

## ITEMS OF INTEREST AT THE MINSTER

By John Meredith

1. Chantry Priests Houses were built in 1395 by Thomas Haxey, Prebendary of Rampton. They were pulled down in 1819 to make way for the new Grammar School.
2. The present day Trebeck Hall was built in 1916, by the Minster architect, William Douglas Caroe, as a new song-school for the choir.
3. Vicars Court constructed in 1379 by Richard de Chesterfield, Prebendary of Oxton 1, as a refectory for the Vicars Choral. William Talbot extended it in 1485 by adding a first-floor level. It was demolished to make way for the present Vicars Court, The Residence, dated from 1690, rebuilt in 1785, as was the other Vicars houses which also date from 1785.
4. Spires, transepts and nave roofs were raised in 1878-80.
5. The Booth chapel, which was situated outside the Minster by the side of south wall near to the west end, was constructed in 1280 by Canon Henry de Vavasour. Re-built by Archbishop William Booth in 1460 as a chantry chapel, and he was buried in there when he died in 1465, also his brother Archbishop Lawrence Booth, when he passed away in 1480. After the reformation it was used as a Grammar School and later pulled down in 1784.
6. Chapter House roof was restored to its lofty pitch, as we see it today, in 1881. Each side of the Chapter House is 17ft long. The yellow glass is part of the arms of Eleanor wife of Edward the 1<sup>st</sup>, died 1296.
7. The old Airman's Chapel, now the Pilgrim's Chapel. The windows were enlarged in the C4<sup>th</sup>. It became the Airman's Chapel on October 2nd 1919, and was dedicated to St Eadburgh. at the time the chapel was fitted out by the RAF camp at Norton near Sheffield. Norton being in Derbyshire and the diocese of Southwell. The screen was erected in May 1904 by G. Atherton and B. Hollis for Cornish and Gaymer of North Walsham, in Norfolk, it was further extended when the chapel became the Pilgrim's Chapel.
8. The flying buttress on the Quire, were constructed to act as supports, in the early C14<sup>th</sup>, almost 100 years after the Quire was constructed in 1234.

9. Four faces on top of the library, right side 2 ladies, names not known, on the left side a king and an archbishop. The king maybe either Henry the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1216-1272 or Edward 1<sup>st</sup> 1272-1307. The archbishop could be one of three, either Walter Gifford 1266-1279, William Wickwaine 1279-1286 or John Romanas, 1286-1296, who was archbishop at the time the Minster Chapter House was built.
10. The new Vestries built in 1918.
11. of Bishop Hoskyns, in the north transept, is by W. Reynolds Stephens, sometime President of the Society of British Sculptors, and was unveiled on 2th July 1928.
12. The figures on the nave pulpit are King Edwin and Queen Ethelburga.
13. The coat of arms on the Chapter House iron gates are of the Diocese of Southwell and, the other one, the coat of arms of the Conybeare family. Provost Conybeare was made the first Provost of the Minster in the 1930s. The coat of arms is also on the Provost's stall in the High Altar Sanctuary, now the Dean's Stall.
14. The marble floor in the Sanctuary, which depicts the symbols of the four evangelists, dates from 1887 and the old carpet, which once covered the floor, is 1956. The base of the memorial to Bishop Riddings, which stands outside the altar rails on the south side, is again by William Douglas Caroe. The altar rails are by 'Mousey Thompson' and were placed in the Minster on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1950. The silver cross and candles on the High Altar were made by The Warham Guild and in 1942 cost £425, They are a Becher Family memorial.
15. The four lower windows at the east end above the High Altar were once a set of six, the other two being in the Lord Mayors Chapel in Bristol, and are placed there in the North Transept of the chapel, where they depict 1 The Betrayal in the garden of Gethsemane, and 2 Pilot showing Jesus to the people.