

# The Painted Church: Medieval Wall Paintings in England and Wales 800 – 1540

## *Background Notes*

Roger Rosewell FSA - 24 January 2018



Detail from Westminster Abbey Chapter House, 1375-1404



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Written and archaeological evidence shows that at least some Anglo-Saxon churches and monasteries had painted walls before and during the 9<sup>th</sup> century. A figurative painting found at Winchester has been dated to the late 9<sup>th</sup> century.

The earliest surviving painting still *in situ* is at Nether Wallop (Hants) church and dates from around 1000. It is painted in a 'sketchy' Anglo-Saxon style.

Although very little survives from the following century (Houghton-on-the-Hill in Norfolk may be an exception), the impact of the Norman Conquest (and wider French/continental influences) can be seen from 1100 onwards.

The most important examples can be found in a group of churches in Sussex collectively known as 'the Lewes Group' in the unsubstantiated assumption that they were painted by artists attached to Lewes Priory. The churches include Hardham, Clayton, Coombes, and Plumpton. The paintings date from c 1120. Examples of a similar date survive elsewhere, e.g. Kempeley in Glos, c. 1130. Very fine twelfth century paintings also survive in Canterbury Cathedral and Winchester Cathedral. We can assume that monasteries of this period were also extensively decorated.

Changes in architecture and church governance from the thirteenth-century onwards had profound implications for wall paintings. Window opening became larger, shrinking available wall space and creating opportunities for stained glass artists to enrich churches. The Lateran (or Papal) Council of 1215 instructed Bishops to encourage lay devotion and piety influencing the range of subjects depicted on church walls. Finally a convention that the priest/church would be responsible for the chancel/sanctuary area of the church and the laity for the nave saw an increase in popular devotional subjects.

By the fourteenth century the most common subjects were:

The Infancy and Passion of Christ; Images of Christ/the Crucifixion; The Virgin Mary; Images of, and Lives, of Saints; The Seven Works of Mercy; The Seven Deadly Sins; The Doom or Last Judgement; The Weighing of Souls; the Three Living and the Three Dead; Warning to Sabbath Breakers; Warning to Gossips or Janglers and Warnings to Blasphemers.

Such paintings helped parishioners to visualize Holy people and stories during their prayers and enwrapped them with Christian imagery and virtues. Paintings were often situated above altars where they added to the intensity of worship, Paintings were commissioned in cathedrals and monasteries as well as parish churches.

The paintings were made by professional artists who travelled from church to church painting not just walls, but tombs, woodwork and other commissions. They also decorated the palaces or the houses of the wealthy and were probably based in cities or large monastery towns where they could find regular work.

In the eleventh century most paintings were made in the 'true' *fresco* technique of painting on wet plaster but this was soon superseded by paintings on dry or *secco* plaster allowing artists to use a much wider variety of pigments and techniques, including silver and gold leaf and oil binding mediums.

Sadly most of this art was lost either during the Reformation when hard-line protestants demanded that catholic imagery be destroyed or in later centuries when well-meaning, if often misconceived, architects repaired ancient churches and stripped the old plaster from the walls.

Yet despite the ravages of iconoclasm, time and indifference, a remarkably high number of these paintings have survived, albeit in an often fragmentary state. Exciting new discoveries are still being made.



Detail from Miracles of the Virgin, Eton College, grisaille technique, c. 1480

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- 97: St Teilo, National Museum of Wales, St Fagans, Cardiff, South Wales



Winchester Cathedral, Christ as Pantecrator, Holy Sepulchre Chapel, c.1220

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