

St. Helen's Church

ROMAN CAPITALS

- 2 Robin Hood Wall Plaque
- 2 Warner Plantagenet Plaque
- 7 Lady Chapel Altar Lettering
- 16 Incumbent Board
- 26 War Memorial Plaque Chancel
- 30 Hatchment on ceiling

UNCIAL

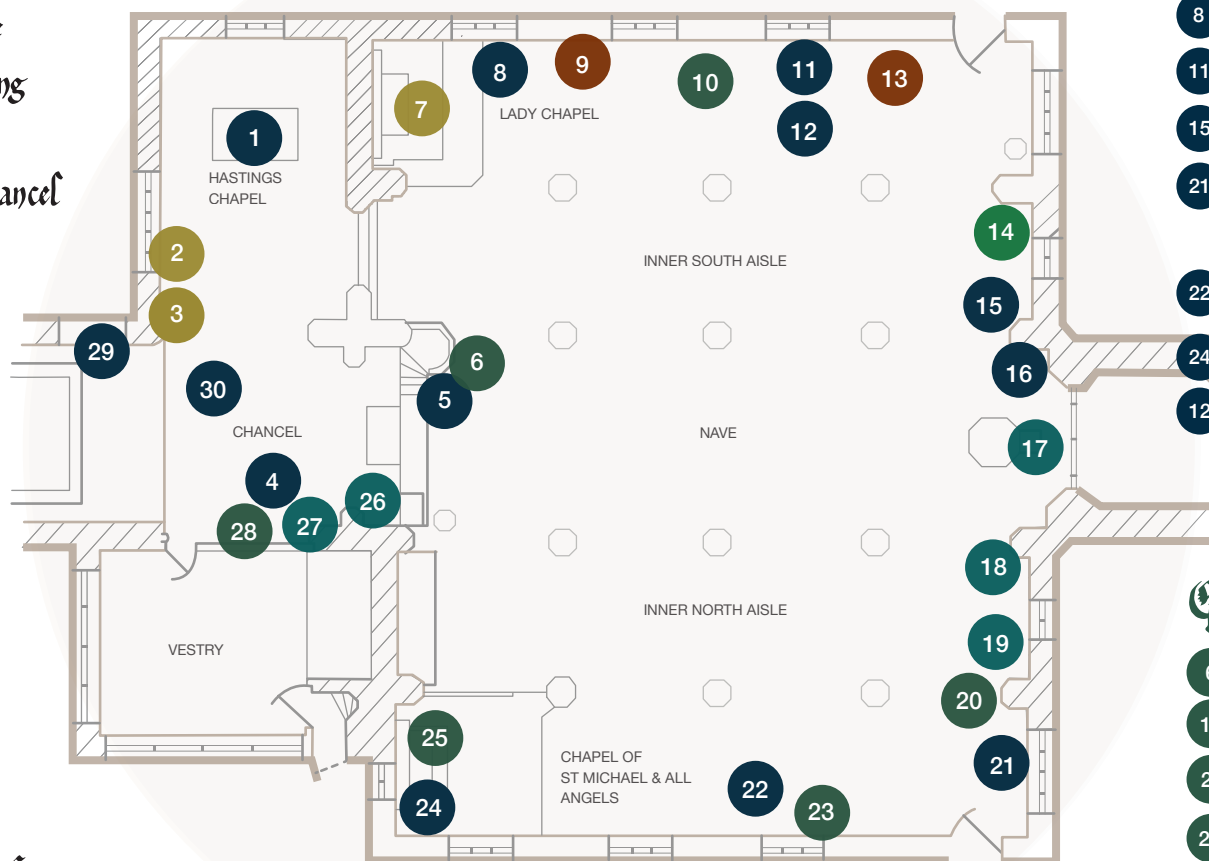
- 14 David Hale Plaque

Carolingian

- 9 Ann Jackson Plaque
- 13 Thomas Bate Plaque

EGYPTIAN BLOCK

- 17 Mammatt on Bell Tower Screen
- 18 Robert Behoe Radcliffe Monument
- 19 J.S. Nelson and N. Lakin Plaque
- 27 Hymns Board in Chancel



Gothic

- 1 Hastings Table Tomb
- 4 Selina Countess of Huntingdon
- 5 Pulpit Brass
- 8 Edward Mammatt Monument
- 11 Edward Fisher Plaque
- 15 Robert Nundi and his Wives
- 21 Smith Window
"Unto them follow me" "Whatsoever"
- 22 Sarah Adams Window Plaque
- 24 Thomas Fisher Plaque
- 12 St. Johannes in window

Gothic Capitals

- 6 Pulpit Lettering
- 10 Ave Maria Tapestry
- 20 "Freely Ye" Donation Plaque
- 23 Adams Window
"Laborare est Orare"
- 25 St. Michael's Altar "Sanctus"
- 28 Choir Stall in Chancel
- 29 Catherine Parr Roundel (window at Altar)



St. Helen's Church

Calligraphy in the Church

Sheila Smith

Over the years, throughout the western world, many different letter forms have emerged, either through need or design. A scribe can draw upon these resources to promote and enhance their work. In many cases the use of an old alphabet can give a sense of longevity.

The most frequently used alphabets in St. Helen's are:-

ROMAN CAPITALS
these are "proportional" letters in that they are not all the same size.

Gothic
popular since 1200, these straight angular letters

were quick to write and took up less space on a page than previous alphabets. Again numerous variations, most common being the shape of the serifs - this, this. Gothic lettering enjoyed a revival during the Victorian period.

Gothic Capitals are very diverse. They can reflect the shape of gothic lower case letters or Roman capitals L, D, A or even 'flourished' letters such as *Q*, *W*, *A*, *J* a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Carolingian
this script was adopted by the emperor Charlemagne in the 9th century for use throughout his empire. The lower case letters of this alphabet form the basis of today's lower case Roman letters. **EGYPTIAN BLOCK** this was based on the typface two line English

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Egyptian invented in 1816. Similar to Roman Capitals but with all the letter forms being the same size. these are large, fat letters. Adopted by the early Christian Church 400 many variations evolved Some of the early variants incorporated Roman Capitals

- THIS - The T & M forms are common. Uncial alphabets did not have a separate alphabet of capital letters. To make a capital the lower case letter was enlarged.