanical (tracker) action organ for St Mary’s started as something special. New thinking on mechanical action was subject to heated debate amongst two camps of organists. Those promoting ideas of improving electric action as the natural progression favoured only this quasi modern way to build organs, giving no credence to those ‘nutcases’ who wanted to turn back the clock and reintroduce tracker action, a system long since discarded. J. W. Walker (the company building our organ) were robust enough to develop a new system of tracker and confound the critics. Today, the majority of new instruments are made to this formula, now adopted throughout the trade.

A magic ingredient resolving the problems besetting old tracker action was overcome by affecting an ‘all pull’ linkage from the point where the player touches the keys to the valves emitting air to the pipes. Traditional systems engaged push and pull rods, levers in various modes and occasionally simply ‘contraptions’. Many organists referred to it as ‘rattle action’ which truthfully is accurately descriptive of a well worn, screaming for overhaul instrument.

Containing only 682 speaking pipes, the bass notes are approximately 3 metres in height with top note pipes speaking length being 6mm (¼”). Including the non-speaking foot the total height of these trebles equates with a thin standard pencil. Can you believe there are 72 pipes available on the pedal board department alone?”

There is then further information related to the organ and how he came to the site to install the organ.

So, our organ is not the run-of-the-mill instrument some may think! Indeed, because of its classical voicing, the organ in St Mary’s is particularly suited to the performance of classical music, as well as its predominant use. To this end organ recitals have been arranged in church to which guest organists have been invited. As long ago as 1974, Radio Humberside recorded a short talk and music by Bach, Buxtehude and Walther, which was aired shortly after

MEMORIAL PLAQUES AND COMMEMORATIONS WITHIN THE CHURCH

The Airship R38

The R38 rigid airship was designed for Britain's Royal Navy during the final months of World War 1, intended for long range duties over the North Sea. Although four such airships had been ordered by the Admiralty, three of them were cancelled after the armistice with Germany and the fourth, the R38, continued only after the United States Navy had agreed to its purchase. At the time of her first flight in 1921 it was the world's largest airship. At around 1700 hours on the 24th August 1921, disaster struck on a test flight over the Humber estuary near Hull when a structural failure destroyed the airship, killing 44 out of the 49 crew aboard.

Inside the church is a memorial to this disaster which says, *"To the glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of Commander L. H. Maxfield, Lt. Commander E. W. Coil, Lt. Commander V. N. Bieg and Lt. C. G. Little. Officers of the United States Navy who gave their lives in the disaster to the airship R38, 24TH August 1921. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die, and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to the utter destruction but they are in peace."* Wisdom III. 2.3. There is then an engraving of the US Eagle Emblem, United States Navy.



These four officers lodged at 51 Elloughton Road in the village for some time whilst trials of the airship at Howden continued. Furthermore, Lt. Little, one of the four officers killed, was married in St Mary's Church to his American sweetheart, on 9th October 1920.

War Memorial

A plaque may be seen in the church, dedicated:

“to the Glory of God in grateful memory of the men of this Parish who fell in the Great War 1914-1918”.

<i>Ernest Beacock</i>	<i>John Haldenby</i>	<i>Kenneth G. Shackles</i>
<i>Arthur Beard</i>	<i>Frank Harker</i>	<i>R. Guy Shackles</i>
<i>Charles H. Beaulah</i>	<i>Charles E. Holtby</i>	<i>George E. Skevington</i>
<i>George C. Beaulah</i>	<i>Cyril H. Langrick</i>	<i>W. Percy Skevington</i>
<i>Edward G. Brewster</i>	<i>George B. Masterman</i>	<i>Henry Somerscales</i>
<i>H. Churchill Burbidge</i>	<i>Bertie Myers</i>	<i>Charles Sutton</i>
<i>Albert Carlill</i>	<i>Norman Nesbitt</i>	<i>Wilfred G. Thompson</i>
<i>William Collinson</i>	<i>Derek W. O. Palmer</i>	<i>Harry Walmsley</i>
<i>Dennis P. Cross</i>	<i>Alfred Plaskitt</i>	<i>William A. Waudby</i>
<i>Matthew R. Etherington</i>	<i>Frank K. Railer</i>	<i>Harold Whitehead</i>
<i>Henry Fenwick</i>	<i>Robert J. Rands</i>	<i>Louis C. Whittle</i>
<i>Heaton Foster</i>	<i>Frank Russell</i>	<i>Frank Wilkinson</i>
<i>Stanley Haldenby</i>	<i>William Scruton</i>	<i>George Wilkinson</i>

“Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.” St. John XV. 13.



William Millard Bennett M.A.

Windows in the North side of the Nave (Suffer the little children to come unto me).



“To the glory of God and in memory of WILLIAM MILLARD BENNETT M. A., Curate 1863, Vicar 1876 of this Parish. Died 15th August 1903. Erected by his parishioners”

Catherine Allen Haslam/T. H. Travis

Windows of the North side of the Nave (The Ascension and Garden of Gethsemane).



*“In memory of my daughter CATHERINE ALLEN HASLAM/T. H. TRAVIS.
May 28th 1876.”*

Derek William Onslow Palmer

Left hand side, North Transept.

“ To the Glory of God and in loving memory of DEREK WILLIAM ONSLOW PALMER, Lieut. 10th East Yorkshire Regt., younger son of THOMAS WILLIAM PALMER & EDITH FIENNES his wife. Born May 5th 1894. Killed in action June 4th 1916 in the front line trenches, near Serre, and buried in the English Soldiers Cemetery at Bertrancourt. R.I.P.”

William Andrew

Left hand side, North Transept.

In memory of WILLIAM ANDREW died 13th March 1924 aged 71 years also EDWARD J ANDREW (Ted) son of the above died 30th December 1961 aged 79 years. “They served this Church as Parish Church Clerk, Sexton and Verger for over 60 years.”

Susanna and Joseph Sommers

A stone plaque in the North Transept.

“Hic requiescunt Josephus et Susanna Sommers. Illa multum flebilis obiit Sept. 25th AD 1787- AEt 50. Ille Coll. Reg. Edin. Alumnus Hujus Ecclesiae Vicarius obiit Sept 18th AD 1798 - AEt 65. Hoc Marmor jufsu mortui Parentis piae posuere Filiae.”

Roughly translated as – “Here lies at rest Joseph and Susanna Sommers. She died of great pain on September 25th AD 1787 aged 50. He, a former student of the King’s College in Edinburgh, and Vicar of this church, died on September 18th AD 1798 aged 65. This marble memorial was placed here by order of the pious daughters of a dead parent.”

Mary Lawson

In the North Transept.

To the glory of God and in memory of MARY LAWSON, married 24th August 1921, died 29th November 1921. “Joy cometh in the morning.” From her husband.

Shirley Gardiner

In the North Transept.

“To the Glory of God and in memory of SHIRLEY, the beloved son of JOHN GARDINER & LOUISA APHORP, who died by accident on the 18th June 1907, in West Africa, aged 25 years. With Christ which is far better.”

Catherine Thompson

In a window of the North Transept (Ezekiel and Daniel).



“In memory of CATHERINE THOMPSON who died on Ash Wednesday 1876. The gift of her husband.”

The Craggs family and Parish donations

On the wall in the Vestry.

“St Mary’s Elloughton. Due to the initial impetus of a very substantial gift from members of the Craggs family, and subsequent donations from the parish it became possible to build this Vestry & Sacristy during the

restoration of the Church, damaged by fire on the 25th October 1964. This building was re-hallowed by the most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of York on Saturday, December 11th 1965.”

Thos Williams

In the window in the South Transept (Isaiah and Jeremiah).



“In memory of THOS WILLIAMS AM 34 years Vicar of this Parish, died 1st August 1876. The gift of his sister.”

The Collick family (Installed in 2016)



In the South Transept the East and West facing windows celebrate the lives of members of the Collick family. The windows were designed and made by the York based artist Ann Sotheran.

The windows, donated by Gladys Collick and her son, Tim Collick, depict extracts from Psalm 23. The window to the West commemorates Dennis Graham Collick, and the window to the East commemorates Dennise Collick and Christine Mary Luther.

The Dedication of these 'Psalm 23 Windows' was conducted by the Right Reverend Alison White, The Bishop of Hull on the 31st August 2016

George Hall

In the Belfry window.

To the glory of God and in loving memory of GEORGE HALL, Elder Brother of the Trinity House of Kingston upon Hull who died at Elloughton 29th August 1865 aged 83 years. Also of Grace his wife who died at Hull.

Alfred Blythe

In the main entrance porch. *“To the Glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of Alfred Blythe Son of Richard & Mary Ann Blythe who entered into rest 8th Jan. 1922 aged 76 years. This Tablet is erected in grateful recognition of his generous benefaction for an increase in the endowment of the Benefice of Elloughton.”*

George Robert Ouston In the main entrance porch. *“The Late Mr GEORGE ROBERT OUSTON for 20 years Church Warden of this Parish, Died 16th February 1932 and left by his will £100 to the Vicar and Wardens for the benefit of Elloughton Church, which sum was expended on the installation of Electric Light.”*

Richard Blythe In the main entrance porch.

“To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Richard Blythe for nearly 50 years Church Warden of this Parish and Mary Ann his wife. This Porch was erected by their Children November 1901.”

Bishop’s Chair

“A modern treasure is the chair made by George Carlill in 1868. Carved on the arm-rests are winged horses and lions, and with the laurel wreaths, trumpeting angels, and rose and thistle on the back are medallion portraits of poets: Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, Scott and Byron.” – *Arthur Mee*

On a brass plaque *“Made by George Carlill of York. Born 20 Dec 1830 died 20 June 1881. Bequeathed by him to St Mary’s Church, Elloughton.”*

Altar Table Sue and Peter Shipp gave the oak altar in memory of Sue’s parents, John and Marion Osborne, Dedicated by the Bishop of Hull on 19th November 2006.

Book of Remembrance Table

On the glass topped table for the Book of Remembrance.

“In Loving Memory of our dear mother LOUISA HOEY. 1882-1968”

Vicar’s Prayer Desk

On brass plaque on front of Vicar’s prayer desk.

“These Choir Stalls were presented by Colonel C. H. Seymour Cooper OBE TD DL in Memory of his Wife Ada.”

Book Rack *“In Loving Memory of Major G. N. Girling TD 1910-1984.”*

Oak Table (Under Book Rack) On the brass plaque *“In loving memory of Basil Reginald Copeland. Chorister/Verger 1928 – 1976”*

Psalm Board *MARTINUS DEKKER BORN 2.2.1900 ROTTERDAM DIED 27.7.1945 BANDJIRMASIN IN JAPANESE HANDS IN LOVING MEMORY FROM HIS WIFE*

Hymn-book and Prayer-book Cabinet

On a plaque *“Presented by Brian and Sylvia Carter October 2008”*

THE CHURCHYARD

There are two main churchyard areas which include quite interesting graves. The churchyard was enlarged in 1909, 1935 and finally in 1983, when the new Church Hall was built. The intention here is to identify those that appear to be of importance, for one reason or another, although there are many other graves which may be considered significant. In no particular order these are:

- (i) John Herdsman who died on 24th April 1878 and was wounded in the Battle of Waterloo, 18th June 1815, during the Napoleonic Wars. He is buried with other family members in the same plot. John was enlisted with the 1st Life Guards Brigade, and, upon his return, was for 25 years a schoolmaster here.
- (ii) William Deighton was also a Waterloo veteran who died on 27th November 1871, aged 82 years. He is buried with his wife, Ellen, who died on 31st March 1871, aged 77 years.
- (iii) Robert Brown was accidentally drowned on the 7th July 1881, aged 36 years. The monument here was erected in grateful remembrance of his devoted and gallant service by Colonel Henry Redvers Buller, who was a national hero at that time, having won the Victoria Cross for his gallant rescues during the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879.

Robert, and a William Langfield, both of Brough, had been engaged to ferry a hired keel, the 'Isabella', across the River Humber to convey a small party of day trippers to and from a Horse and Dog Show at Winteringham on the south bank. However, shortly after leaving Brough to collect the party, the two men found themselves at the mercy of a raging gale and lashing rain that caused the boat to capsize. Both men were drowned.

- (iv) Henry Pamphlet, late of H. M. Customs in Hull, who was drowned by the capsizing of the French Schooner *Adele Stefenia*, off Hessle on 7th October 1869, aged 28 years. The stone here was erected by his Brother Officers.
- (v) Arthur James Ward of Brough who was drowned from the Keel, *Ebenezer*, at Grimsby on August 11th 1897, aged 23 years.
- (vi) Thomas William Palmer, who was twice Mayor and for forty years a Justice of the Peace for Kingston Upon Hull, died on 28th February 1881. This grave is shared with other family members and has a classic Victorian "Broken Column" memorial.
- (vii) Sergeant Pilot Joseph Ernest Catchpole, who died on 21st July 1940, was killed on active service whilst with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Service.
- (viii) Pilot Officer Cecil T. Locke, a Test Pilot, died on 12th June 1940, aged 26 years, at East Walkinshaw, Renfrew, Scotland when his Blackburn Botha aircraft crashed on a test flight.
- (ix) James L. Lawrence of the Parachute Regiment, Army Air Corps, died on 15th December 1943, aged 18 years.*
- (x) Flight Lieutenant Kenneth. R. Mason, a Flying Instructor of the Royal Air Force, died in a mid-air collision over Bellasize Airfield, Gilberdyke on the 18th May 1943, aged 29 years.*

- (xi) Allan Thompson of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, died at Worcester on 1st April 1941, aged 34.
- (xii) Flying Officer Basil R. Rolfe, a Test Pilot with the Royal Air Force, died on 5th March 1940, aged 45 at Flixborough when his Blackburn Botha dived into the ground.*
- (xiii) Gilbert Charles Frederick Ely, Flying Officer RAF, No 2 Training School, Brize Norton, died 6th March 1940, Aged 40 flying an Airspeed Oxford during a training flight at Brize Norton.
- (xiv) Basil Linnington Evans RAF, the second son of J. C. & M. E. Evans was killed flying at Brough 10th December 1935 aged 21 years.
- (xv) Richard Blythe died October 9th 1890 aged 90 years. For nearly fifty years he was a Churchwarden of this Parish.
- (xvi) A notable memorial stands almost directly outside the main church entrance and is a large plot dedicated to the Hall family. George Hall was born in 1782, the eleventh child of John and Eleanor Hall. George had a rather illustrious career at sea. He rose through the ranks to become a captain and married locally at Holy Trinity Church, Hull in October 1817. Later in life, George had become a comparatively wealthy shipowner and also purchased a family house at Rose Cottage in Elloughton.

George died on 29th August 1865 in Elloughton, aged 83. The prominent family memorial, standing close to the main entrance to St Mary's Church, is testament to the Hall family.

* *denotes Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) recognised graves and maintained by them*

VICARS OF ST MARY'S CHURCH

1 ST February 1349	Richard de Wetwang
11 th August 1355	Will Reynald de Stormworth
19 th May 1380	John Humfrey
25 th October 1391	John Wyberd
	John Braytoft
2 nd May 1418	William Fisher
11 th December 1436	Thomas Young
19 th June 1439	Wm. Welton <i>alias</i> Fisher
19 th January 1450	William Ingram
22 nd April 1458	Richard Rumbley
12 th December 1459	Will Bossall
December 1475	Richard Walker
23 rd December 1479	John Spencer
26 th January 1519	Rich. Laikoke
19 th January 1528	Thomas Waytte
29 th June 1529	Johe Bykerton
2 nd June 1531	Rad Wilkinson
26 th November 1582	Rad Coulson
	Fol Bethame
29 th May 1592	Rad Barlow
25 th May 1613	William Surfleet
	Jeremiah Collyer
7 th August 1622	Jac Bynkes
24 th August 1623	Valentine Mason
19 th November 1639	Charles Forge
1661	Tho. Tope
1665	Robert Croupton
1670	Ric. Peters
1672	Lien Watterill
1678	John Lambert
1702	Peter Hickington
1754	John Robinson
1783	Joseph Sommers
1798	Wm. John Wilkinson
1804	Nicholas Bourne
1825	John Overton
1842	Thomas Williams

1876	William Millard Bennett
1904	Sidney John Soady
1934	John William Reddiough
1938	Laurence W. Twelvetrees
1946	H. Bursey
1953	G. H. Pattison
1961	Michael D. B. Long
1966	Rex A. Whitta
1974	Malcolm Anker
1985	Mark P. Pickering
1989	Barry C. Heritage
1993	William E. J. Mash
2001	Paul Cubitt
2008	Richard J. Walker
2014	Mick Fryer

On the brass plaque under the above *“In loving memory of Mrs E E Lewis (nee Meadows) 9. 6. 1876 – 8. 9. 1968. Given by her family and friends designed and executed by C R Grahame Simmon.*

REVD. BARNABAS SHAW

Although not directly connected with St Mary’s Church, or, indeed, with the Church of England, it is perhaps right that reference should be made to one Barnabas Shaw.

Barnabas was born in Elloughton. His father, a cordwainer (shoemaker) from Barmby Moor, married Elizabeth of Elloughton at St Mary’s on 15th February 1778. Barnabas was the youngest of five and the Parish Registers record the following: *‘1788, April 18th. Barnabas, son of Thomas Shaw, shoemaker, and of Elizabeth his Wife, baptized – born the 12th’.*

While still young, Barnabas was aware of God’s call on his life. At first he took part in cottage prayer meetings and after a time officiated as a local preacher. In 1810 his name appears on a list of ‘candidates’ for the Methodist ministry, and when the Epworth circuit was short of a preacher it was Barnabas who filled the vacancy. He served one year there, in the birthplace of John Wesley, and then moved to the Spilsby circuit. In 1814 he was appointed to Bridlington and later that year he married Jane Butler.

While at Bridlington, God was slowly drawing him to foreign fields. He notes in his journal that his determination to offer himself to the work was made upon Mill Hill in Elloughton, a place he often went to pray. He applied for missionary work and although originally destined for India, it was South Africa that he and his wife sailed on the ‘Eclipse’ on 22nd December 1815.

On 14th April 1816 they landed at Table Bay. He soon sought permission to preach, not only to the soldiers but to slaves as well. He was denied. So, *‘his sturdy Yorkshire spirit declined to be daunted by this denial and he decided to enter upon the work without official sanction, at that time required by Colonial Law.’*

Barnabas’ heart was not, however, with preaching to the soldiers, for God was calling him to make the Gospel known to the African tribes. On the 6th September, they set out for Namaqualand travelling on an ox wagon. A month later they came to the Elephant River, swollen by heavy rains. While deciding what to do the Chief of the Little Namsquas and four companions arrived and in the ensuing conversation it became clear that his and other tribes had become Christians and that they were heading south to find a teacher to nurture them in the faith. They had already travelled 200 miles and had 200 to go. On hearing of Barnabas’ mission they invited him to come back with them. On arrival at Lily Fountain, the home of the tribe, a Council was held and arrangements were made for the formation of a Mission Station. It was to become the first Methodist Mission Station in South Africa.

Barnabas Shaw died at his home, Elloughton House, near Cape Town, South Africa, on Sunday 21st June 1857, aged 70 years.

In October 2004, the following appears in the visitors’ book at St Mary’s: *Revd. Phemba Mutamto, Revd. Andrew Sieborger, David & Jean Fisher, Mzimkule Bennett Mtwisha and Pamela Delpont all sign the book, and note: “Cape of Good Hope Methodist District, Cape Town, South Africa. Visited the baptism place of Revd. Barnabas Shaw who was the first Methodist Minister in South Africa 1818 and established Mission at Leliefontein, Namaqualand”*

ROYAL AIR FORCE – BROUGH

Buried within the churchyard are six members of the Royal Air Force who were not originally from Elloughton or Brough. These members of the Royal Air Force were not combatants but flying instructors or test pilots. The following extract from the book “Blackburn to BAE Systems, Robert Blackburn and his Legacy 1909 – 2005” may give an indication of the reasons for their internment at Elloughton.

“When WW11 was still a looming threat, an Air Defence Corps was formed at Brough in 1938. This led to the establishment of the Air Training Corps in February 1941, providing pre-entry training for candidates in air crew and technical duties in the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm.

By March 1941, 1324 squadron was formed at Brough at the request of Robert Blackburn. With 120 members it comprised Company apprentices and outsiders from the Brough area, led by ex-serving officers of the RFC and the RAF from WW1.

As well as providing familiarisation with aviation and engineering maintenance, flying scholarships could be won through the squadron with cadets able to proceed via gliders to powered air craft, flying machines that included B2’s, Blackfish and others from Brough”



GLOSSARY

<i>Altar</i>	The ceremonial table at which the Eucharist (Holy Communion) is celebrated.
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i>	Used to denote the period before the Norman Conquest In 1066.
<i>Ashlar</i>	Masonry made of large square-cut stones, used as a facing on walls of brick or stone rubble.
<i>Baldachino</i>	A canopy over the altar, supported on columns.
<i>Battlement</i>	A parapet with upstanding pieces and indentations (called <i>crenels</i>). <i>Castellated</i> , like the turrets and defensive walls of castles.
<i>Benefice</i>	An endowed church office giving income to its holder.
<i>Buttress</i>	Masonry built against a wall to give extra strength and to distribute the downward thrust.
<i>Capitals</i>	The head of a column or pillar.
<i>Chancel</i>	The eastern part of a church occupied by the clergy and choir, often separated from the rest of the church by an arch and screen.
<i>Cill</i>	The horizontal feature at the bottom of a window or door which throws water away from the face of a building.
<i>Cill Band</i>	A projecting horizontal band which connects <i>cills</i> across the face of a wall.
<i>Clerestory</i>	Upper storey of the nave wall rising above the aisle roof.
<i>Crenellated Parapet</i>	A pattern along the top of a parapet.
<i>Corbel</i>	A projecting block which supports a <i>parapet</i> or <i>cill</i> . Often carved, particularly in <i>Gothic Architecture</i> , where heads and foliage are <i>common</i> .
<i>Cruciform</i>	Cross shaped.
<i>Cusps</i>	Pointed projections in window tracery or in arches.
<i>Early English</i>	The earliest style of English Gothic, roughly covering the 13 th century and characterised by the use of pointed arches and narrow openings.
<i>Finial</i>	A finial is a decorative element marking the top or end of a dome, spire, tower or roof. Where there are several such elements they may be called pinnacles.
<i>Font</i>	Container used for the consecrated water used in baptism.
<i>Gargoyle</i>	A projecting stone, usually carved in a grotesque

	manner, which throws rainwater away from the walls and footings of a church.
<i>Glebe</i>	An area of land within an ecclesiastical parish, used to support a parish priest.
<i>Gothic</i>	A style of architecture originating in France and spreading over western Europe from the 12 th to the 16 th century.
<i>Hallowed</i>	Regarded as holy.
<i>Hood mould</i>	A hood mould, also called a label mould, or dripstone, is an external moulded projection from a wall over an opening to throw off rainwater.
<i>Lady Chapel</i>	A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.
<i>Lancet window</i>	A tall, narrow window terminating in a pointed arch.
<i>Light</i>	A vertical division of a window.
<i>Mullion</i>	The upright in a window; divides the window into a number of lights.
<i>Nave</i>	The main body of the church occupied by the congregation, west of the chancel.
<i>Nook-shaft</i>	A shaft set in the angle of a wall or architectural feature. Norman in architecture, the period and largely coinciding style of building, dating from the Norman Conquest in 1066 to the advent of the pointed arch period c. 1200.
<i>Oolitic Limestone</i>	Whitish to cream-coloured limestones.
<i>Perpendicular</i>	The last stage of English Gothic architecture, roughly covering the period 1350-1550, in which a large proportion of the chief lines of the tracery intersect at right angles.
<i>Prebend(ary)</i>	A clergyman who is a member of the chapter of a Cathedral.
<i>Quatrefoil</i>	A quatrefoil is a type of decorative framework consisting of a symmetrical shape which forms the overall outline of four partially overlapping circles of the same diameter.
<i>Quire</i>	An alternative spelling for Choir, the area of a church which provides seating for the clergy and choir.
<i>Reredos</i>	A screen or decoration behind the altar, usually containing religious images.
<i>Rood</i>	A screen dividing the nave from the chancel.
<i>Sacristy</i>	A room in which the sacred vessels, vestments, etc. are kept.

<i>Sanctuary</i>	Area around the main altar of the church, within the communion rails.
<i>Tithe</i>	A tithe is one-tenth part of something, paid as a contribution to a religious organisation or compulsory tax to a government. Historically, these were paid in kind, i.e. agricultural products.
<i>Tracery</i>	Ornamental rib-work on the upper part of a window, screen or panel.
<i>Transept</i>	Either of the two (north and south) shorter wings of a cross-shaped church.
<i>Trefoil</i>	An ornamental feature resembling a three-leaved clover.
<i>Turret</i>	A tower, or tower-shaped projection from a building.
<i>Vestry</i>	Room in a church used for robing by the priest or minister.



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Carnegie Heritage Centre Ltd., Hull.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) Maidenhead.

The Hull People's Memorial, Hull.

Yorkshire Air Museum, Elvington.