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All Saints' Church, one of the best examples of exuberance in the Norman tradition although the exterior belies it, dates from the time when the curved arch began to give way to the pointed English arch. The Church is fortunate to have these salient features, among others, otherwise, it would be leaned on heavily by its worthy Gothic neighbours. The interior is seldom equalled in the application of chevron ornament. It is composed of many periods, the oldest, the nave being pure Norman. believed to be the most interesting in Norfolk next to Norwich Cathedral.

How did the Church originate in these hazardous parts? Formerly the marshes hereabouts were given to the Abbot of Ramsey and, on completion of the transfer, the village was given the name Walsoca. Half in Norfolk and half in Cambridgeshire it was later renamed Ramsay Abbots and still later Walsoken Popenhoe.

There is little doubt that the Church owes its origin to the large resources of Ramsay Abbey. In spite of its salty washings, All Saints is one of the most curious and interesting of East Anglian churches. The tower is quaintly stages: three stages are early English and loaded with arcades diminishing in richness as they ascend and culminating in the final stage with its decorated belfry and spire.

All the roofs are original, the nave adorned with angels and other figures which contrast interestingly with the arcades' bold incisive mouldings. Both aisles have 15th century screens and there are stalls with old carved heads and two unique Jacobean paintings depicting the judgement of Solomon. It is suggested that these have references to James I, himself, sometimes called the English Solomon.

Enriched with numerous carvings the famous font is inscribed: "Remember the souls of S. Honyter and Margaret his wife and Joh Beforth Chaplain 1544". The basin shows the seven sacraments, Holy Baptism, Confirmation, Absolution, Holy Eucharist, Orders, Matrimony, and the anointing of the sick. It also portrays the Crucifixion - Chapter in stone, this font font, with a clear message to the illiterate four centuries ago.

One of the hundreds of babies baptised here became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1747. With fond memories of his childhood at Walsoken, Thomas Herring, just before his death, placed in the Chancel a tablet "In grateful memory of his excellent parents". When arch bishop of York he confirmed no fewer than 30,000 people.

The Church is fortunate in possessing 15th century benches and screens and it has an uncommon feature in the form of a heart reliquary of c1350 in the North aisle wall. This shows two hands holding a heart. There is also two table tombs and the remains of an Easter sepulchre.