

A GUIDE TO THE CHURCH

1. The East Altar, Reredos and Panelling

The East end of the church within the sanctuary is wholly panelled and with an altar, or “communion table” against the east wall. Before the nave altar and sanctuary were created, communion was celebrated at this east end altar.

The altar is plain wood with a plaque stating that “The tracery panels were inserted in the Holy Table as a memorial to Mrs Jesse SUTCLIFFE A.D. 1931”



A **Reredos** is a wooden (or stone) panel behind an altar, often containing carvings or pictures of saints. The one here in St Paul’s does not have these. It was a gift from Mrs Jesse Sutcliffe¹ of

Spring Royd in memory of her son Geoffrey². The work was done by a Nottingham firm, Messrs Foster, and bears a plaque

“Dedicated to the Glory of God and to the memory of
Lieutenant C. G. F. SUTCLIFFE Died Dec^r 9th 1919,
aged 22. The loving gift of his mother. Also to the
memory of his Father and his Sister. December 1921”

From their records, a C. G. F. SUTCLIFFE was a member of the Officer Cadet force at Bradford Grammar school and was one of the first of these cadets to win a commission in 1915³ as a Temporary Lieutenant in the Yorkshire Light Infantry. During the war he was promoted to Lieutenant in the YLI and acting Captain in the Somerset LI⁴.

The wooden panelling of the east wall was installed in 1927 after the Centenary of the Church.

An inscription in the left (north) side panel records

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
THOMAS RUTHERFORD ASHENHURST
1849-1902
LATE OF THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE
BRADFORD
THIS PANELLING WAS ERECTED
IN THE YEAR 1927

It was given by Mrs Ashenhurst and Miss Ashenhurst.

Thomas R Ashenhurst was a lecturer in weaving at Bradford Technical College. As the appointed instructor, he inaugurated the Bradford Technical School with a lecture in the Saloon of the Bradford Mechanic’s Institute on the evening of 6th March 1878⁵. He later became Head of the college. He published several books on weaving and an influential book of 7,000 textile designs. His investigations into yarn structures changed theories of cloth design and established basic rules still used today (Ashenhurst’s Rule). Ashenhurst was instrumental in the founding of the Textile Institute. He had one patent (for door knobs), possibly two, to his

name. His wife was Jane Elizabeth who lived in Victoria Park and died in 1929⁶.

The four shields on the panelling are from L to R: Keys (St Peter), a wool sack (Bradford Diocese), a sword (St Paul) and a sheep (Shipley = Sheep Lea).

The panelling in the north and south side recesses were given in memory of her parents by Margaret Hodgson. The dedications read

(North side recess) To the Glory of God and In Loving memory of John HODGSON (1825 – 1899) of Victoria Park Shipley and formerly of Kirby Lonsdale the panelling in this Recess was placed in the year 1927 by his Daughter.

(South side recess) To the Glory of God and In Loving memory of Charlotte HODGSON (1817 – 1902) of Victoria Park Shipley and formerly of Kirby Lonsdale the panelling in this Sedilia was placed in the year 1927 by her Daughter.

The word *Sedilia* refers to seats (usually three) at the south side of the altar for use by the clergy during a service, which were set back in a recess. It is used here to refer to the recess alone.

2. The Bishop's Chair

A Bishop is head of a diocese and in a cathedral there is a special chair for the Bishop, called a *cathedra* (whence the name 'cathedral'). Although not actually necessary, many Anglican churches keep a specific seat for the Bishop when he (and now she) visits the church. It is often used at a service of confirmation, being placed at the chancel steps or, in St Paul's, in front of the nave altar. Note the crest on the chair: a



shield with St Peter's keys with a woolsack above (a symbol of the former Bradford Diocese: 1911-2015) surmounted by a mitre – the bishop's hat.

A plaque on the pillar at the north-east corner of the chancel records that the Chair and Prayer desk were given by Mr J J Ambler, a former sidesman, in memory of JULIA ANN AMBLER who died in 1937.

3. Communion Plate

The Church has several sets of Communion Plate. The oldest, comprising two cups for the wine (chalices), a flagon and a plate for the bread (paten), was given by Rev. Henry Heap in December 1826 when the church was built⁷.



Two Chalices and one Paten in silver, presented to the Church by Mrs. Martha Barwick, in memory of the Rev. William Kelly⁸.

Four silver Chalices and electro-plated Paten, which were paid for by subscription and presented to the Church at Christmas, 1885⁹. In 1971 the silver chalices, which had become unserviceable, were melted down and the metal used to make two new chalices, a ciborium (container for bread/wafers) and two small patens in memory of Elizabeth Stansfield¹⁰.



4. Constable's Staff and Churchwarden Wands

There were two constable's staves preserved in the Church. One had the date 1798, but this was stolen about 30 years ago and never recovered. The other staff has the words "Constable of Shipley" on one side and the date, 1822, on the other and this pre-dates the church. The office of parish constable is an old one; Edward I required two constables in every hundred. These were usually elected locally and were unpaid. Various sources mention the constable of Shipley. The role was effectively abolished with the setting up of regular police forces in 1856.



The two Church Wardens are people appointed by the Bishop to be his officers in the church. The job goes back as far as the 13th century. In former times one warden was chosen by the vicar (Vicar's Warden) and the other elected by the parishioners (People's Warden). Today, they are both chosen by the electors in the parish – anyone who lives in the parish, and can vote, may come and vote for a warden. They are responsible for maintaining order within the church and its grounds. As a sign of their office each warden carries a staff or 'wand'. These are poles with a carved or metal head, traditionally in the shape of a mitre (Vicar's warden) or crown (People's warden). Their use is mainly ceremonial; when the bishop visits, the wardens process before with their wands (originally to protect the bishop).

A pair of wands was given by some members of the congregation in 1892¹¹. The present two wardens' wands were given in 1950, by the wardens of that time (C F Cockshott and F L Pitts)¹².

5. The Pulpit

A pulpit is a place from where a sermon (talk or address) may be given during a church service. From the earlier description on St Paul's, the first pulpit was a wooden one, probably located alongside the pillar at the left side of the current chancel. The pulpit one can see today was put in at the time of the 1876 renovations. It was described by a local newspaper as occupying

“ an elevated position to the left of the chancel, and by a skilful arrangement the lower portion is made to form part of the screen wall. The pulpit is supported on a pedestal of Caen stone, having niches containing figures of the Four Evangelists in the same material. The body of the pulpit, however, is of oak, elaborately carved in panels, the upper portion of the panels being of open tracery and the lower portions being worked in the “linen” pattern which prevails generally throughout the building.¹³”



The pulpit is of its height so that the people in the galleries may hear the sermon.

6. Vicar's Stall

The Reading Desk or Stall was also done as part of the refurbishment in 1876. It is in oak and noted particularly for the carvings. These represent the four evangelists, an identification which is generally credited to St Jerome (347-420AD) though others have also ascribed them¹⁴. They are based on the



picture of the four living creatures of Ezekiel and in the Book of the Revelation of St John¹⁵.

Face of a Man: St Matthew

Face of a Lion: St Mark

Face of an Ox: St Luke

Face of an Eagle: St John.

7. Baptistry, Font and Prayer Space

The area in the south-east corner where the font is now situated, has seen much change over the years. In its original form it was part of the box pews in the Georgian church, which extended across what is now the chancel. In the 1876 renovations, the box pews were replaced with benches and the chancel created to the left side of the area. In 1927, the screen was placed on the south side of the choir stalls by Mrs Morgan and Mr Owen Morgan in memory of the late Mr Morgan and Lieut. Morgan and recorded on a plaque on the pillar. Mr Morgan was Mr William Morgan a solicitor with the Shipley and Bradford firm of Messrs Sam Wright, Morgan & Co. Mr Owen Morgan was one of his sons who was also a solicitor, a member of the St Paul's Cricket Club and had been a lieutenant in the Bradford Pals¹⁶. The screen was designed by Messrs Healey of Bradford and made by the firm of Bridgeman of Litchfield.

In 1927 the area was turned into a side chapel (sometimes called 'the Lady Chapel') in memory of Revd Arthur W. Cribb (Vicar 1890-1914, and the only one to die in office). According to the plaque on the pillar by the entrance to the area it was "subscribed for by members of this church and the daughter church of St Peter". A screen between the side-chapel and the South aisle was given in memory of Jane Elizabeth Ashenhurst in 1932¹⁷.

In the 1970 reordering, the side chapel was removed and its screen used as part of the Narthex screen on the north side. The site of the side-chapel became a baptistry, the font having been brought from the West door and placed in a central position in the

area. The font, made of alabaster, was a gift of a Mr Fox in 1876¹⁸.



Then, in 2005 part the this baptistery was turned into a prayer corner in memory of Michael Ryley (1927-1992), Choirmaster and Director of Music at St Paul's.

8. The Organ

When originally built the church did not have an organ, only a “singing pew” in the west gallery for a choir and musicians. In 1829 an organ was constructed at the west end and opened on Sunday 15th November with a choir of 50 and the organist from Hull¹⁹. In 1864 the organ was “enlarged and improved” by the firm of Kirtland and Jardine of Manchester. It was opened on 25th May. This organ was moved to the east end of the north gallery as part of the renovations in 1876. When Rev. Arthur Cribb became vicar in 1890, he was concerned about the state of the organ, describing it as “a fourth rate instrument quite out of



character with the building in its modern condition, quite unfitted to accompany the voices of such an efficient choir...”²⁰. Although the parish was looking to build a new church (St Peter's) at the time, Cribb argued for a new organ also. The Leeds organ builder J J Binns was selected and the new organ opened in April 1892. The organ has been described as “one of the best examples of Binn's earlier period. It is a romantic instrument firmly within the classical European tradition.”²¹

The original case was replaced in 1904.

The organ was obviously much used and by 1911 it was reported that the organ needed tuning and some restoration as some of the “larger pipes have bent and fallen on the sound board.”²² The organ was cleaned and restored in 1953 and 1982. Originally hand-pumped, the organ was later provided with two water-engines to power the blower which “did their work somewhat noisily for many years.” They were replaced by a 3-hp electric motor when electricity was available in 1926.²³

The organ has now been in use (at 2016) for 124 years and, although some work has been done recently, it needs attention. The organ is a 3-keyboard instrument with Pedal, Choir, Great and Swell

9. The Stained Glass

When built, the windows were of clear glass. The two windows at the west end of the north side may be original. St Paul’s now has 8 stained glass windows within the main body of the church; the East Window, 5 on the south side and two on the north.

9.1 The East Window

The east window is by F. Barnett of York made in 1857/8. Barnett of York later moved to Scotland and became Barnett & Sons of Leith, a firm that did work for the Victorian architect Pugin (who designed, among many things, the House of Commons). The base part of the window is obscured by the later addition of reredos and panels. The window comprises a central line of figures with Jesus flanked by 6 apostles and a lower (hidden) line of St Paul flanked by the remaining apostles, with Judas replaced by Barnabas. Between is a series of scenes from the life of Christ.

This window is erected to the names of several people, as follows:

J G. Horsfall, Esq., and his wife Mary (of Bolton Royd, Bradford).

Mary Hodgson of Junction House, Shipley.

George, Fanny and William, children of W and F. Greenwood.

Richard Fawcett, of Bradford.

Mary and Mary Fawcett (the two wives of Richard Fawcett).

James Browne of Spring Lodge, Baildon.

Margaret Ann, wife of Henry Smith and daughter of James Browne.

James Hargreaves, of Shipley.

- 9.2 North side: Window in memory of William Cockshott (nearest to Choir vestry). Made by Clayton and Bell in 1869, an early example of their work. Two panels, one below and one above gallery, each divided into 3 lights and showing scenes from the Resurrection of Jesus. The theme of the Resurrection was much depicted in the windows of Clayton and Bell. William Cockshott (and his brother Jesse) were well known in Shipley for their Drapers and Linen shop.
- 9.3 North side: Window in memory of Samuel Wilson (next to Cockshott window) dated 1869. A church magazine of 1901 gives the maker as "Edmondson" (prob. R B Edmundson's of Manchester) . There are two main panels, one below gallery and one above, each divided into 3 lights. Between are three lights with scenes. Below the gallery level the upper scenes illustrate Matthew 25:35 and the lower scenes are the Transfiguration, Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ. Samuel Wilson was a church warden at St Paul's and member of the Local Board of Health 1859.
- 9.4 South side (from east end): Window in memory of Revd William Kelly and wife; William Kelly was vicar of St Paul's from 1845 to 1883 – 38 years. The window was dedicated on 20th May 1894 and the work was carried out by Heaton, Butler and Bayne of Garrick Street, Covent Garden, London. The whole lower window depicts Jesus in the Temple with the teachers (Luke 2:41-51).

- 9.5 South side: Window in memory of John Wilkinson and Grace, his wife. The window was made by Powell Brothers of Leeds and dedicated in 1888. Charles and Albert Powell founded a stained glass studio in Park Square, Leeds in 1872. Although best known for their stained glass they undertook other decorative works throughout a church, such as murals. The Upper lights show The Miraculous Draught of Fishes, (Luke 5:4-8), Stilling the Storm (Luke 8:23-25) and the Raising of Lazarus (John 11: 43-44). The lower is a complete scene showing Jesus appearing to his disciples (John 20:26-29. In the gospel this takes place indoors, but the scene here is clearly outside.
- 9.6 South side: The Peel (Faith, Hope and Charity) Window. In memory of three members of the PEEL family of Windhill (there is a memorial plaque to the left of the window); William the Father, Rebecca the Mother and a daughter Henrietta. No manufacturer stated. The main parts show Faith (holding a cross), Hope (holding an anchor) and Charity (holding children – presumably orphans). William Peel was a businessman and wool manufacturer who lived at Crag Cottage , Windhill.
- 9.7 South side: A pair of Windows, in the church in memory of Joshua and Martha Beanland, of Bradford, erected by their son, Henry and in the Narthex one in memory of Isaac, Joshua and Henry Beanland, of Bradford, erected by their executor J.R.Cordingley, of Bradford. Both of these windows were made by Powell Brothers of Leeds and dedicated in 1875. As a pair they illustrate the sayings from the parable of the sheep and the goats (Matthew 25:30-40).

10. The Monuments (or Mural Tablets)

Monuments in churches are physical memorials to the dead. They can take different forms from elaborate sculptures to a simple commemorative plaque or mural tablet affixed to a wall, such as here in St Paul's.

In the Chancel

10.1 Rouse Family

This tablet remembers four members of the Rouse family, brothers Francis and David, and David's wife Ann and a son Robert. The brothers, together with another (William) were part of the firm of Wm Rouse and Sons, Wool Manufacturers in Bradford, noted for being where Titus Salt learned his trade. The family lived at Eastbrook House near the present Cathedral.

Francis was also a politician, elected as Bradford Ward Councillor. He was a good horseman and a Cornet in the 2nd West Yorkshire Cavalry.

David was in the firm and purchased part of the business when it was dissolved after their father's death. He purchased Lane Head House at Yeadon and died there in 1852. His wife Ann continued to live in the house until her death in 1897.



10.2 William Brumfit

William Brumfit M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.Lond., was a surgeon based at his house at Baildon Lodge – described as “situated close to the town of Shipley and adjoining the Shipley and Otley turnpike road.” He was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons in 1842 and set up practice in Shipley. He gave evidence to Mr Randall's 1848 enquiry into the sanitary



conditions of Shipley. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1860 he was appointed by the London Assurance Co, to be their medical examiner in the district. He was probably married – a Mrs W Brumfit of Baildon Lodge helped with a Bazaar at St Paul’s Church, Shipley in 1860 to raise funds.

10.3 John Wilmer Field

John Wilmer Field was born in 1775, eldest son of Joshua Field the Lord of the Manor of Heaton, resident at Heaton Hall. John



took an BA at Oxford and was an Officer in the Royal Horse Guards, the Blues. He inherited the Manors of Heaton, Upper Helmsley, and others when his father died in 1819. When Dr Cyril Jackson, Lord of the Manor of Shipley died, John Wilmer Field purchased the Lordship from his executors. He married Anne Wharton-Myddleton in 1812 and they had two daughters Mary, born 1813 and Delia born 1814. Anne died in 1815. When a church for Shipley was granted by the Commissioners, John

Wilmer Field granted the 1 acre of land for the building. In 1829 he married Isabella Helen, daughter of Captain Slater R.N., but had no further children. John Wilmer Field died in London in 1832 and is buried in a vault under the chancel of St Paul’s, Shipley – the only person to be buried within the church. Both daughters married well. Mary, who was heir to Shipley and Heaton, wed Lord Oxmantown, who became Earl of Rosse on the death of his elder brother; hence Mary became Countess of Rosse and the considerable lands in Shipley and Heaton passed into the Rosse family. The two daughters had this monument erected in 1838²⁴.

10.4 Margaret Anne Smith

Henry Smith was born in 1821 and died in 1914. He became a church warden at some point. An inscription on the family grave



in St Paul's churchyard reads "To the beloved memory of Margaret Anne, wife of Henry Smith, Shipley Hall only daughter of James Browne, Spring Lodge, Baildon,.." From this it would seem that the Smiths lived in Shipley Hall (1734) which stood at the junction of Market Street and Otley Road and later became the headquarters of

Windhill Cooperative Society. It was demolished in the 1950s in the development of the town centre and is now the site of the "Sir Norman Rae" (Wetherspoons). The tablet hides a tragically short marriage, for Henry and Margaret were married on 27th April 1848 at St John the Baptist church, Baildon and she died just over a year later on 13th May 1849 at Shipley Hall, aged 23. She is remembered also in one of the east window panels. Henry later moved to Wakefield, but retained an interest in parish affairs.

South Aisle

10.5 William Kelly B.A

Reverend William Kelly M.A. was born circa 1816 at Ireland. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin 1837-8 and was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon in 1842. Vicar of St Paul's, Shipley, from 1845 – 1884, at 38 years the longest serving vicar. He married Sarah Eleanor Raywood in 1851 at Barnsley, Yorkshire, England. He died in 1884 at Llandudno, Wales,



aged 68. Buried in St Paul's churchyard.

It was said that he was “widely respected and endeared himself by his tact and kindness.” Also he was a faithful preacher and a man of genial and uniform temperament, which gained him many friends²⁵. A window in the South Aisle also recalls his memory.

10.6 Benjamin Firth F.C.C.M.

F.G.C.M. stands for Fellow of the Guild of Church Musicians, which “exists to encourage all musicians within the church, whether amateur or professional,” Until 1988 the membership was mainly Anglican. Benjamin Firth was born in Idle (presumably Windhill as he lived there aged 4, and which was part of Idle district at that time). He was associated with St Paul's for all his life. Benjamin's father (Joseph) had been the organist at St Paul's before him for 33 years, and Benjamin took over from him at the age of 18 years. It was said that during his time in office (45 years) he only missed one Sunday due to illness²⁶. In 1870 he married Alice Caroline PARKER. They lived in various parts of Shipley with their three children. An index to Yorkshire wills 1901-1920 gives the occupation of Benjamin Firth, died 1910, as “professor of music”. The music on the mural tablet is from The Messiah by George Frederick Handel.



10.7 Sarah Anne Elizabeth Parker

Sarah Parker died in 1948. She is buried in the front graveyard with her husband John who died in 1946. As the graveyard was shut for new graves in 1881, this is quite late. The money she left to the church was referred to as the “Parker Bequest”.

10.8 Peel Family

The Peel family lived at Crag Cottage in Windhill. The father, William Peel was born on 14 June 1788 near Laycock, an ancient village west of Keighley. His brother John, eight years older, established some kind of woollen manufacturing business in Windhill and William may have been involved in it. The brothers were listed at Windhill as Woollen Cloth Manufacturers in Baines'1822 Trade Directory. They married sisters Elizabeth and Rebecca Bateson and William and Rebecca's only child, Henrietta Maria, was born in 1820. Rebecca died in 1830. Henrietta was educated at the Moravian school at Fulneck and then by a governess. She looked after her father's house. Henrietta Peel died in 1863. Her



father continued to live at Crag Cottage but was bankrupted when, due to fraud, the Leeds Banking Company collapsed. William owned partly paid shares. He had to surrender all his assets and was ruined. He went to live at Kildwick and died in late 1866, aged 78. He was buried in the family vault at St Paul's Church, Shipley²⁷.

10.9 Frederick Smart



Mr Smart, was headmaster of the parish Church Day schools for 27 years which position "he filled with excellent ability". It was said that his schools were renowned for their superb qualities throughout the district. He was above all things a

true and faithful servant of Jesus Christ and his Church. He died in Leeds on 20th February 1921 after being operated on for an internal complaint.

North Aisle

10.10 Annie Gell Rhodes

The 1911 census suggests that she was married to Frank William Rhodes and lived in West Riding. A “Faithful worshipper” Annie died in November 1946 and is interred in Hirst Wood cemetery.

10.11 Timothy Stocks

The monument to Timothy Stocks was given by Mary, Countess of Rosse. Mary was the elder daughter of John Wilmer Field and Timothy Stocks was Field’s steward. Hence Mary would have known him all her life. Stocks was born in 1788. As steward he had the responsibility of running the estates. Until 1865, St Paul’s was the parish church of Heaton. Stocks had standing in the community and served as Overseer for the Poor Law and on a Grand Jury, he subscribed to the Bradford Hospital and gave to charity. He lived in part of a new wing at Heaton Hall with an extended family and in charge of the servants. Following Field’s death, Stocks remained as agent for the Countess of Rosse. Timothy Stocks died in 1868 at the age of 80 and is buried with other members of his family in St Paul’s Churchyard.



In Narthex (Room at back)

10.12 Boer War (O'Donnell, Lister and Jowett)

The memorial (“erected by the inhabitants of Shipley”) records the names of 3 soldiers killed in the 2nd Boer War (1899-1902): It was unveiled and dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon at 4.45pm on Saturday 4th April 1903 . The ceremony was attended by the Band and members of the 2nd West Yorkshire (Prince of Wales’ Own) Rifle Volunteers in their scarlet jackets, and the Deputy Lieutenant of the County, as well as many inhabitants of Shipley.



Herbert O'Donnell was born in Shipley in 1880. His father was Bradford born Michael O'Donnell, his mother, Hannah, was from Norfolk and in 1881 he had two brothers, John and James. The family lived at 2 Albert Terrace. In 1901, O'Donnell was a Lance Corporal in the 3rd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regt, in the South Africa Field Force. Aged 21 when killed, his death is recorded as at Nonskraal, where on Christmas Day 1901 a baggage train was attacked

and captured by the Boers. Four, including the Officer and O'Donnell were killed, 5 wounded and 57 taken prisoner. He is buried nearby to the battle.

Higson Lister was born in Shipley 1877 to Hannah and her husband George Lister, a butcher of 32 Briggate, Shipley. In 1891, Higson was the middle of three sons At some point he

joined the Shipley Division of the St John's Ambulance Brigade, and was posted to South Africa. He died of 'Enteric' or typhoid fever. (This was a problem in hot climates. In the Boer Wars more soldiers died of typhus than in battle). Pte Lister is buried in the Churchyard in St John the Baptist Church, Pinetown, a town in KwaZulu-Natal near to Durban, which contains 44 graves of soldiers who died in the nearby Princess Christian Hospital.

Albert Jowett was born in 1875 in Shipley and in 1891 was living at 152 George Street, Saltaire with his parents, Jesse Jowett (39) a dyer, Sarah Ann (42) a weaver and three siblings; Elizabeth (12), Arthur (8) and Wilfred (1) He joined the 2nd Battalion KOYLI as a private. The KOYLI was in South Africa when the second Boer war broke out, having been brought from Mauritius. Arthur too died of enteric and is buried at Elandsfontein where there was a hospital and where the Battalion may have been based for a while.

10.13 Rev J F Longrigg
 Rev John Fallowfield Longrigg M.A. was Curate at St Paul's from 1885 to 1887 (joined by Rev A Middleton in 1886). He was probably responsible for the Mission House at 129 Hargreaves Square as well as general duties. He lived at 58 Thompson Street.



Whilst he was curate at Shipley Parish Church, Rev Longrigg instituted the poor children's annual Christmas dinner. This was still going in the first World War²⁸. He was appointed as vicar of Emmanuel Church, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds and inducted there on 1st November 1887. His death, less than a year after in September 1888, came as a shock. This mural of white marble set

on a slab of Empress red marble, was the work of Appleyard, a sculptor of Leeds and put up in April 1890.

11. The Royal Arms

In the arch in the back(west) wall of the church above the Narthex are the Royal Arms. The displaying of the arms of the monarch is quite ancient. In the time of Henry VIIIth, following the break with Rome and the king's supremacy in the Church of England, it became the practice to have the Royal Arms in the church. This varied until the Restoration in 1660, at which time display again became usual. This continued until Victorian times, following which the practice declined.²⁹ The Royal Arms probably were given near the time of opening and are so about the only piece of original church furniture left.

There are some intriguing things about the Royal Arms in St Paul's. First the date: Royal Arms change over time. St Paul's was opened in 1826, during the reign of George IVth (1820-1830) and one would expect his Royal Arms. They appear, however, to be from the previous period of 1801-1816 at the time of George IIIrd. Secondly, the Arms in churches are usually rectangular but these are a lozenge shape, more normally used for funeral "hatchments".

12. Narthex Panelling and Door

The extensive panelling on either side of the door from the porch into the Narthex was done in memory of Edwin and Sarah Ann Lee who lived in Paul's Road and who left the sum of £1,000 for the benefit of the poor of the parish (The Lee Charity). This work included the doors and vestibule to screen off the porch from the church. On the right as one enters are two elevated seats for the churchwardens which "have long



been desired.” These had caved pew fronts for books. On the left is a recess for the Font (which, since the Font was moved, is now the bookstall.) Gas lights were provided at either side. The panelling dates from 1908. It was designed by the firm of Messrs. W Wilcock & Son of Bradford and the work done by Mr Sam Dibb of Shipley³⁰.

13. Porch and War memorial

The porch was panelled in oak, also the work of Mr Sam Dibb, in 1889 as a memorial to Mr Richard Clairborne Dixon.



Following the WW1, it was decided to create a War Memorial for those members of the parish who had been killed. The money for this was raised by subscription, and there were many subscribers. In all there were 208 names added to the list. All the men are listed in strict alphabetic order by surname and with no rank or regiment. The memorial was designed by Messrs T.H. & F. Healey and constructed by Mr S. Dibb of Shipley. The carving was by Mr J. Heaton of Shipley. The memorial was dedicated on 11th December 1921.

14. The Bells

Through the centuries, bells have been associated with Churches. Their primary purpose was to tell people of the times of services in days when there were no clocks, a tradition still continued with the ringing of the “Minute Bell” some 5 minutes before a service. Church bells too have been associated with events on people’s lives; the joyous ringing of bells at a wedding, the sonorous tones of the single bell at a funeral, the Christmas and Easter peals.

The first six bells for St Paul’s were installed in 1826 and then Treble and Tenor bells added in 1867. All the bells were cast by

Messrs Mears of Whitechappel, in London. The completed peal of eight bells was first rung on 16th March 1867. The tower containing the bells is some 37m (about 125 feet) high. The Ringing Chamber, from where the bells are rung using long ropes, is about half way up. Above this is the Clock Chamber, which, as its name suggests, contains the clock mechanism. The Bells are hung on an oak frame in the Bell Chamber above the Clock Chamber. To let out the sound of the bells, the Bell Chamber has stone louvered windows. It is reported that when Mr Mears (the bell-founder) first saw the Church he remarked that he had not seen in any part of the country a church so admirably suited for the effect of bells. Certainly, from the Church's elevated position its bells can be heard widely.

<i>Bells.</i>	<i>Diameter.</i>		<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>qr.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Tenor ...	44 inches	...	15	0	6
VII. ...	40½ "	...	11	1	7
VI. ...	37 "	...	8	3	12
V. ...	33½ "	...	6	3	14
IV. ...	32 "	...	5	3	21
III. ...	29½ "	...	5	0	15
II. ...	29 "	...	4	3	12
Treble ...	27 "	...	4	2	6
			<hr/>		
			62	2	9
			<hr/>		

The traditional way the bells are rung is for the bell on its headstock to be pulled into and held in an upright position with the bell mouth at the top. A gentle pull on the bell rope will cause the bell to swing down, the clapper to strike the note and the bell to rise back up, where it is again held until the next note is required. At some point, possibly during the church renovations in the late 1950s³¹, the eight ringing ropes were removed from the headstock assembly and attached to hammers positioned to strike the side of the stationary bell (in a similar manner to that used by a clock to make the chimes). This allows eight ringers to chime the bells and simulate the sound of traditional ringing; it is easier,

requiring much less skill and training and puts no strain on the bell tower. In the St Paul's Tower in addition, a second rope is attached to each hammer and by a series of pulleys all eight ropes are brought to a rack on the wall, a system known as Ellacombe Chimes. By this means it is possible for one person to chime all eight bells, – and to play tunes!

The bells were rung for many years at morning and evening services. The bells continue to be rung occasionally at weddings and special occasions. e.g. the 2000 Millennium and ringing of the bells for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. As part of the accompanying Arts Festival, to mark the opening of the 2012 London based Olympic Games, was a work by Martin Creed: *Work No 1197, All the Bells in a Country Rung as Quickly and Loudly as Possible for Three Minutes*. Three people rang the bells of St Paul's for 3 minutes from 8:12 to 8:15 as part of this 'All-the-bells' project to welcome the start of the 2012 Olympics in London.

15.The Clock

Having a Clock in the Tower was contemplated in 1826 when the church was first built, but one was not actually installed until 1867. It cost then £257, but other expenses connected with it raised the total expenditure to £300. The money was raised by public subscription; an additional £100 was raised the following year for an Endowment Fund. The clock had a 2 second pendulum swing and chimed the quarter-hours on 5 bells and the hour on the tenor bell. It was made by Mr Jonathan Cryer of Bingley of castings done in Shipley. The Clock was set in motion on June 29th 1867 by Mrs Kelly and Master Arthur Kelly, the vicar's wife and son. It was cleaned and repaired in 1912.



By the early 1930s, the clock installed in 1867 having become unreliable, a new clock was provided by Shipley Urban District Council and was dedicated on 31st December 1935 by the Rev. E.B. Alban, then Vicar of Shipley, in the presence of the Chairman and Members of the Council. After the service the Church Council

members were entertained to refreshment in the Town Hall. The present clock remains the property of the local authority (now the City of Bradford Metropolitan District) and is kept in repair and adjustment by the council. The new clock was placed at a higher level than the original clock and the position of the latter can still be seen on the four faces of the bell tower.³²

16. Appendix:

The Vicars of Shipley

1828 – 1845	Rev. Thomas Newberry
1845 – 1884	Rev. William Kelly M.A.
1884 – 1890	Rev. William Pearson
1890 – 1914	Rev. Arthur William Cribb
1914 – 1918	Rev. Bernard Herklots M.A.
1918 – 1930	Rev. Noel H Harding Jolly M.A.
1930 – 1936	Rev. Evan Basil Alban
1936 – 1954	Rev. William John Perrett
1954 – 1964	Rev. John Keys Fraser
1964 – 1977	Rev. Philip Harry Green
1978 – 1991	Rev. John Richard Henson
1992 – 1995	Rev. John R Poole
1997 – 2008	Rev. Colin R Penfold
2008 -	Rev. Canon Susan M Hope

Chapter 6

- ¹ Parish Illustrated Handbook 1926, p.25
- ² Parish Magazine August 1921
- ³ ‘OTC in the First World War’ in *Old Bradfordian Magazine: Summer 2015*
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- ⁴ SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, 10 DECEMBER, 1918.
14559 www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue /31057/supplement/14559/
- ⁵ OPENING OF THE BRADFORD TECHNICAL SCHOOL . The Leeds
Mercury (Leeds, England), Thursday, March 7, 1878; Issue 12451
- ⁶ *Parish Magazine*, August 1929.
- ⁷ Parish Illustrated Handbook 1926, p.24
- ⁸ *Ibid*
- ⁹ Parish Illustrated Handbook 1926, p.24.
- ¹⁰ St Paul’s, *A Brief History*, 1976, p. 6.
- ¹¹ St Paul’s, *A Brief History*, 1976, p. 4
- ¹² *Ibid*, p. 5
- ¹³ RESTORATION OF SHIPLEY CHURCH . *The Bradford Observer*
(Bradford, England), Monday, December 06, 1875; pg. 4; Issue 4037.
- ¹⁴ Jerome, *Preface to the Commentary on Matthew* [http://catholic-
resources.org/Art/Evangelists_Symbols.htm](http://catholic-resources.org/Art/Evangelists_Symbols.htm)
- ¹⁵ cf Ezekiel 1:10; Revelation 4:7
- ¹⁶ Ralph Hudson, 2013, *The Bradford Pals 4th Edition*, Appendix 5, p.167.
- ¹⁷ St Paul’s, *A Brief History*, 1976, p. 5.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid*, p. 54
- ¹⁹ OPENING THE NEW ORGAN AT SHIPLEY, *The Hull Packet and Humber
Mercury* (Hull, England), Tuesday, November 17, 1829; Issue 2348.
- ²⁰ Stephen Mott, 1992, *Organ Centenary Souvenir Booklet*, p.8
- ²¹ Dr Harry Brama, Former Director of RSCM, in Mott, *Souvenir*. p. 6.
- ²² *Parish Magazine*, November 1911.
- ²³ ‘Vicar’s Letter’, *Parish Magazine*, February 1926.
- ²⁴ *The Bradford Observer* (Bradford, England), Thursday, August 16, 1838;
Issue 237
- ²⁵ *Illustrated Parish Handbook*, 1926, p.13.
- ²⁶ *St Paul’s Parish Magazine* August 1910.
- ²⁷ William Peel (1788 - 1867)
http://www.windhillorigins.co.uk/familyhistory_files/bateson/wmpeel.htm
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- ²⁸ Saltaire War Diary: 1 January 1915,
www.saltairvillage.info/WW1_Saltaire_Diary_0003.html
- ²⁹ ‘Origin of Royal Arms, *The Churches Conservation Trust*,
<http://www.visitchurches.org.uk/>
- ³⁰ Shipley “Home Words”, *Parish Magazine*, November 1908, pp. 1-2.
- ³¹ It was mentioned in the Parish Magazine June 1960 that the bells had been ‘clocked’.
- ³² St Paul’s, *A Brief History*, 1976, p. 5.