

# Church at Corhampton, Hampshire. (no known dedication).

All photos these pages are described viewed clockwise from top left.

1. Sundial in S wall of nave, about 2 feet high and divided into eight directions marked by objects like the handles of a ship's steering wheel with the diagonal axes marked by branches ending in trefoil leaves, or flowers.
2. The church seen from the south, comprises a nave in substantially its original form and chancel with rebuilt eastern end in brick (1855. When road widening caused subsidence). The main walls are built of whole flints, lightly plastered and dressed stone is used for the long-and-short quoins at all four angles of the nave. The S porch is medieval and the original south doorway accessing the nave much rebuilt to provide a medieval doorway. The N doorway has been blocked and a window inserted in the blocking. The pilaster-strips spring from a well defined square plinth of roughly dressed stone. Note the central pilaster-strip on the west wall which runs up to a horizontal string-course and which may well have been at the base of the original gable, the side walls having been shortened at some date by about three feet. The pilaster-strips are formed of dressed stone laid with closely fitted joints and occur on both north and south nave walls (source H.Taylor).





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3. Detail of pilaster-strip and horizontal string-course above roof of south porch, note pilaster-strip rising from a stop.
4. Seen again with horizontal stripwork running to the west of the porch with associated pilaster-strip on the left.
5. The west wall, with twin openings under rebuilt brick and stone gable. These were used at some stage as a bell cote and a drawing published in 1846 shows a massive stone lintel forming the head (now rebuilt in segmental form).
6. A closer view of the NW long-and-short quoin and part of the face of the west wall.
7. The NW quoin again but seen from that quarter.





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- 8. The interior looking eastwards.
  - 9. The upper part of the NE quoin of the nave.
  - 10. The blocked north doorway.
  - 11. Detail of E base of this doorway.
  - 12. Closer view of the arched head and its imposts.
- At the plinth the pilaster-strips have simple rectangular bases and were decorated with three upright leaves of which one is carried around on the corner and one is set flat in the centre of the face. Weathering in the ensuing 50 years since Taylor saw these features has sadly made such identification extremely difficult.





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13. Seen from the west, the chancel arch which is of one square order with through-stone voussoirs neatly laid with (nearly) radial joints. The jambs are predominately laid with through-stones, and the imposts are bold rectangular blocks. The western face of the arch was outlined by strip-work carried up the sides as pilasters and round the head as a hood-mould but the vertical pilasters have been hacked away almost flush with the wall face (a medieval “tidying”). An unusual feature is a pronounced keystone at the head of the hood-mould.
14. Chancel arch seen from within the chancel.
15. The southern jamb of the arch seen from the nave.
16. Looking up at the arch from within the nave (note the keystone again).

