

Les Temp'yes dé Jèrri- 05/06/2021

Bouônjour tout le monde, ch'est Jean Treleven tchi vos apporte la lettre Jèrriaise aniet.

Tch'est qu'ou savez entouor les temp'yes dé Jèrri? Ou connaissez p't-êt' les douze églyises pârouaïssiales, mais sav'-ous qu'avaû l's années, y'avait p't-êt' huitante temp'yes ichîn et qu'ch'est pôssibl'ye dé trouver la pûspart dans not' paysage aniet.

Jusqu'au dgiêx-septième siècl'ye, i' n'y' a qué ches douze églyises, mais, i'n'y a pon longtemps auprès la Réformâtion, quand Jèrri donnit la beinv'nue au tchulte protestant, les non-conformistes arrivîtent. D'abord, Les Quacres et pis les Congrégationalistes Français tch'ouvrirent la preunmié chapelle non-conformiste dans la Rue Morier ou Halkett Place. Aniet ch'est « la Missao Portuguesa » aue san lief magnifique, compathé au chein du thiâtre Globe à Londres.

Mais ch'fut aue l'arrivée du Méthodisme quand les chapelles furent multipliées. Les preunmiés à êt' bâties, 'taient p'tites comme la cheinne des Siêx Rues, mais à la fin du dgiêx-neuvième siècl'ye, les grands temp'yes arrivîtent comme St Ouën et Sion. Au haut d'la mathée, y' avait à peu près trente-trais chapelles Méthodistes actives dans L'île.

Ches temps chîn allaient d'pathe aue la craïssance dé la populâtion, don les nouvelles églyises Anglicannes lus ouvrirent à St Aubîn, St Mar, Gouôrray et St Luc. Ch'fut la même période quand les r'ligieus fûtent oblyigis d'tchitter la France, et l'èrligion Catholique 'tait acceptée acouo eune fais en Jèrri. Auprès les p'tits c'menchements, les grandes églyises Catholiques fûtent bâties à St Thomas et Ste Mathie et St Pierre pour l'amas d'Français et d'Irlandais dans l'île.

Mais, arrive la fin du dgiêx-neuvième siècl'ye, ch'n'est pus la louai d'aller à l'églyise, et d'pis ches temps chîn, les nombres, continnaient à dêclyinner.

Gouôrray, aue ses siêx temp'yes, est un bouôn exempl'ye de tch'est qui s'pâsse aue les cheins tchi n'offrîtent pus des sèrvices.

L'Églyise **Méthodiste Française**, Salem, d'vînt « Échange dé téléphone dé l'Êst », pis fut fortifiée par les Allemands, achteu ch'est eune maïson.

L'églyise **Méthodiste Angliâche** d'vînt eune 'grande maïson d'artisan.'

La cheinne ès «**Chrétchiens d'la Bibl'ye**», d'vînt salle dé badminton, et pis clobe dé jannèche, pis cinnéma, pis églyise catholique et achteu ch'est eune maïson.

L'églyise **Catholique** d'vînt Bistro, la cheinne **d'Armée du Salut**, maïson et '**Gouray sus l'mont**,' en est la seule tchi continue comme églyise!

Ailleurs, Great Union Road et Bethel d'vîntent des clobes dé jannèche, et pis des maïsons et j'attendons aue un grand întéthêt chein qu'lé National Trust s'en va faite aue Les Frères.

Deux chapelles ont r' trouvé un usage èrligieux -Tabor est achteu eune Sÿnnagogue et Aquila Road eune Mosquée.

Aniet, la pûspart des églyises sont des bâtisses d'întéthêt dans la pliann'nie, et ch'est hardi difficile dé trouver d's usages modèrnes tchi marchent bein aue lus traits historiques, mais i' restent hardi împortantes dans nouotre tchultuthe et not' paysage.

Merci bein des fais dé m'aver êcouté.

Hello everyone, It's Jean Treleven bringing you the lettre Jèrriaise today.

What do you know about churches in Jersey? You perhaps know the 12 parish churches, but did you know that over the years there have been about 80 churches here and that it's possible to find most of them in today's landscape.

Until he 17th C there were only these 12 churches, but not long after the Reformation, when Jersey welcomed Protestantism, non-conformists arrived like the Quakers and the French congregationalists who built the first non-conformist chapel in Halkett Place. Today it is the Portuguese Evangelical church with its wonderful roof, compared to that of the Globe Theatre in London.

But it was at the arrival of Methodism that chapels multiplied. The first to be built were small, like Six Roads, but at the end of the 19th C, the large temples arrived, like Sion and St Ouen. At the peak there were around 33 active Methodist chapels in the island.

This period coincided with population growth, so new Anglican churches were also built at St Aubin, St Mark, Gorey and St Luke. At the same time, religious bodies were forced to leave France and Catholicism was once again permitted in Jersey. Beginning small, large Catholic churches were eventually built at St

Thomas and St Mary and St Peter for the large numbers of French and Irish in Jersey.

At the end of the nineteenth Century, it was no longer obligatory to go to church, and numbers have continued to decline ever since.

Gorey, with its six churches, is a good example of what has happened to the churches which no longer hold services!

The French Methodist church, Salem, became the East telephone exchange, was fortified by the Germans, then became a house.

The English Methodist became a 'Grand Design' house.

The Bible Christian became a Badminton Hall, then Youth Club, then cinema, then Catholic church and is now a house.

The Catholic church became a Bistro, The Salvation Army a house and the Anglican church, Gouray on the Hill, is still a church, the only one remaining.

Elsewhere, Great Union Road and Bethel became youth centres, then houses and we wait with interest to see what the National Trust will do with Les Frères.

Two chapels have found a religious use – Tabor is now the Synagogue and Aquila Road the Mosque.

Today, most old churches are listed buildings and it's difficult to find modern uses which work well with their historic features, but they remain important in our culture and landscape.

Thank you for having listened.