



About Church of Holy Trinity

The first existing record of the church is a charter of 1082 which, although subsequently proved to be a forgery, does contain certain elements of truth. That church would have been a simple rectangle with thin walls and no trace survives of it other than a fragment of Norman chevron decoration and traces of reused 12th century work in the south wall. The chancel dates from the late 12th century and part of its original north wall and south-east buttress is evident.

Between 1470 and 1480 the east end was altered completely to accommodate the magnificent stained glass window given by Revd John Walker in 1470-71. He is said to have rebuilt the chancel as well, and, if this is so, the whole of the north aisle must have been erected at the same time, for the pillars all have capitals of the same profile. In 1495-96 the tower was built, the main part of the church being then complete.

There were minor works in the 19th century which were fortunately not too extensive, as the proposal to remove the box pews in 1896 was never carried out.

Holy Trinity Church is an exceptional Grade 1 Listed building.

A thousand years of English history awaits you

The Churches Conservation Trust is the national charity protecting historic churches at risk.

We've saved over 340 beautiful buildings which attract more than a million visitors a year. With our help and with your support they are kept open and in use – living once again at the heart of their communities.



Access

Due to their age, historic church floors can be uneven and worn and lighting can be low level. Please take care, especially in wet weather when floors can be slippery.

Help us do more

To protect these churches, and others like them, we need your help. If you enjoy your visit please give generously or if you would like to become a CCT supporter and join in our exclusive 'behind-the-scenes' visits please go to our website.



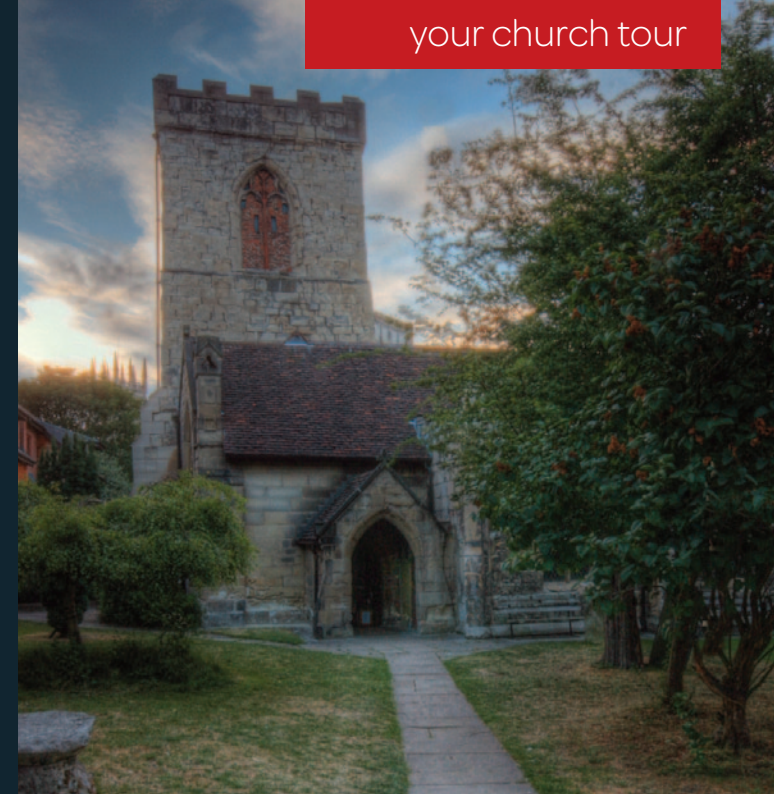
THE CHURCHES
CONSERVATION TRUST

visitchurches.org.uk

The Churches Conservation Trust
1 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9EE
Tel: 020 7213 0660

Registered Charity No: 258612

© CCT 2010



Church of Holy Trinity

Goodramgate, York



THE CHURCHES
CONSERVATION TRUST

The historic Church of Holy Trinity

10 things to see before you leave...

- 1 **The Box Pews** are a rare seventeenth century survival. Box pews like these were once common in Anglican churches but their widespread removal during the 19th century makes them an unusual sight today.
- 2 **The Font** dates from the late fifteenth century, around the same time as the east window. Although the stonework is very plain, the goblet shape is unusual. The font cover is made of oak and dates to 1787.
- 3 **The Mayoral Boards** commemorate the Lord Mayors of York with connections to the parish of Holy Trinity Goodramgate. The grandfather clock shape is unusual, although St Helen's church in York has a similar memorial. The boards are hung either side of the mayoral pew.
- 4 **The Pulpit** is a double-decker pulpit enabling the preacher to see the whole congregation despite the high sided box pews. Made of oak, the pulpit cost £6 and was made in 1695. The lower lectern was used for readings and sermons were preached from the pulpit itself.
- 5 **The 13th Century Carved Grave Slab** was excavated from the south-east chapel. Dating from the 13th century, it is decorated with a floriate cross, the stepping at the base typical of the era. The slab also shows a rebus, pictures relating to the name or profession of the deceased. Here the rebus shows a fish and a cauldron – perhaps indicating a fish monger or salt fish dealer.
- 6 **The Donor Panel** as a creation and installation of stained glass windows is an expensive affair. In the medieval era, patrons who paid for windows were often included in the designs. Here you can see a tiny kneeling figure dressed in red – this is John Walker, the priest of this church.
- 7 **Reredos Boards** 'Reredos' usually refers to the area behind an altar and gives its name to any panelling or boards used to decorate the section. These reredos boards were installed in 1691 and repaired in 1721. The lettering was repainted in 1823. Fleur-de-lys motifs can be seen in the gilded bands.
- 8 **The Hagioscope** is an angled window built into the chapel wall to enable the chantry priest to say mass in synchronisation with the priest officiating at the high altar. A rare church feature and the only one of its type in York.

- 9 **Stone Altars** disappear with the Reformation, making survivals like this one rare. Although the stone is damaged, you can clearly see four of the five consecration crosses. The stone is magnesium limestone, probably quarried at Tadcaster. Two more altar stones can be found in the church.
- 10 **The Piscina** is a small carved stone basin in which the priest would wash the Eucharistic vessels. Here, as is traditional, the piscina is to the south of the altar.

