

# ALL SAINTS CHURCH

## The Building

Having established its responsibilities in Hoole and Newton by opening the National School cum Mission Hall in 1855, Christchurch turned its attention to the building of a church and in 1864 launched a subscription list.

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH FOR HOOLE.		
<p><b>THE</b> district of BISHOP'S FIELDS, in the township of Hoole, has entirely arisen since the introduction of railways. It now has a population over 2,000, chiefly of the working classes, and is rapidly increasing. It is situated beyond the boundary of the city of Chester, and forms part of the parish of Plumondestall, but is included in the district allotted to Christ Church, Newtown. The increase of population, however, in the immediate neighbourhood of that church, now amounting to upwards of 4,000, renders it quite inadequate to the wants of the people, whilst the inhabitants of the outlying district of Bishop's Fields would have been quite without the means of attending divine worship, had not the incumbent of Christ Church, with the assistance of his curate, given voluntary services in a school room erected there twice every Sunday; but marriages and funerals have still to take place at the parish church of Plumondestall, which is nearly four miles distant.</p> <p>The necessity for an additional Church is so obvious, that a committee has been formed to endeavour to carry out this desirable object, and for which Subscriptions are now earnestly requested. A suitable site has been kindly given by Mrs. Hamilton; and the following sums have been promised towards the erection of the Church, for which about £4,000 will be required, exclusive of an Endowment Fund.</p> <p>Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. R. D. Thomas, Incumbent of Christ Church, Heywood Lodge, Newton, Chester; or they may be paid into the Banks of Messrs. Dixons and Co., or Messrs. Williams and Co., Chester.</p> <p>EDWARD ACTON BROWN, Secretary. Flookersbrook, Chester, October, 1864.</p>		
SUBSCRIPTIONS		
Towards the erection of the proposed Church at Hoole.		
The late William Wardell, Esq. ....	£500	0 0
Mrs. Hamilton, Hoole House .....	500	0 0
The Marquis of Westminster .....	500	0 0
Thomas Brassey, Esq., London .....	100	0 0
James McAndrew, Esq. ....	50	0 0

The Rev. R. D. Thomas .....	25	0 0
Mr. Haworth, Flookersbrook .....	25	0 0
Mr. Charles Brown, ditto .....	25	0 0
Capt. Johnes Smith .....	25	0 0
Thos. Dixon, Esq. ....	21	0 0
The Misses Brown, Boughton .....	21	0 0
The Lord Bishop ..	20	0 0
Mr. Meakin, Flookersbrook .....	20	0 0
E. G. Salisbury, Esq. ....	20	0 0
P. G. Pantom, Esq., Plas Fron .....	10	0 0
John Tollemache, Esq., M.P. ....	10	0 0
Charles Morrison, Esq., London .....	10	0 0
P. S. Humberston, Esq., M.P. ....	10	0 0
Mr. Smith, Flookersbrook .....	10	0 0
Mr. Nation, ditto .....	10	0 0
The Misses Humberston .....	10	0 0
Jas. Dixon, Esq. ....	10	0 0
Miss Wilbraham .....	5	0 0
Miss Weston .....	5	0 0
Miss Harrison ..	5	0 0
Thomas Helps, Esq. ....	5	0 0
A. De Ferriers, Esq. ....	5	0 0
The Rev. Thomas France .....	5	0 0
Rev. Canon Hillyard .....	5	0 0
Edward Evans, Esq. ....	5	0 0
Henry Ford, Esq. ....	5	0 0
B. Nicholson, Esq. ....	5	0 0
Miss Park, Ince Hall .....	5	0 0
Miss Eliza Park, Ince Hall .....	5	0 0
Miss Emma Park, Ince Hall .....	5	0 0
Mrs. Wood, Curzon Park .....	3	0 0
Hugh Colley, Esq. ....	3	0 0
Mr. Chivas, Queen's Park .....	2	2 0
Dr. Dobie .....	2	2 0
Mr. Fern, Flookersbrook .....	2	0 0
Mrs. Tilston .....	2	0 0
Mr. Denson .....	2	0 0
Miss Walker, Abbey Square .....	1	0 0
Mr. Higgins .....	1	0 0
Miss Humphrey Jones .....	1	0 0

*Subscription List for proposed Church for Hoole October 1864*

The land on which it was to be built was donated by Martha Hamilton who also gave £500. It can be identified on Hoole's Tithe Map as Plot 27, fields in Golden Grove (the story that a tributary of Flookersbrook rose there seems unfounded because on later Ordnance Survey maps the stream is shown as coming from the direction of Newton Hollows). Another donation came from William Titherington, the Chairman of the Local Board in the form of the stone necessary for the building, transported to the site. An account of the laying of the foundation stone in May 1866 gives details of the church; 600 seats of which 200 were to be free; the estimated cost, then £3,600 of which £2,500 had been raised; and a list of the items placed under the stone.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HOOLE

The foundation stone of the new church at Hoole was laid on Wednesday last by the Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor, M.P. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Chester and the Rev. R. D. Thomas, incumbent, took part in the ceremony. Among those present we noticed the Revs. I. Temple (Trafford), W. B. Marsden, F. Grosvenor, J. Graham, Fraser, J. M. Kilmer, Mr. Barbour (Bolesworth Castle), Mr. Evans (Newton), Mr. W. Titherington, Mr. Palin, Captain Smith, Mr. J. Bridgman, Dr. Davies-Colley, Mr. J. Dodd, Mr. Adams, &c., &c. The weather was very unfavourable, the rain falling during the whole of the ceremony.

The proceedings commenced by the Choir of Christ Church singing a hymn selected for the occasion, after which the Rev. R. D. Thomas read the cxxxiii. and lxxiv. Psalms, and the Lord Bishop the Collects and Lord's Prayer.

The Secretary then read a very neat address from the committee, which was followed by a short address by Earl Grosvenor.

His Lordship said that notwithstanding that the spring had set in with its usual severity, they had met that day to lay a foundation stone which, under the auspices of Messrs. Daukes and Hughes, the architect and builder, would, he hoped, soon take the shape of a handsome church. In the address there was a point or two to which he would refer. The population of Hoole, which in 1861 was 5,240, was now not less than 6,000, showing the necessity for increased church accommodation. In the building they were about to erect there would be 600 sittings, 200 of the number being free seats. The estimated cost of the building, as had been stated, was £3,600, of which £2,500 had been collected, leaving rather more than £1,000, which the committee hoped soon to realise. Among the subscribers and supporters of the church were two or three names already mentioned, and he might perhaps be allowed to allude to that of Mrs. Hamilton, a lady who had done a great deal for the district, and had not only given the sum of £500,

out likewise the site upon which the church was to be built. He was sure they would all concur with him in thanking her for her noble gift. Their thanks would be feeble, but she knew her reward would be elsewhere; they could only acknowledge her kindness in a few very inadequate words. Mr. Titherington, they all knew, had done much for that district, and had given the stone for the building, which was brought to the spot free of charge. The present day was a great age of restoration and rebuilding of churches. They had only to look at the city of Chester and its neighbourhood to realise the fact. There was the restoration of St. John's Church, the rebuilding of Trinity Church, and many other instances. It was only the previous day that the new church at Aldford had been consecrated by the Bishop, who he was so glad to see among them that morning. It showed that there was at the present time a revival among the people, and a deep sense of their religious duties. Mr. Gladstone, in his recent speech at Liverpool compared the zeal of the clergy of the present day with those of the past, which showed they had a deeper sense of their responsibility now. He would not detain them longer on account of the inclement state of the weather. He thought they would all agree with him in hoping that the walls they were about to raise might remain to generation after generation of their descendants, who, whilst treading the highway of life, and battling with the many dangers and troubles of this world, might pass through the portals of that church, which might be to them the gateway of heaven.

Earl Grosvenor then proceeded to lay the stone, the architect first placing a bottle in the cavity prepared for it, containing a specimen of the different coins made this year, with a copy of the Bible, Prayer Book, the *Times* and *Chester Courant* newspapers.

The Bishop then pronounced the benediction, which concluded the ceremony.

The mallet which was of a chaote pattern, was supplied by the old-established firm of Lowe and Sons, Bridge-street Row, and the mallet by the firm of Messrs. Brown and Lamont, Eastgate-street, and bore the inscription, "All Saints' Church, Hoole. Presented to the Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor, M.P., on the occasion of laying the foundation stone. May 2nd, 1866."

Considering the unfavourable state of the weather, the company present was large, consisting of most of the principal families of the neighbourhood.

### *Laying of the Foundation Stone in May 1866*

The shortfall of £1,100 meant that the building work was stopped during 1867; luckily two large donations were secured with the proviso that the church would be opened by Christmas. The report of the opening service on Christmas Eve tells us that: the architect was Mr. Daukes of Whitehall Place, London; a revised estimate was £4,600 with a spire, £3,500 without; the builder was Hughes of Aldford whose contract was £3,235 without a spire, but with a tower on which the spire could be built; the building could also allow for an extension on the south side. A spire was included thanks to Martha Hamilton who also financed the bells, ropes and chiming mechanism.



## OPENING OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HOOLE.

This church, the foundation stone of which was laid by Earl Grosvenor, M.P., in the spring of last year, was opened for Divine service on Tuesday. For some time before the movement for building this church was set on foot the increasing district of Bishopscote had felt great want of a place of worship, the parish church being at too great a distance to be accessible to the part of the parish in which this district is situated. We believe that the movement for building a church was first mooted in 1864, when the late Mr. Wardell put his name down for £500, and Mrs. Hamilton, of Hoole, also gave £500 in addition to a piece of land upon which to build the church. The Marquess of Westminster promised £500, and Mr. William Titherington offered to furnish the stone required for the building, to be delivered on the spot free of cost. When the amount promised or received reached the sum of £2,500, the committee which had been formed advertised for plans, and accepted that of Mr. Daukes, of Whitehall-place, London, who estimated the cost of the erection at £4,600 including a spire, or £3,500 without such an adornment. Mr. Hughes, of Aldford, near Chester, was determined on as the builder, his contract for building the church without a spire being £3,235. The sacred edifice stands by the side of Hoole Road, nearly opposite Newton Lane. It is in the Transitional style of architecture—that immediately preceding the Decorated. It is built of the red sandstone of the district, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with organ chambers at the east end. The nave is separated from the aisle by a row of pointed arches; there is a tower at the south-west angle of the building (upon which a spire can be placed), the main entrance being from the Hoole-road through a north porch. The church will accommodate 600 persons; but it is so built as to admit of a south aisle being added if the requirements of the district should need it. At yesterday morning's service there was a good attendance of the leading residents of the district.

The prayers were read by the Rev. R. D. Thomas, of Christ-Church; the communion service was read by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Canon Blomfield; and his Lordship preached the sermon from xxiv. Acts of the Apostles, 25 v.:—"And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled and answered, go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." His Lordship showed the importance in spiritual things of avoiding the example of Felix in putting off opportunities to a "convenient season," and said that every new church afforded spiritual opportunities which, according as we valued them, ought to be secured by us. This church had been opened under license, without consecration, just because funds were lacking. The population, which in the year 1861 was 5,200, at this moment could not be less than 7,000. The accommodation at Christ Church was 550, at the new church 600—an aggregate of 1,150. £900 would be required to complete the work of the new church, and he urged the congregation to do something that morning towards the building fund. A collection was made at the close of the service. Judging from the choral part of the service and the distinctness with which the preacher could be heard, we should think that the acoustic properties of the church are all that can be desired. There was service again in the evening, when the Rev. Canon Blomfield preached a very able sermon.

*All Saints Church opening December 1867*

It was another four years before the church was consecrated although services were held. This delay was reported as the subject of much regret but by law the church needed an endowment before it could be consecrated, and this was not possible until "a gentleman in the neighbourhood" came forward. The final cost of the building was £8,462, the bells costing an extra £320.

## CONSECRATION OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HOOLE.

On the 2nd May, 1871, the foundation stone of the parish and paragon church of All Saints, in the rising and populous suburb of Hoole, was laid by Earl Grosvenor, the present Marquis of Westminster, and four years ago it was opened for divine worship under a license from the Bishop of Chester. It was then a subject of much regret that the church was not consecrated in the usual form, but this was delayed in consequence of the inability of those interested in the erection of the church in the midst of a growing population, and whose spiritual requirements were seriously sought for, of raising sufficient funds, as required by law for the endowment. This, however, has at length been overcome through the exertions of the committee and a gentleman in the Radcliffe neighbourhood, who kindly came forward and by his hearty co-operation and liberality succeeded in relieving the church from the difficulty in which it had been placed for a lengthened period. The church was accordingly consecrated on Monday last by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and it is hoped that now this has taken place, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may augment the endowment from the funds at their disposal, and that a new parish may be formed. At present the church is connected with that of Christ Church, Newtown, of which the Rev. R. D. Thomas is incumbent, but considering the distance the people of Hoole would have to traverse before reaching that church, and the largely-increasing population of the district in which All Saints' Church is situated, it is to be hoped that for the sake of the spiritual requirements of the people resident therein that it will be made a distinct parish. There is a belief that this will be the case, and that the present curate, the Rev. F. Anderson, will be the first incumbent, or rather "vicar." Having already given a lengthened description of the church (of which Mr S. W. Danks, of Westminster, is the architect) when it was opened, it may suffice to say that it is of the Transitional or Late Pointed Period, and is built of the red sandstone of the district, which has been skillfully treated, the coins only being of fluted masonry, the remaining portion being left rough. The roof is covered with Westmorland green slates, which contrast well with the colour of the stone. A tower containing six bells and surmounted by a lofty spire, terminates the south-west angle of the building. The interior of

the church is spacious and effective, and consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, with organ chamber and vestry, the chancel allowing of the addition of a south aisle when found necessary. It contains sittings for 650 persons, all of which is desired should be free if a sufficient endowment can be obtained for the support of the Minister. The cost of the building has been about £6,000, exclusive of the tower and spire, which, with the bells, were the gift of Mrs. Hamilton, who also gave the site on which the church was built. The congregation, attending the ceremony of consecration, was large and influential, among those present being the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster. The Bishop having received the necessary petition praying for the consecration of the church, it was read aloud by Mr. C. J. R. Parry, secretary to his Lordship. The Bishop, having assented to the request then proceeded to the consecration of the church, walking in procession from the communion table to the west end of the building and back again to the communion table attended by several of the clergy in surplices, the Bishop and clergy alternately repeating the words of the Psalm. The following were the clergy who took part in the procession:—Revs. Canon Hillyard, R. D. Thomas, J. Harris, J. Graham, F. Anderson, J. Blackburne, E. L. Y. Denole, and P. Anderson. After the usual prayers for the occasion had been offered up by his Lordship the sentence of consecration was read by the Rev. J. Graham, the Registrar of the Diocese.

The usual service at morning prayer then followed. The first part of the service and the lessons for the day were read by the Rev. R. D. Thomas, and the second part by the Rev. F. Anderson. The communion service and the Gospel were read by the Bishop, and the epistle by the Rev. Canon Hillyard. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who selected as his text, Hebrews, chap. xii. v. 1.—"Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which so easily doth beset us; and let us run with patience the race that is set before us." The right rev. preacher said that in the preceding chapter the Apostle had dwelt upon the sufferings through faith of those who through good and evil report believed in the fulfilment of the promises which they held out to them. The promises were still awaiting their development in their days, but we in these days could look to the accomplishment of those precious promises which had been held out to them. To us the mystery which had not been made known to the sons of men in those days, was now revealed by our blessed Lord and his holy apostles. Should not then our faith be far stronger and more vigorous than theirs? There was no likelihood of our faith being subjected as theirs had been to all the hardships enumerated by the Apostle. Still, although this might not be the case, we might not always be free from dangers. Temptations there were no doubt, varying very much in degree as to their severity. We were tempted in a way most dangerous to our souls by one who knew our weakness far better than we did after all the warnings that had been given us. Did our faith take in the words of the text? Did we believe that we were among the great cloud of witnesses? It was well for us to bear in mind that we had a race to run, and that there were eyes waiting to see how we were running it: the cloud of witnesses spoken of in the text. There was one article of Christian belief which all must have read, though perhaps not giving it due appreciation. It was, "I believe in the communion of saints." What were we to understand by that article of creed? Some who had undertaken to explain it, and who had a very strong claim to their regard and respect, said it was inserted as an interpretation to that which immediately preceded it, the holy Catholic Church. But, in his opinion, the

very meaning of the communion of saints was quite missed from the full sense had a far wider range. The Catholic Church, here represented one generation of the Church Militant, referred to one given time; while the communion of saints meant a continuity of the Church to each succeeding generation down to the end of the world. It embraced not only believers everywhere still struggling with difficulties from within and temptations from without, it embraced also those who had departed this life in God's faith, the spirits of just men being present in the heavenly assembly of the Church of the first-born. Nor was this all. Was there not a communion of saints also with the innumerable company of the angels? Had not the saints communion with the Lord Jesus Christ, the mediator of the new covenant, and had they not communion with God the Father as alluded to by St. John, and had they not communion with the Holy Ghost? We were all of us called to run the race set before us, and with patience, and we needed patience. We were to lay aside every weakness, mindful of the great cloud of witnesses who had also run their race. We were to lay aside every weight that might hinder or encumber our path. There were sins to which our nature seemed to cling; there were sinful habits which we contracted in our earlier and later education, and there were sins to which our business or profession especially exposed us. Whatever our besetting sins might be our best help towards laying it aside and ridding ourselves of it was to belong to the great cloud of witnesses, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith.

The offertory was made towards the endowment fund or the minister, £284 13s. 1d. was collected.

*Consecration of All Saints Church in December 1871*

## The Ministry

Responsibility for the Church of England's work lay with the Rev. R.D. Thomas, minister of Christchurch and he played a leading part in the development of educational and social facilities in the area. The minister appointed to All Saints, first as curate and then as vicar was the Rev. Frederick Anderson who held the post for 49 years.

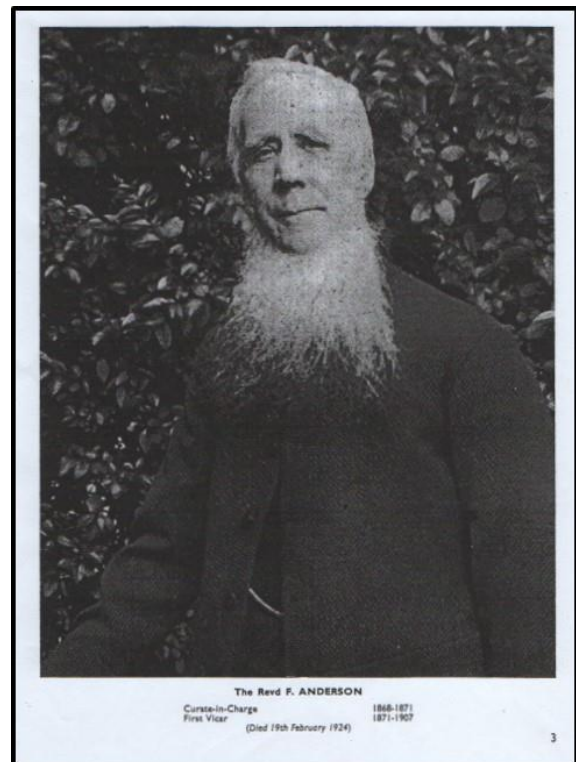
Arrangements had to be made for the administration of the church, how it would fit into a newly built and developing locality, dealing with the needs of its residents and their pastoral care, promoting religious belief and becoming an established and trusted part of the community. Would it be a high church with emphasis on ritual or low church with a simple and protestant emphasis? What services would be held and when; what about Sunday schools and choirs; how would it deal with the initiatives coming from the established church; how would it be involved with developing organisations like the Church Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society?

Rev. Anderson didn't work alone, he relied on members of his congregation, more probably the great and good in it, to help with the administration and organisation of all that needed to be done. A Vestry Committee was appointed, and the first church wardens were Joseph Bridgman, Secretary of the new Local Board who lived at The Oaklands,

and Charles Ewing, an Architect who lived at Golden Grove now known as the Dene Hotel. Later wardens included Charles Brown, William Comber and Arthur Dickson.

One of the issues that was dealt with was a proposal in 1877 to seat the voluntary choir in the chancel instead of the area under the reading desk. There were 600 seats of which two thirds had to be paid for and even the money raised from that was not enough to properly endow the church. Having a family pew in the local church was a great status symbol. An advertisement for the sale of Hoole Hall in 1850 refers specifically to the inclusion in the sale of not only the family pew at Plemstall Church, but also a pew for servants.

Arthur Potts, the owner of Hoole Hall in 1877 refused to move from the chancel at All Saints and the following extracts are taken from the reported discussion:



<i>Charles Brown</i>	Why should Mr. Potts dictate to the whole congregation – a person who never sets foot in the church? Mrs Hamilton would prefer to see the whole church free (of pew fees) and the chancel used by the choir.
<i>Vicar</i>	Mr. Potts has been a great friend of the church.
<i>Mr. Ewing</i>	If you had a good choir, I am sure it would keep the congregation together and increase it. Why do so many people from this district go to the Cathedral? Cpt. Smith (Chief Constable of Cheshire who lived at Hoole Lodge) and his family are willing to move.
<i>Charles Brown</i>	A remark has been made directed at me personally that I sit in the free seats. I sit there on principle. I pay far more than anyone in the church for I keep an exact account of what I give.



Seating arrangements were dictated by the need for pew fees and in the end common sense prevailed. The choir moved into the chancel.

In 1891, another issue concerned the choir as to whether it should wear surplices. A simple question generated a lot of heated debate, including a letter from the Rev. R.D. Thomas.

*"I should on no account consent to such a proposal. I do not attach any importance to the surplice in the abstract. White or black it is of no consequence but I object to it as one of the steps on the ritualistic ladder, most mischievous as being so apparently innocent. Whatever people say it is a departure from the simplicity of spiritual worship and practically as step 'Romewards' as is being shown in many instances"*

In spite of objections like this it was agreed that the choir should wear surplices.

## Building Issues

### National School

Because of the increasing population the National School in Peploe Street needed extending or replacing. A proposal in 1889 to build in the church grounds was objected to by James Mowle who lived at The Cedars next door. The school was eventually built behind the Bromfield Arms and became known as All Saints School.



*All Saints Boys School*

### Vicarage

Contrary to the church's official guidebook, there were not two vicarages. The Cedars built next door at 91 Hoole Road was the home of James Mowle and was a private residence. Rev. Anderson lived at No. 5 Egerton Terrace until the vicarage was built in 1885 in Vicarage Road.



*The Cedars*



*The Vicarage*

## Temperance

A major issue for the Rev. Anderson was how to deal with the excessive drinking of alcohol and what he and others saw as an over provision of public houses. Before the church was built there were 3 public houses in Faulkner Street plus The Beehive and The Ermine on Hoole Road. He established the Church of England Temperance Society and the report of its meeting in April 1877 shows that he suggested that the proposed Drury House Inn in Peplow Street should be a 'cocoa house'. Many of the organisations which the church would set up had temperance backgrounds e.g. the Band of Hope and the Boys' Brigade.

**HOOLE CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**

The third quarterly meeting of this society was held in the Lecture Hall, Bishopsfield, on Wednesday evening last. This time the experiment of a tea meeting was tried as a prelude to the meeting, and it succeeded admirably, the place being quite filled, and the attendance, according to estimate, was three times larger than at the last meeting.

After an excellent tea had been partaken of, the hall was cleared, and the Rev. F. Anderson, vicar of All Saints, Hoole, took the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer, and the Chairman addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he referred to the circumstance of an old-established public-house in Foregate-street, Chester, being converted into a temperance or cocoa house. They must, he said, trust that this was only the beginning of many such houses, both in Chester and in the different suburbs and villages around it. Nothing would be more pleasing to him than, if it were possible, to see some rooms of this kind opened in Bishopsfield. The time, perhaps, might not have come for that to be done at present, because these things could not be done quickly or easily, and without considerable outlay; but they must hope, if the Foregate-street establishment should succeed and pay for itself, as they all anticipated, that it would only be the beginning of many such establishments in the city, and he thought they should all agree that one would be most beneficial in Bishopsfield. (Hear, hear.) He referred to the erection of a new building in Peplow-street, which he found was intended for a public-house, near a building for which a licence had been refused at the last licensing sessions. He characterised this as a cruel proceeding on the part of those erecting the building thus to persevere with the view of obtaining a licence near by where one had been recently refused, and where there were already enough facilities for drinking. They ought all to work earnestly with the view of inducing the magistrates to refuse the licence to the house which was now building. (Hear, hear.)

## Westminster Schools

Throughout his Ministry, Rev. Anderson's major concern was that the Westminster Schools were not Church of England. A full account of the history of this dispute appears in HHHS website under 'Education' {<http://hoolehistsoc.btck.co.uk/HooleEducation>}. After 40 years of wrangling, he must have been very satisfied and relieved that before he retired the schools were handed over to All Saints Church.

## On a lighter note....

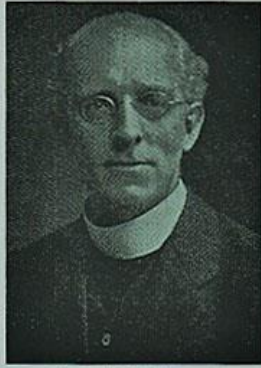
All the above sounds very sombre and serious but there were annual church outings to exotic places such as Gresford, Rossett, Colwyn Bay and Neston. There were tea parties, supper parties, sing songs and fund-raising events. The choir had a cricket team and hand bell ringers entertained at many a social gathering.

## The 20<sup>th</sup> Century

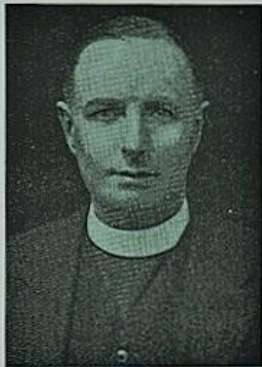
In 1907 Rev. Frederick Anderson retired. During the following 55 years only 5 appointments were made to the incumbency.



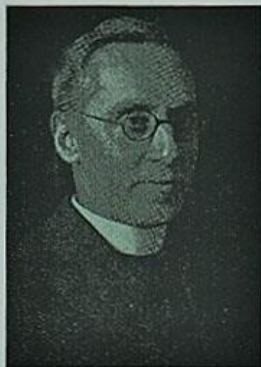
The Revd G. Grantham Collins, M.A.  
Vicar 1908-1913



The Revd E. A. Pavitt, M.A.  
Vicar 1913-1924  
(Died 1963)



The Revd N. A. Vesey, M.A.  
Vicar 1924-1930



The Revd A. T. Wise, M.A.  
Vicar 1930-1944  
(Died in office)



The Revd. R.A.P. Gell  
Vicar 1944-1963

*Vicars in the 20th Century*



An early photograph of the church shows that there was no clock. This was installed in 1904 in memory of Charles Brown



*Before 1904*

*All Saints Church*

*After 1904*



Other illustrations show that the interior of the church before it was extended on the south side and the addition of the vestry in 1912. The pulpit was originally placed in the south east corner.

*Church Interior pre 1912*



On 13<sup>th</sup> November 1916, the Rev. Robert Cecil Morrison B.A., curate of All Saints Parish was killed in action during the First World War. A stained-glass window was installed in the north wall in his memory. A full account of this appears in HHHS website under 'Wartime Hoole'  
{<http://hoolehistsoc.btck.co.uk/WartimeHoole/CasualtiesofWorldWarISurnamesJ-M>}

The ash War Memorial and the treble (tolling bell) were not installed until 1925. Similarly, a full account of this also appears in HHHS website under 'Wartime Hoole'  
{<http://hoolehistsoc.btck.co.uk/WartimeHoole/WorldWarMemorials>}

In 1923 electric lighting was installed replacing the old gas lamps, and in 1933 the south west porch and door into the church were added.

In 1960 the church hall was built and activities which had been held at the Mission Room in Westminster Road for 100 years were able to be held next to the church.

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2021 will be the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the consecration of All Saints Church and it is hoped that more of its history will be researched and celebrated. The Society would be glad to see any memorabilia, records or photographs.